Using CMMI[®] to Improve Earned Value Management

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Agenda

- Process Improvement using SEI Technical Note
- Earned Value Management (EVM) Overview
- Comparison of CMMI to EVM Standard
 Strong Relationships
 Shortcomings of EVM Standard
- Technical Performance Measurement (TPM)
- Performance-Based Earned Value (PBEV)
- Process Improvement and Appraisal

Performance-Based Management

U.S. National Standards ANSI/EIA 748-A-1998, "Guidelines for EVM Systems" (EVMS)

- -Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK®), ANSI/PMI 99-001-2000
- Policies for Performance-Based Management Systems
 - -Meet Guidelines in EVMS
 - -Federal agencies: OMB Circular A-11
 - -DoD 5000.2-R



 Key EVMS Principles With Regard to CMMI:
 Break Down and Assign Work Scope to Control Project Objectives

- -Integrate Project *Work* Objectives Into Performance Measurement Baseline
 - -Work Scope
 - -Schedule
 - -Cost

 Objectively Assess Accomplishments at Work Package Level

Comparison of CMMI to SW-CMM: EVM



- Integrate Project Planning Parameters:
 - -Cost
 - -Schedule
 - **–**Technical Performance
- Establish Measurement Objectives
- Establish Precise, Quantifiable Measures
 Earned Value
- Measurement Elevated to a Separate Process Area

Strong Relationship: CMMI to EVMS

- 16 Specific Practices (SP) Have Informative Components With Strong Relationships
- Highly Consistent With EVMS

 Project Planning
 Project Monitoring and Control
 Supplier Agreement Management
 Integrated Project Management

Leverage Strong Relationship

- EVM Implementation May Aid Appraisal
 - Indicate High Capability and Maturity
 - Provide Objective Evidence to Substantiate
 Practice Implementation

Strong Relationships

Project Planning	Goal 2:	
	Develop a Project Plan	EVMS
SP 2.4	Informative Components	2.2.e
Plan for Project Resources	Typical work products:	Estab-
	WBS work packages	lish budgets and
	WBS task dictionary	
	Staffing requirements based on project size and scope	work pack- ages

Strong Relationships

Project Monitoring & Control	Goal 1: Monitor Project Against the Plan	EVMS
SP 1.1	Informative Components	2.4.a
Monitor Project Planning Parameters	Measure actual values of planning parameters Compare to plan Identify significant deviations.	Com- pare to plan. Identify sched- ule and
	Subpractices: Monitor	cost varian-
	Progress against the schedule Cost and expended effort	Ces
9	Attributes of work products, tasks	

Strong Relationships

Integrated Project Management	Goal 1: Use the Project's Defined Processes	EVMS
SP 1.4	Informative Components	2.1.c
Manage the Project Using the Integrated Plans	Typical work products:	2.1.e 2.2.d 2.4.a-f 2.5.a 2.5.e
	Work products, collected measures, progress records, revised requirements, plans	
	Subpractices	
	Monitor and control activities and work products	
	Review and align project's performance with projected needs, objectives, requirements	

Shortcomings of EVM Standard

 Regarding Achieving EVMS Principles

 CMMI: More Explicit Guidance than EVMS
 Control of Technical Objectives
 Objective Assessment of Accomplishments

• EVMS Excludes Risk Management



Organization May Implement EVMS But -Fail to Implement Practices of EVMSrelated CMMI Process Areas -Need to Identify and Implement **Process Improvements to** -Achieve Related CMMI Goals –Increase EVM's Capability to Control **Technical, Schedule and Cost Objectives**

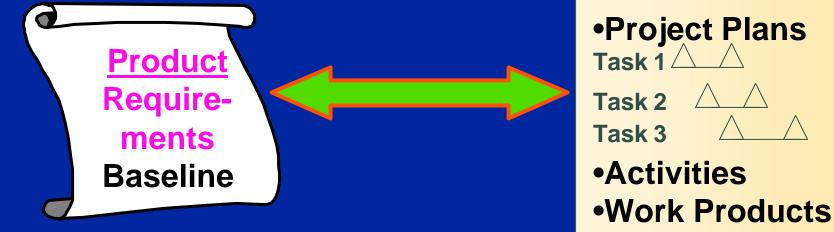
Framework for Process Improvement

- More Explicit Guidance Than EVMS
 - -Requirements Management
 - -Measurement and Analysis
 - -Process and Product Quality Assurance (QA)
 - -Requirements Development
 - -Risk Management

CMMI Practices not in EVMS but,
 If Added to Organization's Processes,
 Will Strengthen Adherence to EVM Principles

Requirements Management Gaps

CMMI: Identify Inconsistencies Between



• EVMS:

- Addresses Only Work Requirements
 WBS-oriented
 - Work Scope Needed for Cost Accounting and Work Authorization
- <u>Silent</u> on *Product* Requirements

Measurement & Analysis Gaps

• CMMI:

– Establish *Quantifiable* Measures

- Stated in Precise, Unambiguous Terms
- Operational Definitions for the Measures
- Specify How Measurement Data Will Be Obtained
- EVMS:



-% Complete May Be by Management Assessment

Process and Product QA Gaps

Process QA

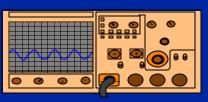
-CMMI: Objectively Evaluate Processes for Adherence to Procedures

-EVMS:



Process and Product QA Gaps

Product QA -CMMI:



 Objectively Evaluate Work Products Against Clearly Stated Criteria
 Minimize Subjectivity EVMS:

- -EV Is Measurement of *Quantity* of Work
- -Quality and Technical Content of Work Performed Are Controlled by Other Means

Requirements Development Gap

• CMMI:

- -Product and Product-Component
- **–Identify Key Requirements**
 - -Influence
 - -Cost
 - Schedule
 - Functionality
 - -Risk
 - Performance
 - Will Be Used to Track Technical Progress

• EVMS: Addresses Only Work Requirements

Risk Management Gaps

• CMMI:

- Refers to Other Process Areas
 - Project Monitoring and Control
 - Project Planning
- Define Risk Parameters
- Identify, Analyze Risk
- Mitigate

• EVMS:



Risk Management Gap Closure

- Integrate Processes
- Examples:
 - –Revise Estimate at Completion If Likelihood and Cost Impact of Risk Evaluation Exceed

Thresholds



-Revise Plan, Schedule, Budget to Incorporate Risk Mitigation Plan

Technical Performance Measurement

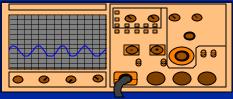
Performance-Based Management Systems
DoD 5000.2-R, Para. 5.2.3.4.7

•Performance Parameters Identified by

Operational User

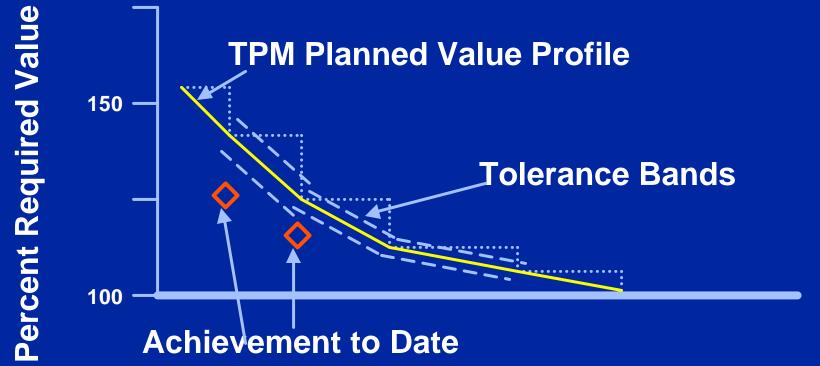
•Systems Engineering Capability Model (EIA/IS-731)

 Predict Future Value of Key Technical Parameters of the End System
 Based on Current Assessments of the Systems That Make up That End System
 Key Base Measure of EV



Additional Examples for TPM Users

Work Products and Attributes of Work Products Not in CMMI:



Recommend:Organizations Include TPM Examples as Part of Framework for Process Improvement

Performance-Based EV

Best Practices of EVMS and CMMI

 Requirements-Driven Planning
 Objective EV Measurement

Cost-Effective Use of EVM
 Progress of Work Products



• Undiluted Schedule Variance Analysis

Performance-Based EV

• CrossTalk Articles on PBEV Determine Information Needs and Objectives -Specify Measures Based on Practical Software and Systems **Measurement (PSM)** -Technical Performance -Requirements Management -CMMI Typical Work Products Consider for Process Improvement

Process Improvement and Appraisal

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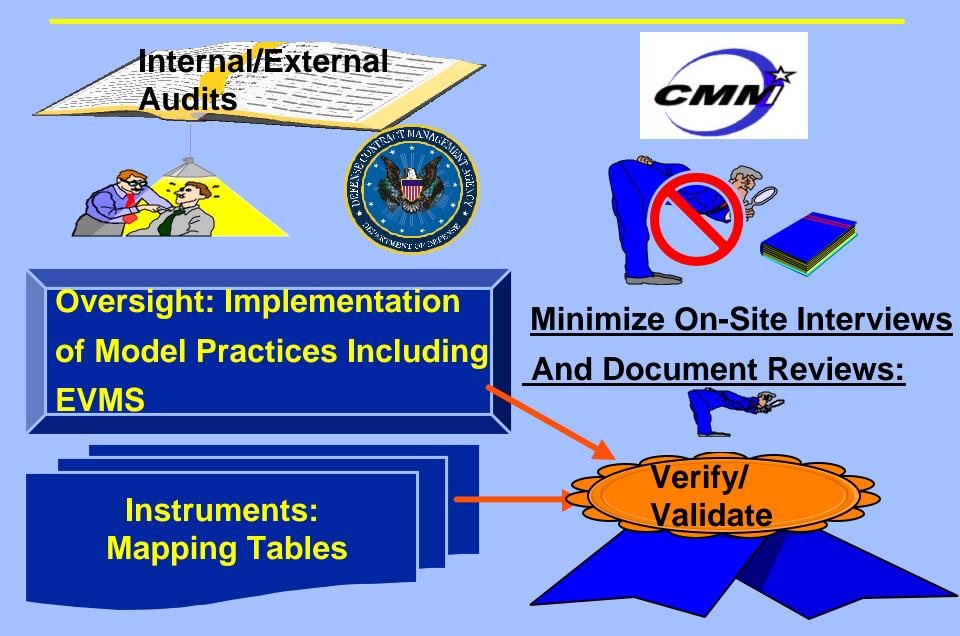
Objective:

 Reduce Cost of Process Improvement and Appraisal

 Share Objective Evidence That Substantiates Implementation of Model Practices

 Share Additional Mechanisms Such As Oversight Activities As Evidence

Cost Savings: SCAMPI Appraisal



Conclusion

 EVM – Tool to Effectively Integrate a Project's Technical, Schedule and Cost Objectives

SEI Technical Note ote

- -Reconciles Implementation of EVM With CMMI
- –Identifies Practices in CMMI That Will Strengthen Adherence to EVM Principles

-Consider TPM and PBEV in Framework

-Prepare for Cost-effective Process Improvement and Appraisal

References

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 <u>www.sei.cmu.edu/publications/documents/02.reports/02tn016.html</u>
- CMMI Is Registered by Carnegie Mellon University in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
- Performance-Based Earned Value and PBEV Are Service Marks of Paul Solomon
- Solomon, Paul. "Practical Software Measurement, PBEV", CrossTalk (September 2001) <u>www.stsc.hill.af.mil/crosstalk</u>
- Solomon, Paul. "Going From PBEV to the CMMI", CrossTalk (September 2002) <u>www.stsc.hill.af.mil/crosstalk</u>
- <u>PMBOK®</u>, Project Management Institute Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge, 2000 Edition
- PSM, U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. Army, Version 4.0b, <u>www.psmsc.com</u>