

OPR Proposal

Introducing the Comparative Assessment Matrix (CAM)

SOS 17E

Falcons



Overview

- The new OPR must...
- Our changes to the OPR
 - Answering the what, why and how
- Define performance and potential
- Deep dive into purposed changes
- Wrap up
- Questions



New OPR must...

- Provide meaningful feedback
- Provide sound information to assist in identifying (differentiating) the best qualified officers
- Stand alone as a reliable, long term, cumulative record of performance
 - Ideally alleviate the need for a PRF
- Be a total force solution for all competitive categories O-6 and below
- Follow current laws/statutory restrictions
- Be equitable, explainable and executable



Answering what, why, and how

What changes would best capture	•
performance and potential?	

Clearly define what the AF values in an officer and measure these traits on a sliding scale

Provide a visual representation of a officer's performance and potential

Include a narrative allowing the senior rater to communicate performance and potential

Why do these changes benefit the OES and the AF?

Save the officer, rater and senior rater time through the elimination of the PRF

Allow for quick identification of patterns in performance and potential

Provide an officer feedback on how he or she compares to peers

Allow the member to easily view their record of performance across their career

How would these changes be implemented?

Creation of an IT system allowing the rater to measure the officer on the AF values

IT system to allow the senior rater to compare officer against peers

Changes to applicable AFIs and the development of a roll out plan



What is performance and potential?

<u>Performance</u> – (n) the action or process of carrying out or accomplishing an action, task or function

<u>Potential</u> – (a) having or **showing** the capacity to become or develop into something in the future; (n) latent qualities or abilities that **may be developed** and lead to future success or usefulness





What the AF Values in Officers

Performance

- Results achieved during the reporting period
- How well assigned duties were carried out

Proficiency

- Demonstrated technical knowledge and skill in execution of duties
- Application of aptitude and competence to complete mission

• <u>Leadership</u>

- Providing direction and motivation that inspires subordinates to maximize performance while accomplishing the mission
- Cultivating professional and personal development
- Demonstrating the highest standards of conduct and serving as a role model to all others



What the AF Values in Officers

Communication

- Ability to listen, speak, write, read critically
- Able to express ideas in a way that is easily understood by everyone
- Encourages subordinates to ask questions, raise issues and concerns, and venture opinions

Character

- Personal adherence to AF Core Values
- Moral strength to overcome adversity and the will to persevere when faced with uncertainty
- Proactive in the absence of specific direction
- Volunteering, Wingman Concept, Followership, Teamwork

Intellect

- Ability to solve complex problems with analytics and intuition
- Draws on the Core Values, knowledge, and personal experience to make wise choices
- Frames decisions in context of commander's intent and the goal of mission accomplishment

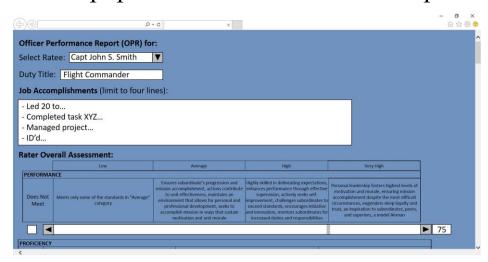


Measuring Values

- The rater will utilize a sliding scale against the six values
- Indicator on the scale will be moved by rater to the position that most accurately represents the ratee

• The data from the slides will be used to populate the x-axis on the Comparative

Assessment Matrix (CAM)





The comparative assessment matrix — a visual representation of performance and potential

Matrix characteristics

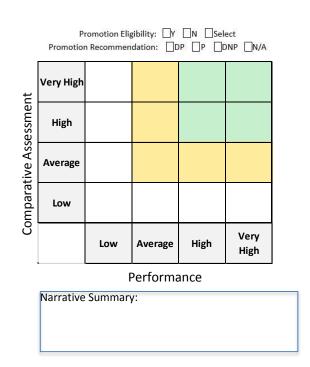
Officer's position on the matrix determined by performance and the senior raters comparative assessment

Performance (x axis)

- Responsibility of rater
- Reviewed by additional rater
- Determined by inputs on AF values sliding scale

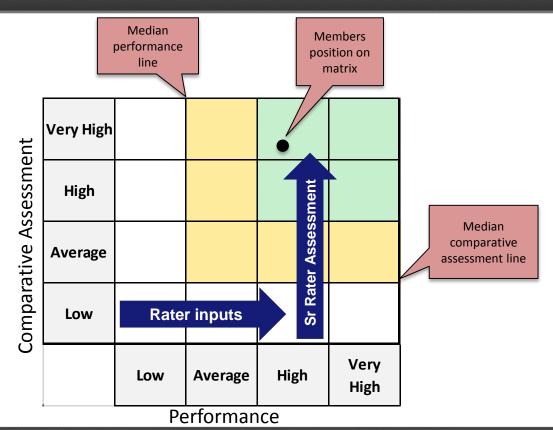
Comparative assessment (y axis)

- Responsibility of senior rater
- Process of assessing an officer against others of the same grade
- Managed through forced distribution



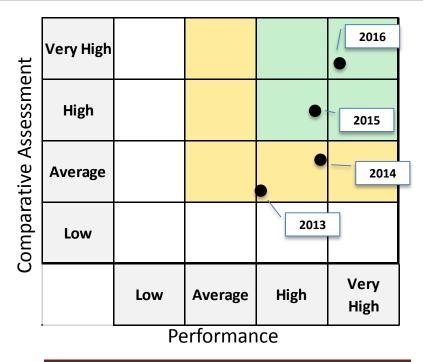


A closer look at an officer's position on the CAM





Capabilities within the matrix are numerous; Individual's assessment shown over 4 years



IT system could generate comparison across AFSC, year groups, etc.



Narrative authored below matrix to communicate performance and potential

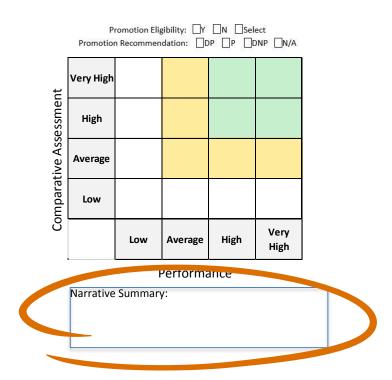
Narrative characteristics

Senior raters chance to communicate to the PB, DT, MLR and member on the officer's position on the matrix

Any unique and/or unusual circumstances can be addressed within the narrative

- Comparing Thunderbird pilots
- Office full of high performers

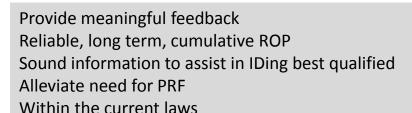
Narrative to be authored in plain English



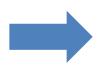


Equitable, explainable, and executable!

Provide meaningful feedback
Sound information to assist in IDing best qualified
Within the current laws



Provide meaningful feedback Sound information to assist in IDing best qualified Alleviate need for PRF Within the current laws



Using a sliding scale to measure AF values



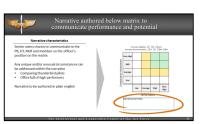


Visual representation of performance and potential





Utilizing a narrative to communicate potential and performance





BL: Our OPR meets all requirements

- ✓ Provide meaningful feedback
- ✓ Provide sound information to assist in identifying (differentiating) the best
- qualified officers
- ✓ Stand alone as a reliable, long term, cumulative record of performance
 - ✓ Ideally alleviate the need for a PRF
- ✓ Be a total force solution for all competitive categories O-6 and below
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Questions?





Back Up Slides





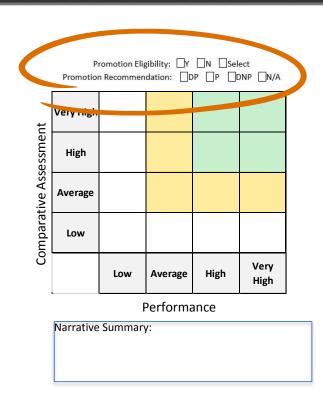
Back of OPR to begin by communicating promotion eligibility and recommendation

Promotion Information

First line identifies whether or not an officer is eligible for promotion

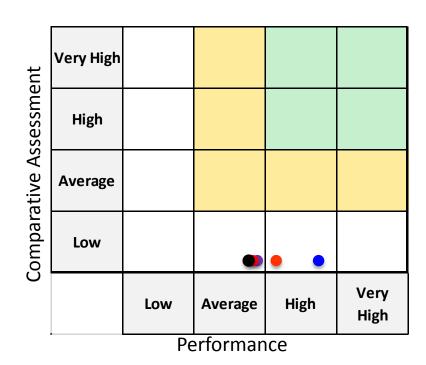
Promotion recommendation line used by senior rater to aid in differentiating officer's

- Continue to use familiar language (DP, P, DNP)
- Managed through utilization of current DP allocation process
- MLRs still needed to handle aggregate DPs



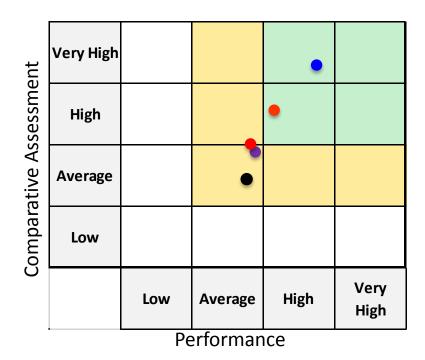


Example of distribution after rater inputs and additional rater review



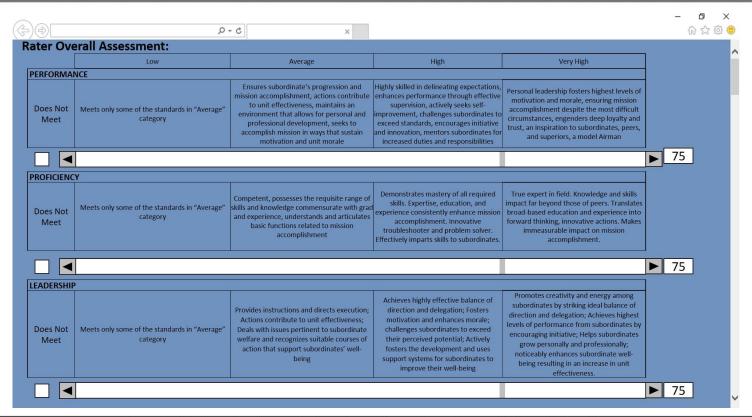


CAM after senior rater uses rater inputs and completes comparative assessment



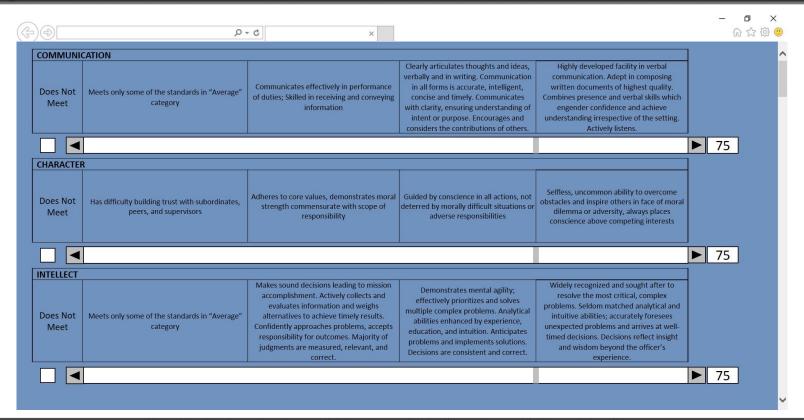


Rater Web Interface



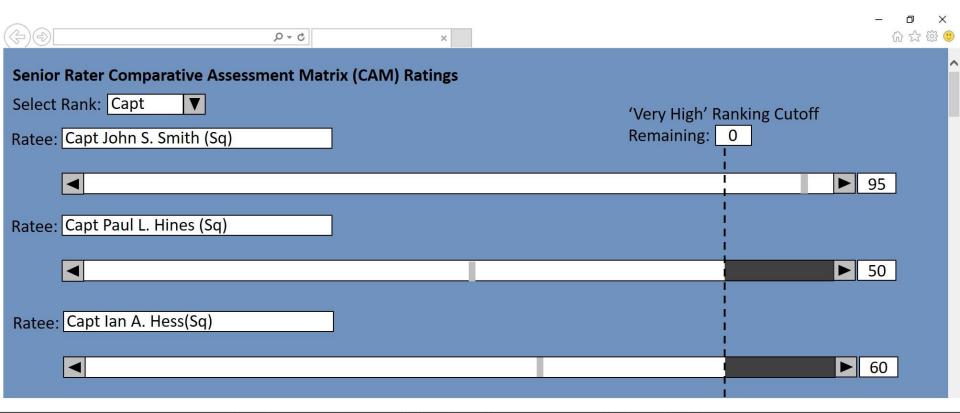


Rater Web Interface (cont.)





Sr Rater Web Interface





Narrative provides Sr Rater 650 characters to communicate about the officer's performance and potential

RATER'S NARRATIVE

Narrative to contain six lines of text (650 characters*) and will be written in paragraph format. This is the opportunity for the senior rater to communicate to the DT, PB, MLR and provide feedback to the individual. This is where one would expect to see job and school "push lines". The senior rater should touch on the potential of the officer and may utilize achievements within his or her performance to further support their claim.

Above text = 450 characters

* 650 characters derived from UT Dallas "The Annual Performance Review Process"

SAVE DRAFT

REPORT DUE: DD MMM YYYY

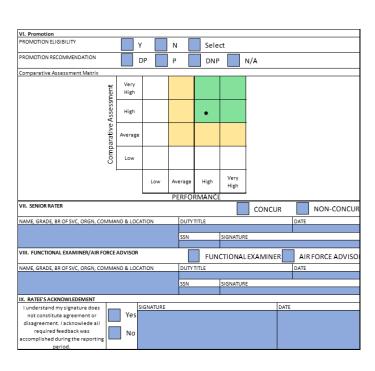
SUBMIT DRAFT



FINAL REPORT

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Result:
fully
computergenerated
report



The Intellectual and Leadership Center of the Air Force



What 36-2406 says about forced distribution

- 4.19.1. Definition. Forced Distribution is the restriction on the top two promotion recommendations that a force distributor (see definition) can allocate on AF Form 910 for promotion eligible ratees, by grade.
- 4.19.2.3. Static Close-out Date (SCOD). This is the date that all enlisted evaluations will close-out for a specific grade and is the date used to determine the final TIG/TIS eligible pool for senior rater stratification/endorsement and forced distribution allocations. EPRs cannot be signed before this date.
- 4.19.5.1. Forced Distribution provides an opportunity for commanders to award promotion recommendations through forced distribution allocations to exceptionally well qualified promotion eligible SrA, SSgts, and TSgts, to be effective on each grade's applicable annual SCOD. Each FD authority's Promote Now (PN) and Must Promote (MP) selection opportunity is calculated according to a percent of the promotion eligible population based on TIG and TIS.



What 36-2406 says about forced distribution (cont)

4.19.6. Allocations. AF/A1 determines forced distribution promotion allocations.

4.19.6.1. Allocations are based on 5% of the total TIG and TIS promotion eligible SrA, SSgt and TSgt population for Promote Now; 10% of the total TIG and TIS promotion eligible SrA population for Must Promote allocations; and 15% of the total TIG and TIS promotion eligible SrA population for Must Promote allocations. In accordance with the aforementioned allocation rates, AFPC provides the actual number of Promote Now and Must Promote allocations to each FD authority at either the large unit level or to the EFDP via the final master eligibility listing. See Table 4.10 and Table 4.11 to view the allocation tables based on number to total TIG/TIS eligible. The tables are subject to change, therefore FDs/EFDPs will utilize the allocations provided on the final MELs.

2d/3d ORDER EFFECTS

Second

- Designate owner of information
 - Unit/Wing/Command
 - Grant permissions
- Determine forced distribution

Third

- DTs/promo boards scheduled to mirror SCODs
- Could cause unpredicted "cultural shift"



Introducing the Change Monster: an emotional human process



Change is an inherently emotional human process that can be navigated using the Change Curve framework. People share a pattern of experiences when they go through a major change, a pattern laid out in the Change Curve, and these experiences can be guided. Dealing with the change monster is critical to success or failure of a change initiative.

The experience of each entity with the change monster is unique but the phases and principles of change are the same. How long the phases last, whether or not they are repeated, and velocity of movement will vary depending on the leadership and intensity of the change.

Managing change is not only about addressing the human dynamics. Rather it is one of three basic elements required for successful change:

- 1) Strategy: a passionate belief in where you're going
- 2) Execution: good, basic management
- 3) Managing the monster requires a heightened sensitivity to the emotional and behavioral issues during change, and a willingness to address them



Navigating the 5 unique stages of the Change Curve

Stagnation	 Caused by poor strategy, a shift in the market, lack of new products or services, too few resources, or outdates technology or process Ending this period requires someone in a position of power to make, and follow through with, a demand for change
Preparation	 Leaders of the organization come together to engage in planning & communication Can unravel the project if the phase goes on for too long Leaders must develop the plan to change enough and in a reasonable amount of time so that their subordinates can add to the details
Implementation	 Starts with the announcing of the overall plan and any new processes Having a clear plan is not the final deliverable and can sometimes cause leaders to take their eye off the ball Leaders of the organization are challenged to help their people understand the overall plan and persuade them that it will work
Determination	 Most critical phase of the change process— the phase in which the initiative is in the most danger of failing Employees are more likely to revert to their old ways & experience change fatigue If managed appropriately, people begin to realize that the change is real & beneficial
Fruition	 The activities & changes are evident throughout many different areas of the org Brings the organization full circle and if not managed correctly may lead to another period of stagnation