Experiences with Indicator-Based Appraisals

Panel

CMMI Technology Conference
November 2002

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Agenda

• Introduction
• Panel Participants
  – Gene Miluk (Software Engineering Institute)
  – Rick Hefner (TRW)
  – Jane Moon (Raytheon)
  – Marvin Carr (Lockheed Martin)
• Open Discussion
SCAMPI℠ v1.1 Concepts

• Based on Practice Implementation Indicators (PIIs)
  – Reflecting implementation of CMMI℠ model practices
  – Artifacts produced as an outcome of process deployment
  – Corroborated by face-to-face affirmations

• Contrasting with traditional observation-based appraisal methods

• Verification-based appraisals
  – Leverage existing organizational assets describing mapping and implementation of CMMI model practices
  – PII Database
  – Efficiencies from reduced appraisal team “discovery” of objective evidence on-site

℠ - CMMI and SCAMPI are service marks of Carnegie Mellon University.
PII Types

- **Direct Artifacts**
  - Tangible outputs resulting directly from implementation of a practice
    (e.g., documents, deliverables, Typical Work Products)

- **Indirect Artifacts**
  - Artifacts that are a side-effect or indicative of performing a practice
    (e.g., meeting minutes, reviews, logs, reports, Typical Work Products)

- **Affirmations**
  - Oral or written statements confirming or supporting implementation of the practice
    (e.g., interviews, questionnaires)

Reference: SCAMPI Method Description, v1.1, CMU/SEI-2001-HB-001
Example – PII-Based Implementation and Appraisal

PP SP1.1: Establish a top-level work breakdown structure (WBS) to estimate the scope of the project.

Appraisal

TWPs:
- Task descriptions
- Work package descriptions
- WBS

• Meeting minutes
• WBS development notes
• Estimates/budgets aligned with WBS

• “I worked on the WBS”
• “Our estimates are based on WBS elements”

Direct Artifacts Indirect Artifacts Affirmations

Practice Implementation Indicator (PII) Types

Model