## Civil Air Patrol



# **Improving Command** Climate with **Psychology**

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#### Presenter

 This presentation is an meshing of our experiences in Joint Professional Military Education.

- Lt Col Tom Janisko, Class of 2018, Graduate,
   U.S. Army War College;
- Lt Col Ed Bos, Class of 2024, Student, U.S. Air War College;

CAP Members can enroll in Air War College





## Why are you here...

What are you hoping to get out of this lecture?



#### **Overview**

- Defining Command Climate
- The Organizational Culture Assessment Instrument
- Best Practices for improving Command Climate
- Leadership lesson from War College
- Questions



# **Command Climate Definition**

- A perception from members of a unit about <u>how</u> they will be treated by their leaders and <u>what</u> professional opportunities they see within the unit.
- IN ESSENCE, THE TREATMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES A MEMBER PERCEIVES;
- Successful leaders create positive perceptions;
- These perceptions can be assessed and tracked.



# **Command Climate Definition**

- How are members treated in CAP by leaders?
- How are members afforded professional opportunities?



#### OCA

- Organizational Culture Assessment Instrument (OCAI)
- Assesses the cultures' <u>current and desired</u> level of:

```
    clan/collaboration (people-focus)
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- 2. adhocracy/innovation (creative-focus)
- 3. hierarchy/discipline (rule-focus)
- 4. market/mission success (mission-focus)



#### **OCAI**

- 6 sections with 4 questions each:
- You assign a percentage to each question;
- Those questions reveal the level of current and preferred organizational culture focuses below.

People-focus

Rule-focused

Mission-focus



## 1) Dominant Characteristics

A) The organization is a very personal place. It is like
an extended family. People seem to share a lot of
themselves%
B) The organization is a very dynamic and
entrepreneurial place. People are willing to stick their
necks out and take risks.
C) The organization is very results-oriented. A major
concern is with getting the job done. People are vey
competitive and achievement-oriented%
D) The organization is a very controlled and structured
place. Formal procedures generally govern%



# 2) Organizational Leadership

A) The leadership in the organization is considered to
exemplify mentoring/facilitating/nurturing%
B) The leadership in the organization is generally
considered to exemplify entrepreneurship, innovation
or risk taking.
C) The leadership in the organization is generally
considered to exemplify a no-nonsense, aggressive,
results-oriented focus%
D) The leadership in the organization is generally
considered to exemplify coordinating, organizing, or
smooth-running efficiency%



# 3) Management Style

A) The management style in the organization is	
characterized by teamwork/consensus%	
B) The management style in the organization is	
characterized by individual risk taking, innovation,	
freedom, and uniqueness%	
C) The management style in the organization is	
characterized by hard-driving competitiveness, high	
demands, and achievement%	
D) The management style in the organization is	
characterized by security of employment, conformity	/ :
predictability, and stability in relationships%	



# 4) Organizational Glue

A) The glue that holds the organization together is	
loyalty and mutual trust. Commitment to this	
organization runs high%	
B) The glue that holds the organization together is	
commitment to innovation and development. There is	<u>,</u>
an emphasis on being cutting edge%	
C) The glue that holds the organization together is the	E
emphasis on accomplishment%	
D) The glue that holds the organization together is	
formal rules and policies. Maintaining a smooth-	
running organization is important%	



# 5) Strategic Emphasis

A) The organization emphasizes human development.	
trust, openness, and participation persist%	
B) The organization emphasizes acquiring new resource	3
and creating new challenges. Trying new things and	
prospecting for opportunities are valued%	
C) The organization emphasizes competitive actions and	t
achievement. Hitting stretch targets and winning in the	
marketplace are dominant. %	
D) The organization emphasizes permanence and	
stability. Efficiency, control, and smooth operations are	
important%	



## 6) Organizational Success

A) The organization defines success on the basis of t	he
development of human resources, teamwork, employ	'ee
commitment, and concern for people.	%
B) The organization defines success on the basis of	
having the most unique or newest products. It is a pro-	oduct
leader and innovator.	%
C) The organization defines success on the basis of	_
winning and outpacing the competition.	_%
D) The organization defines success on the basis of	
efficiency. Dependable delivery, smooth scheduling, a	and
low-cost production are critical.	0/0



#### **OCAI- Focus Areas**

Cameron, "Diagnosing and Changing Organizational Culture Based on the Competing Values Framework" 1999, page 32.

#### People-focus

-Taking care of people, their families, and their careers.

#### **Creative-focus**

-Fostering out of the box thinking and innovation.

#### Rule-focused

 Maintaining discipline, procedures, and order.

#### Mission-focus

-Completing the mission or task as the first priority.

ONE CIVIL AIR PATROL, EXCELLING IN SERVICE TO OUR NATION AND OUR MEMBERS!



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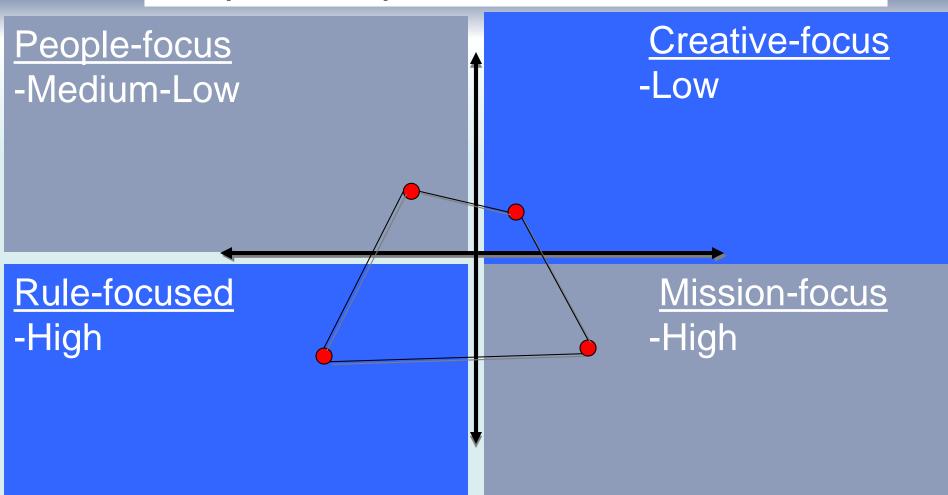
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# **OCAI- Initial Training**

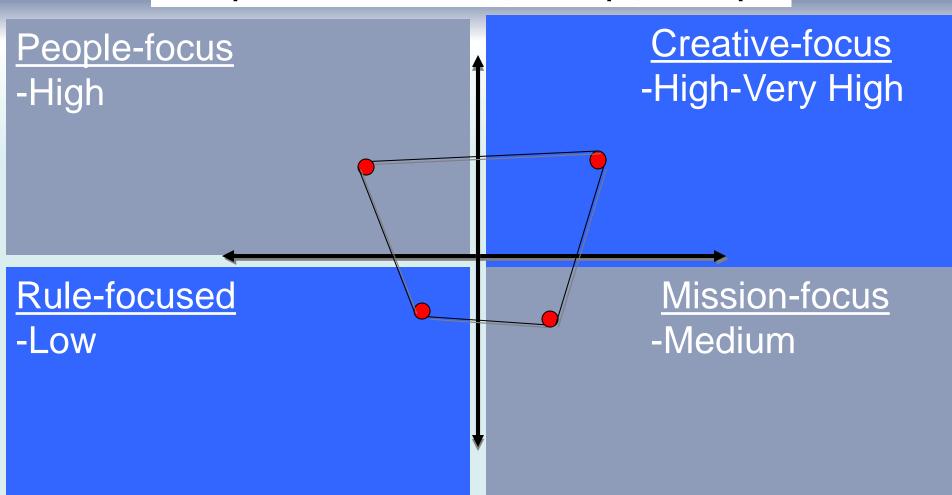
**Examples: Encampments, SOF Selection, Pilot Selection** 





# **OCAI- Specialized Training**

**Examples: Advanced PJOC, SOF Ops, Pilot Ops** 





# **OCAI-** Leadership Styles

Cameron, "Diagnosing and Changing Organizational Culture Based on the Competing Values Framework" 1999, page 32.

# People-focus -Facilitator

Ike circulating with his troops.

# Rule-focused - Process-based

Ike providing his vision and keenly listening for improvement opportunities

# Creative-focus -Innovator

Ike publishing a Commander's Intent for OVERLORD (just 1.5 pages allowing creativity).

# Mission-focus -"Hard Charger"

Ike fearlessly launching OVERLORD in poor weather.

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### **People-Focus Tenets**

GEN Eisenhower with 101st Airborne troops - pre-invasion.



- Greeting all members at meals and eating last;
- Routinely thanking the team/family for their service;
- Sharing misery-circulate amongst those you lead;
- Show optimism; if in a bad mood—quarantine yourself.
- Listen to the team-without automatically responding;
- Leaders should be authentic-keep your personality;



## **People-Focus Tenets**

Leader feeding
Troops Battle of the Bulge





- At CAP unit meetings share a meal from time to time because this creates a sense of family; greet people.
- After CAP unit meetings have a meal;
- Show humility, use your rank only for good,
- Know your team member and their families story;
  - What are their values, concerns, and hopes?



#### **Mission-Focus Tenets**

Troops landing at Normandy Beech. Note: Lieutenant position



Leaders should lead from the front.



- Remind the team to focus on mission completion;
- Communicate "why" your team is doing a task; younger generations benefit with this;
- Leaders should be bold with decision-making;



#### **Creative-Focus Tenets**

#### **Command Intent**

"Never tell people how to do things.

Tell them what to do and they will surprise you with their ingenuity."

- General George S. Patton,

- Communicate your Commander's Intent a short and clear statement that describes the purpose and conditions for what mission success looks like.
- This explains WHAT TO DO, not HOW TO DO it.
- This will empower initiative, improvisation, and adaptation.
- Example: Leadership Reaction Course
  https://hbr.org/2010/11/dont-play-golf-in-a-football-g
  one civil air patrol, excelling in service to our nation and our members!



#### **Rule-Focus Tenets**

- Carry copies of your Command Vision with you;
- Review the National Commander's vision for ideas;
- Listen always, ask questions, and welcome; complaints to create a better vision.

#### **Command Vision Example:**

- Innovative and proactive problem solving;
- Character, Competence, and Commitment to all;
- Available to you in times of difficulty;
- Responsible decision-making and leadership;
- Engaged Excellence in all we do.



# War College Lessons

- Responsible Commanders
  - Have a high level of self-awareness;
  - Most highly successful commanders journal, take time to reflect on their biases and emotions.
  - Have enough self-confidence to ask trusted colleagues how they are doing as a commander and where they can improve.
  - Before making an important decision that will effect someone's career, take a night to think it over.



# War College Lessons

- Remember to enjoy Command and Leadership
  - Eisenhower while at West Point skipped the West Point Dance in lieu of playing poker. HAVE FUN!





# Recommended Readings

- Smallwarsjournal.com private
- Waroom.armywarcollege.edu Army War College
- Airuniversity.af.mil Air & Space Power Journal
- "The Leadership Challenge" Kouzes and Posner
- "Speed of Trust" Covey

# **Questions?**



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