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NORTHROP GRUMMAN

DEFINING THE FUTURE

Proposed Approach to Heterogeneous CMMI[®] Appraisals

14 November 2007

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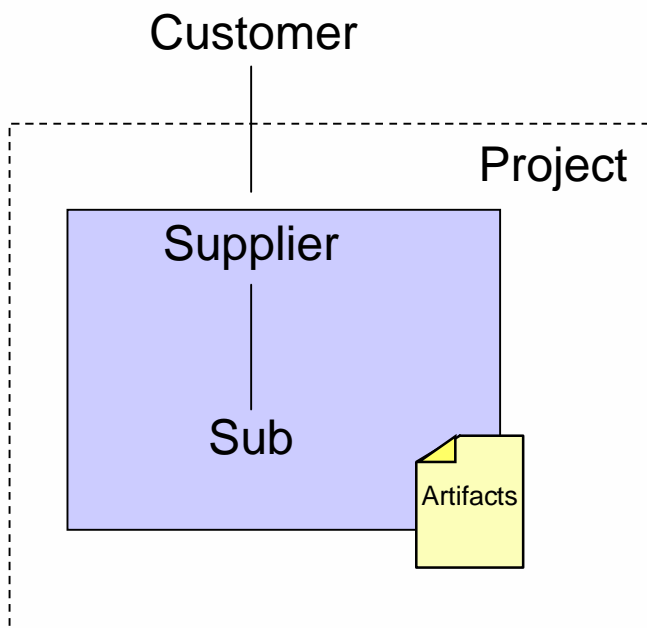
Andy Felschow
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- **What is a heterogeneous appraisal**
- **What does “organization” mean - defining & refining the term**
- **Scoping the “organization”**
- **Scoping the appraisal**
- **Summary - Who gets to hang the “certificate” on the wall, who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

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

Homogeneous vs. Heterogeneous Projects

Homogeneous Project



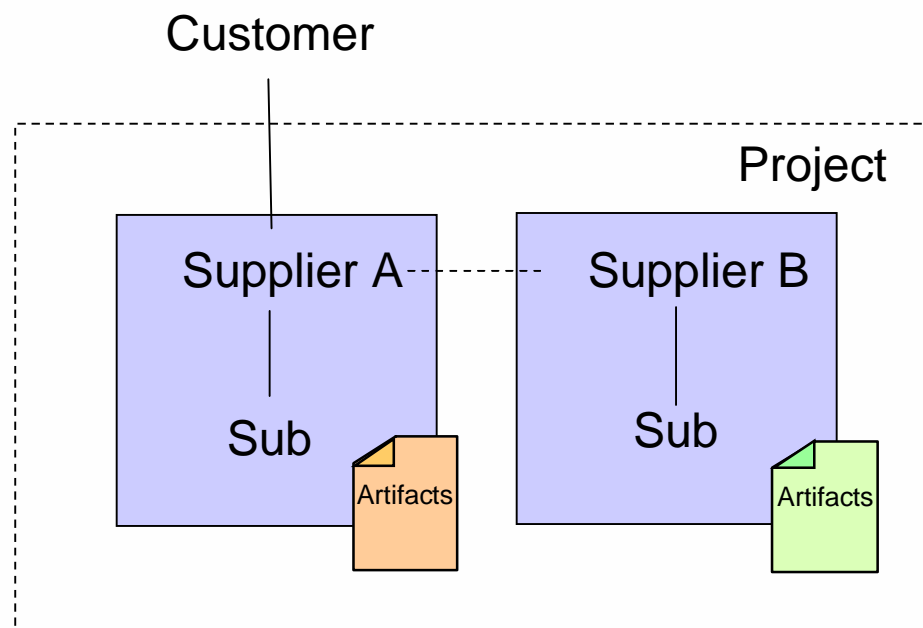
Characteristics:

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

We know how to appraise this



Heterogeneous Project



Characteristics:

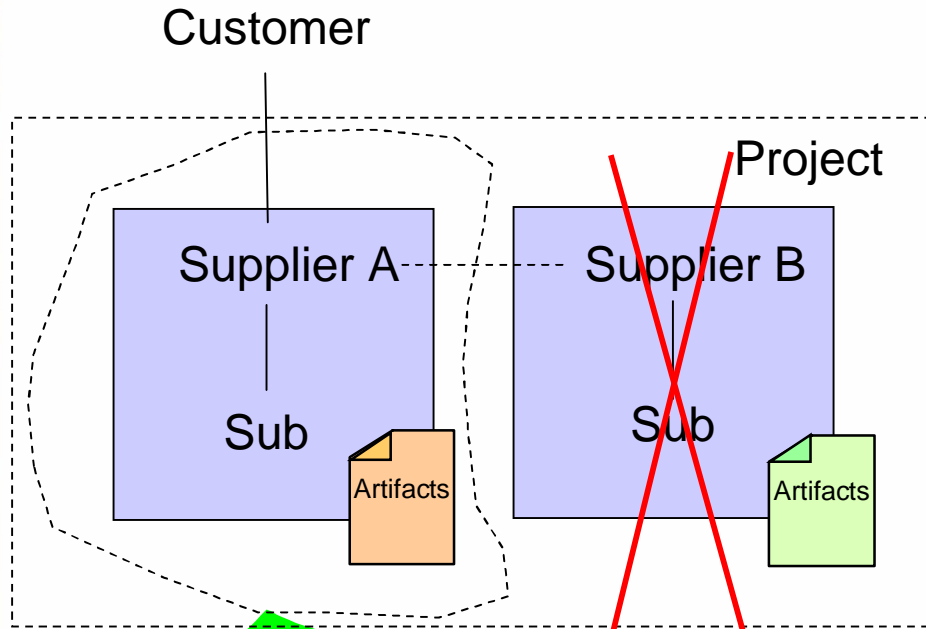
- ~ Multiple suppliers (contractor + partners)
- ~ Multiple subcontractors - managed by multiple contractors

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

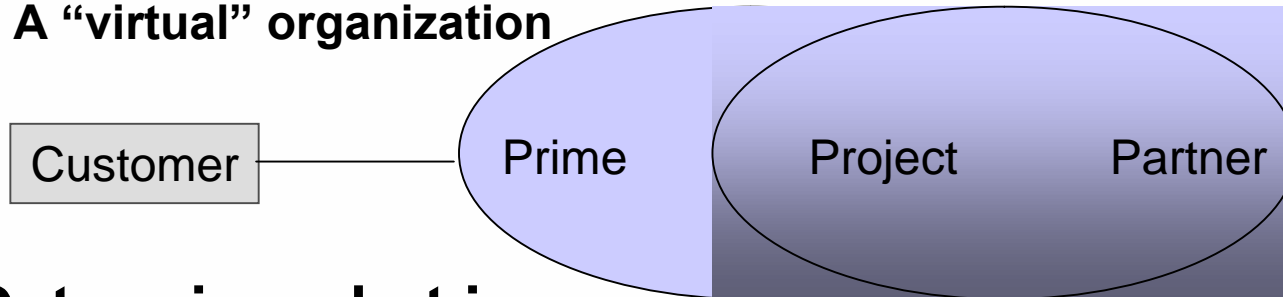
- **Project** - A managed set of interrelated resources which delivers one or more products to a customer or end user.

The “transitory” part of the business

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

Appraisal Scope

A “virtual” organization



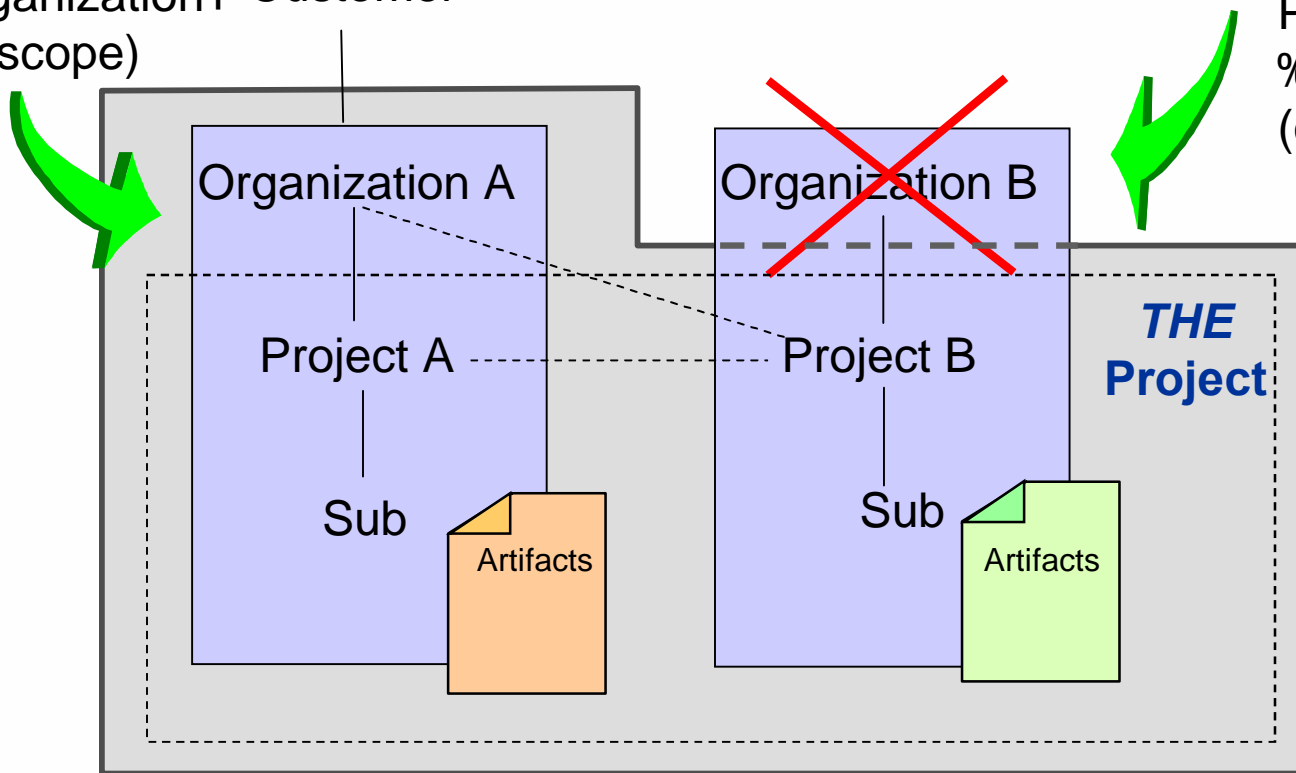
- **Determine what is “In-scope” and what is “Out-of-scope” for appraisal**
- **Treat each process area as either an “organizational” process area or a “project” process area - give the same consideration to the generic practices**
- **Get buy-in from your organization and the “partner” organization (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)

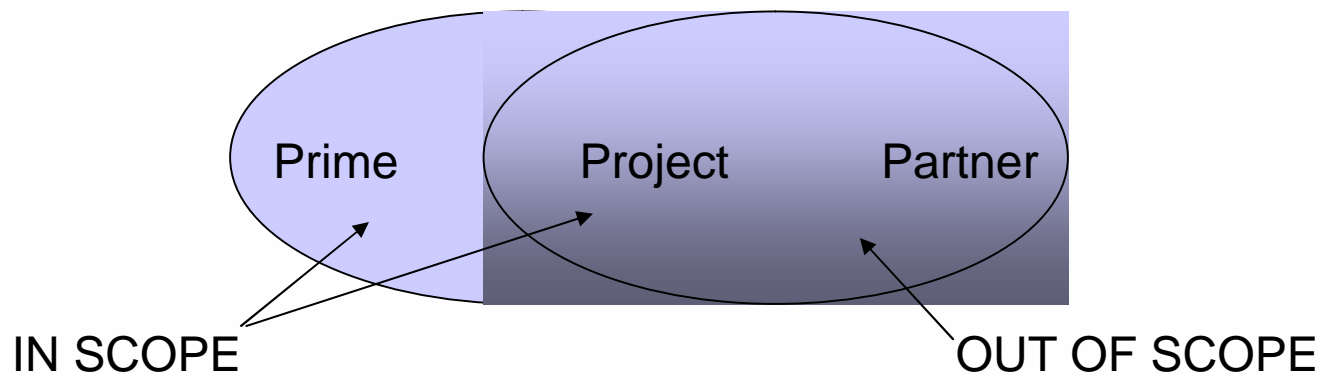


A virtual organization

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

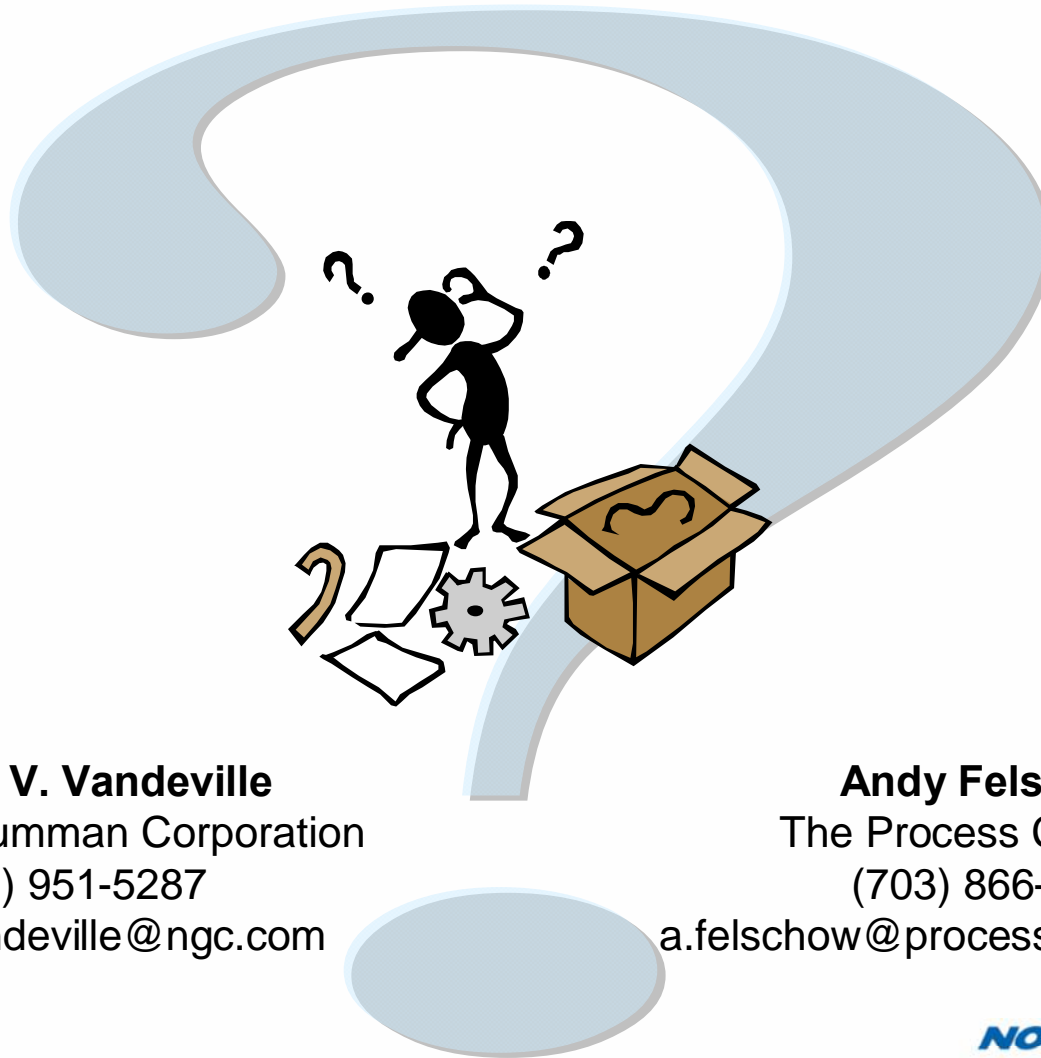
- **Integrated Project Management has a strong organizational component, so it may be primarily the Prime's responsibility**
- **Project Planning, Project Monitoring and Control, Quantitative Project Management, Risk Management, Supplier Agreement Management are executed in the Project environment, so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