



THE CONSTANT

CHANGE

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August 23, 2001

#202



Agenda

- Change Management Process
- Role & Responsibilities
- Request For Change (not demand)
- Change Procedures
- Management Reporting

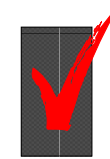
Change Management Process



Without Change

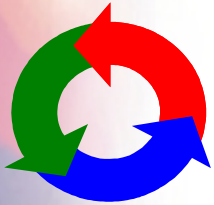
- Change conflict
- Untested change
- Change related incidents
- Recurring problems
- Unstable environment
- Business & IT conflict

Purpose



- Plan
- Implement
- Monitor
- Review
- Evaluate

Why have a Change Management Process?

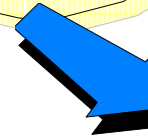


With Change

- Manageable change schedule
- Tested, verified change
- Higher change completion rate
- Less urgent/emergency change
- More stable yet flexible environment
- IT and Business alignment

The Approach

- Planning for Change
- Implementation
- Post-Implementation and Audit





Planning for CHANGE

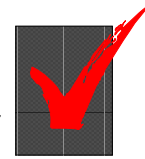


Change Manager

- Manager of Change Control
- Owns Change Management Process
- Filters initial RFCs for initial priority
- Decides change category (1,2,3)
- Authorizes and schedules cat 1
- Circulates cat 2 RFCs to CAB
- Chairs CAB meeting

People

- Change Manager
- CAB Members
- Change Owner
- IT Executive Committee
- Configuration Manager



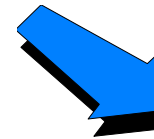
**Assign Clear Roles
and Responsibilities**

CAB Members

- Stake holders in the environment
- Change Manager
- Change Coordinator (if role is available)
- User Managers
- Business Managers
- User group representatives
- Application Development and Maint.
- IT Support staff
- Contractors/vendors as required

IT Executive Committee

- IT Director
- Business Directors
- Senior Level Managers
- Possibly Business Executives



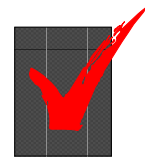


RFC Section 2

Request For Change (no demands)

- Change Assessment information
- Estimated time to implement
- IT Priority
- Backout possible?
- Risk assessment
- Impact on business
- Technical complexity of Change
- Computing dependency
- Resource impact to build change
- Deliverables that need to be changed, I.e., backup/recovery documentation, etc.

Just what IS a Change?



Request For Change(RFC) section 1

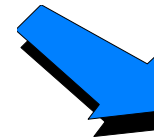
- Requester name, phone #, etc
- RFC # (assigned by Change Mgt)
- Change date requested
- Reason for RFC
- Tracking ID number
- User Impact
- Type of change
- Specific configuration item
- Description of change
- Dependencies
- Business Reason for Change

RFC Life Cycle

- Open
- Approved
- Postponed
- Build & Test
- Backed Out
- Rejected
- Review Pending
- Closed

Change Approval

- Testing requirements and approval
- RFC approved?
- Required signatures
- Change review required and date



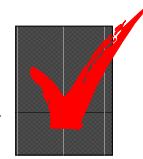


Implementation



Change Scope

- IT Staff
- Contractors
- Vendors
- End Users (through the Service Desk)
- Any employee



Awareness

- Communicate
- Address objections
- Expect Resistance to change

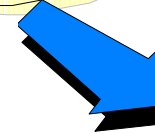
Why are we doing this?
“We don’t need no stinking
Change Management”

Key groups for success

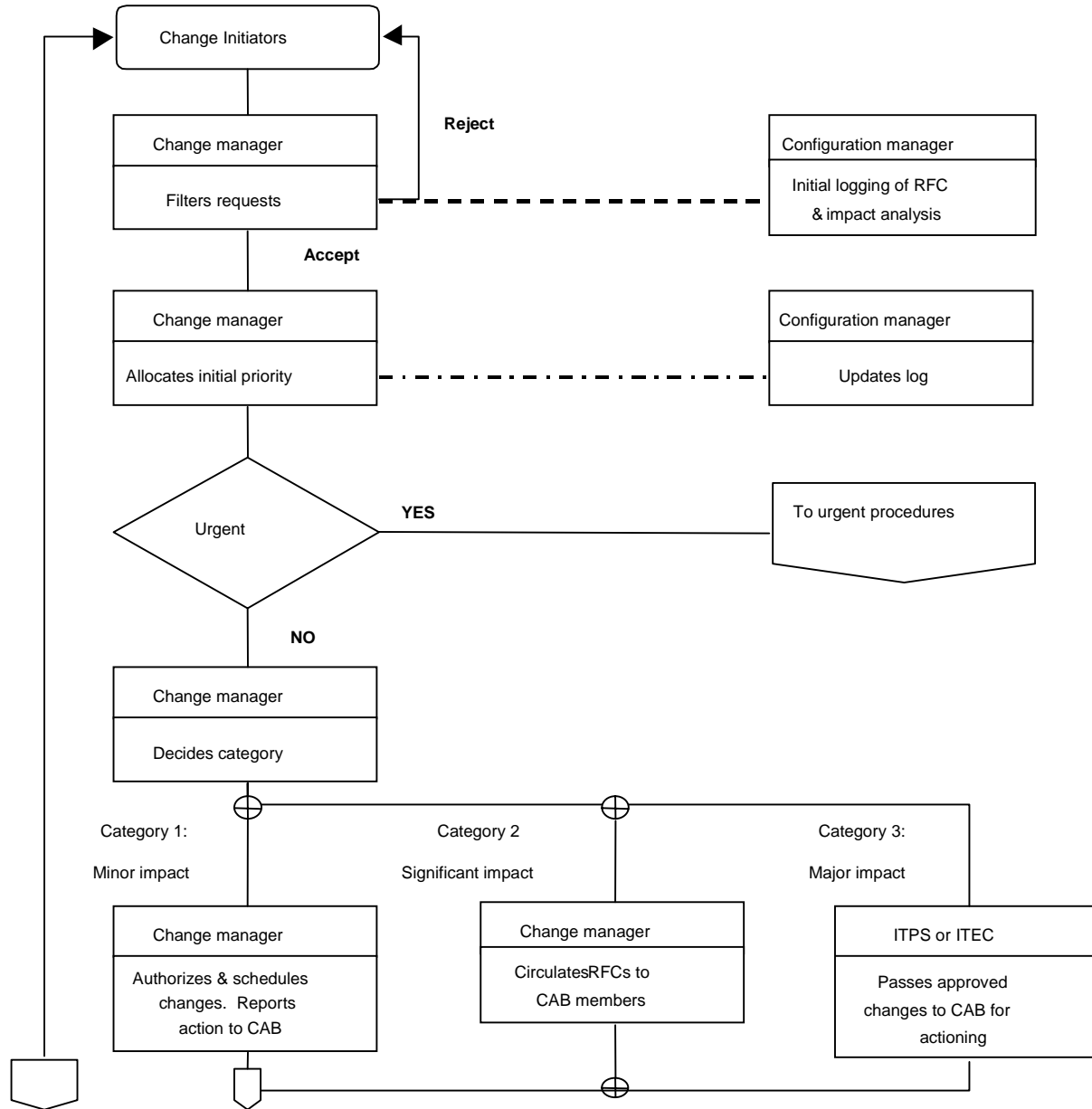
- Leaders in the organization
- Senior IT and Business Management
- Mid-level Management

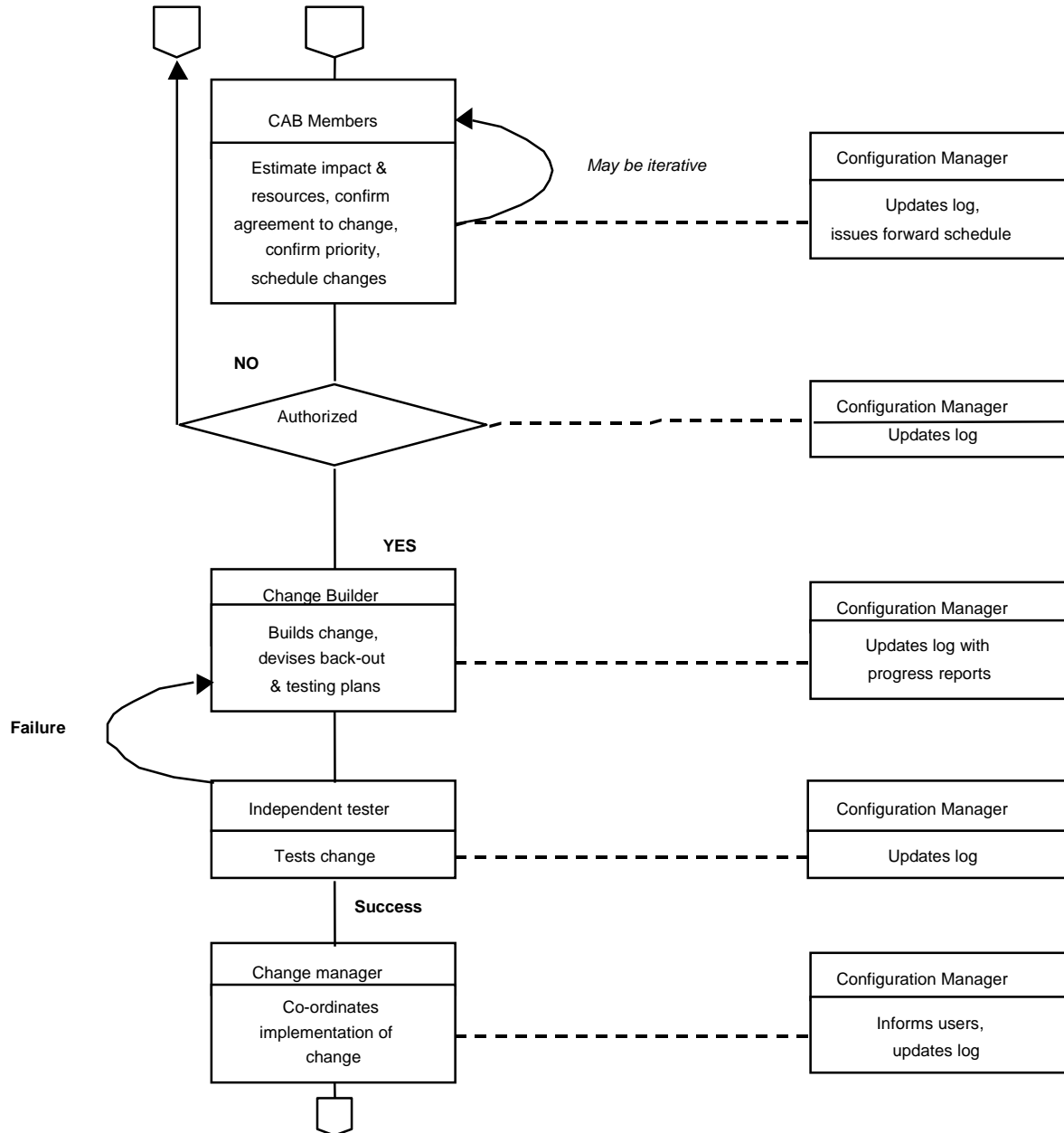
Well documented & understood process

- Process flow chart
- RFC Form
- Change Review Form

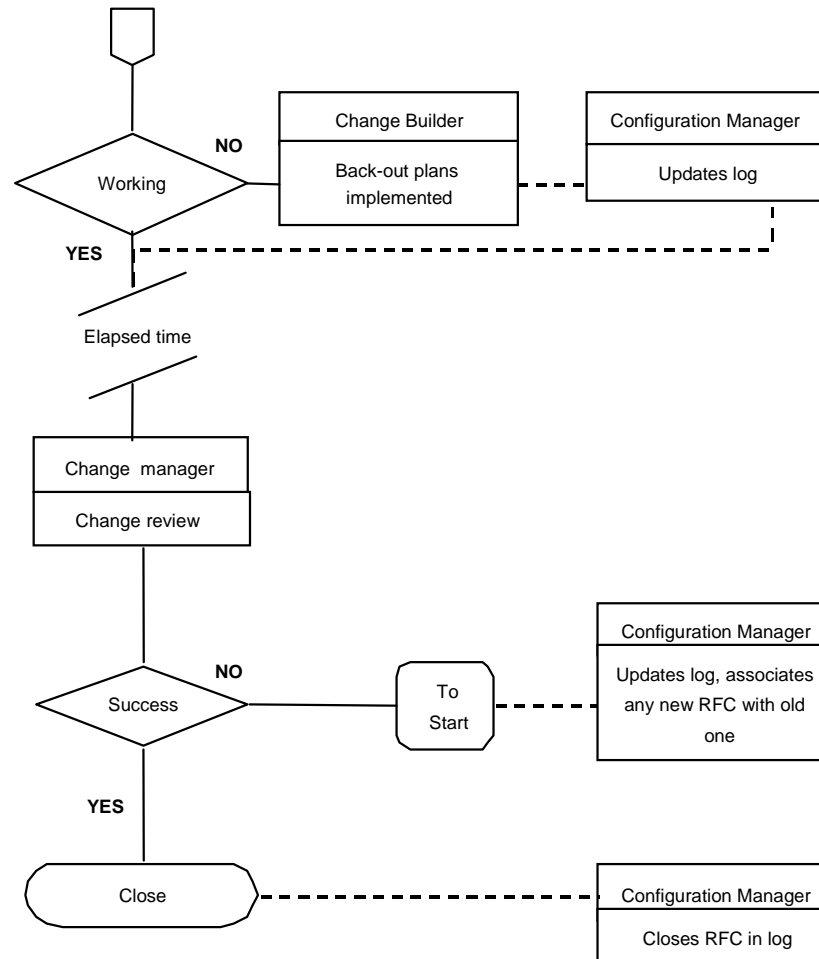


Normal
Changes



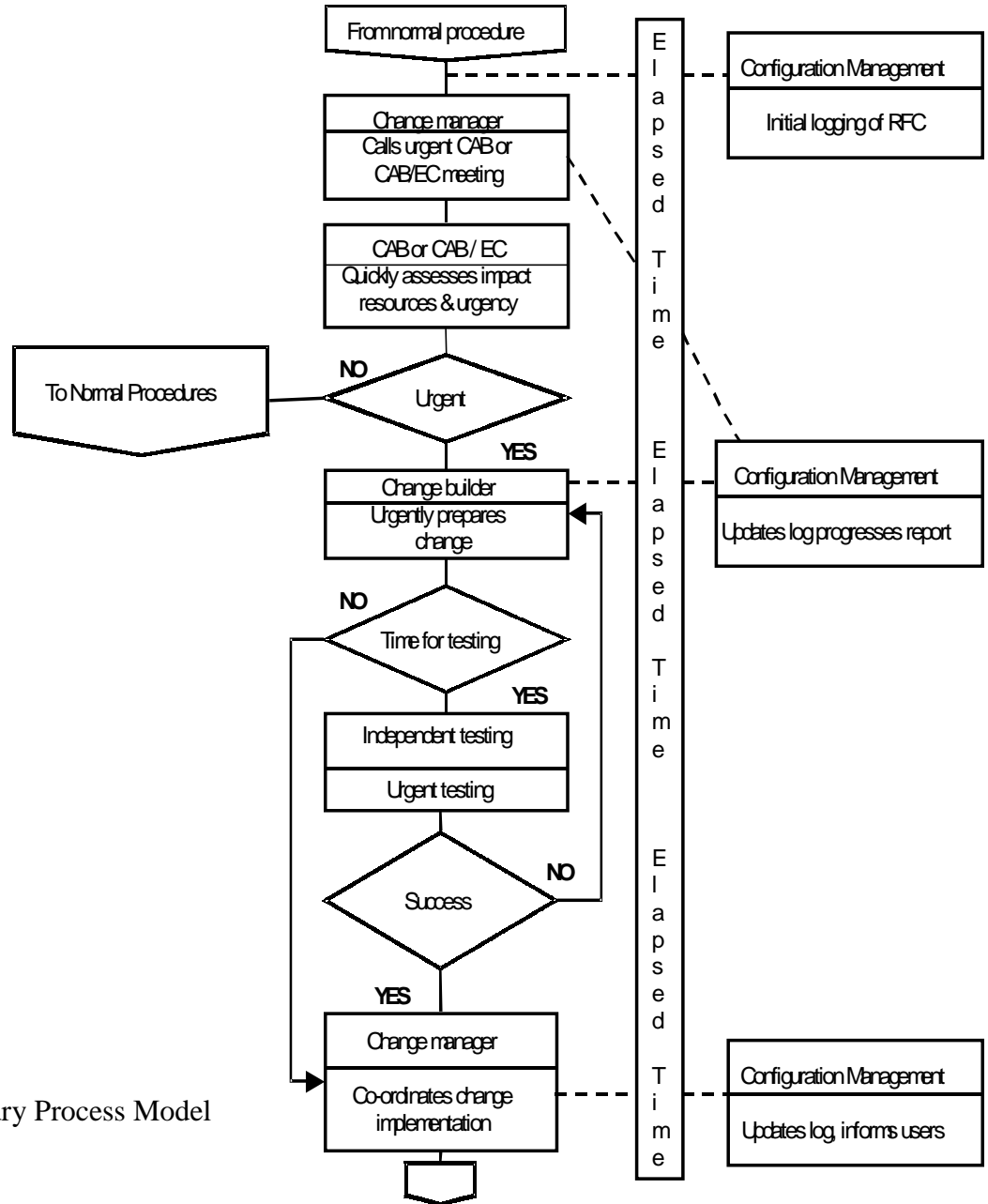


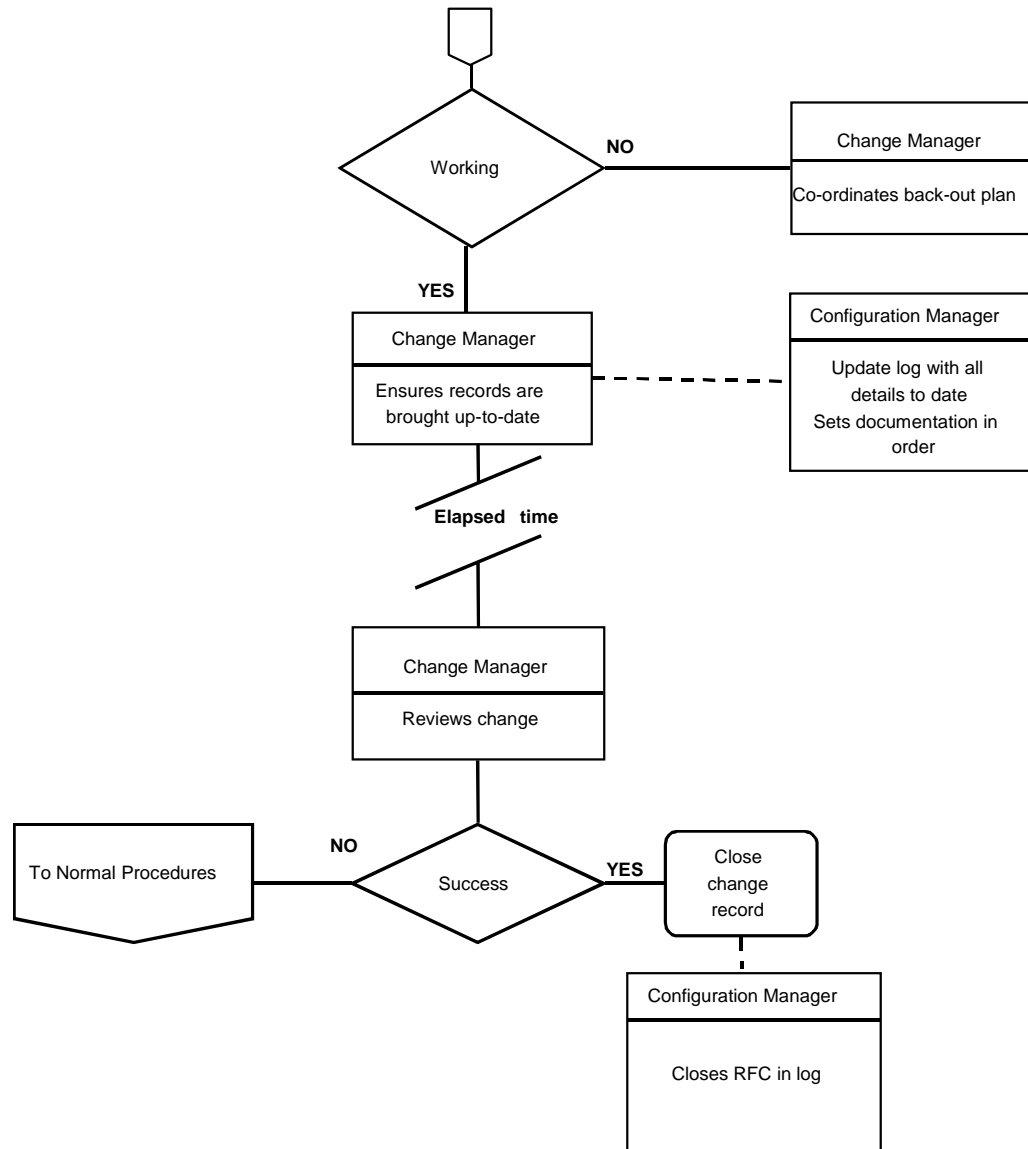
IT Infrastructure Library Process Model





Urgent Changes



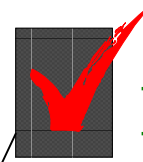


Post Implementation



Change Record Review

- Number of RFCs
- Ratio of rejected RFCs
- Number of implemented changes
- Number of backed-out changes
- Ratio backed-out to completed changes
- Changes on backlog



Review

- Elapsed timeframe
- Change complete?
- Proper allocation of resources?
- Change successful?
- What next?

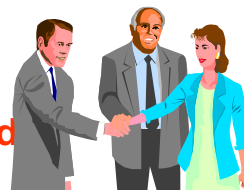
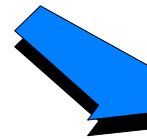
Change Review & Management Reporting

Management Reporting

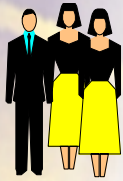
- Number of changes in the period
- Breakdown of reasons for change
- Number of successful changes
- Number of backed-out changes and why?
- Number of change-related outages
- Number of RFCs and changes reviewed

Pay Attention to

- Number of Urgent/emergency changes
- Number of failed changes
- Incorrect priority or classification
- Process being circumvented

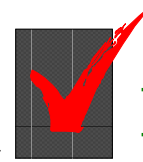


Benefits, Costs, and Possible Problems



Cost

- Staff
- Tools
- Management time



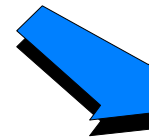
Benefits

- Less adverse impact to quality
- Improved cost assessment
- Less backed-out changes
- Ability to absorb high level of change throughout the organization

Improvement does not
come without
cost

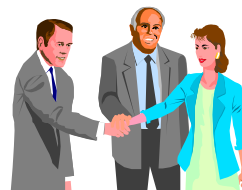
Possible Problems

- Process mindset required
- Cultural difficulties
- Process circumvention
- Process dies without improvement and ownership



Tools

- Process before TOOL
- "A Fool with a tool is still a Fool"

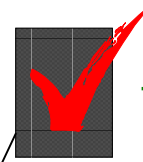


Process Improvement



Effectiveness

- Reduction of problems traced to change
- Reduction of urgent/emergency change
- Less adverse impact to IT Service
- Reduction in changes backed-out



Efficiency

- Correlation between planned & actual implementation of changes
- Limited high priority RFCs in backlog
- Backlog actually reducing



Audit:

- RFCs
- Change records
- CAB minutes
- Change review
- Back-out plans
- Change schedules

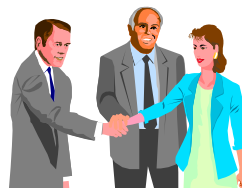
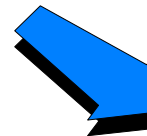


Flexibility

- Reduction in unplanned changes
- Process followed, not circumvented
- Proactive maintenance verses reactive
- Less unjustifiably rejected RFCs

Change Process Improvement

- Listen to change requestors
- Consider more frequent/less time consuming CAB meetings
- Remember TEAM (Timely, Efficient, Active participation, Manageable)
- Utilize tools to improve not replace process





Thank you for your participation