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**NORTHROP GRUMMAN**

DEFINING THE FUTURE

# Proposed Approach to Heterogeneous CMMI<sup>®</sup> Appraisals

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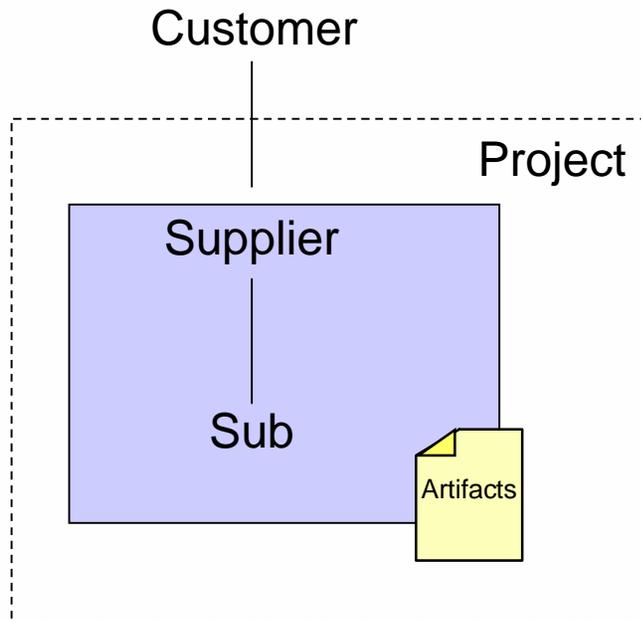
**Andy Felschow**  
The Process Company, LLC

- **What is a heterogeneous appraisal**
- **What does “organization” mean - defining & refining the term**
- **Scoping the “organization”**
- **Scoping the appraisal**
- **Summary - Who gets to hang the “certificate” on the wall, who benefits, what are the risks**

CMMI® is registered in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

# ous vs. Heterogeneous Projects

## Homogeneous Project



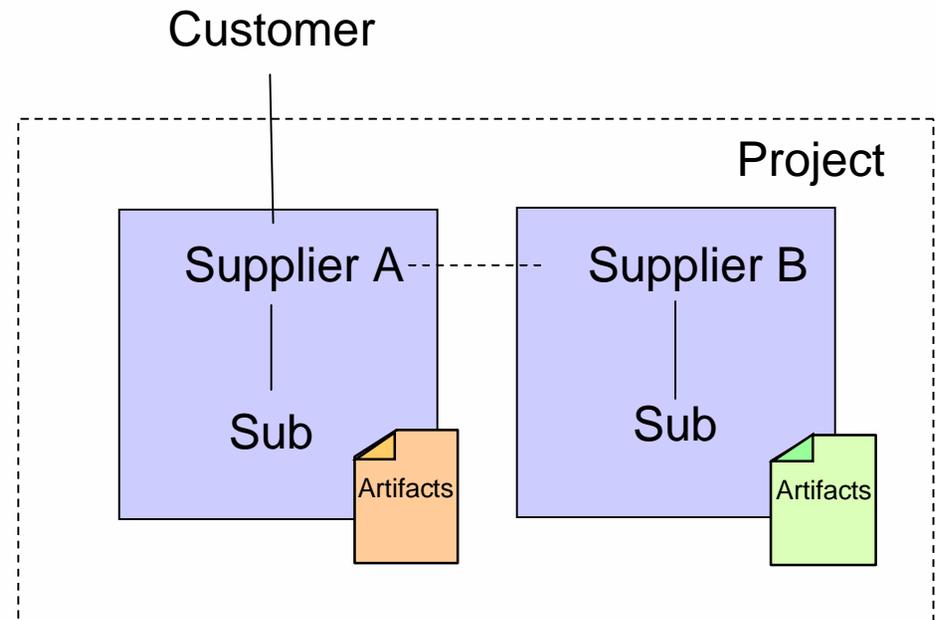
Characteristics:

- ~ Single supplier (prime contractor)
- ~ Multiple subcontractors - managed by prime

We know how to appraise this



## Heterogeneous Project



Characteristics:

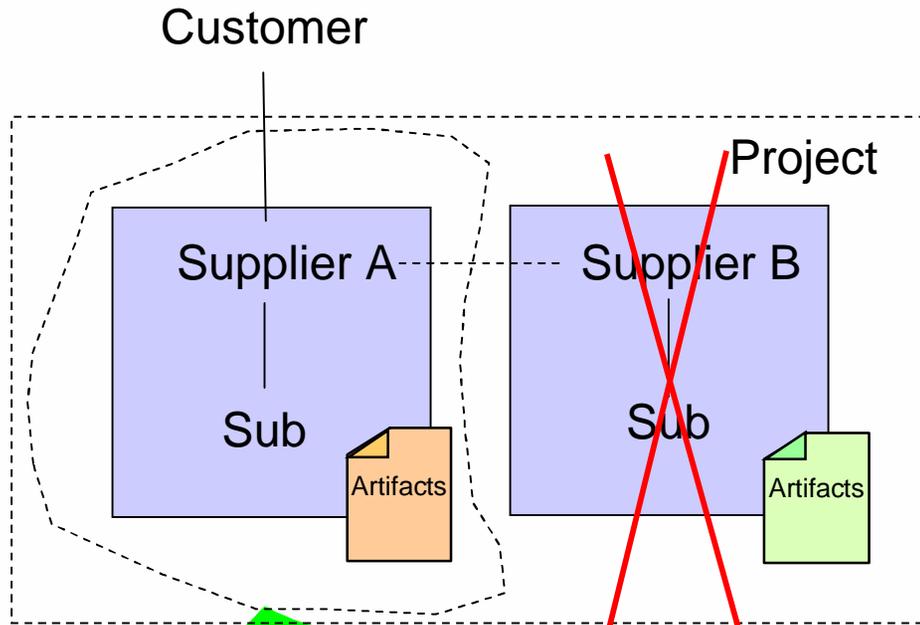
- ~ Multiple suppliers (contractor + partners)
- ~ Multiple subcontractors - managed by multiple contractors

How do we appraise this ?



# Approaches for Heterogeneous Option 1

## Typical Approach



Everything we need to satisfy the CMMI process areas is covered

... **BUT** ...

Are you giving the customer full value?

Are you ensuring project success?

Are you projecting true project integration?

Just appraise this part of the project

Ignore this part

## Organization”?

- **“Today, a single company usually does not develop all the components that compose a product or service. More commonly, some components are built in-house and some are acquired; then all the components are integrated into the final product or service. Organizations must be able to manage and control this complex development and maintenance process.”**
- **“The problems these organizations address today involve enterprise-wide solutions that require an integrated approach. Effective management of organizational assets is critical to business success. In essence, these organizations are product and service developers that need a way to manage an integrated approach to their development activities as part of achieving their business objectives.”**

From CMU/SEI-2006-TR-008, CMMI® for Development, Version 1.2, p. 3

# Organization vs. Project

- **Organization** - An administrative structure in which people collectively manage one or more projects as a whole, and whose projects share a senior manager and operate under the same policies.

**The “persistent” part of the business**

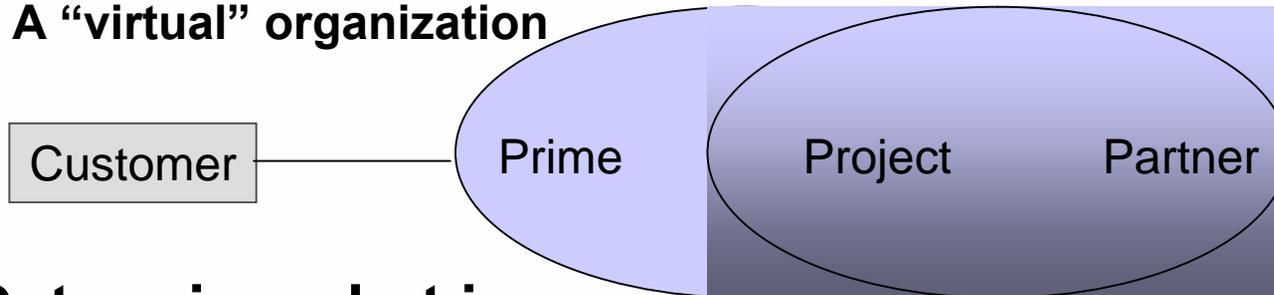
- **Project** - A managed set of interrelated resources which delivers one or more products to a customer or end user.

**The “transitory” part of the business**

**“Supplier” = “Organization” + “Project(s)”**

# Appraisal Scope

A “virtual” organization



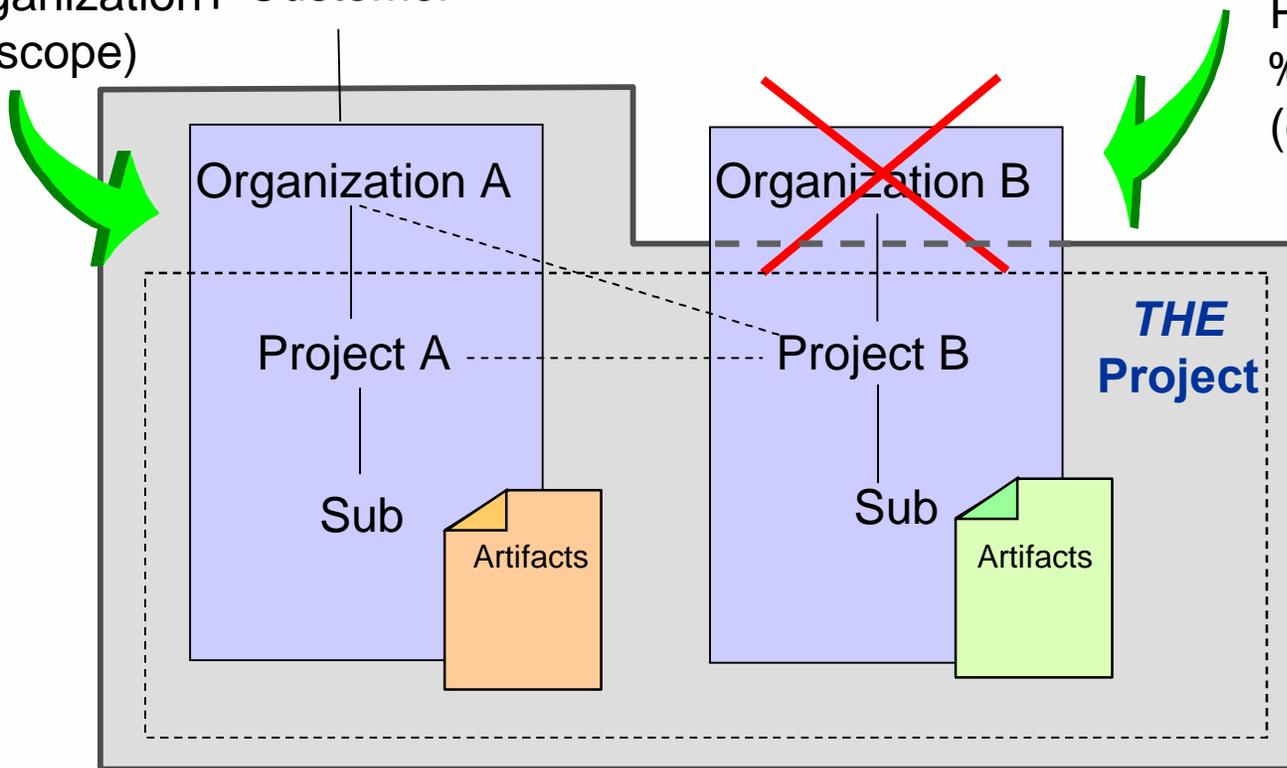
- **Determine what is “In-scope” and what is “Out-of-scope” for appraisal**
- **Treat each process area as either an “organizational” process area or a “project” process area - give the same consideration to the generic practices**
- **Get buy-in from your organization and the “partner” organization (the assumption is that your partner organization is at least CMMI Level 3)**
- **Get buy-in from your appraiser**
- **Write it down !**

# Approaches for Heterogeneous Option 2

## Appraise as a "Virtual Organization"

Appraise the Prime's organization (in-scope)

Do not appraise the Partner's organization (out-of-scope)

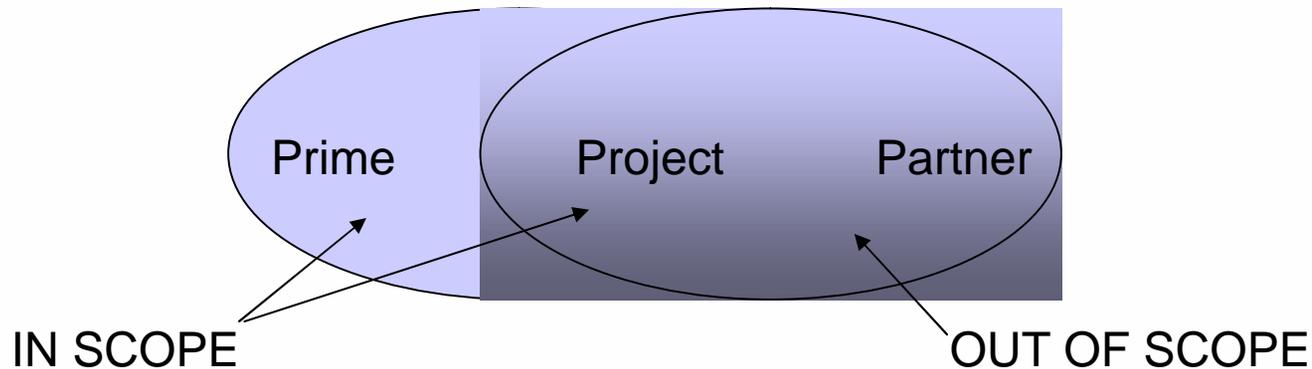


A virtual organization

Include this Project (in-scope)

# es of Thumb"

- If process activities primarily benefit the prime organization, then the prime organization is in-scope and the partner organization is out-of-scope. E.g. OPF process needs and improvements benefit the prime's processes, not the partners
- If the process area directly serves the project, then it is in-scope, regardless of which organization performs it. E.g., PP - project planning is for the benefit of the project, regardless of which organization does it



## Scope - Engineering

- **The Engineering process areas are executed on the project**
- **Partner follows the Prime's processes - if not, then the Partner can be treated as a subcontractor**
- **Evaluate the processes as executed on the Project, the produced artifacts, and interview both Prime and Partner staff**

**Requirements Development  
Requirements Management  
Technical Solution  
Verification  
Validation  
Product Integration**

## Scope - Process Management

- **Process Management process areas are executed in the “home room” part of the organization**
- **Process improvement activities primarily benefit the Prime, so evaluate the Prime and not the Partner**
- **Organizational Training & Organizational Innovation and Deployment address the Prime’s strategic needs and business objectives, so evaluate the Prime only**

**Organizational Process Focus**  
**Organizational Process Definition +IPPD**  
**Organizational Training**  
**Organizational Process Performance**  
**Organizational Innovation and Deployment**

## Scope - Support

- **Causal Analysis & Resolution is tied to OPP and OID, so it may be primarily the Prime's responsibility and not in-scope for the Partner**
- **Configuration Management, Decision Analysis, and Measurement when used as part of Project activities are in-scope for both organizations, otherwise they are just in-scope for the Prime**
- **PPQA may be handled primarily by the Prime or by both, and scoped accordingly**

**Causal Analysis and Resolution  
Configuration Management  
Decision Analysis and Resolution  
Measurement and Analysis  
Process and Product Quality Assurance**

# Scope - Project Management

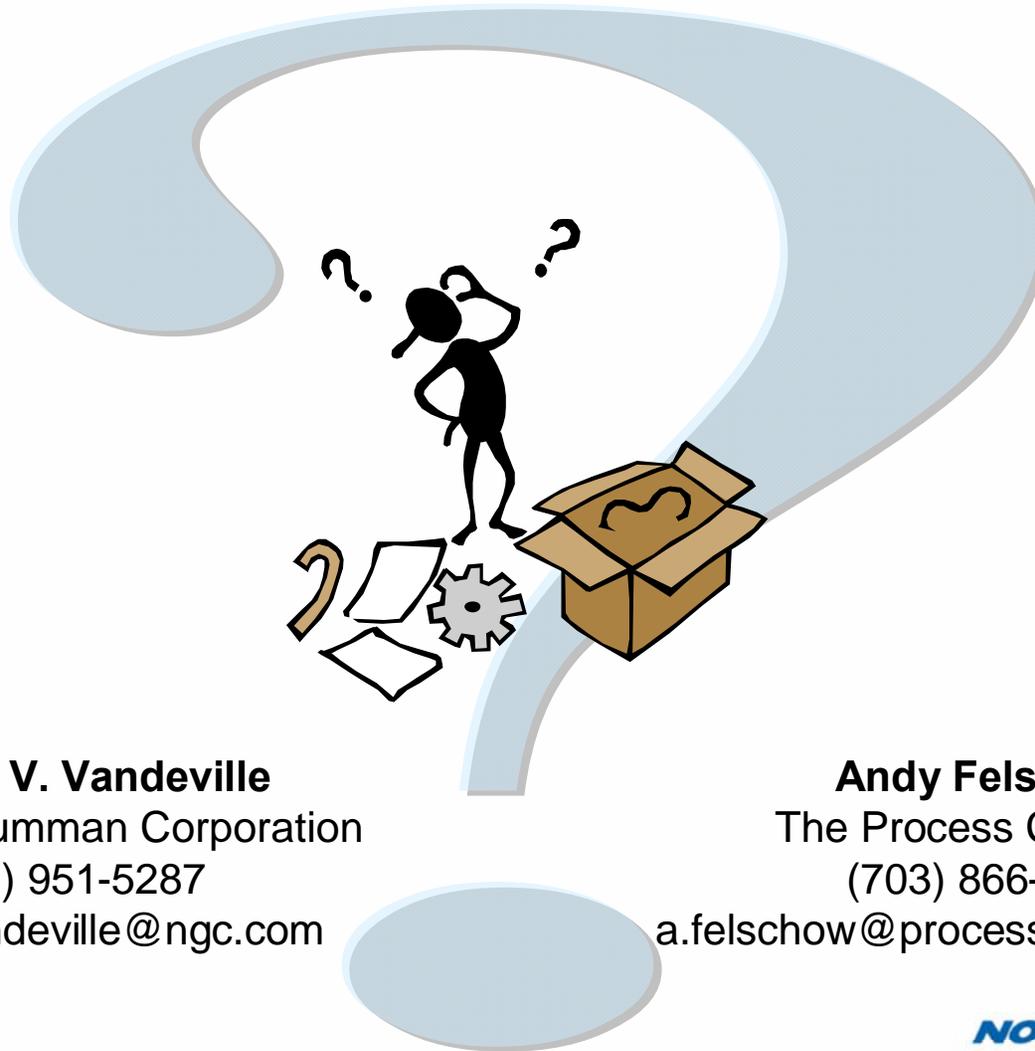
- **Integrated Project Management has a strong organizational component, so it may be primarily the Prime's responsibility**
- **Project Planning, Project Monitoring and Control, Quantitative Project Management, Risk Management, Supplier Agreement Management are executed in the Project environment, so are in-scope for both organizations**

**Project Planning  
Project Monitoring and Control  
Risk Management  
Supplier Agreement Management  
Integrated Project Management +IPPD  
Quantitative Project Management**

## What are the Generic Practices?

- **These GPs are “organizational” in nature and are the responsibility of the Prime**
  - GP 2.1 Establish an Organizational Policy
  - GP 3.1 Establish a Defined Process
  - GP 3.2 Collect Improvement Information
  
- **These GPs are the responsibility of both the Prime and Partner for “project process areas” and for just the Prime for “organizational process areas”**
  - GP 2.2 Plan the Process
  - GP 2.3 Provide Resources
  - GP 2.4 Assign Responsibility
  - GP 2.5 Train People
  - GP 2.6 Manage Configurations
  - GP 2.7 Identify and Involve Relevant Stakeholders
  - GP 2.8 Monitor and Control the Process
  - GP 2.9 Objectively Evaluate Adherence
  - GP 2.10 Review Status with Higher Level Management

- **The heterogeneous organization is a “virtual organization” made up of components of different companies which do not follow the traditional supplier-subcontractor relationship**
- **Such an organization can be appraised by careful scoping of the appraisal - and with concurrence of the organizations involved and the appraiser**
- **It is the Prime organization who gets the CMMI rating**
- **The customer benefits by having a more complete appraisal of the project**
- **There is a risk that another company can cause you to fail your appraisal - which in itself may be a valid indication of your ability to manage a project**



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