

# Implementing Enterprise Strategy using Architectural Processes

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An overview of the use of Enterprise Architecture at Sandia  
Presented to Yucca Mountain leadership

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# Outline

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- Introduction
- Purpose, Process, Payoff
- Overview of the problem and issues
- The concept of enterprise architecture
- The process of architecting
- The benefit of architecting
- Sandia implementations
- Final words

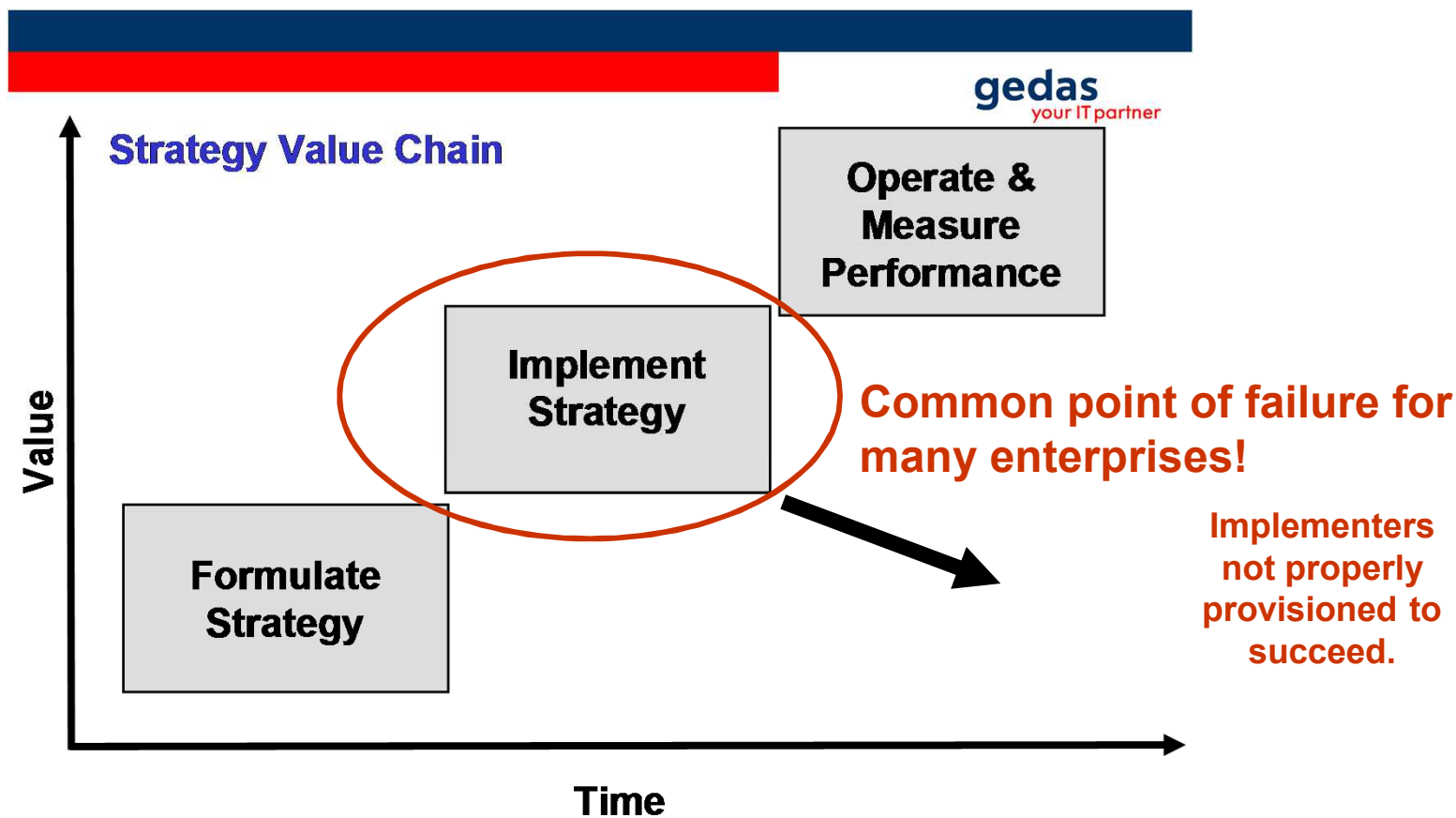


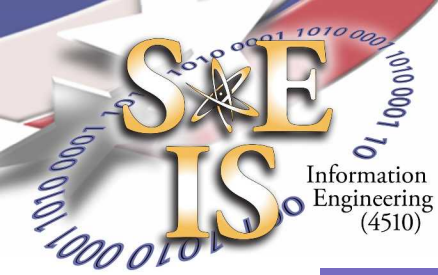


## PURPOSE



# Acknowledge the Pitfall!





# The Evidence is Compelling

**Organizations are not good at implementing change.  
1991-2000, 49 Studies, 43,000+ organizations**

**Culture Change—19% Success Rate  
Business Expansion—20%  
Reengineering/BPI—30%  
Mergers/Acquisitions—33%  
New Technology—40%  
Restructuring—46%  
New Strategic Direction—58%**



M. E. Smith, ISPI, 2002



# The Sources of Failure

- **Wicked problems** (Conklin & Weil)
  - No definitive problem statement, broad disagreement on what the problem is
  - A search for solutions that is open ended, competing stakeholders frame the problem to lobby for a solution specific to their interests
  - The problem-solving process is complicated by continual changes in resources, constraints, ground rules
  - Stakeholders that come and go, change their minds, fail to communicate
- **Business units loosely tied by ineffective understanding and uncommon purpose—whole is not even the sum of its parts**
- **Organization and socio-cultural factors (e.g., funding model, reward system, leadership, process, etc.)**

**Old Business Approaches are  
Inadequate!**





# Back to Fundamentals With A New Approach

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As the *infrastructure matures*, the companies that succeed will not be those that reflexively pursue innovation...but rather those that are **pragmatic in planning and competent in execution.**

—Nicholas Carr, *Does IT Matter?*

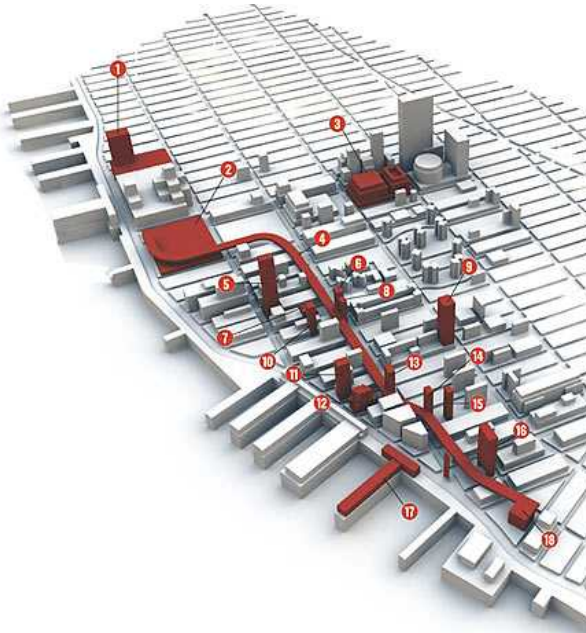


# Urban Planning as a Metaphor

## Well Planned and Managed Communities

Public, Zoning, Code, Planner,  
Developer, Builder, Transport,  
Commission, Plans, Waste, etc.

Business Units, Policy, Stds, Portfolio,  
Process Owner, Program Manager,  
Governance, Technologies, etc.











?

**“Enterprise  
Architecture”**



# Useful Parallels between Urban Planning and EA <sup>9</sup>

Urban Planning		Enterprise Architecture
General Contractor		Business Process / IT Project Manager
Construction Tools		Development Tools
Planners		Enterprise Architecture
Building Inspection		Reviews & Verifications
Building Architect		Project Architect
Standard Parts/ Hardware Store		Core Asset / (Reuse) Repository
Utilities / Infrastructure		Core Services/ Middleware/Infrastructure
Subdivision/ Community		System-of-Systems



# Enterprise Architecture

**EA is the art and science of capturing, designing, and making explicit, an enterprise's operating framework. It includes:**

**PURPOSE, GOALS, CONCERNS, STRATEGIES, POLICIES, PROCESSES, APPLICATIONS, DATA, EVENTS, CYCLES, NORMS, VALUES, RULES, SPONSORS, CUSTOMERS, CONSTRAINTS, ETC.**

The goal of EA is to ensure that decision-making within the enterprise is based on explicit knowledge about the enterprise.

Principles:

- It's about the business—scoped appropriately
- Simple as possible, but no simpler
- EA is an enabling discipline, nothing more nor less
- Agility is expected
- EA is not IT, but EA covers IT





# Multiple Views of the Architecture of an Enterprise

## Strategic Views

Different decision-makers have different “perspectives”

A complex social network

### Business View



### Information System View



### Technology View



### Technologies and Processes



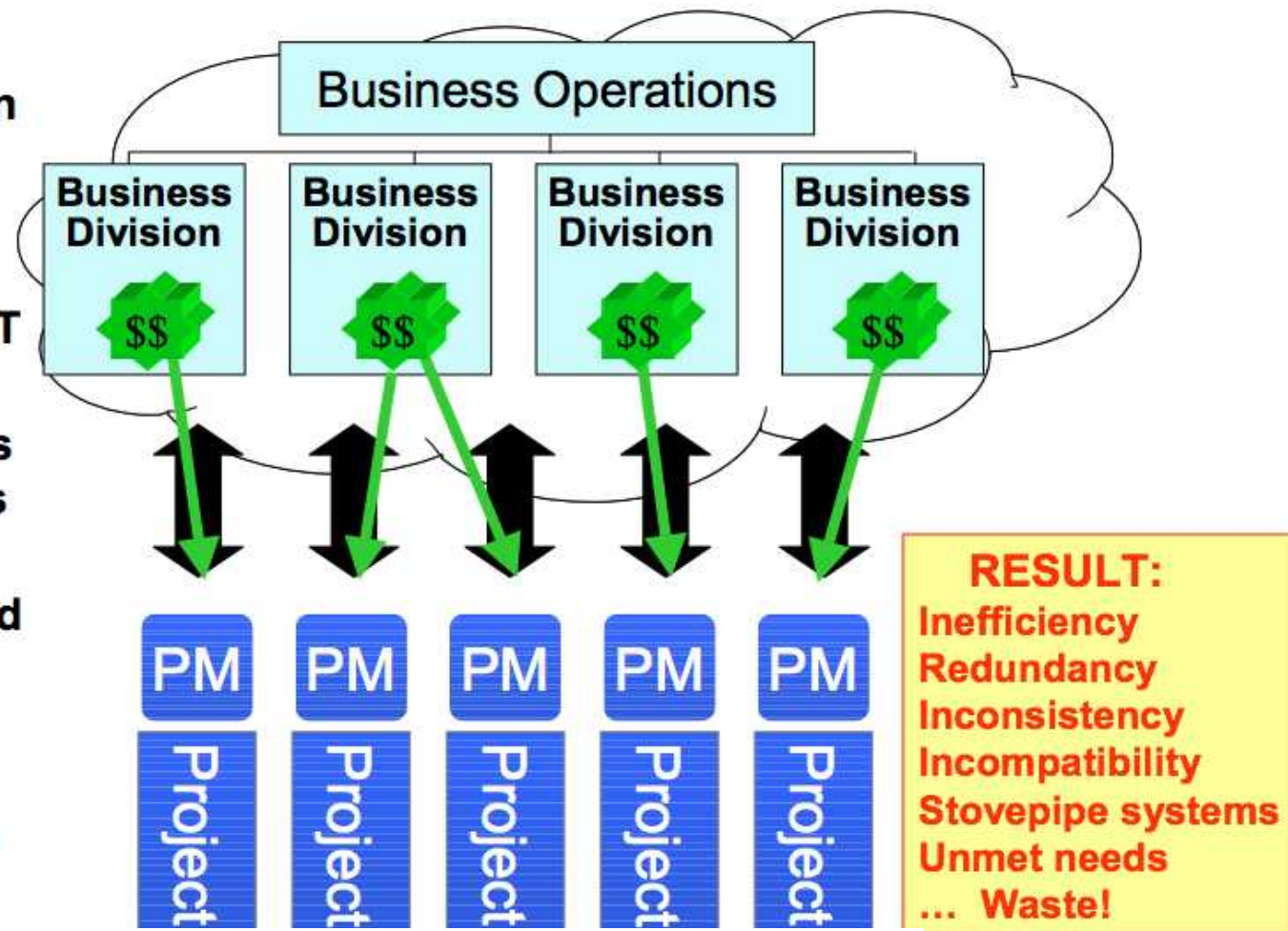


# Why Do You Need an EA?

Multiple views can lead to sub-optimization;  
Follow the \$

MITRE

- IT initiatives often justified on their own merits
- Autonomous management of IT budgets
- Interface to SMEs and operations is project driven
- Projects managed individually
- Contracts and development is based on system life cycle

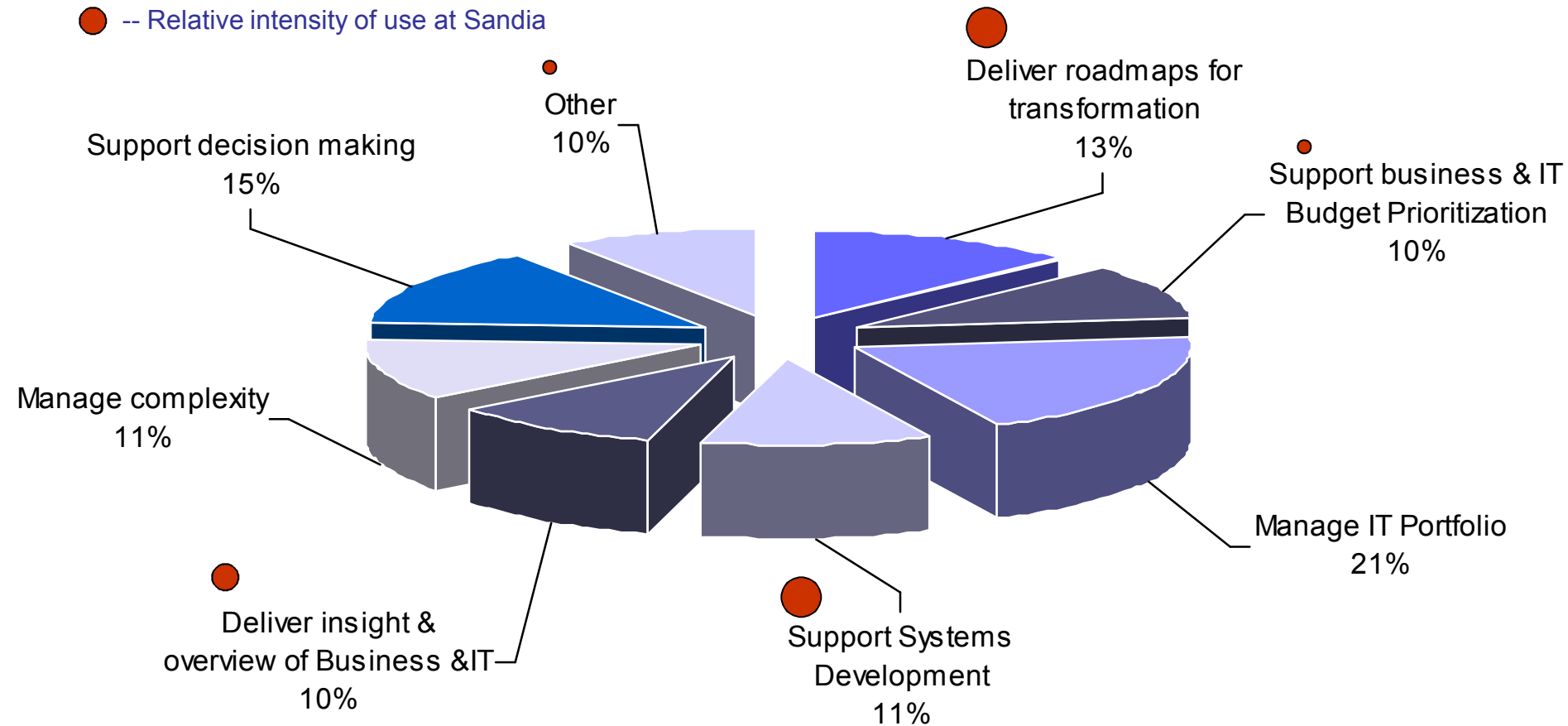


Architecture Happened Here



# How Companies use Architecture<sup>13</sup> to Achieve Business Strategy

● -- Relative intensity of use at Sandia







# The EA Approach

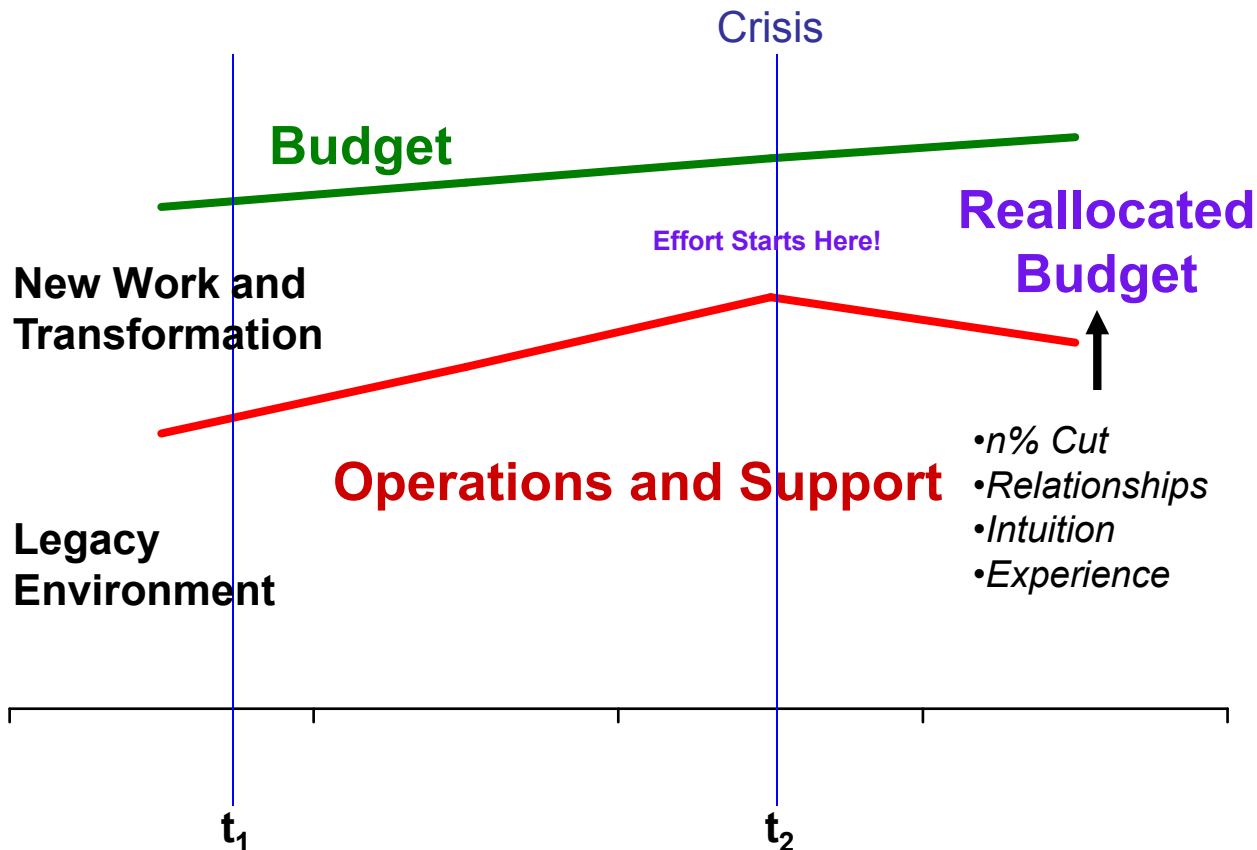
## Using Trained Architects

- Stakeholder concerns are the drivers to identify candidate value-adding models
- Models are built to depict the as-is and to-be states of the enterprise (Business and IT)
- Analysis of the models identifies problems with alignment and lack of integration
- Requirements for Business and IT change are derived based on the model analysis
- A Roadmap or Plan for reaching the to-be state is developed from prioritized requirements
- Timeframe to achieve to-be state is weeks to months to years depending on the scope of your enterprise, urgency to change, barriers to change, and iteration



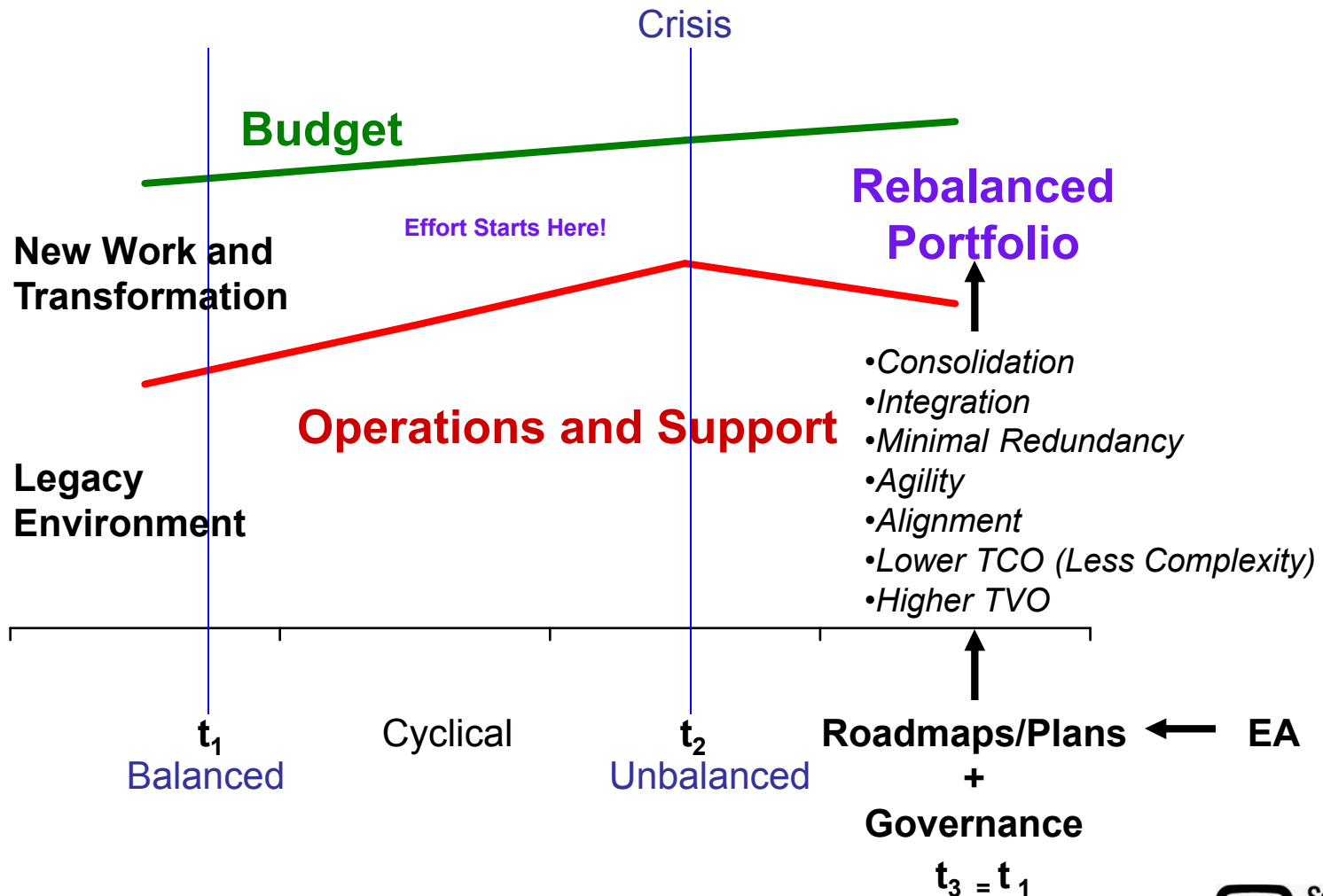
# Example: Standard Problem, Old Approach

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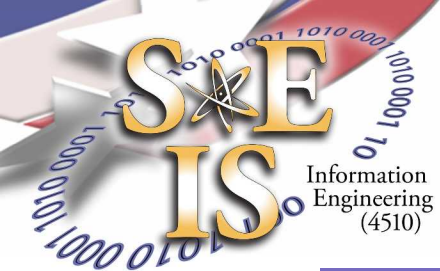


# Example: Standard Problem, Architecture Approach

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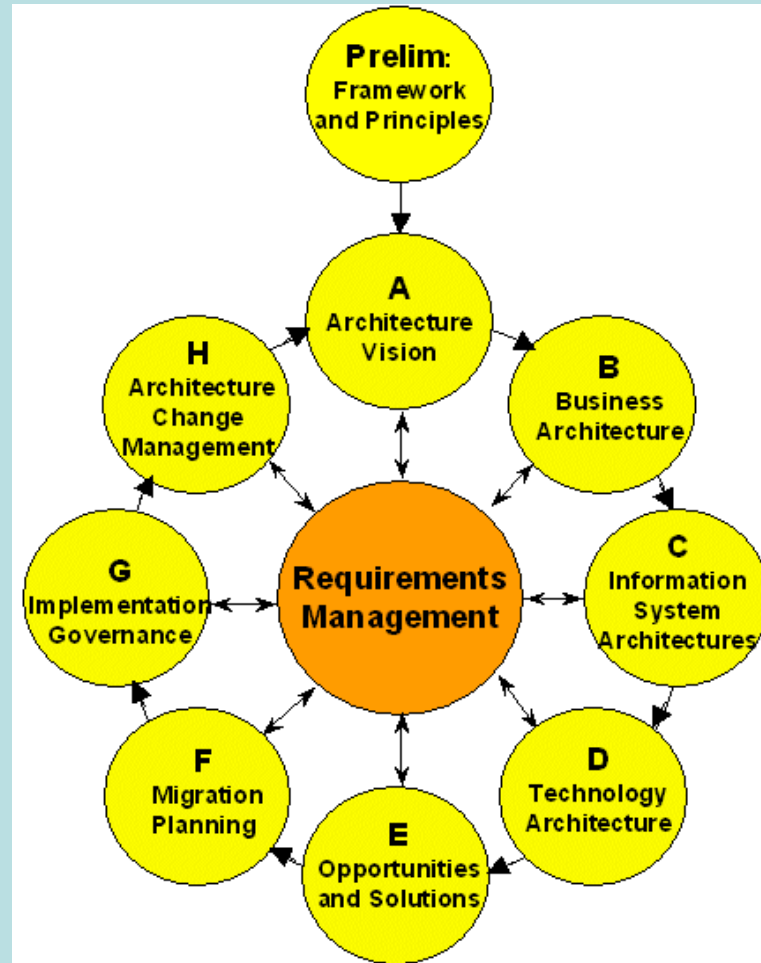
# PROCESS



# Laying Out Your Plan

## The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF):

- TOGAF forms the basis of Sandia's enterprise architecture plan
- supplemented by
  - IEEE 1471-2000
  - OMG Model Driven Architecture
  - Zachman Framework for Enterprise Architecture





# Using Driving Principles

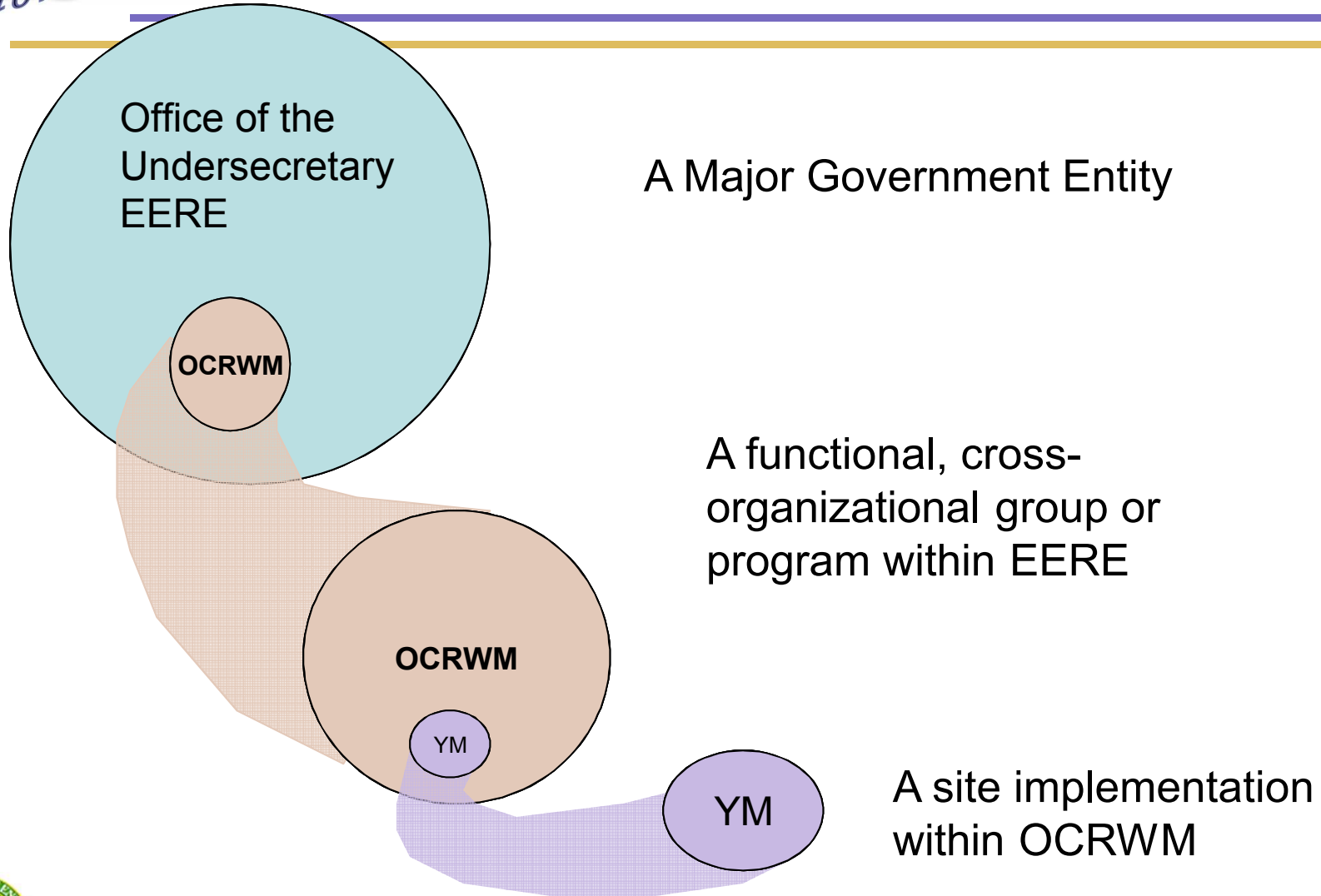
(adapted from TOGAF)

- Maximize Benefit to the Enterprise
- Information Management is Everybody's Business
- Business Continuity
- Common Use Applications
- Compliance with Law
- IT Responsibility
- Protection of Intellectual Property
- Data is an Asset
- Data is Shared
- Data is Accessible
- Data Trustee
- Common Vocabulary and Data Definitions
- Data Security
- Technology Independence
- Ease-of-Use
- Requirements-Based Change
- Responsive Change Management
- Control Technical Diversity
- Interoperability





# Describing Your Architecture: Identifying and Bounding Your Enterprise





# Describing Your Architecture: Establishing Enterprise Targets

## Know the Customer

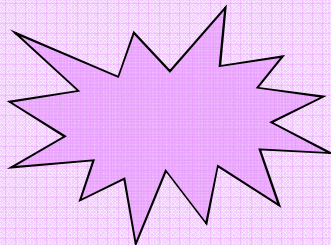
**An enterprise survives primarily because  
in one way or another it provides value to its customers**



- Motivations and processes of the customer
- Interactions with the enterprise
- Rules and modes of engagement
- Customer value perception

## Strategic Intent of the Enterprise

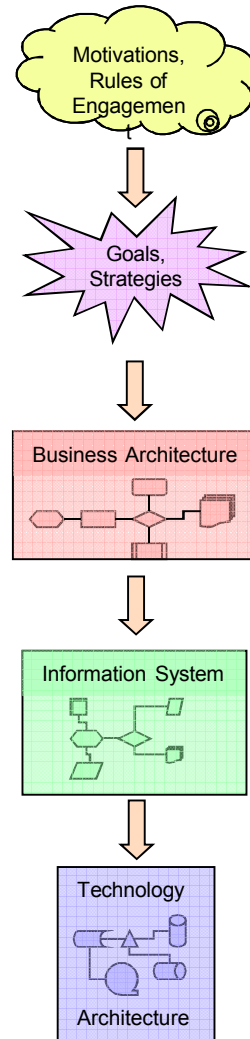
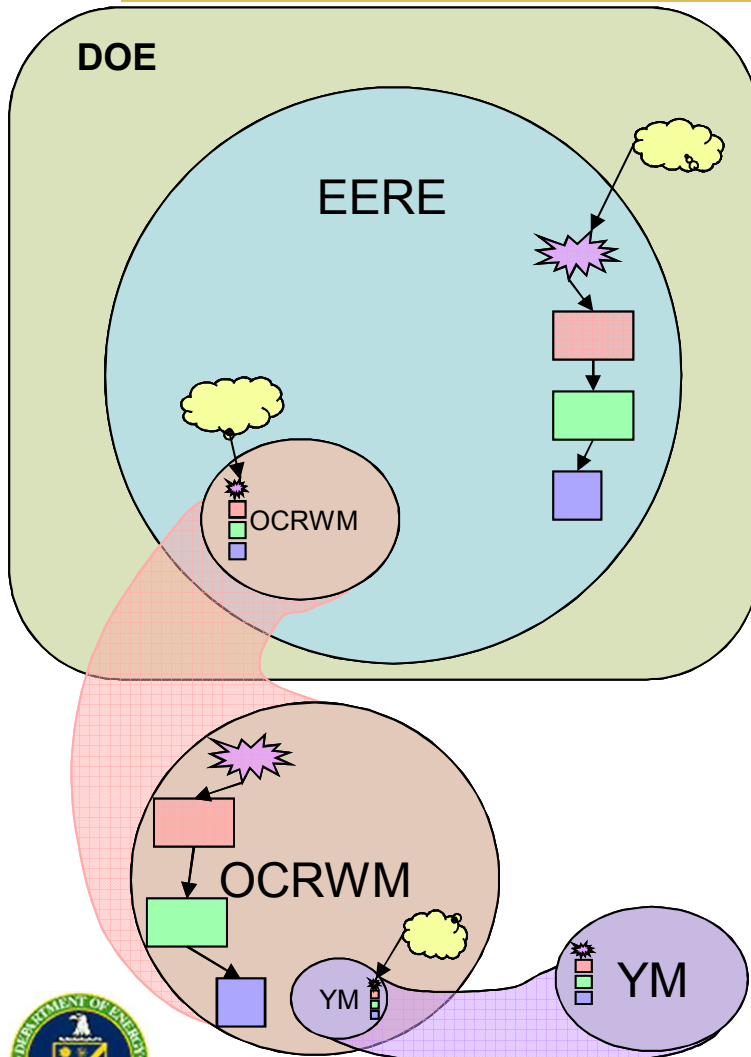
**•How does understanding of the customer  
contribute to enterprise motivations?**



- Value proposition to customer
- Vision, goals
- Mission, strategies
- Principles, policies
- External influences & pressures



# Describing Your Architecture: Mapping Existing Alignment & Integration



- **Customers' Motivations, Rules of Engagement** shape Enterprise's goals/strategies/policies
- **Enterprise's Goals, Strategies, Policies** shape business architecture
- **Business Architecture** shapes information systems
- **Information Systems Architecture** shapes technology architecture
- **Technology Architecture**





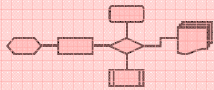
# Describing Your Future: Creating Future Alignment & Integration

## Given

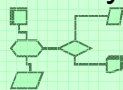
- knowledge of the customer,
- enterprise's motivations and intents,

define an *optimal enterprise structure*  
(the architecture of the enterprise)

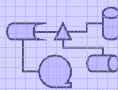
Business Architecture: fundamental organization of work (people, processes, work products, facilities) that enables motivations and intents



Information Systems Architecture: fundamental organization of applications and data that enable work of the enterprise



Technology Architecture: fundamental organization of communications, platform and software infrastructures that enable information systems





# Means to Analyze Alignment and Integration

## Generic Analysis Types

### Analysis Types Enabled by Architecture

1. Goals to Functions
2. Functions to Organization
3. Functions to Systems
4. Information to Systems
5. Goals to Future Projects

Goals x Functions				New Functions Required?	
	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3		
Function 1	*			*	
Function 2		*		*	*
Function 3		*		*	*
Function 4				*	*
Function 5					*

Functions x Organization						New Organization Required?		Centralize Function?	
	Function 1	Function 2	Function 3	Function 4	Function 5				
Organization 1	*				*				
Organization 2			*	*	*				
Organization 3	*			*	*				
Organization 4				*	*				
Organization 5					*				

## IT Dependency Matrix

IT DEPENDENCY		Business Applications				
		EBOM	IMS	LLCE	ROA	SSDMS
Infrastructure Software	Cold Fusion	X				
	DCE/Kerberos	X	X	X	X	X
	IIS Web Server					X
Database Management Systems	Oracle	X			X	X
	Sybase			X		
	DB2		X			
Machines	ds09sulnt			X		
	salp137	X		X		
	salp860		X	X	X	X
Networks	SCN	X	X	X	X	X
	SRN			X		
	SON					



Strategy Implementation – VWOA's EA Story • © gedas USA, Inc. • Feb. 21, 2005 • P. 20



integrated  
information services



Actions taken: Consolidation,  
Staffing Plan, Organization Design

Issues: DBMSs, Machine  
SLA (many apps on one)







# Means to Enable Planning

## Specific to Organizational Transformation

### Goals related to Vision

Elements of Change	Broad Mission Impact	Enabling Customer Agility	Enabling Customer Performance	Culture of High-Caliber People	Agile Organization	High Reliability Solutions	Cost Effective Solutions
<b>PEOPLE / SKILLS</b> type, level, mix	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>PROCESSES</b> E2E, RUP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>ROLES &amp; RESPONSIBILITIES</b> enable processes, clarify cross line organizational interactions		X		X	X		X
<b>LINE ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE</b> focus on disciplines and skills needed to enable processes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>VIRTUAL STRUCTURES</b> enable initiatives, projects, and focus on areas beyond the scope of line organizations	X	X	X		X	X	X
<b>PORTFOLIO</b> mix, growth in HS&D and DS&A, maintain NW	X	X	X	X			



# Change Builds Iteratively – Address the Urgent in the Context of the Whole!

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## Input

Where are we now?  
(Today's issues and problems)

Engineer Requirements

## Output

Where do we want to be?  
(Outcomes, purpose, goals)

## Awareness

What is changing in the environment that we need to consider?

Describe Architecture  
(As-Is)

Describe Architecture  
(To-Be)

## Feedback

How do we know we're there?  
(V/V vs. outcomes, purpose, goals)

## Throughput

How do we get there?  
(Close gap in a complete holistic way; Address social factors)



Manage Work

# Make it Real: Allocate Money to Follow the Architecture



## EA: Integrating the IT Budget With Operations

MITRE



Vision & Strategy

### Enterprise Architecture

#### Baseline Architecture

#### Target Architecture

Ops View

Systems View

Ops View

Systems View

Sequencing Plan/Release Architecture

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Guidance

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Improved Operations

Deployed Solutions

PM

PM

PM

PM

Mgmt

Project

Project

Project

Project

O&M

Integrated Portfolio



# Use Integrated Work Processes

as used by Sandia CIO (1 is in place, most are in development):

<b>Core</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Strategic Planning</b></li> <li><b>Portfolio Management</b></li> </ol>	<p>Define enterprise vision, goals, strategies</p> <p>Existing solutions; programs &amp; projects</p>
<b>Governance</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Fulfill Customer Requests</b></li> <li><b>Solution Life Cycle Support</b></li> </ol>	<p>Broker solutions, assure integration</p> <p>Continual care and feeding of solutions</p>
<b>Enabling</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Architecture Road-mapping</b></li> <li><b>Bus. Cont. &amp; Disaster Rec.</b></li> <li><b>Enterprise Configuration &amp; Change Management</b></li> </ol>	<p>Describe baseline, requirements, target, effective transition sequence</p> <p>Minimize impact of disastrous or unforeseen events</p> <p>Structured inventory of enterprise content</p>



# Leverage Industry Models

## As Applicable and Tailored

- **Capability Maturity Model Integrated (CMMI)**—Software engineering and information services process management (We are assessed at SW-CMM L3 and plan to seek CMMI L4 in FY08)
- **Rational and Enterprise Unified Process (R/EUP)**—Software and systems engineering methods
- **ISO 9001**—Organizing framework for Sandia's management system and transformation activity
- **Hammer Process Engineering**—Business process design, description, and management
- **Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology (COBIT)**—Measures, indicators, processes, best practices to facilitate IT governance





# Leverage Industry Models

## As Applicable and Tailored

- Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL)—IT service management best practices
- The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)—Architecture process and method
- Zachman Enterprise Architecture—Classification scheme for Architecture content
- Carnegie-Mellon Software Engineering Institute (SEI)—Software architecture certification and methods
- International Council on Systems Engineering (INCOSE)—Systems engineering body of knowledge
- IEEE 1471-2000—Best practice for Architecture descriptions







# PAYOFF





# Achieve Results

## *EA Team Engagements*

### Sandia Strategies

- Provide leadership to transform the NW Stockpile and NWC
  - *Product Realization Integrated Digital Environment (PRIDE) Enterprise Architecture*
- Maximize National Security contributions
  - *IT Architectures for Various Mission Programs and Projects*
- Achieve Operational Excellence and deliver Innovative Science and Engineering
  - *Integrated Laboratory Management System*
  - *Process Efficiency and Effectiveness*
  - *Organization and Program Transformations*
  - CIO Vision: Information Mastery
    - *Roadmap (refer to earlier Integrated Work Processes)*
    - *IT Valuation*







# Achieve Results

"Pragmatic in Planning and Competent in Execution"

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## Vision

Sandia is the provider of innovative, science-based, systems-engineering solutions to our Nation's most challenging national security problems.

## Highest Goal

Become the laboratory the U.S. turns to first for innovative, science-based, systems-engineering solutions to the most challenging problems that threaten peace and freedom for our nation and the globe.





# Conclusion

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Enterprise Architecture enables one to plan for and manage cause and effect, to apply systems and critical thinking to design a whole that is greater than the sum of its parts. It facilitates implementing strategy to focus change on the vital few and right assets to achieve vision and goals.





# Final Thoughts

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It is my impression that no one really likes the new. We are afraid of it. It is not as Dostoyevsky put it that “taking a new step, uttering a new word is what people fear most.” Even in slight things the experience of the new is rarely without some stirring of foreboding. ... We are usually told that revolutions are set in motion to realize radical changes. Actually it is drastic change that sets the stage for revolution.

*The Ordeal of Change*  
Eric Hoffer

The creature that survives is not the smartest or the strongest but the one most adaptable to change.

Darwin

