a. **Service: Technology Governance Assessment**
   i. **Organizational Structure**
      1. **Team Organization**: Ensure your technology teams are structured to maximize productivity and potential. We optimize team structures and improve client relationships.
      2. **Leadership Clarity**: Clarify roles and responsibilities for technology leadership to enhance effectiveness and accountability.
      3. **Product vs. Application vs. Service Differentiation**: Differentiate between products, applications, and services to streamline operations and improve usability.
      4. **Talent Mix and Team Health**: Evaluate and balance team skills and seniority to foster a healthy, high-performing team.
      5. **Embedded vs. Centralized vs. Hybrid Teams**: Recommend the best proximity model for your organization's development, QA, support, and client application/infrastructure teams.
      6. **Relationship with Non-Technology Departments**: Educate and bridge the gap between technology and non-technology departments to improve transparency and collaboration.
   ii. **Project Management**
      1. **Tools and Process**: Recommend tailored project management processes and tools to enhance efficiency and tracking.
      2. **Communication and Transparency**: Recommend best practices and improvements to communication across teams and with clients to ensure project alignment.
      3. **Prioritization and Scope**: Ensure project goals, objectives, and priorities are clearly defined and aligned with business needs.
      4. **Resource Allocation and Time Tracking**: Optimize resource allocation and implement effective time tracking to manage workloads and ensure optimal return on investment.
      5. **Client Influence and Cost Attribution**: Ensure processes are in place to engage clients in project management and accurately attribute technology costs.
   iii. **Budgets**
      1. **Methodology**: Implement detailed budget tracking and forecasting methodologies for better financial control.
      2. **Allocation and Attribution**: Create a budget allocation process that attributes costs fairly to clients to ensure proper technology cost ownership and management.
      3. **Ownership and Responsibility**: Ensure department heads understand and own their budgets for better accountability.
      4. **Budget Process**: Streamline budget setting, tracking, and approval processes to improve efficiency.
b. **People Assessment**

  i. **Technology Talent**: Assess and optimize the talent mix to ensure the right balance of skills for your technology team.

  ii. **Compensation**: Provide insights into appropriate compensation models to retain and attract top talent.

  iii. **Performance Reviews**: Review and recommend improvements to the review process to establish clear, measurable objectives and an effective review process to enhance performance.

  iv. **Training and Development**: Recommend best practices and changes to the training and development process to ensure staff stay current with trends and technologies through effective training programs.

  v. **Internal Mobility**: Provide a well-documented process to promote internal mobility, retain talent, and enhance employee satisfaction.

  vi. **Onshore vs. Nearshore vs. Offshore**: Optimize the mix of employees and consultants for productivity and cost-effectiveness. Advise and consult on site selection for an onshore, nearshore, and/or offshore location.

  vii. **Outsource Company Management**: Effectively manage outsource providers to ensure quality and value.

  viii. **Remote vs. In-Office**: Help to develop and implement effective remote working policies to balance productivity and flexibility for your company.

  ix. **Ranking and Promotions**: Recommend a fair and motivating ranking and promotion process that is the core of your people management process.

  x. **Attrition and Morale**: To maintain a healthy, productive technology team, assess and recommend improvements and processes to manage attrition and morale.

  xi. **Talent Acquisition**: To attract and retain top talent, assess and recommend improvements to your recruitment and onboarding processes.

c. **Infrastructure Assessment**

  i. **Data Center Capabilities and Strategy**: Develop and implement a cloud strategy aligned with application needs to ensure scalability and efficiency.

  ii. **Infrastructure Services Structure**: Optimize the organization and dynamics of infrastructure services to improve performance and reliability.

  iii. **Engineering vs. Operations vs. Support**: Determine the right balance for engineering, operations, and support functions.

  iv. **Desktop and Remote Working Capabilities**: Review and recommend improvements to enhance desktop capabilities and remote working infrastructure to support a modern, flexible workforce.

  v. **General Review of Modern Capabilities**: Ensure your infrastructure utilizes modern capabilities and is fit for purpose.

d. **Application Development Assessment**

  i. **Disaster Recovery (DR) and High Availability (HA)**: Review and asses if your organization implements and regularly tests DR and HA capabilities to ensure business continuity. Provide a plan for improvements and changes as needed.

  ii. **Critical Applications and Technical Debt**: Be instrumental in creating a process to identify critical applications and manage technical debt to maintain performance and reliability.

      iii. **Buy vs. Build Decisions**: Make informed decisions on buying versus building applications to optimize costs and performance.

      iv. **Total Cost to Operate**: Assess and optimize the total cost of operating applications.

      v. **Stability and Ease of Change**: Review and make recommendations to change application stability and ease of change to support business needs.

      vi. **Fit for Purpose**: Evaluate and optimize applications' underlying technology and architecture to ensure they meet business requirements today and tomorrow.

      vii. **SDLC Best Practices:** Reviewing your organizations adherence to SDLC best practices to maximize your time to market, code quality, ease of deployment, and ability to support applications.

e. **Information Security Assessment**

      i. **Segregation of Duties**: Review and recommend changes to implement proper segregation of duties to enhance security and compliance.

      ii. **Network Segmentation and Firewall Management**: Review and recommend changes to network security through segmentation and effective firewall management.

      iii. **Permissioning and Authentication Management**: Ensure robust permissioning and authentication procedures exist to protect sensitive data.

      iv. **Onboarding and Offboarding Procedures**: Ensure best practices are followed for comprehensive onboarding and offboarding procedures to manage access and security.

      v. **Detection vs. Prevention**: Help your company balance detection and prevention measures to mitigate security risks.

      vi. **Security Protocols and Training**: Establish security protocols and train all staff to enhance security awareness.

      vii. **Penetration Tests and Tabletop Exercises**: Review and assess whether best practices and processes exist for conducting regular penetration tests and tabletop exercises to identify and address vulnerabilities.

      viii. **Ransomware Policies and Procedures**: Review and recommend best practices for effective ransomware policies and procedures to protect against attacks.

f. **Data Management Assessment**

      i. **Total Cost of Data**: Help your company understand and optimize the total cost of data to improve financial efficiency.

      ii. **Third-Party Contracts and Compliance**: Establish processes and policies to manage third-party contracts and ensure compliance with data usage agreements.

      iii. **Data Management Processes**: Implement effective data management processes to enhance data quality and accessibility.

      iv. **Data Access and Security**: Establish best practices and processes to ensure data access is properly controlled and secured to protect sensitive information.

      v. **Data Optimization**: Aide in optimizing data providers like Bloomberg and Reuters to reduce costs and improve data quality.

      vi.   **Data Cataloging**: Aide in establishing and implementing cataloging of internal and external data assets to improve data management and accessibility.

     vii.   **Central vs. Decentralized Management**: Determine the best approach for your organization's data management to enhance efficiency and control.

   viii.   **ETL, Data Normalization, and Data Cleaning:** Review and assess if your company is best managing your data for optimal usage.

g. **Risk Management Assessment**

      i.   **Technology Risk Management**: Develop a comprehensive technology risk management program to identify and mitigate risks.

     ii.   **Operational Risk Management**: Implement strategies to manage operational risks, including key person risk, technical debt, and application age.

   iii.   **Issue Tracking and Resolution**: Ensure realistic solution timeframes and track issues effectively to mitigate risks.

   iv.   **Risk Management Committee**: Establish a committee and process that includes people outside of technology to oversee risk management efforts and provide diverse perspectives.