

Air Force Institute of Technology

AFIT Scholar

Theses and Dissertations

Student Graduate Works

3-2001

Establishing a Career Development Plan for the System Support Manager

Noelia Mendoza

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholar.afit.edu/etd>



Part of the [Performance Management Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Mendoza, Noelia, "Establishing a Career Development Plan for the System Support Manager" (2001). *Theses and Dissertations*. 4665.
<https://scholar.afit.edu/etd/4665>

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the Student Graduate Works at AFIT Scholar. It has been accepted for inclusion in Theses and Dissertations by an authorized administrator of AFIT Scholar. For more information, please contact AFIT.ENWL.Repository@us.af.mil.



ESTABLISHING A CAREER DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE
SYSTEM SUPPORT MANAGER
THESIS

Noelia Mendoza, Captain, USAF

AFIT/GAQ/ENV/01M-09

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
AIR UNIVERSITY
AIR FORCE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE; DISTRIBUTION UNLIMITED.

20010612 136

The views expressed in this thesis are those of the author and do not reflect the official policy or position of the United States Air Force, Department of Defense, or the U.S. Government.

AFIT/GAQ/ENV/01M-09

ESTABLISHING A CAREER DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE
SYSTEM SUPPORT MANAGER
THESIS

Presented to the Faculty
Department of Systems and Engineering Management
Graduate School of Engineering and Management
Air Force Institute of Technology
Air University
Air Education and Training Command
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Master of Science in Acquisition Management

Noelia Mendoza, B.S.

Captain, USAF

March 2001

APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE; DISTRIBUTION UNLIMITED.

ESTABLISHING A CAREER DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE
SYSTEM SUPPORT MANAGER

Noelia Mendoza, B.S.

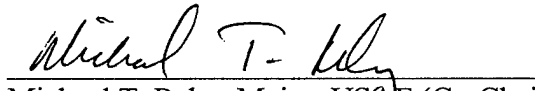
Captain, USAF

Approved:



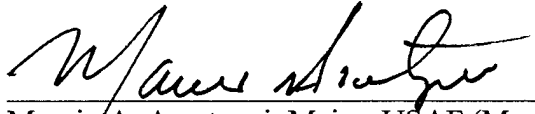
Paul W. Thurston, Major, USAF (Co-Chairman)

6 Mar 01
date



Michael T. Rehg, Major, USAF (Co-Chairman)

6 Mar 01
date



Marvin A. Arostegui, Major, USAF (Member)

6 Mar 01
date

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to my faculty advisors, Major Paul Thurston, Major Michael Rehg, and Major Marvin Arostegui for their guidance and support throughout the course of this thesis effort. A special thanks to Major Thurston for always taking “five minutes” from his busy schedule to help me out. Sir, without your help, I would never have completed this program.

I would also like to thank Detachment 11/Space and Missile Systems Center, who served as the sponsor, for having their people meet with me and impart their experience and knowledge to this effort. Their insight and guidance were critical to this research.

I also want to thank my family and friends for being there whenever I needed them. I am glad it is finally over.

Noelia Mendoza

Table of Contents

	Page
Acknowledgments.....	iv
List of Figures.....	vii
List of Tables.....	viii
Abstract.....	ix
I. Introduction.....	1
General Issue.....	1
Background – Air Force Materiel Command.....	2
Defense Acquisition Workforce.....	4
Research Objective.....	5
Outline of Thesis.....	5
II. Literature Review.....	7
Chapter Overview.....	7
Career Path Model as a Tool for Career Progression.....	7
Limitations of the Pyramid Career Model.....	10
Job Performance Variables.....	13
Managerial Competencies.....	16
Competency Model as an Alternate Tool for Career Progression.....	18
Summary.....	22
III. Methodology.....	24
Chapter Overview.....	24
Data Collection Process.....	24
Participants.....	25
Procedure.....	26
Analyzing the Data.....	30
Summary.....	31
IV. Findings and Analysis.....	34
Chapter Overview.....	34
Interview Findings.....	34
Summary.....	37

	Page
V. Conclusions and Recommendations.....	38
Chapter Overview.....	38
Career Guidance.....	38
Comparison of SSM Career Path to Acquisition and Logistics Career Paths.....	42
Further Research.....	42
Implications.....	43
Appendix A: Interview Responses.....	44
Appendix B: Interview Responses – Question 4.....	111
Appendix C: Interview Responses – Question 5.....	113
Bibliography.....	116
Vita.....	119

List of Figures

Figure	Page
1. Acquisition Management Career Path.....	11
2. Supply Operations Officer Career Path	12
3. Effect of Job Knowledge and Ability on Work Activities and Critical Accomplishments	15
4. Competency Model	19
5. Stakeholder Model	21
6. Individual Work Performance Model.....	22
7. Stakeholder Interview Model.....	28
8. Job Analysis Interview Process	29
9. Data Analysis Process	33
10. SSM Career Path	40
11. SSM Competency Model	41

List of Tables

Table	Page
1. Traits and Skills Differentiating Leaders from Nonleaders	17
2. Comparison of Ritkin's et al.'s (1999) Model and McLagan's (1997) Definitions of Competencies	19
3. Attributes	20
4. Comparison of Job Analysis Methods	25
5. Participants.....	26
6. Career Stages.....	31
7. Critical Accomplishments and Work Activities	36

Abstract

Career development plans are created to assist individuals in establishing their career objectives. The most commonly used career path model is the pyramid career model. It identifies the ideal job experiences, training, and education needed to reach career success. Although the model seems to provide everything needed to succeed, it fails to answer why the experiences identified are important. The answer to that question can be found in the competency model.

This thesis looked at how the pyramid career model and competency model can be used to groom individuals. The variables that contribute to overall job performance and the competencies that lead to managerial success are also reviewed. The research specifically focused on one position—the System Support Manager position. The objective of this research was to establish a career path model and competency model for the System Support Manager in a way that avoids the limitations of current career path models.

ESTABLISHING A CAREER DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE SYSTEM SUPPORT MANAGER

I. Introduction

General Issue

The efficient use of resources is one of management's primary concerns. The most important resources available to managers are human resources. As organizations get increasingly involved in more complex technologies, they become more dependent on their people. Having the right number of people is not enough. Organizations also need to ensure their people have the proper knowledge and skills necessary to effectively perform their jobs. Establishing career paths can help identify the desired job experiences, training, and education that will help individuals obtain the knowledge and skills needed to develop, grow, and reach career success. As organizations change the way they do business, career paths become more critical for organizational and individual success.

The Air Force understands the importance of career paths. The Air Force Career Guide provides career paths for various Air Force positions. However, the guide only includes career paths for positions specifically assigned Air Force Specialty Codes. This exclusion leaves several positions in need of career guidance; the System Support Manager (SSM) position falls under this category. The SSM, who is responsible for the sustainment of Air Force systems, plays a crucial role in meeting the Air Force Materiel Command's mission to "...acquire and sustain superior systems in partnership with customers and suppliers" (Airman Magazine, Jan 01). The goal of this research will be to

provide the SSM with the career guidance it needs to better satisfy and meet its mission. Although the SSM position is held by both military and civilian employees, the complexity of the civilian career advancement system and the time limitations placed on the researcher has led this research to focus on the military position.

Background – Air Force Materiel Command

In 1985, President Reagan established his Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management, known as the Packard Commission, to study the issues surrounding defense management and organization. This was done in part because public confidence in the effectiveness of the defense acquisition system had been shaken by a series of “horror stories”—overpriced spare parts, test deficiencies, and cost and schedule overruns (Packard Commission Report, 1986:41). The Packard Commission’s report, released in 1986, recommended some changes in program management responsibilities and a general streamlining of the acquisition process.

The Defense Management Review was initiated in 1989 as a response to the Packard Commission. It issued 38 recommendations which were expected to save approximately \$39 billion over five years (Elliott, 1991:5). On 1 July 1992, in response to these recommendations, the Air Force Systems Command and Air Force Logistics Command were combined to form the Air Force Materiel Command. Then Secretary of the Air Force, Donald B. Rice, stated, “combining the commands will produce long-term savings in the cost of acquiring and supporting weapon systems” (Bond, 1991:26). At the heart of the Air Force Materiel Command was a new process—Integrated Weapon System Management (IWSM)—a management philosophy for acquiring, evolving, and

sustaining products (AFMCP 800-60, 1993:9). The new process had three major objectives—provide “cradle-to-grave” management, establish a “single face to the user,” and create “seamless organizations” (AFMCP 800-60, 1993).

Prior to the merger, the most significant “seam” in the management of a weapon system was the division of the acquiring and supporting organizations into separate commands (Coronado and Kwiecinski, 1994). The process of Program Management Responsibility Transfer moved weapon system management from the developing command, Air Force Systems Command, to the supporting command, Air Force Logistics Command. Under this management approach, there was no overall single manager for a system. Several organizations managed the system throughout its life cycle. This fragmented control not only forced the user to work with several different organizations, but it often left the Air Force Logistics Command paying the support bill for a system that was not built for support. Although program managers were expected to address support issues during weapon design and production phases, they did not have responsibility for the long-term support of the weapon systems. Therefore, when it was time to make requirement tradeoffs, it was easy for the program manager to forget about support issues (Ward, 1993:13).

The creation of Air Force Materiel Command and IWSM eliminated the Program Management Responsibility Transfer by making one individual responsible for the entire life cycle of a system. This “single face to the user” was the System Program Director (SPD). The SPD is the individual ultimately responsible and accountable for decisions and resources in overall program execution (AFMCP 800-60, 1993:249). General Charles McDonald, last commander of Air Force Logistics Command, claimed the single

manager approach would strengthen reliability and maintainability initiatives by “eliminating cultural differences that existed between the research and development and logistics communities in years past” (McDonald, 1991:58).

Successfully implementing IWSM, however, is not just a matter of establishing initiatives or regulations. The key to successfully carrying out these improvement efforts rests with the people—the defense acquisition workforce.

Defense Acquisition Workforce

The complexity of system acquisition and sustainment demands a well-qualified and educated acquisition workforce. In its 1986 report, the Packard Commission described the acquisition workforce as “undertrained, underpaid, and inexperienced” (Packard Commission Report, 1986:66). In response to this, the Defense Management Review recommended better training and experience requirements for individuals in key acquisition positions. Based on that recommendation, the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act was passed. It required DoD to formalize career paths for personnel in the acquisition career field in order to develop a skilled professional workforce.

Career paths for various acquisition positions can be found in the Air Force Career Guide. The guide specifically provides two career paths to help groom individuals to the Deputy SPD position—the Acquisition Management Career Path and Developmental Engineering Career Path. Although both the SPD and SSM are critical to meeting the Air Force Materiel Command’s mission, the Air Force Career Guide does not include a career path for SSMs. The main reason for this is that the SSM position does

not have its own Air Force Specialty Code. Individuals assigned to SSM positions come from various career fields—acquisition, logistics, and engineering. The lack of a career path and Air Force Specialty Code has also created some debate as to whether the SSM career path should follow those in the logistics career field or the acquisition career field. This research hopes to answer that question.

Research Objective

The objective of this research is to develop a career path for SSMs in a way that will avoid the limitations of current career paths. Although the career paths found in the Air Force Career Guide help guide individuals to career success, they do not provide the complete picture. The career paths offer answers to two questions—What and When. They identify the desired job experiences, education, and training that will help individuals reach exceptional careers, and identify the stage when it is best for individuals to obtain those experiences. Answering those two questions is not enough. In order for individuals to get the most out of those experiences, they also need to understand why those experiences are important.

Outline of Thesis

This thesis contains five chapters—Introduction, Literature Review, Methodology, Findings and Analysis, and Conclusions. Chapter 1 discusses the background and approach in order to focus the research question. Chapter 2 introduces the pyramid career path model and its limitations in grooming individuals to specific job positions. Pertinent information on managerial competencies and job performance variables are reviewed to construct a theoretical framework around the research. Chapter

3 begins with a description of the interview method used to collect the data. A description of the method that will be used to organize and analyze the data is also described. Chapter 4 presents the results of the data analysis. Chapter 5 translates the findings in Chapter 4 into the SSM Career Path and Competency models. The results provide a tool for grooming individuals for the SSM position.

II. Literature Review

Chapter Overview

This chapter begins with a brief background on career paths as a tool for career progression. Two examples of Air Force career paths are presented. The chapter also addresses the failing of these models to focus on why certain experiences are considered relevant at various stages. This is followed with a discussion of the variables that contribute to overall job performance and the competencies that lead to managerial success. The introduction of the competency model as an alternate tool for career progression is also addressed.

Career Path Model as a Tool for Career Progression

Pyramid Career Model. According to the Acquisition Career Path Guide (1994), the purpose of career paths is to identify the job types and experiences relevant for a particular specialty. One of the most common career path models in use in the military and civilian sectors is the pyramid career model, a time-based and experienced-based multi-layered triangle. The model identifies the career patterns that will enable individuals to develop the appropriate knowledge and skills needed to move up the organizational ladder. Implicit in this model is the concept that career development consists of moving as rapidly and as far up the pyramid as possible (Dalton, Thompson, & Price, 1982:131). The shape of the pyramid also implies that only a portion of individuals will progress to each successive level.

Dalton et al. (1982) found that career path models can be divided into four stages. Each stage differs from the other in the work individuals perform. In Stage I, individuals

learn to perform some of the organization's tasks competently. They begin to accumulate experience and strengthen their knowledge and skills. They are also closely supervised by a more experienced person. In Stage II, individuals become more independent. They are more technically competent and rely less on their supervisors for direction. In Stage III, individuals take responsibility for their subordinates' work. They find the need for interpersonal skills in setting objectives, delegating, supervising, and coordinating (Dalton et al., 1982:142). In this stage, individuals may also find themselves doing less technical work. In the final stage, Stage IV, individuals learn to think about the organization as a whole—the “big picture” view. They find themselves forced to use their power because others depend on them to fight for their programs (Dalton et al., 1982:144). The concept of career stages not only helps individuals think more clearly about what they should do and learn in their present job, but it also lets them know what they should do if they want to advance to another stage.

Benefits and Uses of Career Paths. Career paths document possible patterns of job movement that an employee might follow. Primary responsibility for career management lies with the individual, but the organization can do things to facilitate career development. Organizations first need to develop a solid understanding of their human resources—number of people in each career field, turnover ratio, and job opportunities available. They can then use that information to continuously groom and develop their employees. They can provide employees with opportunities to excel and grow. Organizations can also use career paths to respond to employee questions concerning likely career progression. A study conducted by Kotter (1982) found that it

takes people 10 to 20 years to develop managerial skills. Having the proper guidance may help ensure individuals develop those skills.

Air Force Career Guidance. The Air Force understands the importance of providing its people guidance on career progression. The Air Force Career Guide includes career paths for various Air Force specialties. The guide specifically makes use of the pyramid career model. The model is broken out by stages based on rank and years of service. The front of the triangle identifies the ideal job experiences for each stage of the individual's career. The side of the triangle identifies the preferred training and education for each stage. The shape of the pyramid implies that following the career path presented somehow increases an individual's chances of progressing until he or she achieves an "exceptional career."

The stages in the model resemble those found by Dalton et al. (1982). As Lieutenants, individuals lack experience; therefore, they are closely supervised. As they move up to the rank of Captain, they become more independent and require less supervision. As Majors, they assume responsibility for the work of their subordinates. Finally, as Lieutenant Colonels, they make decisions that affect the entire organization.

SSM Career Guidance. Although the Air Force Career Guide includes various career paths, it excludes positions not assigned Air Force Specialty Codes. This exclusion leaves several positions without any career guidance, including the SSM position. The SSM is the individual responsible for sustainment when the SPD, the person he or she reports to, is located at another center (AFMCP 800-60, 1993:261). Individuals assigned to SSM positions come from various career fields to include acquisition, logistics, and engineering. The lack of an Air Force Specialty Code has also

created some debate as to whether the SSM career path should follow those of the logistics career field or the acquisition career field. Figures 1 and 2 present examples of two career paths, the Acquisition Management Career Path and the Supply Operations Officer Career Path. These two career paths are representative of the career paths found in their specific career fields. The goal of this research is to develop a career path specifically for SSMs. The career path will then be compared to those found in Figures 1 and 2.

Limitations of the Pyramid Career Model

The pyramid career model identifies ideal job experiences, training, and education, as well as the best time when those experiences should be pursued. Everything appears to be plainly laid out for individuals; all they would need to do is make it happen. Still, the pyramid does not present the complete picture. It fails to state why each job experience, training, and education is important and what individuals are expected to learn from each experience. If an individual sees a position that is meant to be developmental as a demotion, he or she may learn a lot, but it may be little of what the organization had hoped. However, knowing why one is being assigned to a job, what it is hoped will be learned, and what will happen next can make all the difference.

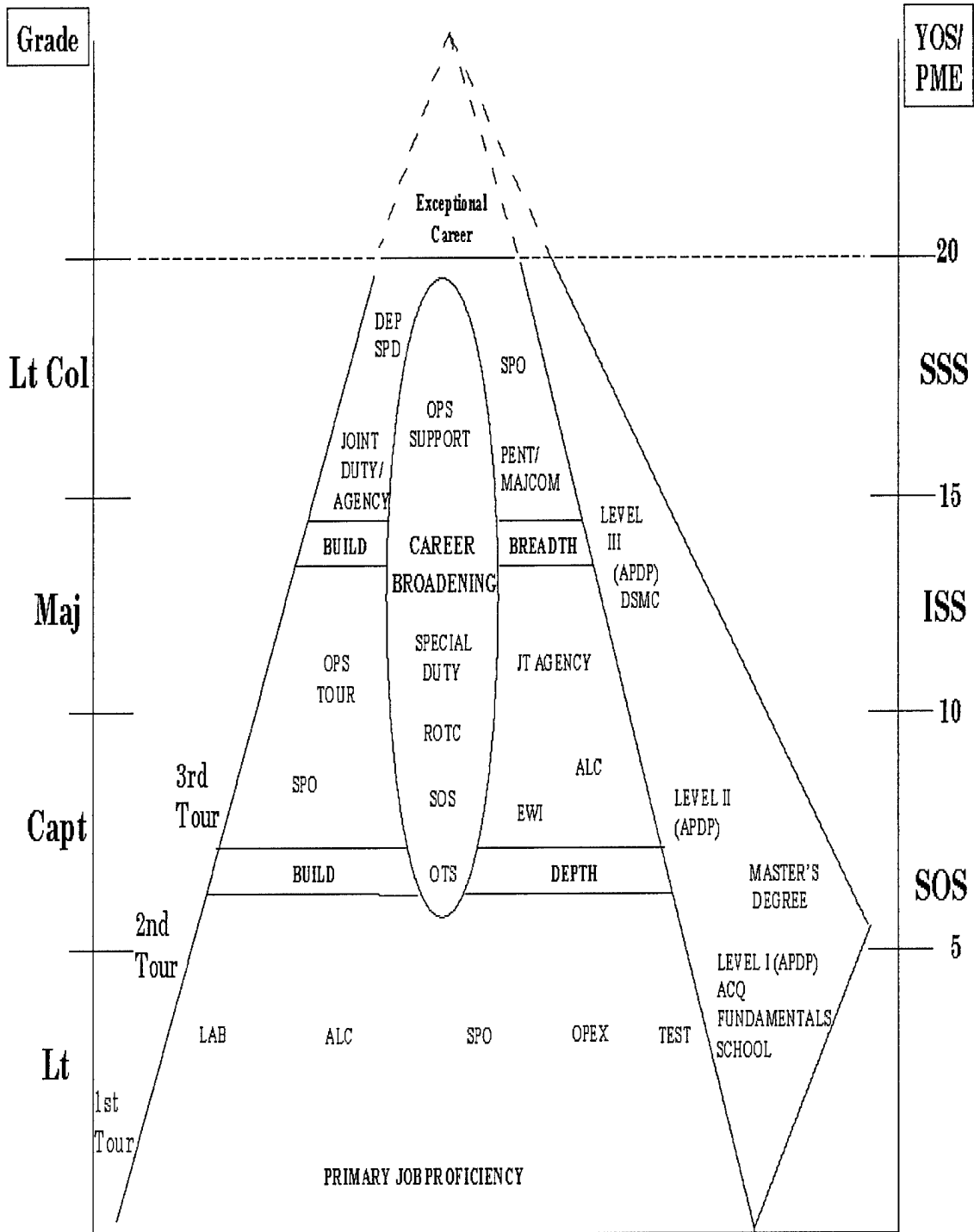


Figure 1. Acquisition Management Career Path. From *Air Force Career Guide*, (n. pag.), www.afpc.randolph.af.mil, 24 Jul 00.

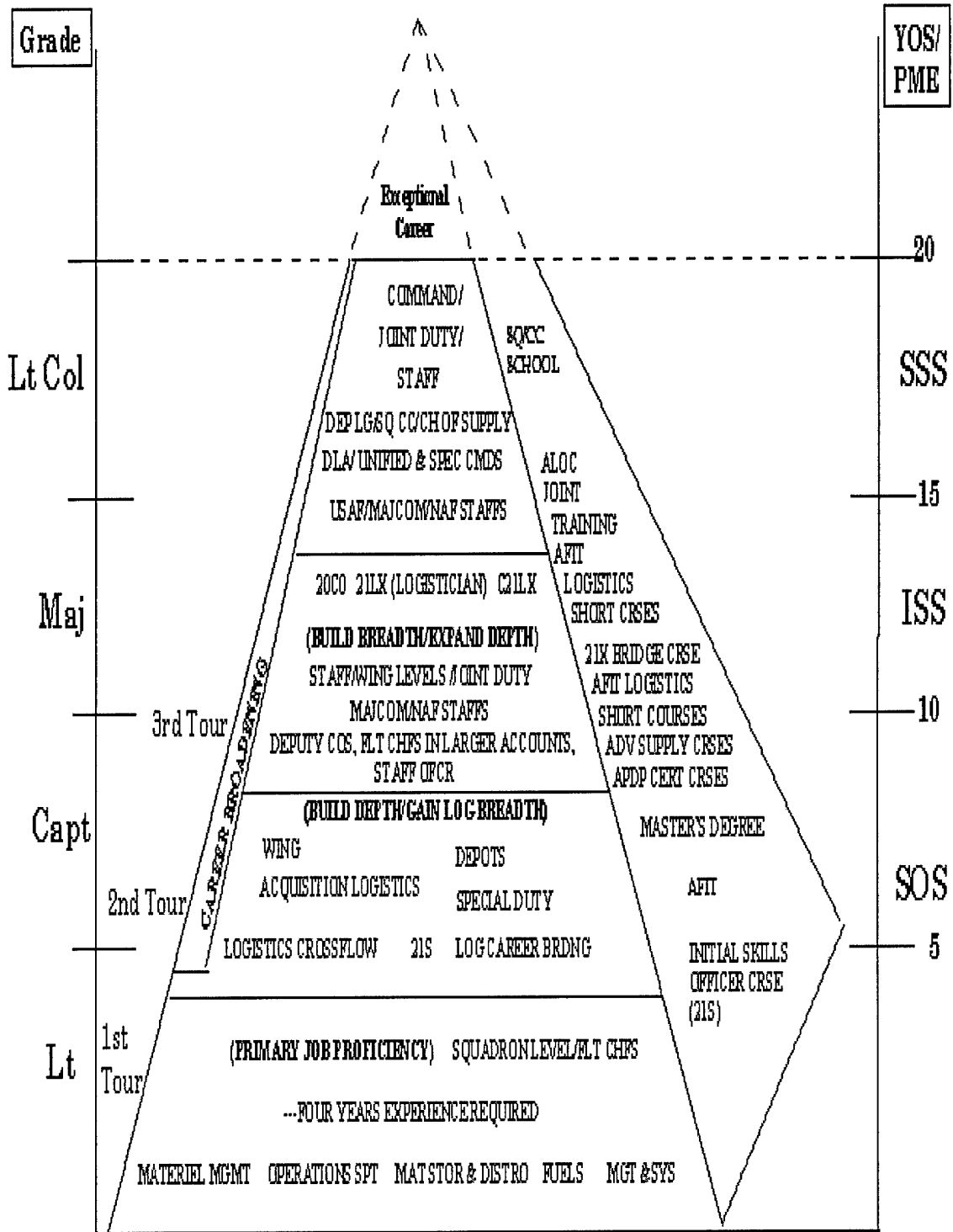


Figure 2. Supply Operations Officer Career Path. From *Air Force Career Guide*, (n. pag.), www.afpc.randolph.af.mil , 13 Jan 01.

According to McCall (1992), the single biggest waste of learning opportunities results from a failure to specify what it is one hopes is learned from an experience—specifically, what leadership-relevant skills are potentially taught (29). Therefore, in order to properly help guide individuals to specific positions, the career paths must also include competencies, which are the knowledge and skills that should be learned from each experience.

McLagan (1997) found four ways to define competencies: 1) attributes people have in the form of knowledge, skills, and attitudes, 2) tasks and activities people perform, 3) outputs people produce, and 4) results of the outputs for organizations. Skill is having performed the work; knowledge is knowing how to perform the work but not having performed it (Clifford, 1994:326). McLagan also defined competencies as attribute bundles and differentiators. Attribute bundles are clusters of knowledge, skills, and attitudes; attribute differentiators are the knowledge, skills, and attitudes that distinguish superior performers from others (McLagan, 1997:42).

Job Performance Variables

To understand the importance of competencies to career advancement, it will be necessary to identify how knowledge and skills impact overall job performance. First, job performance can be broken into two areas—task performance and contextual performance (Borman and Motowidlo, 1993). Task performance consists of activities that are part of a worker's job; contextual performance consists of non-job-specific activities. Borman and Motowidlo suggested that the major cause of variation in task performance is the proficiency with which a person carries out task activities; therefore,

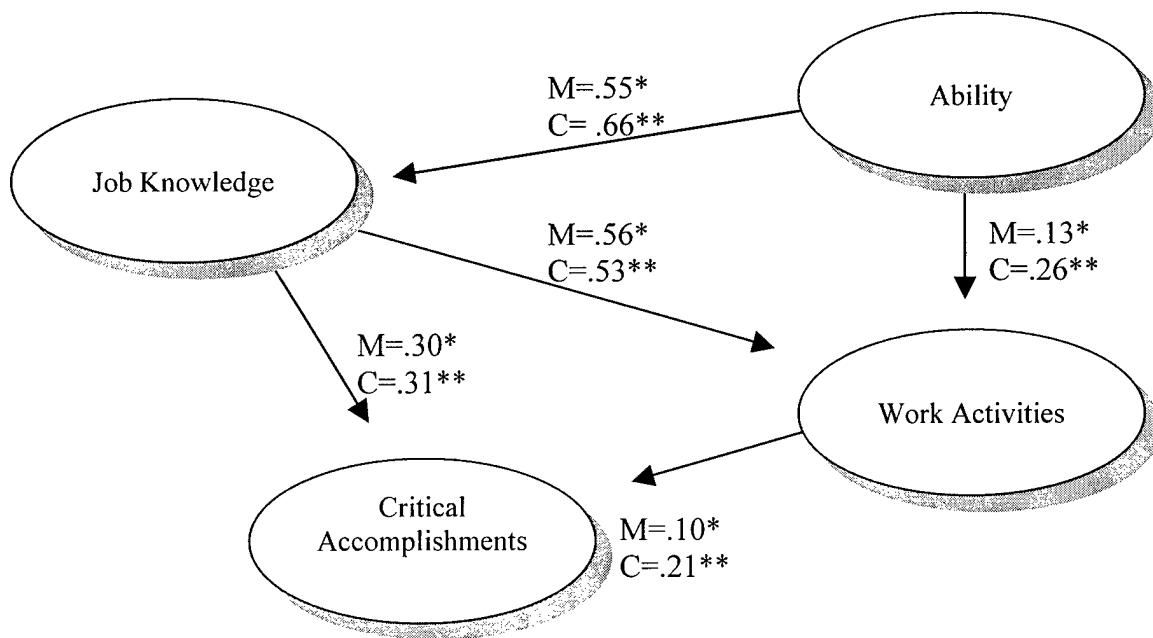
individual differences in knowledge, skills, and abilities should covary with task performance (1993:74). Motowidlo and Van Scotter (1994) confirmed that both task performance and contextual performance contribute independently to overall job performance. Their study, which focused on nonmanagerial positions, also found that experience is more highly correlated with task performance, and personality variables are more highly correlated with contextual performance (Motowidlo and Van Scotter, 1994:475). Conway (1999) confirmed Motowidlo and Van Scotter's findings using managerial positions.

Hunter (1983) investigated the correlations between three variables: ability, job knowledge, and performance. His study, which examined both military and civilian employees, found that the major causal impact of ability was on the acquisition of job knowledge. Job knowledge, in turn, had a major impact on critical accomplishments as assessed by work activity measures (Hunter, 1983:265). Figure 3 shows the effects of ability and job knowledge on work activities and critical accomplishments.

The effect of age and total years of experience on job performance was also examined (Aviolo, Waldman, and McDaniel, 1990). Experience was found to not only be a better predictor of performance than age, but that it was more favorable in highly complex positions than less complex positions (Aviolo et al., 1990:416). Job experiences were also found to contribute considerably more than classroom training programs to the development of senior managers (McCall, Lombardo, and Morrison, 1988).

McDaniel, Schmidt, and Hunter (1988) also examined the effect of job experience on job performance. For all levels of job experience and for both low- and high-complexity jobs, the correlation between job experience and job performance was

positive (McDaniel et al., 1988:329). However, the correlation was higher with low-complexity jobs than high-complexity jobs. McDaniel et al. suggested the reason for the difference was that in low-complexity jobs, job experience is often the only source of job knowledge, whereas in high-complexity jobs, job knowledge can be obtained through both formal education and job experience (1988:330).



* M = Military Data Path Coefficient
 ** C = Civilian Data Path Coefficient

Figure 3. Effect of Job Knowledge and Ability on Work Activities and Critical Accomplishments. From “Impact of job experience and ability on job knowledge, work sample performance, and supervisory ratings of job performance,” *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 71 (p. 438), by Schmidt et al., 1986.

Managerial Competencies

Competencies are essential elements of all career paths. They identify the knowledge and skills individuals are expected to learn from each job experience, training, and education. In order to properly build a career path for SSMs, it will be important to identify the competencies that are characteristic of successful managers.

Managerial competencies. As individuals move up the organizational ladder, they make the transition from technicians to managers. Dewhirst (1991) found that some individuals have problems making that transition. Problems primarily stem from the changes of coordinating efforts and working with diverse people. Individuals having difficulty also find they cannot get enough information absorbed in their heads to make all the decisions. Instead, they find themselves increasingly having to manage the process of decision making, “bringing the right people together around the right questions or problems, stimulating open discussion, ensuring that all relevant information surfaces and is critically assessed, and ensuring that out of this process, a good decision will result” (Schein, 1982:4). Interpersonal skills such as leadership, communication, conflict resolution, sensitivity to emotions, and motivations not only help individuals with this transition, but are critical for all managers to have (Dewhirst, 1991:91).

Assignments were also found to be important in a manager’s growth. Margerison and Kakabadse (1984) conducted a survey of more than 700 chief executive officers in a variety of industries in order to determine how to develop potential executives. Their results emphasized the need to expose young executives to leadership experiences early in their career and to combine those experiences with tasks in which they can exercise their personal drive, determination, and ambition (Margerison & Kakabadse, 1984:10).

The main reason for exposing them to leadership experiences early is that college courses do not fully prepare individuals for management responsibilities. This finding reinforces the need for career paths.

Margerison and Kakabadse's (1984) study also revealed the need to pay more attention to personal and interpersonal factors in selecting potential top executives. A need to achieve results and interpersonal skills combined with an environment of challenge and opportunity were found to be the basic ingredients for developing executives (Margerison & Kakabadse, 1984:10). This supports the findings by Dewhirst (1991) and Schein (1982). Table 1 lists some of the traits and skills differentiating leaders from nonleaders.

Table 1

Traits and Skills Differentiating Leaders from Nonleaders (Yukl, 1998:237)

<u>Traits</u>	<u>Skills</u>
Adaptable to situations	Clever (intelligent)
Alert to social environment	Conceptually skilled
Ambitious, achievement oriented	Creative
Assertive	Diplomatic and tactical
Cooperative	Fluent in speaking
Decisive	Knowledgeable about the work
Dependable	Organized (administrative ability)
Dominant (power motivation)	Persuasive
Energetic (high activity level)	Socially skilled
Persistent	
Self-confident	
Tolerant of stress	
Willing to assume responsibility	

Competency Model as an Alternate Tool for Career Progression

The importance of job competencies is not something new. Job competencies have been studied for many years. The *Training and Development Journal* published its first article on job competencies in December 1980. However, it was not until recently that competency models were introduced as an alternate tool for career progression.

In 1996, Ritkin, Fineman, and Ruhnke (1999) were tasked by a group of human resource managers with identifying the characteristics of an effective technical manager. They found that the best tool they had to tackle the issue was the competency model. They chose the competency model because the process of building the model was reasonably objective and did not rely on intuition and serendipity (Ritkin et al., 1996:53). In order to build their competency model, Ritkin et al. collected their data by interviewing technical managers from five different companies. The interviews focused mainly on the managers' interactions with individuals other than their subordinates. Ritkin et al. used the competencies identified in their study to build a model that represented how the competencies interrelated (see Figure 4).

At the top of the pyramid is the role; followed by critical accomplishments, which are the products and services needed to fulfill the role; work activities, which are the tasks required to complete the critical accomplishments; skills and knowledge required to complete the tasks; and personal attributes. Ritkin et al.'s model and McLagan's (1997) definitions of competencies are similar in many ways (see Table 2).

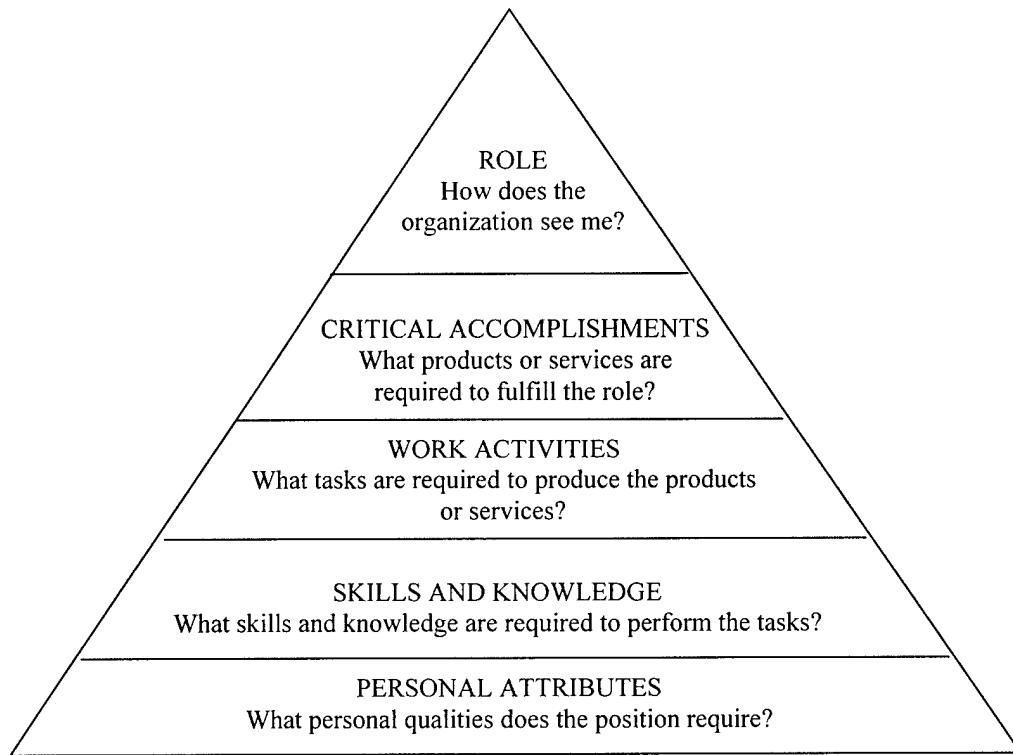


Figure 4. Competency Model. From “Developing technical managers—First you need a competency model,” *Research Technology Management*, 42 (p. 54), by Ritkin et al., 1999.

Table 2

Comparison of Ritkin et al.’s (1999) Model and McLagan’s (1997) Definitions of Competencies

<u>Ritkin et al.</u>		<u>McLagan</u>
Role	→	Results beneficial to organization
Critical accomplishments	→	Outputs
Work activities	→	Tasks and activities
Skills and knowledge	→	Knowledge, skills, and attitudes
Personal attributes	→	Knowledge, skills, and attitudes attribute bundles/ Knowledge, skills, and attitudes differentiators

To build their competency model, Ritkin et al. (1999) interviewed managers and asked them about their interactions with their stakeholders. Freeman (1984) defined a stakeholder as any group or individual who can affect or is affected by the achievement of the organization's objectives (46). Mitchell, Agle, and Wood (1997) suggested that stakeholders could be divided into several classes. The extent to which managers gave priority to competing stakeholder demands depended on the number of attributes present—power, legitimacy, and urgency. (Figure 5 shows the various combinations of these attributes.) The attributes are defined in Table 3.

Table 3

Attributes (Mitchell et al., 1997, p. 865-867)

Attribute	Definition
Power	Extent that a party to a relationship has or can gain access to coercive, utilitarian, or normative means, to impose its will in the relationship
Legitimacy	Generalized perception or assumption that the actions of an entity are desirable, proper, or appropriate within socially constructed systems of norms, values, beliefs, and definitions
Urgency	Based on two attributes—degree to which managerial delay in attending to the claim or relationship is unacceptable to the stakeholder and the importance of the claim or the relationship to the stakeholder

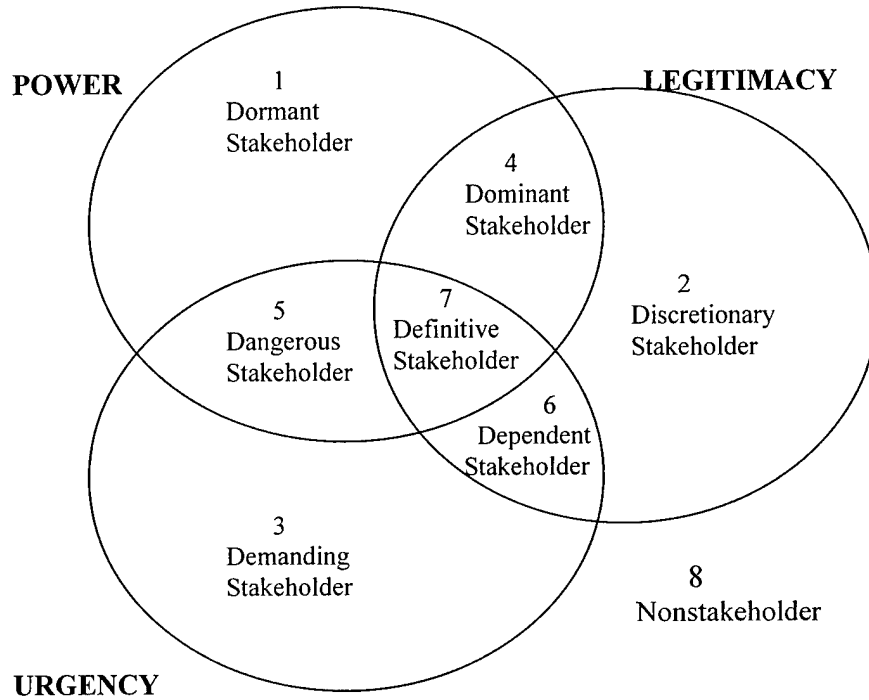


Figure 5. Stakeholder Model. From “Toward a theory of stakeholder identification and salience: Defining the principle of who and what really counts,” *Academy of Management Review*, 22 (p. 874), by Mitchell et al., 1997.

Figure 6, Individual Work Performance Model, summarizes Borman and Motowidlo (1993), Hunter (1983), and McDaniel et al.’s (1988) findings and ties them to Ritkin et al.’s (1999) findings. The model shows that knowledge, skills, personality attributes, and experiences affect how an individual performs work activities, which, in turn, affect how the critical accomplishments of a position (role) are performed.

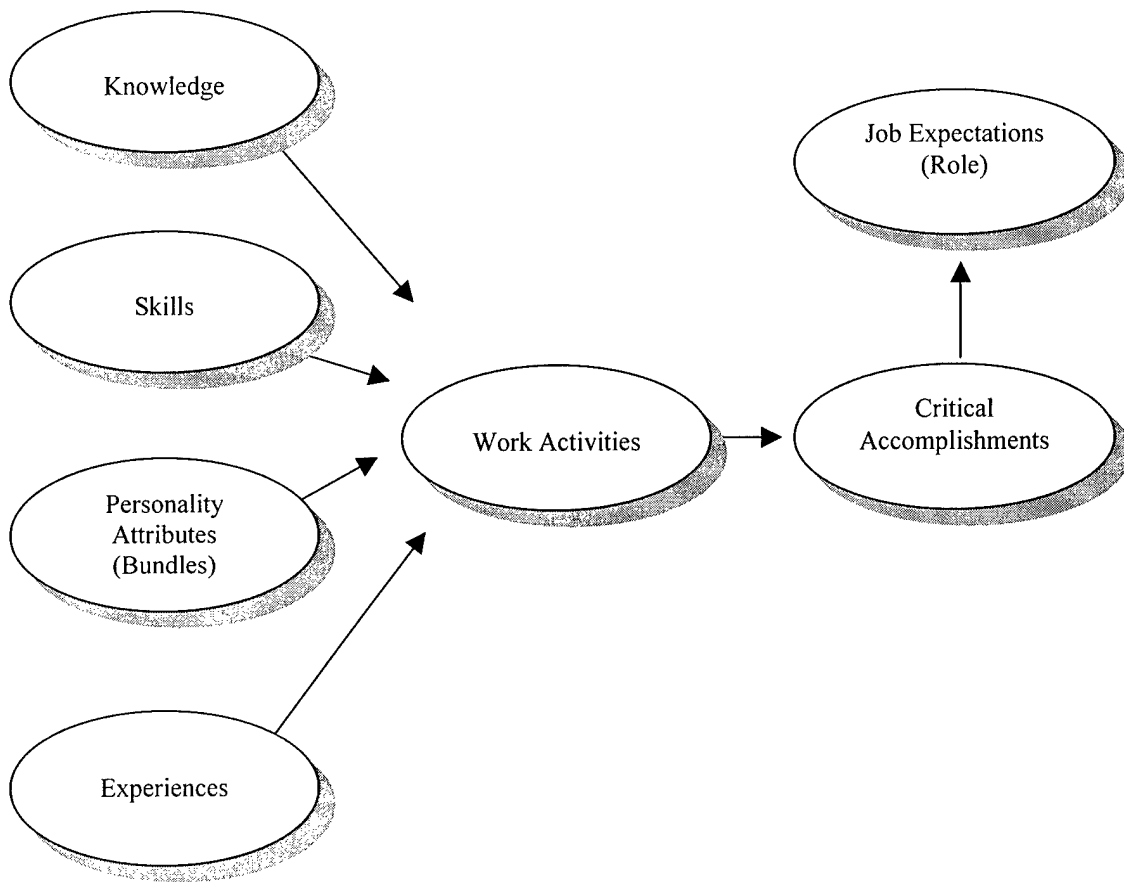


Figure 6. Individual Work Performance Model.

Summary

Career paths are established to guide and groom individuals for specific positions. The Air Force Career Guide uses the pyramid career model to help individuals reach “exceptional careers.” The model identifies the ideal job experiences, training, and education for each stage of an individual’s career. However, it fails to state why the experiences and education are important. The competency model provides answers to that question. Since competencies are an essential part of career paths, a review of the

managerial competencies that are characteristic of successful managers was completed.

The next chapter will describe the job analysis interview process in greater detail and discuss how the data will be organized and analyzed.

III. Methodology

Chapter Overview

This chapter will describe the job analysis process that will be used to collect the data needed to build the SSM career path. The method used to organize, summarize, and analyze the data will also be presented and described.

Data Collection Process

The data for this project will be collected by conducting a job analysis, which is the process of obtaining information about a job. A job analysis helps define the work, activities, tasks, products, services, or processes performed by or produced by an employee (Clifford, 1994:323). There are several job analysis methods to choose from—direct observation, interviewing, functional job analysis, and position-analysis questionnaire. Table 4 lists the method, what each method involves, and the major advantages and disadvantages related to each method.

In deciding what job analysis method to use, the SSM position itself needs to be kept in mind. Research on managerial activities show that higher-level managers such as SSMs spend 65-75 percent of their time engaged in oral communication—exchanging information and attempting to influence people (Yukl, 1994:24). Based on that information, the direct observation method would not be the best choice since it is limited to manual, repetitive jobs (Mirabile, 1997:74). The functional job analysis and position-analysis questionnaire methods were also not considered the best choice; the functional job analysis requires that the analyst be trained in functional job analysis, and the position-analysis questionnaire method relies on judgment, which can affect the study's

validity. The only method remaining is the interview method. The interview method is the best method to use because it allows the interviewer to probe areas more in-depth and ask follow-up questions. However, one of the drawbacks of conducting interviews is that they are time-consuming.

Table 4

Comparison of Job Analysis Methods (Mirabile, 1997, p. 74)

Job analysis Method	What Method Involves	Major Advantages	Major Disadvantages
Direct observation	Observation, recording	Can obtain reasonably complete picture of manual, repetitive jobs	Limited to manual, repetitive jobs; can't observe mental processes
Interviewing	Recording, interviewing	Can provide in-depth information	Time-consuming
Functional job analysis	Observation, recording, interviewing, judgment	Widely applicable, useful job-classification	Requires analyst trained in FJA system
Position-analysis questionnaire	Judgment (rating)	Widely applicable, data for different jobs is easily compared	Does not provide a written description of jobs or duties

Participants

A total of 23 military and civilian employees participated in the study. Table 5 shows a breakout of the participants. The participants included SSMs, deputy SSMs, SPDs, and SSM stakeholders. Face-to-face and telephone interviews were used to collect the data. Telephone interviews were conducted when face-to-face interviews were not

possible. The majority of the interviews were also tape-recorded, with permission from the individual being interviewed. Of the individuals asked only one chose not to be tape-recorded. This individual's office was in an open area, and he did not want the conversations around him to also be tape-recorded.

Table 5

Participants

	<u>Military</u>	<u>Civilian</u>
SSMs	2	1
SPDs	3	0
Deputy SSMs	1	4
Stakeholders	4	8

Procedure

SSMs, Deputy SSMs, and SPDs. There were 11 interviews conducted with the SSMs, deputy SSMs, and SPDs. The interviews averaged an hour in length. The interviews began by having the individuals identify their stakeholders. Their responses were written down on small colored Post-it notes which were then placed on a 28x22 poster board as shown in Figure 7. A 9x12 notepad was used during the pilot interview, but it was not large enough to place all the Post-it notes. The use of the notepad also made it difficult for the interviewer and individual being interviewed to keep track of the information already collected; therefore, it was best to use the 28x22 poster board during the data collection process.

Once the stakeholders were identified, the individuals were asked to prioritize the stakeholders from high to low. The order of priority was based on the following question, “If you had a request from each of your stakeholders, how would you prioritize the different requests? Which stakeholders would be considered high, moderate, or low?” The individuals were given the option to rate more than one stakeholder high, moderate, or low.

During the first interview, different colored Post-it notes were used to identify the stakeholders. However, as the interview progressed, the different colors made it difficult to keep track of the data already collected; it was especially difficult to determine whom the stakeholders were. Therefore, during subsequent interviews, the same colored Post-it notes were used to identify all the stakeholders. The same color Post-it notes were also used for all elements within each level of analysis for a stakeholder.

After prioritizing the stakeholders, the individuals were asked to identify the critical accomplishments associated with each stakeholder, starting with the stakeholders prioritized as high. The participants were instructed to consider the most important and most frequent products or services the SSMs provided to the stakeholders. These items were also prioritized from high to low. After placing the appropriate Post-it notes on the poster board identifying the critical accomplishments, the individuals were asked to identify the work activities associated with each critical accomplishment (starting with those critical activities ranked high). The participants identified the tasks required to accomplish each product or service identified. The reason for starting with the highest ranked items was to ensure the most important ones were covered during the allotted interview time. The work activities were also prioritized from high to low.

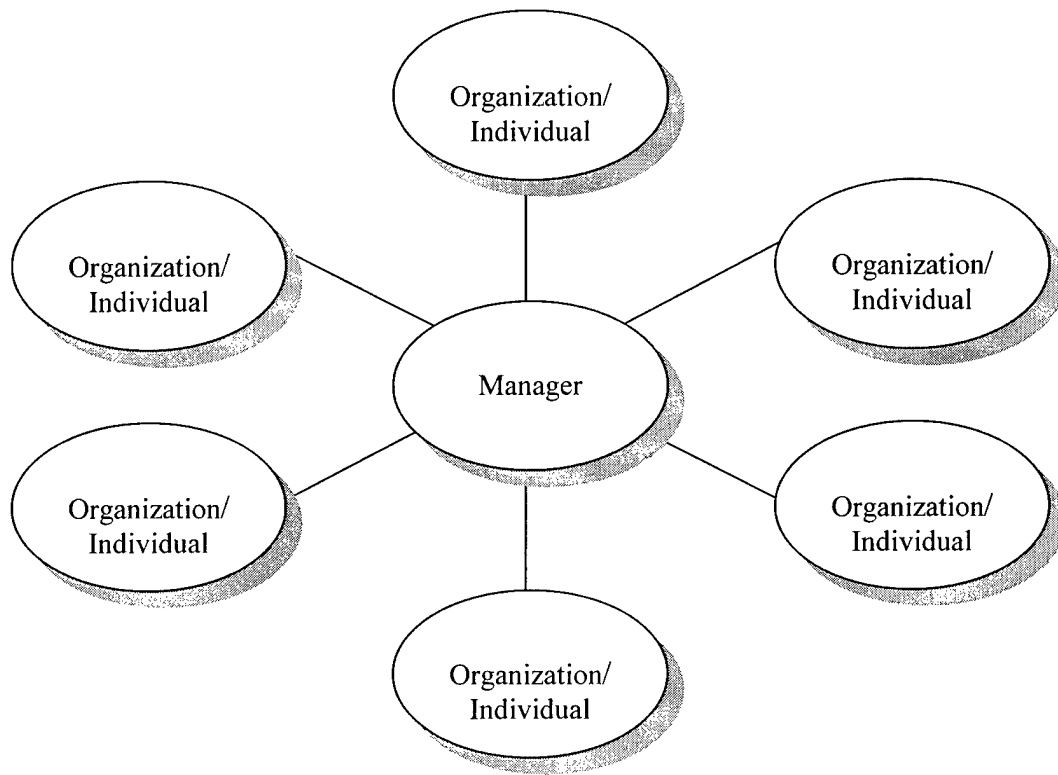


Figure 7. Stakeholder Interview Model. From “Developing technical managers—First you need a competency model,” *Research Technology Management*, 42 (p. 54), by Ritkin et al., 1999.

Once the work activities were identified, the individuals were then asked to identify the knowledge, skills, and personality attributes associated with each work activity. The last step was for the individuals to identify the experiences which helped obtain the knowledge and skills identified. During the interviews, the individuals were also asked to identify the abilities associated with the knowledge identified. However, the researcher realized early on that most participants had difficulty separating ability from knowledge and skills. Ability is the potential of learning something (knowledge) or

doing something (skills). Because of its similarity to knowledge and skills, ability was no longer treated as a separate competency and this step was eliminated. Figure 8 summarizes the interview process.

Depending on the amount of information provided in identifying the stakeholders, critical accomplishments, and work activities, it was sometimes necessary to write the remaining data collected on a notebook versus placing it on the poster board. In order to link the subsequent information collected to that found on the poster board, it was necessary to number the stakeholders, critical accomplishments, work activities, and the remainder of the data. For example, if the individual was identifying the knowledge for stakeholder #5, critical accomplishment #1, and work activity #2, the entry in the notebook would be “5.1.2” and the knowledge identified. After the knowledge for that particular work activity was identified, they would be numbered, and that number would be added to the previous numbers to identify the experiences associated with that knowledge.

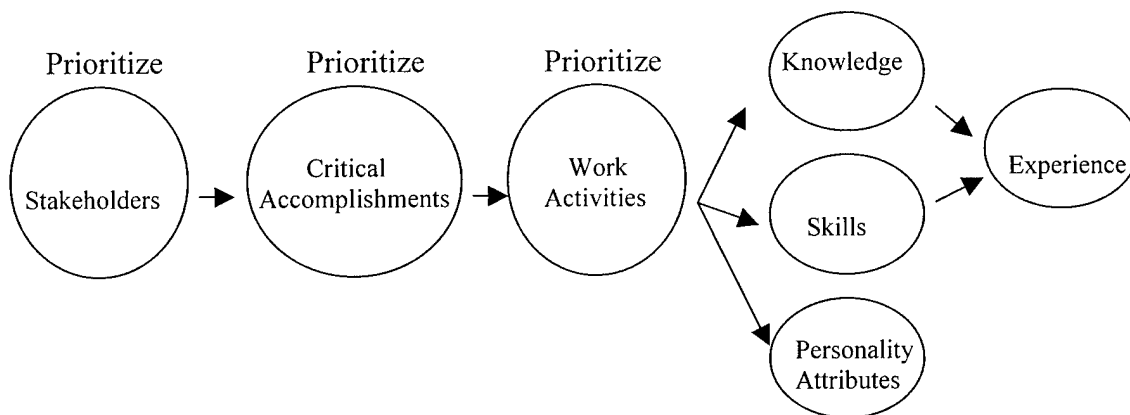


Figure 8. Job Analysis Interview Process.

Other SSM stakeholders. Once all the SSMs, deputy SSMs, and SPDs were interviewed, some of the individuals they identified as stakeholders were also interviewed. A total of 12 stakeholders were interviewed. The interviews averaged 30 minutes in length. The interview process was the same as that used with the first group except that their interview began by having them identify the critical accomplishments first. Since they were identified as SSM stakeholders, there was no need to have them identify the stakeholders first.

Although the majority of the participants followed the interview process depicted in Figure 8, a few individuals chose to talk about the SSM position without following the formal interview process. With these individuals, the researcher tried to ensure they focused their discussion on the areas of interest.

Analyzing the Data

The data collected from the interview process was organized in Microsoft Word and Excel with the same categories used to conduct the interviews—stakeholders, critical accomplishments, work activities, knowledge, skills, personality variables, and experience. Each category was then studied for similarities and differences. Information that pertained to specific programs such as conferences or meetings was not considered in the analysis. The initial analysis led to six critical accomplishments that were common to all SSMs. The data was then summarized and provided to the SSMs and their deputies as shown in the critical accomplishment diagrams and competency model found in Figure 9.

The SSMs and their deputies were asked to review the data and use the dotted blocks found in the critical accomplishment diagrams to separate the experiences that

helped obtain the knowledge identified from those that helped obtain the skills identified. The same experiences could be used for both categories, and not all experiences were required to be used. If there were experiences the individuals felt were important but were not identified in the diagrams, they were free to add them to the models. Once the experiences were linked to the knowledge and/or skills, the individuals then needed to identify the proper stage in the career when individuals should seek the experiences identified. Table 6 shows the stages that were used.

Table 6

Career Stages

Stage	Rank
1	Lt
2	Capt
3	Maj
4	Lt Col

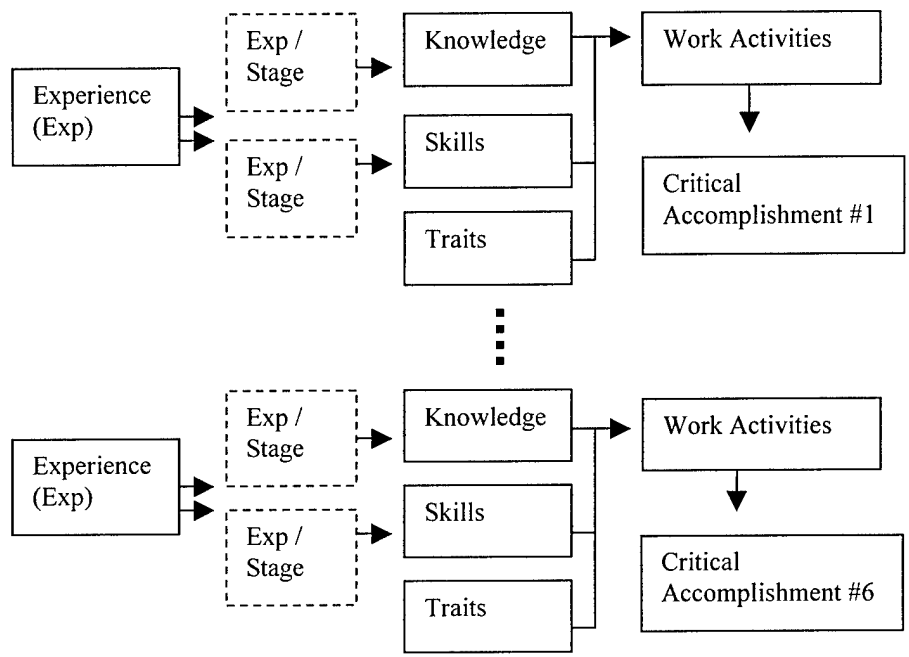
The completed diagrams were then used to build the career pyramid model shown in Figure 9. The diagrams and competency models were revised accordingly based on the changes provided.

Summary

The interview method proved to be the most valid technique available to approach the research problem. It allowed the researcher to collect more in-depth information. The use of face-to-face interviews was ideal because the researcher was able to use the

28x22 poster boards to present the participants their responses. These diagrams allowed the participants to know what was being asked as well as where the interview was going.

The method used to organize, summarize, and analyze the data was also described. The next chapter will present the findings from the data analysis.



Critical Accomplishment (CA) Diagrams

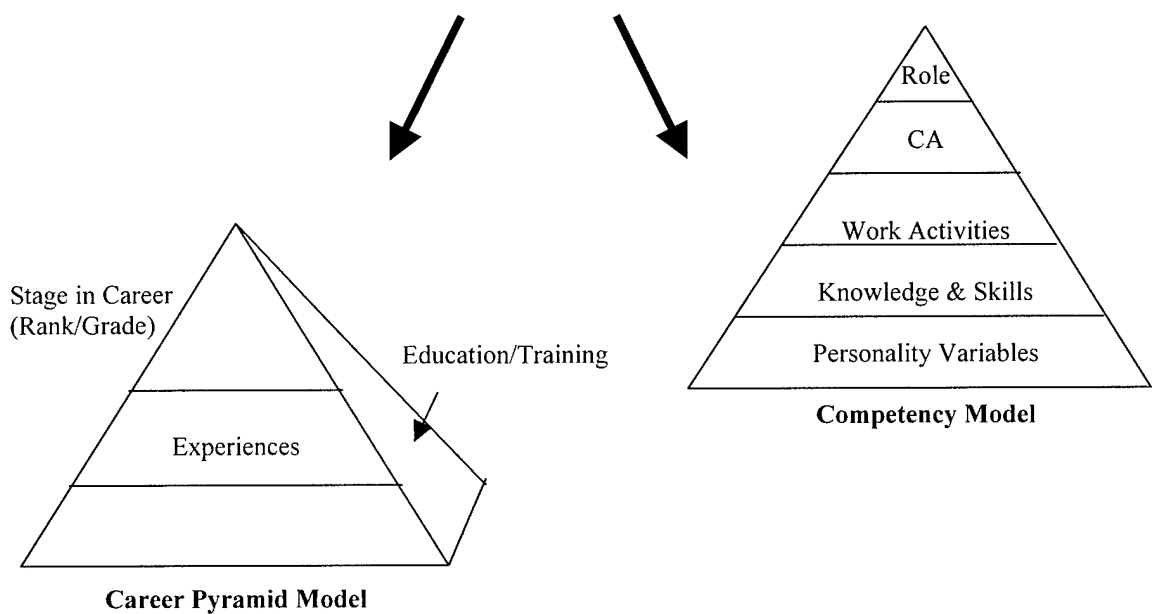


Figure 9. Data Analysis Process.

IV. Findings and Analysis

Chapter Overview

This chapter presents the findings from the data analysis. The answers to the interview questions are compared and integrated to present a complete perspective of the issues covered.

Interview Findings

Overview. As noted in the Methodology, the data collection process involved interviewing 23 individuals—SSMs, deputy SSMs, SPDs, and other stakeholders identified during the initial interviews. The remainder of this section documents the interview questions and paraphrased answers. A complete summary of all responses can be found in Appendix A. Quotes are used when the interviewees' exact words are used. Specific program names and locations will not be disclosed.

Question 1- Who are the SSMs' stakeholders? Most respondents did not have difficulty answering this question. A total of 23 stakeholders were identified. The following responses were common to all SSMs—Detachment 11, Air Staff, SPD, subordinates, end users (war fighters), depots, and contractors. The remainder of the stakeholders targeted specific programs.

Question 2 - What critical accomplishments (products or services) does the SSM provide to each stakeholder identified? For this question and the remainder of the questions, there was sometimes a need to remind the individuals that their responses must focus on the SSM position. Some of the individuals who were not SSMs themselves began to answer the question based on their specific position versus the SSM position.

The responses to this question also varied, but they centered on the six critical accomplishments. An analysis was conducted to determine whether there was any connection between the critical accomplishments identified and the specific stakeholders. It was concluded that no connection existed between them.

Question 3 - What work activities (tasks) are associated with each critical accomplishment identified? The responses to this question varied from top level to detailed. It was concluded that no connection existed between the work activities identified and the specific stakeholders. The critical accomplishments and their corresponding work activities are listed in Table 7.

Question 4 - What are the knowledge and skills associated with each of the work activities identified? What personality attributes should an SSM have?" Because this information is quite extensive when broken out by work activity, only those responses most frequently cited are discussed. Overall, the four most common responses to the knowledge and skills question were interpersonal skills, knowledge of funding rules and limitations, contract management knowledge, and project/program management skills. These items are discussed in greater detail in Appendix B.

There were mixed results for the question on personality attributes. Some individuals believed that career success is not personality driven. They felt the knowledge and skills the SSMs possess is what determines whether they will succeed. However, of the attributes that were identified, the following are some of the ones named: assertive, decisive, dedicated, innovative, intelligent, open-minded, and responsive. SSMs need these attributes to bring the right people together to make sound business decisions and to act quickly when the situation calls for it.

Table 7

Critical Accomplishments and Work Activities

<u>Critical Accomplishment</u>	<u>Work Activities</u>
Ensure systems are operational	Perform reliability and maintainability analysis Provide and review cost/schedule/performance data Analyze, troubleshoot, and repair problems Provide depot level maintenance Perform technical order reviews Evaluate and prioritize support requirements
Upgrade and modify systems/ analyze industrial base	Track fading technology Follow industry to predict future requirements Conduct engineering analysis to find suitable substitutes, modifications, or upgrades Review of engineering change proposals Complete contract actions Install and test equipment Update technical orders
Assist in developing support plans for future systems	Perform trade studies Ensure technical integrity of systems Provide inputs for design review Develop support concepts for future systems
Funds management	Provide budget inputs and projections Project system performance Analyze historical trends Provide impact statements (“what if” analysis) Perform trade studies Provide financial execution data
Contract management	Write statements of work Manage contractor support Manage award fee program
Personnel management	Lead Train and groom Award and recognize Discipline

Question 5 - What job experiences, training, or education will help obtain the knowledge and skills identified? At what point in an individual's career should he or she obtain these experiences? Not all individuals were able to identify specific experiences that would help SSMs obtain the knowledge and skills identified during the interviews. The most commonly cited job experiences included Operational, Education With Industry, Air Logistics Center, and System Program Office. These areas are covered in greater detail in Appendix C.

Summary

This chapter presented the findings from the 23 interviews conducted. The answers were compared and integrated to present a complete perspective of the issues covered. The next chapter presents answers to the research problem using the competency model and career pyramid model.

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

Chapter Overview

This chapter summarizes and interprets the results of the analysis completed in Chapter 4. Specifically, this chapter focuses on three issues. First, the information presented in the Findings and Analysis chapter will be used to build the career path model and competency model for the SSM position. Second, the career path model will be compared to the Acquisition Management and the Supply Operations Officer career path models to determine which one it resembles the most. Finally, limitations of this study are identified and suggestions are made for further research.

Career Guidance

Figure 10, SSM Career Path, and Figure 11, SSM Competency Model, summarize and present the findings from Chapter 4. In order to properly groom individuals to the position of SSM, these two models must be used hand-in-hand. The career path model identifies the ideal job experiences, education, and training necessary to prepare an individual for the position of SSM. The competency model identifies the critical accomplishments, work activities, and knowledge, skills, and personality attributes related to the SSM position. The knowledge and skills identified are what individuals should hope to learn or obtain through the experiences identified in the career path model.

The career path model is divided into stages which identify the best times when the experiences should be acquired. In Stage 1, as Lieutenants, individuals begin to accumulate the technical skills they need to better understand the needs and concerns of

the users. The job experiences that will strengthen their technical knowledge and skills include operational (OPEX), System Program Office (SPO), Air Logistics Center (ALC), and Education With Industry (EWI). During this stage, individuals should also seek Level I APDP certification in Acquisition Logistics, Contract Management, Program Management, and Systems Engineering.

In Stage 2, as Captains, individuals are more technically competent and independent. As they move to Stage 3, as Majors, they make the transition from technicians to managers and begin to take responsibility for their subordinates' work. During Stages 2 and 3, individuals begin to acquire conceptual and interpersonal skills. They also begin working on specific projects or activities. The ideal job experiences during these two stages include OPEX, SPO, ALC, EWI, MAJCOM, and Air Staff (SAF). During this stage, individuals should also seek a MS in Business Management and their Level II APDP certification.

During Stage 4, as Lieutenant Colonels, individuals begin to make decisions that affect the organization as a whole. Their subordinates rely on them to use their power to fight for their programs. During this stage, individuals further polish their conceptual and interpersonal skills and begin taking on some of the roles of SSMs. The ideal job experiences during this stage include SPO, ALC, MAJCOM, and SAF. Level III APDP certification should also be acquired during this stage.

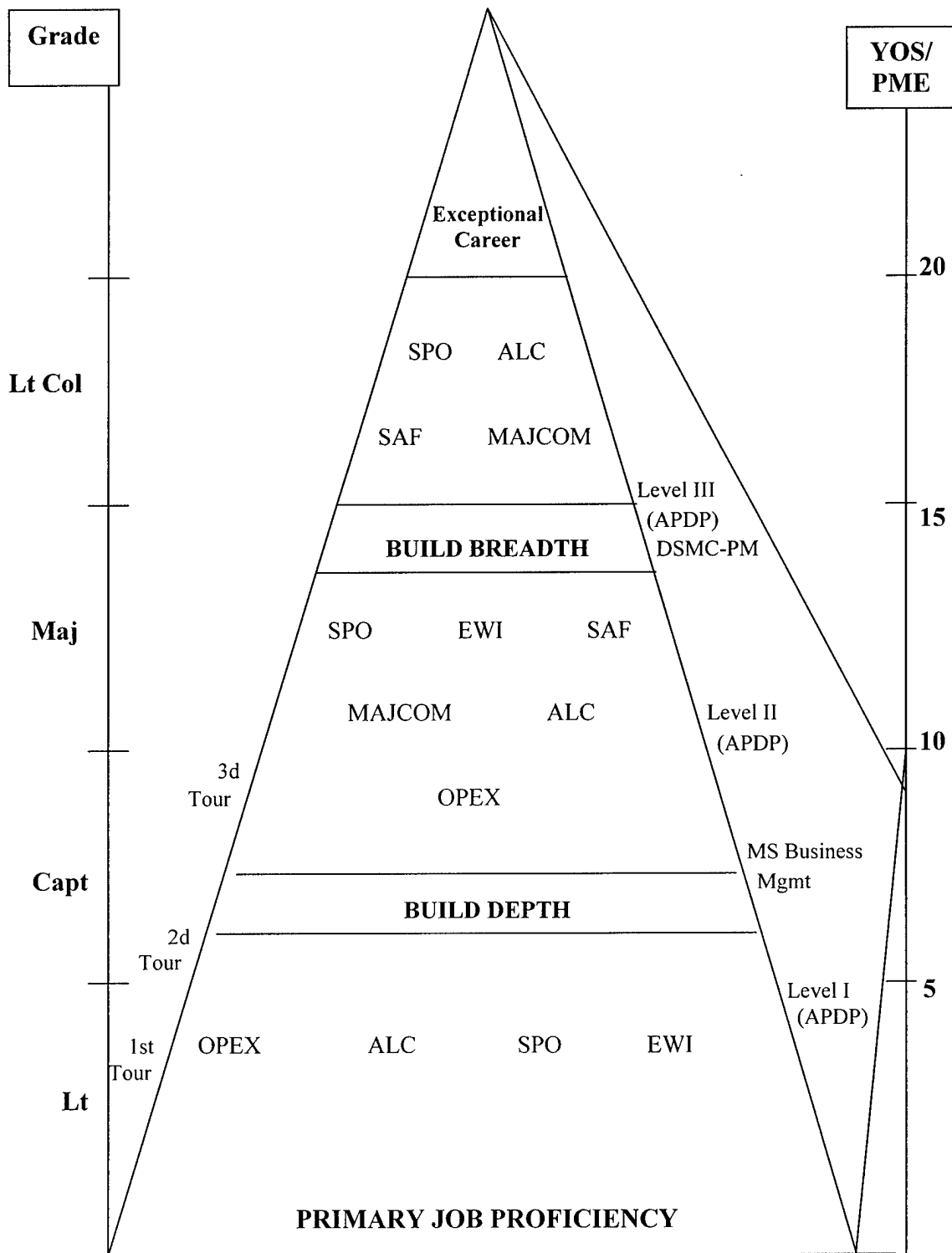


Figure 10. SSM Career Path.

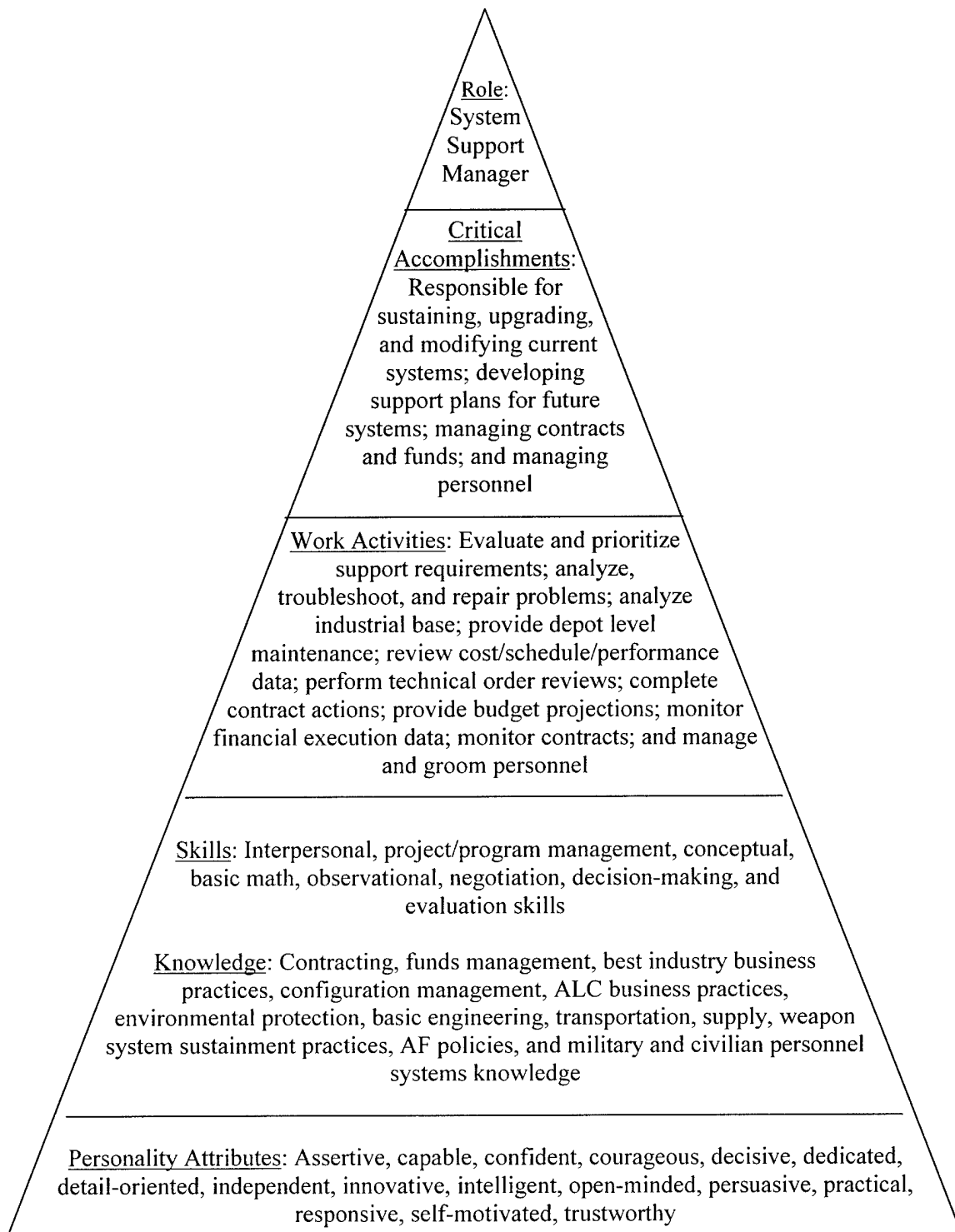


Figure 11. SSM Competency Model.

Comparison of SSM Career Path to Acquisition and Logistics Career Paths

During the interview process it became clear that there is some debate as to whether the SSM career path should follow the acquisition or logistics career paths. Although sustainment activities traditionally fall under the logistics career field, this research found that the SSM Career Path more closely resembles the Acquisition Management Career Path. With the elimination of the Program Management Responsibility Transfer, there is no longer a “seam” between the acquiring and supporting organizations. Support considerations are now an integral part of the system’s design requirements. SSMs are responsible for ensuring the infrastructure elements necessary for the operational support of the system are identified, developed, and acquired. Therefore, in order for SSMs to be effective in carrying out their sustainment duties, they need to understand the entire acquisition life cycle process from design to disposal. The SSM career path resembles the acquisition career path the most because it focuses both on the acquisition and sustainment of systems, whereas the logistics career path focuses primarily on sustainment activities.

Further Research

This research encountered some limitations primarily due to time constraints. The following are recommendations for further research which will help reinforce and validate the SSM Career Path. First, in order to test the results for external validity, the research should be conducted with different samples of SSMs and stakeholders in the Air Force. Second, the research should specifically focus on the civilian SSM positions. Unlike military personnel, civilian employees do not have the flexibility to move from

one job to another without first satisfying certain requirements such as having a certain number of years experience in a job. The complexity of the civilian career advancement system must be considered from the very beginning.

Implications

There are several potential benefits and applications from this research. The methodology used improves the use of career path models. Current career path models identify the experiences that help groom individuals to specific positions; however, they fail to state why the experiences are important. By building a competency model to be used in conjunction with the career path model, individuals understand what knowledge and skills they should obtain from the experiences identified. This improvement translates directly into enhanced performance for individuals seeking career success. The methodology for this research may also be used in research efforts of other military positions. The method, however, may have to be modified for research efforts of civilian positions.

Appendix A – Interview Responses

Interview #1						
CAs	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Sustainment	Provide upgrades to system	Basic engineering skills Leadership skills		Ability to understand the operator	AFMC Operations Enhancement tour	
	Deliver product	Communication skills People skills Interviewing skills Prioritization skills (sense of urgency) Time management skills	Knowledge of funding limitations		Operational tour	APDP courses (budget)

Interview #2						
CAs	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Budget projections (justifications)	System performance projections	Analytical skills (modeling)	Analytical capabilities (failure rates)		Software modeling	
					Operations analysis	
					Generic analysis	
				ALC experience		
	Analysis of historical trends	Analytical skills (modeling)			(Same as above)	
					Increased experience in ALC item mgmt	
					Budgeting experience (ALC)	
	Analysis of industrial base			Ability to talk technical language		General engineering degree
				Ability to talk to contractors		
	Cost modeling					
Financial execution data	Request monthly reports from contractors	Basic math skills	Ability to conduct analysis of consistency in reports			

Interview #2 (continued)						
CAs	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
(how they are obligating & spending money)			Ability to talk financial and technical lingo			
Issue resolution (provide technical expertise)	(Depend on questions asked)	Technical acumen				
Program planning	Be aware of new possibilities					
	Follow where industry is going					
	Project businesses industry is going to get out of					

Interview #3

CAs	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Working with program office on developing support plans for future systems	Develop support concepts	Basic cost/schedule/performance skills	General knowledge of AF operations & concepts	Ability to draw on technical & functional experts to work as a team (recognize & build credible plan); specific technical knowledge not req'd	Mix of SPO/ALC, and operational jobs (no specific positions)	Common sense
	Determine issue spares list (how many to stock at what level - base or depot)	Leadership skills	Good mgmt knowledge		Pentagon tour as Lt Col or Col; provides understanding of how budget system works	Outgoing - responds well to challenges & crises
Managing support posture for currently fielded systems	Responsible for supply chain mgmt	(Same KSAs, experience, & personality traits as above)	Basic understanding of acquisition logistics		Lower level experience in maintenance planning or supply planning at SPO or ALC	Leader - ability to pull team together; engages with troops
			Basic knowledge of logistics planning		Technical jobs early in career, then higher HQ's position	Welcomes ideas of team
			Basic knowledge of financial mgmt - critical			Responsive

Interview #3 (continued)

CAs	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
	(Provide monthly financial status - cost/schedule/performance); funding (obligation & execution rates); schedule (ahead or behind schedule); performance (meeting users' req'ts?)					
	Monitor & analyze performance of system to include operational & reliability and maintainability issues					
	Predicting future req'ts & problems					

Interview #4						
CAs	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Technical consultation	Request consultation & money (telephone/ e-mail)	Understand general problem			Assignment that touches research at AF or lab	
		General background in space environment				
Algorithm development	Provide requirement from user & money	General understanding of computer software & technology			Experience with project where contractor built software	
	Agreement - SOW (KSAs to be used for both work activities)				Experience reviewing documents in process development	
Sustainment	Money exchanged for services	General awareness of role of research lab in sustainment actions (understand contracts)			Contracting & acquisition courses	
	Agreement - MOA					
Supply data	Requirement & money			Ability to understand data provided/are they getting their money's worth?	Financial management experience	

Interview #4 (continued)						
CAs	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Awareness of technology advances in sciences	Consultation - exchange info & ideas	General understanding of technology goals unit wants to achieve			Working knowledge of systems	
	Need requirement					
Develop/sustain software	Well trained personnel			Ability to hire someone who really understands what's going on	Know requirements (Program Manager experience)	
	Computers & tools (software)					
Repair field equipment	Identify broken equipment	Know methodology involved to get equipment repaired			Logistics management experience	
	Determine level of problem (level I or II)	Know what contractor can do to repair equipment				
	Acquire parts	Knowledge of supply system				
	Repair field equipment					
Conduct studies	Requirement - SOW & money	Evaluate whether contractors are qualified through cost/schedule/performance			Program mgrs/ acquisition experience	

Interview #4 (continued)						
CAs	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Deploy upgrades	SOW	Cost/schedule/ performance (cognizant of when they'll do what)			Program mgrs/ acquisition experience	
	Well trained personnel Funds (money)					
Sustainment & technology	Technical consultation				General background in space physics	
	Hardware sustainment	Understanding contract support			Experience with contract support	
	Rapid prototyping/ technology insertion	Understand concept				
	Program mgmt & support				Program management experience	
Single face to customer	Finance/personnel actions	Communication skills People skills			Financial management & management experience	
	Sustain software	Understand principles behind software maintenance				
	Being authoritative representative of SPO decisions & actions	Communication skills		Ability to educate SPD at his level		

Interview #4 (continued)

CAs	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Finance approval (authority to spend); color of money						
SPD provides approval of ECPs through configuration control board (CCB)						
Technology advances	Call/conference/ word of mouth			Ability to determine whether it is relevant		
Software process	Conferences			Ability to determine whether it is relevant		

Interview #5						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Do PPBS (Planning, and Budgeting System) in concert with SAF; strong interface with PEM	Overall budgeting - budget analyst coordinates most of this (have single database that they capture all in)	Familiarity with PPBS process including Air Staff,	Strong knowledge of earned value mgmt (program mgmt/finance/contracting methods for analyzing cost & schedule of program)		Couple of yrs budgeting experience	Defense Systems Mgmt College (DSMC) program mgmt courses
		Familiarity with FM functions				DAU (Defense Acquisition University) classes (ACT 201, etc)
						Program mgmt training
	Brochures process - breaks out funding procedures		Knowledge of brochures process			
	Detailed program requirements reviews w/ Stakeholder	Communication skills	Overall knowledge of program & supportability for program	Ability to interact directly with user	Program mgmt & logistics background Experience in managing acquisition and logistics programs	
	Detailed requirements reviews					

Interview #5 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
	SEMR (Senior Executive Mgmt Review - budget & req'ts based documents)		Knowledge of individual systems Knowledge of maintenance status & availability/ sustainment req'ts of system		Experience in program mgmt & operational systems	
	Pdocs (procurement documents) & Rdocs (acquisition side)	coordinating with MAJCOM/depot/ AFMC				
Provide impact statements	Impact analysis		Knowledge of program Knowledge of Air Staff coordination process		Experience working at Air Staff (PEM exp preferable)	
Coordinate PMDs (Program Mgmt Directives) w/ SAF- key document in acq process	Coordinate, discuss, argue; provide inputs to a plan like a PMD change	(similar to impact analysis)	Knowledge of Air Staff & acquisition process		PEM & program mgmt experience	

Interview #5 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Provide trade studies	Engineering analysis		Basic knowledge of program & budget Basic engineering knowledge		Engineering background	
	Budget analysis					
Training and grooming employees (job advancement & current job)	Career counseling	Communication skills	Knowledge of military & civilian career paths Basic knowledge of opportunities in those career paths		Experience as team leader - program mgr & supervisor	
	Training plans					
Promotions/ advancement	Providing opportunities	Communication skills	Knowledge of local job opportunities Knowledge of career paths		Experience as supervisor & program mgr	
	Providing support		Knowledge of program so you know when you can afford an opportunity Knowledge of individuals Knowledge of work constraints			

Interview #5 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Infrastructure support Providing subordinates w/ resources	Providing support		Knowledge of personnel, program, and local host			
			Knowledge of funding profiles			
			Overall awareness of needs across divisions			
Discipline			Understanding of funding		Experience as program/ project mgr, proj engineer, equipment specialist	
	Counseling	Communication skills				Supervisory training
	UCMJ authority interaction (Det 11/CC)		Knowledge & understanding of commander's view Understanding of JAG's role			
Repairing items (SSM oversees process)	Civilian personnel interaction		Knowledge of civilian personnel rules	Ability to work with CPO		Civilian supervisory training
	Analyze/ troubleshoot problems				Experience as operator of a system	

Interview #5 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
End users do equip reporting (status/maint)	Deploy contractors or military; items can also be shipped back		Understanding difference between repair cycles & system availability		Experience as program mgr for operational system	
	Repair item					
End users do equip reporting (status/maint)	Users provide info via CAMs; data is centrally gathered		Understanding of maintenance reporting process		Experience as user	Visiting maintenance organization
	Analyze (follow-up) (metrics-based); relates back to availability number (timeline to fill back orders, etc.)					
	Complete work order to initiate repair		Knowledge of systems & req'ts	Ability to understand metrics	Engineering background	
Provide new or upgraded equip & training	Put together modification kits	Communication skills			Program mgmt/logistics experience	Acq/log training (DAU)
		Coordination skills			Engineering experience desired	
	Complete site surveys	Written communication skills	Understand program		Engineering background	
	Deploy personnel	Coordination skills		Ability to travel		

Interview #5 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
	Install & test equip; train personnel (engineering function)		Knowledge of system		Engineering background Program mgmt experience	
Provide stakeholder req'ts of what it'll take to sustain current systems - based on their req'ts	Help draft 1067's (modification req'ts document) for user signature		Knowledge of modification requirements process		Experience as program mgr on modification program	
	Coordinate on req'ts	Communication skills	Overall program knowledge			
	Provide cost estimates (oriented toward FM community)				Program mgmt & financial mgmt experience	
Stakeholder provides money	Provide funding document	Coordination skills	Knowledge of program			
	Provide justification via program req'ts reviews & supporting documentation (SEMRs, Pdocs, budget brochures)		Knowledge of program			
Stakeholder provides overall plans	Participate in program reviews	Briefing/ communication/ coordination skills	Overall program knowledge	Ability to compromise	Program mgmt & user experience	

Interview #5 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
	Coordinate on implementation plans	Coordination/ communication skills	Knowledge of program			
	Provide cost/schedule/ performance data (similar to APBs)	Communication skills	Strong knowledge of available resources & personnel capabilities			
Perform program reviews w/ stakeholder (Provide cost/ schedule/ performance data; run programs for them)	Trade studies (technical and cost; include alternatives)	Communication skills			Program mgr/engineering background	
	Briefings	Briefing skills			Program mgr experience	
APBs (Acquisition Program Baseline)	Coordinate on user thresholds & objectives	Communication skills	Knowledge of program		User/program mgr/ PEM experience	
	Provide user feedback; report on cost/schedule/ performance and risk					

Interview #5 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
	Plans need to be executable with resources in order to get SPO commitment behind it					
SPD provides planning & guidance (downward directed)	Implement guidance	Planning skills	Knowledge of program & resources		Program mgr experience	
(Director's intent on where programs need to go)			Knowledge of financial execution rules			
Part of SPO Configuration Control process - baselines of their programs on cost/ schedule/ performance	Recommend disposition of CCB actions; SPO director is the authority		Overall program knowledge		Program mgr or engineering experience	
			Understanding of configuration/ control process			
(Configuration control is SPD's responsibility)	Submit engineering change proposals (ECPs)		Broad knowledge of change control process		Program mgr or engineering experience	
	Perform technical review of ECPs		Broad knowledge of system		Program mgr or engineering experience	

Interview #5 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
	SSM provides stakeholder with requirements--unfunded	Planning skills Communication skills	Overall program knowledge		Program mgr experience	
	Provide recommendation on types of funding to ensure funds are spent appropriately; do justifications		Knowledge of funding rules/constraints Knowledge of program			
Provide Commander's Operational Readiness Report (goes to 4-star CC)	Consolidate analyses of metrics from various systems	Communication skills	Knowledge of support requirements Knowledge of program			
AFMC provides funding	Complete budgeting documents Provide feedback on obligation & expenditure rates Provide impact statements (program feedback)	(similar to PPBS)	Knowledge of funding process Knowledge of AFMC rules/guidance			

Interview #5 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
			Knowledge of spreadsheets			
Hold stock, ship, repair, & contract	Review/coordinate hold/ship/repair/contract actions		Overall program knowledge Understand depot process		Depot experience	
Provide funds to stakeholder	Review propriety of funds (ensure funds are expended in accordance w/ Congressional intent)		Broad knowledge of funding rules			
Contractor delivers products of some sort (analysis, hardware or software product)	Contractor delivers product		Basic program & resources knowledge			
	Coordinate testing & approval prior to agreement			Ability to review cost/schedule/performance of product		
	Complete memo agreement with operational org where they assume maintenance responsibilities	Coordination skills				

Interview #5 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Interaction to get contract done (agreement); binding relationship	Complete statement of work	Contracting communication skills	Knowledge of government requirements		Program mgr/contracting officer experience	DAU courses - contract mgmt & systems engineering courses
			Knowledge of program			
			Knowledge of contracting process			
	Review proposal (both technical & cost)		Overall program knowledge		Engineering and financial management experience	
			Understanding of work measurement (tells you how much something should cost)			
	Enact contract (contract signed by contract officer)		Coordination skills	Understanding of program requirements		

Interview #6						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Network sustainment	Modernization (use clues from RMA and do something to avoid repairs)		Systems knowledge (includes logistics of systems knowledge)		Working as program mgr - project lead Experience at ALC - product ctr (allows you to receive more hands-on knowledge)	
	(Keep track of fading technology)		Engineering knowledge		Working as program mgr - project lead Experience at ALC - product ctr	
			Integration knowledge		Experience as AFMC liaison - acquire knowledge in weapon system Experience as project mgr/program mgr w/in similar weapon system product ctr Tour as maintenance officer for weapon system	
			Knowledge of industry standards (what's out there; what's being developed?)		EWI (Education with industry)	

Interview #6 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
					Seminars & workshops Professional reading Cross flow between SSMs & program offices Assignment in more than 1 weapon system	
			Environmental protection knowledge			Short courses & seminars Read AFIs APDP courses
		Planning skills				
	Depot level repairs on site		Systems knowledge (includes logistics of systems knowledge)		(same as before)	
		People skills (to understand the workers)				PME (ACSC/SOS) BA/MS in Business Mgmt (courses also)
	Depot level repairs off site	Planning skills	Understanding of support base - what is contractor capable of doing		Project mgr/program mgr experience	

Interview #6 (continued)						
C.A	Work Activities	Skills (to understand the workers)	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
		People skills (to understand the workers)				(same as before)
			Understand transportation & supply		Experience in Wg maint/logistics career field	On-the-job training
	Emergency fixes	Sense of urgency	Systems knowledge (includes logistics of systems knowledge)		(same as before)	
			Understanding of mission		Working with user - attend user sponsored conferences	Orientation courses for systems
				Ability to perform failure mode analysis - troubleshooting skills (emergency fixes are likely evasive, don't know what's causing it & have to find it)		Technical courses (college/AFIT)
						(Mishap investigation course)
						(Systems engineering course held in Monterey, CA)

Interview #6 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
	Reliability/ Maintainability Analysis (RMA)		Statistics knowledge Quality knowledge Systems knowledge (includes logistics of systems knowledge)		(same as before)	College level course
				Ability to perform analysis (analyze system)		
Advice on program direction	10-yr plan	Planning skills (ability to plan)	Systems knowledge (includes logistics of systems knowledge) Knowledge of industry standards (what's out there; what's being developed?)		(same as before)	MA/BS in Business Mgmt PME Supervisory courses (Civilian Personnel Office) Mentors
				Ability to assess resources (plan has to be executable)		

Interview #6 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
	Evaluation of requirements		Understand the mission			
			Engineering knowledge		(same as before)	
				Systems analysis	Systems engineering experience/failure mode analysis	(same as before - failure mode analysis)
			Knowledge of industry standards (what's out there; what's being developed?)			
		Communication skills (written/verbal)			(same as before)	PME / MBA / watching others
	Modernization	(same as 1.1.1)				
Provide budget inputs	SERP (Sustainment Engineering Req'ts Plan) - 5yr budget forecast for sustainment dollars (includes justification)		Understand funding rules (limitations/color of money)			DMSC courses (short ACQ 101, 200, 300...) APDP courses Study AFIs
						Know budget analyst

Interview #6 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
			Systems knowledge (includes logistics of systems knowledge)		(same as before)	
		Communication skills			(same as before)	
			Transportation & supply knowledge		(same as before)	
	Impact statements ("what if" analysis)		Systems knowledge (includes logistics of systems knowledge)		(same as before)	
		Communication skills			(same as before)	
	Spending status - states how much money is obligated & what is on contract		Knowledge of contracts			APDP courses On-the-job training Interfacing w/ contracting officer
			Knowledge of budget rules		(same as before)	
	Quarterly PMR (Program Mgmt Review)		Knowledge of contract status			(same as before)
Provide status on sustainment issues		Communication skills			(same as before)	

Interview #6 (continued)							
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality	
	Projects assessments		Systems knowledge (includes logistics of systems knowledge)		(same as before)		
			Engineering knowledge		(same as before)		
			Contracting knowledge		(same as before)		
				Ability to understand resources	(same as before)		
			Communication skills			(same as before)	
		Weekly metrics briefing (WAR - weekly activity report)	(same as RMA)				
	Provide evaluation for sustainment on development projects (problem prevention)	Provide inputs for design reviews		Systems knowledge (includes logistics of systems knowledge)		(same as before)	
				Engineering knowledge		(same as before)	
				Environmental protection knowledge			
				Systems integration knowledge		(same as before)	
						(same as before)	
				Communication skills			(same as before)

Interview #6 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
	Establish PSP (Project Spt Plan)		Systems engineering knowledge		(same as before)	
			Systems knowledge (includes logistics of systems knowledge)		(same as before)	
		Communication skills			(same as before)	
Give taskings (KSAs are same for all WAs)	ECPs (Engineering change proposals)		Environmental knowledge	Ability to understand environmental laws - EPA	(same as before)	
			Systems knowledge (includes logistics of systems knowledge)		(same as before)	
			Engineering knowledge		(same as before)	
			Contracting knowledge	Ability to understand resources	(same as before)	
			Understanding of transportation & supply		(same as before)	
Provide feedback on how stakeholder is doing taskings	Task orders Statements of work Award fee program	People management skills			(same as before)	

Interview #7								
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality		
Maintenance support	Status reporting & tracking (Site operational status report & tracking)	Communication skills (verbal)		Ability to communicate orally	None			
		Understanding of operational status metrics	Knowledge of statistical mathematics			Education-based		
	Mgmt of contractor support	Contract administration	Knowledge of ORD (operational requirements document)			Maintenance experience (Space Systems maintenance)		
			Knowledge of system design & operations			Space systems maintenance experience		
						O&M contracting experience (any base)	APDP courses (Level II program mgmt is sufficient)	
	Funding & requirements mgmt	Prioritization skills (in terms of managing contract support)				Space Ops operational experience - helping to prioritize maintenance tasks		
						Managing level of effort support contracts (no definable end product-(service))		
					Ability to compromise			
					Ability to manage level of effort support contract (no definable end product-(service))			
					Knowledge of PPBS			

Interview #7 (continued)							
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality	
Personnel supervision	Performance feedback	Observation skills	Knowledge of expected performance level				
		People skills		Leadership ability Ability to deal with wide range of personalities	Experience in dealing with difficult people (attitudes)		
	Organizing (setting up effective organization)	Interpersonal communication			Ability to communicate verbally and in writing		
		Organizational skills		Knowledge of organizational theories & chains of command	Ability to tailor organizational structures to evolving responsibilities	Experience in various organizational structures	
Workload distribution	Matching abilities to tasks - skill?		Knowledge of organization's mission			On-the-job training	
			Knowledge of personnel capabilities		None		
	Balancing workload - skill?			Ability to observe in timely fashion and reallocate			

Interview #7 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Maintenance support (diff stakeholder)	Requirements vs resource mgmt	Written communication skills (conveying a need; articulating a need)		Ability to tie requirements to higher level objectives		
	(Provide as much as you can afford)	Finding a compromise		Decision-making ability	Experience in managing funding constraint programs	
				Ability to convey competence to other stakeholders	Experience in managing funding constraint programs	
	Maintenance insight into future program plans	Communication skills	Identifying compatibility/ incompatibility of program concepts & maintenance realities			
				Ability to extrapolate from concepts & plans	Space systems maintenance experience	
Contract mgmt		Communication skills (oral) - convey to the contract officers what needs to be done so it will be added to contract		Ability to communicate verbally		
			Knowledge of contractor's motivations	Decision-making ability	Experience with funding constraint programs	
		Prioritization skills				

Interview #7 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
		Contract administration	Knowledge of PPBS process - figure out lead times on when to start contract actions so contractor stays funded			APDP courses (Level III training)
			Working knowledge of federal acquisition regulation (FAR)			
SSM provides program management	Performance feedback	Critical thinking skills	Knowledge of contract structure	Ability to assess performance relative to contract requirements		
	(Regular recurring feedback on how their program is satisfying or not satisfying the req'ts)		Knowledge of technical & performance requirements	Ability to compare contractor performance to higher level objectives		
		Communication skills (verbal)	Knowledge of contract		Experience as project lead or primary gov't interface w/ contractors on any other project	
	Award fee administration	Observation skills	Knowledge of contract	Ability to tap into enough information available to observe legitimate performance	Experience w/ contracts for comparable type work	

Interview #7 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
		Evaluation skills		Ability to critically compare expectations w/ observed performance	Experience administering award fee contracts	
Provide information - program status & plans	Frequent communication (verbal) - briefings, phone calls, etc.	Communication skills	Knowledge of ORD requirements	Ability to communicate verbally	Experience working in higher HQ (any MAJCOM)	
Provide program status & feedback	Frequent communication (verbal) - briefings, phone calls, etc.	Communication skills	Knowledge of ALC's operational status Knowledge of ALC's business practices	Ability to communicate verbally	Experience working at an ALC	

Interview #8

Critical Activities	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Provide program mgmt & oversight for funds expended	Program mgmt review (review of project, funds given, how much money is being contracted, when project is to be completed, & execution rates)			Ability to work w/ large number of people		Interpersonal skills
			Ability to determine when contractor is performing technical aspects of contract			
	Contract administration		Knowledge of contract	Ability to make compromises & reach consensus	Program mgr/ acquisition background Experience working w/ large complex programs (any program)	
	Funds mgmt		Knowledge of PPBS process Knowledge of funding limitations (color of money)			APDP courses (Level III desirable)
	Provide guidance to their people			Ability to manage large number of tasks		

Interview #8 (continued)

Critical Activities	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
DR gives SSM prioritized list of req'ts from Wgs, SSM takes them & figures out how to execute (which ones can they handle)	Statement of work for contractor - get rough project estimate from contractor; look at task loading against contractor resources & other projects; can they perform the work & does it meet need dates?			Ability to determine where you can pull money if needed		
Provide analysis of maintenance actions & reliability/ maintainability of assets for future possible upgrades	Provide projections of when configuration items are to be replaced or become obsolete Provide recommendations for funding advocacy (funds needed in future yrs to be included in POM)		Understanding of equip (no great detail)	Ability to understand & provide oversight to process		
(Not currently being done; don't have contractors that can provide analysis); new contractor will be req'd to provide it)			General knowledge of state of industry (commercial products; what's going & what's not)		No specific experience; depends on item	

Interview #8 (continued)

Critical Activities	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
	<p>Taking maintenance data for configuration items & comparing against manufacturer's stated reliability & past performance reliability & try to measure life expectancy</p> <p>(Is it performing the way it's supposed to; is it staying w/in life cycle of component); project each yr what needs to be replaced (project funding)</p>					

Interview #9						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
AFSC provides funding	Provide funding requests (supporting documentation for POM inputs) - helps AFSC receive funding	Understand POM/PPBS process	Knowledge of different funding profiles (proper use of dollars)		Experience in Logistics field from ALC perspective (prior to entering job - at least 10 yrs experience)	
Ensure systems are operational	Provide depot level maintenance of operational systems		Knowledge of depot level maintenance processes & procedures Good command of how depot functions Understanding of maintenance activities (what Level I & II activities are)		Experience in Logistics field from ALC perspective (prior to entering job - at least 10 yrs experience)	
Upgrade & modify systems in accordance with reqts	Complete contract action to modify and upgrade systems		Familiar with contracts		Contracting background (know different types of contracts)	
Maintain systems (falls in 2 categories)	Contract action for maintenance		Fundamental understanding of maintenance activities (Level I or II; hardware or software)			

Interview #9 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
	Blue suit tasking for maintenance		Knowledge of what funds are appropriate to use for those activities			
AFSC provides overall guidance	Ask for clarification if needed to ensure guidance is clear					
Receive feedback from users on system status (informal)	(same as contract action) - to effective changes in the system	Communication skills (primarily verbal) Prioritization skills (focus on priorities that will get the job done)				
Provide system changes to help users do better job	Participate in PIWG (Product Improvement Working Group)	Communication skills - briefings, presentations		Ability to see "big picture"		
Det 11/CC ensures continuity among all divisions	Provide inputs to quarterly awards Provide inputs to civilian appraisal system			Ability to adequately evaluate work (be fair, equitable, & consistent)		
			Good command of personnel system			

Interview #9 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
CC provides assistance w/ personnel issues	Submit AF 52's personnel action requests		Good knowledge of personnel system - what specialties & numbers needed to fill positions properly			
	Submit training requests					
Review cost/schedule/ performance data	For costing - track expenditure & obligation rates		Thoroughly understand how cost/schedule/ performance plays an important role in their systems; how they interact with each other			Logistics 101
			Thoroughly understand tools available to them in making sure all 3 items are looked at properly & that they can make solid decisions based on info they have			
(KAEs apply to all)	Provide schedules for each project & upgrades					
	For performance - review performance data (CAMS/ REMIS)					
Execute program						

Interview #9 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Execute program for SPD - ultimately responsible for execution of program	Manage program through execution of contracts, maintenance actions, mods, trg, supplies & spares - trng for operational & maint personnel		Thoroughly understand how cost/schedule/ performance plays an important role in their systems; how they interact with each other			
			Thoroughly understand tools available to them in making sure all 3 items are looked at properly & that they can make solid decisions based on info they have			
SPD solves problems between divisions	Provide program management reviews (provide cost/schedule/ performance data) - allows SPD to make top level decisions for program direction		Thoroughly understand how cost/schedule/ performance plays an important role in their systems; how they interact with each other			

Interview #9 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
			Thoroughly understand tools available to them in making sure all 3 items are looked at properly & that they can make solid decisions based on info they have			
SPD provides top level and decision making authority and direction	Perform weekly feedback/mtgs/ discussions/ telecons with dep SPD	Communication skills				
Provide guidance on proper use of funds	Seek guidance on funds limitations		Good command of funding (proper use of funds)			
Manage funds (keep track of funds and status of funds)	Provide information on how funds will be used		Good command of funding (proper use of funds)			
	Provide spend plans which specify how & when they want to spend funds					
	Perform internal program mgmt reviews so they know how funds will be spent & executed throughout the yr					

Interview #9 (continued)

CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Write contracts - SOWs (KAEs apply to all)	Provide info - justifications & approval to go into contract	Contract mgmt skills	Good knowledge on how contracts are written			
	Provide specifications					
	Provide inputs for SOW so they can write contracts for them					
Technical order mgmt	Provide people to provide source selections					
	Perform technical reviews of TOs & provide Hill changes so they can update TOs accordingly		Fundamental understanding of TOs/how they function, what they're used for, how they're maintained & managed) Understand regulations & instructions			
Provide depot level maintenance on stock listed items	Inform them of failing parts & which ones are being shipped back Ship parts for repair		Knowledge of depot level systems & how they function			

Interview #10							
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality	
Maintenance/ sustainment	Implement product improvement		Knowledge of regulations covering product improvement planning			On-the-job training	
	Perform reliability/maintainability analysis					Any logistics courses (101 + up)	
	Disposal of equipment (not done often)	Basic math skills				On-the-job training (no specific position)	
	Changing TOs	Written communication skills				Basic logistics courses (101 + up)	
	Modifying equipment	Program mgmt skills	Knowledge of PPBS				Program mgmt courses (provide skills & knowledge identified)
		Project skills	Knowledge of funds mgmt				
	Changing maintenance actions						

Interview #10 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Product Support Plan - reports how to sustain new acquisition program	Solicit strategy inputs from all stakeholders (how is new system going to be integrated with current system structure); ensures integrity of system	Verbal/written communication skills		Ability to work with stakeholders to know what they want		
SEMR (Senior Executive Management Review) - reports how system is working; it's their assessment	Solicit facts on current system structure	Written/verbal communication skills		Ability to defend report		
Maintenance/sustainment reports	Ensure integrity of system - how well will systems work together		Knowledge of system		Experience w/ working on system	On-the-job training
Cost/benefit analysis						
Hardware/software modifications (tasking from AFSC to SPD to SSM; product provided directly to AFSC)	Deliver completed project (new software release or new hardware configuration baseline, etc)	Program mgmt skills		Ability to understand system engineering principles		Systems engineering courses (there's a series of 3 systems engineering courses)

Interview #10 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Trade studies (integrating equip; new mission req'ts) - skills depend on report	Complete analysis; leads to report; consider all alternatives and choose best one	Program mgmt skills - for strategies				
Respond to software/hardware changes (req'ts)	Deliver completed project	Systems engineering skills - needed for changing out a system & reconfiguring it				
Provide requirements & dollars; specify schedule - (info provided on work order)	Ogden returns completed project - work order gets closed out	Systems engineering skills				
Tasked them for support analysis on product - what is support structure of a product		Program mgmt skills	Knowledge of depot process - how to issue work orders in depot environment		Experience as program mgr	Logistics mgmt courses - understand 206 process
Provide requirements & dollars; specify schedule	Stakeholder returns completed project	Program mgmt skills	Knowledge of depot process - how to issue work orders in depot environment		Experience as program mgr	Logistics mgmt courses - understand 206 process

Interview #10 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Provide requirements & dollars; specify schedule	Determine if job can be done organically if not contract out; reassess later	Program mgmt skills				
		Verbal & written communication skills				
		Proofreading skills				
		Systems engineering skills - for software				

Interview #11						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/Personality
Replace ground control systems	Program mgmt - budgeting, funding	Good overall program/project mgmt skills (provides technical, budgeting, and scheduling skills & knowledge)	Knowledge of funding process (limitations, etc)	Ability to handle multiple projects & supervise project officers to keep projects going; good teamwork	Business/ financial (budgeting) background or training	Acquisition certification (Level III) minimum
		People skills	Ability to make good contract programmatic decisions	Program manager experience	Training in acquisition reform (DAU courses)	
	Communication skills	Ability to take system components & integrate them effectively	Ability to manage risk	Blend of ops & acquisition background (any command)	Need contacts in that area	
		Ability to ensure good test process is in place & followed	Ability to identify and mitigate risk	Strong technical background (mechanical, computer, electrical, or software)	Strong personality	
		Ability to ensure good configuration mgmt process is in place & followed	Ability to advocate program	Lead engineer position (any type, any command)	Assertive personality	
		Ability to identify system & subsystem components & the dependencies associated with each	Ability to make good judgment calls on tradeoffs with cost/schedule/ performance			

Interview #11 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/Personality
			<p>Ability to be detail oriented in reviewing many documents</p> <p>Ability to make good judgment calls on tradeoffs with system cost/schedule/performance</p>	<p>Ability to negotiate well w/ contractor (communication)</p> <p>Ability to make judgment calls on progression of program - schedule slips</p> <p>Ability to continually justify ongoing work in order to defend funding</p>		
	System engineering integration & tests	<p>Good overall program/project mgmt skills (provides technical, budgeting, and scheduling skills & knowledge)</p> <p>People skills (PR, personal interaction)</p> <p>Configuration mgmt of baseline development system</p>	<p>Knowledge of computer/ network info</p> <p>Knowledge of government funding rules</p> <p>Basic engineering knowledge</p>			
	Software application development		Broad knowledge of software engineering		Software engineering background	

Interview #11 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/Personality
	(Level II software maintenance coding)				Computer info/science background Network experience Programming experience (detailed oriented) Experience w/ Capability Maturity Model (CMM) - industry std; corporations model off of	
Concurrently sustain & upgrade system	Remote site maintenance	Project mgmt skills	Knowledge of government supply system	Ability to develop, read, review, & redline TOs & engineering drawings (hardware oriented)	Experience w/ depot process (logistics of equip & parts)	
		Communication skills	Knowledge of ground antennas & hardware (hardware focused)	Ability to identify and know equipment		
		Teamwork		Ability to respond efficiently & quickly to turn around items & to reduce mission downtime		
	Level II software maintenance coding		Broad knowledge of software engineering			

Interview #11 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/Personality
	Logistics mgmt for TOs/tech documentation	Project mgmt skills			Computer info/science background	Good detailed work philosophy
	Configuration mgmt of operational system	Coordination skills	Basic common knowledge of configuration mgmt	Ability to understand software configuration mgmt Ability to put good processes in place, maintain, & enforce		Good detailed work philosophy (very organized)
	Asset mgmt	Communication skills	Broad knowledge of customer usage of test assets	Ability to put good processes in place, maintain, & enforce Ability to manage all facets of test assets (maintenance & scheduling)		Detailed-oriented & organized individual Assertive personality
			Ability to understand players involved	Ability to communicate well with multiple organizations		
				Ability to deconflict schedules		
Sustainment & operational performance of current systems	Logistics mgmt (TOs)		Understanding of hardware & equipment			

Interview #11 (continued)						
CA	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/Personality
			Thorough understanding of gov't supply system			
	Level II software maintenance coding		Broad knowledge of software engineering		Computer info/science background	
	Remote site maintenance	Project mgmt skills	Knowledge of government supply system	Ability to develop, read, review, & redline TOs & engineering drawings (hardware oriented)	Experience w/ depot process (logistics of equip & parts)	
Activities focused more on development	System engineering Integration & test Software development					
Provide capabilities that civil community wants (new & better performance)	Systems engineering (software development)	Ensure systems engineering integration is done to provide increase capability & accuracy				

Interview #12

CAS	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
<p>Responsible for tactical terminal sustainment effort - focuses on ground systems (ensuring systems stay operational - includes equip upgrades, mods, software upgrades, and reliability</p>	<p>Ensuring you have proper metric maintenance data collection system in place</p>	<p>Program mgmt skills</p>	<p>Knowledge of funding controls/limitations</p>	<p>Ability to identify financial requirements</p>	<p>1-2 tours in a product ctr (in acquisition environment) complemented with 1-2 tours at a logistics ctr working sustainment programs (ALC)</p>	<p>Strong supervisor</p>
<p>Monitor metrics, analyze, and take appropriate mgmt action to ensure he understands where his problems</p>	<p>Interface with Space Cmd folks in Colorado Springs (liaison tasking)</p>	<p>Strong mgmt skills Technical background (ability to understand technical problems & technical solutions)</p>	<p>Understanding of supply system</p>	<p>Ability to speak Logistics lingo</p>	<p>Single operational tour</p>	
<p>Ensure sufficient budget</p>		<p>Contract mgmt skills</p>	<p>Understanding of operational requirements</p>	<p>Ability to speak language of the operator</p>	<p>Emphasis in Materiel Command career field Leadership roles (learn how to be effective supervisor) (experience leading large organization)</p>	

Interview #12 (continued)

CAs	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
	<p>Look ahead and forecast where he's going to have problems</p> <p>Collect resources (personnel/ financial) and apply them properly</p> <p>Ensure he has proper req'ts set to allow user to fund what he has to do</p> <p>Reporting tasks - backup to central mgr so they can understand the health of their systems; SSM must convince SPD that he/she is taking appropriate actions</p> <p>Organize unit (keep functioning; ensure it's structured properly)</p> <p>Keep people trained</p>	<p>Communication skills</p>				
<p>Responsible for interacting with single customer rep</p>	<p>Ensure he has right requirements set in order to establish funding baseline</p>			<p>Ability to understand what budget is vs what the req'ts are & translate req'ts into dollars</p>	<p>Experience in acquisition/logistics areas</p>	

Interview #12 (continued)

CAs	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Care & feeding of people (leadership abilities)	Control funding - measure contractor performance; ensuring appropriate use of funds; assessing earned value from contractor & projecting schedules (contract mgmt)			Ability to spend funds in timely manner	Experience in acquisition/logistics areas	
	Senior DMSP rep Sets example			Leadership ability		
	Communicate mission & objectives to his people (represents what SPD wants)	Communication skills	Understand SPD's mission & objectives			
	Write/submit award packages/OPRs (timely and quality products)	Written communication skills				
	Responsible for submitting requisitions for personnel billets & filling those positions	Written communication skills				
	Leading people (leadership responsibilities)					

Interview #13

Critical Activities	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Provide sustainment support	Care & feeding of existing system				Logistics mgmt experience (346 series)	Acq Logistics Level III
	Software upgrades					Strong communication w/ users (verbal/ written)
	Complying w/ security accreditation of system					Dedicated
	Answering user questions at system level					
Provide system status	Coordinate w/ users				Logistics mgmt experience (346 series); SPO or ALC	Strong communication w/ users (verbal/ written)
	Provide inputs					
	Project needs & depot maintenance tasks (what's failing?)					
	Project TO changes					
Provide budget/POM	Project contractor logistic req'ts				Logistics mgmt experience (346 series); SPO or ALC	Strong communication w/ users (verbal/ written)
	Chair Product Improvement Working Group					

Interview #14

Critical Activities	Work Activities	Skills	Knowledge	Abilities	Experience	Other/ Personality
Provide range instrumentation system for data acquisition processing & display	Critical accomplishments all provided through acquisition contracts (responsible for collecting req'ts & contracting for them)	Financial & contract mgmt skills	Technical knowledge		Experience in space and range areas; familiar with space ballistic launch systems	Education - electrical, civil, or mechanical engineering
Provide sustainment support to existing systems & new developments		Admin skills				Customer-focused
Provide depot support						Responsive
Configuration mgr (maintain drawings that describe conf. Mgmt)						High level of competence
Provide software/COTS/ or commercial off-the-shelf with additional level of development						

Interview #15

Traits

- Independent
- Confident
- Intelligent
- Excellent communicator (w/ customers)
- Poised under pressure
- Art of compromise (user req'ts vs what can be done)
- Ability to persuade
- Ability to lead teams (own people & others)
- Leadership abilities
- Quick learner
- Courageous (take on challenges)

Experience

- Acquisition & sustainment experience (know system)
- Knowledge how complex & control systems operate
- Depot experience (know how system go through depot system)

Biggest challenge

- Understand pots of money

Training

- Contract mgmt courses
- Financial mgmt courses

Interview #16

KSA's and experience required:

Logistics experience (supply/maintenance/transportation)

- Experience working in several *operating* commands
- AFMC for depot experience

Experience in engineering interfaces (general knowledge)

"Big 3" - at least participate & be involved at the working level in these areas will help them have the insight necessary to do the sustainment job ("all this does is give you a license to compete or a license to apply; it doesn't guarantee it" - includes training also)

- Depot experience
- Operational experience (no specific command; ability to understand problems at that end)
- Acquisition experience (involved at working level)

Training:

Acquisition logistics training - Level III (cover funding)

Program mgmt - Level III

Nothing specific for education (has seen good people come out of different fields)

- Has seen people who have had all of the academic credentials, and couldn't do anything

Traits - hard-working, smart, capable, and self-motivated (for civilians, it's an AF environment, so the successful civilians work like the AF; they don't watch the clock--they're self-motivated)

Success depends on experience, training, and personality traits

- Responsible for acquisition logistics in addition to sustainment
 - Responsible for systems engineering of the program (key item)
 - Responsible for logistics support (depot level)
 - Spare parts, maintenance (including technical data)
 - Responsible for funding (advocates requirements to using command and AFMC); funds come from both commands for diff purposes; he has to synchronize that funding
- Does a lot of responsibilities with contracting
 - All equipment is either supported at the depot level by contractor or organically
 - SSM is responsible for both at the depot level
- Engineering interface -- ensure new system interfaces with current system

Interview #17

- * Good business sense (look for business type mentality)
 - Financial mgmt courses
 - Basic understanding of PPBS process
 - Contract mgmt courses
 - Understanding of ALC
 - Good understanding of market research
 - MS in Business Administration (formal education)
 - Program mgmt courses - different levels
 - DAWIA (Defense acquisition workman's improvement act) member
 - APDP courses
- * Experience in SPO (acquisition product ctr)
- * Experience in ALC (difficult for civilians - people who work in product ctr don't want to go to ALCs because they don't promote as quickly)

- * Experiences an individual should have before becoming an SSM

Does not agree that person should have heavy ALC background; "person should have business mentality (empowerment) because that's what subordinates are doing.

If I could chart my own path to success: absolutely positively financial courses; understanding the PPBS; couple of courses on financial mgmt; as important contracts, contracts mgmt. Building the basis of a business mgr--finance and contracts. If you know those two things, you can learn everything else. Also understanding of ALC, and good understanding of market research (part of contracts; keeping track of markets and commodities).

Interview #18

Critical Accomplishments **Sustainment at very high level**

- Maintenance – ability to do on & off-site maintenance throughout whole spectrum of time urgency
 - Hardware – most cases on-site
 - Software – off-site maintenance
 - Scheduled – applies to hardware & software
 - Unscheduled – applies to hardware & software
 - Emergency depot level maintenance
- Ability to do sustaining engineering functions
 - Driven by obsolescence – dealing with things no longer sustainable through factory or classic depot
 - Deal with vanishing vendors – may not be obsolete technology, but person you're dealing with all of a sudden disappears
 - When dealing with obsolete technology or vanishing vendors, need to determine how to reverse engineer the item and find an in-house capability or commercial capability to re-buy or replace vanishing item; so there's an engineering discipline there as well that's required
- Provide service of being able to accommodate obsolete equipment and vanishing vendors

Knowledge, skills, abilities

- Need acquisition logistician set of skills (no specific AFSC) – SSM looked as senior logistician to look at sustainment logistics and acquisition logistics
 - SSM needs skills required to bring on the ILS (integrated logistics support) products – training, trainer, spares, TOs... 10 elements of ILS
 - SSM should be able to perform that function
 - Senior individual

Skills/abilities

- Leader-be; be able to run medium-sized organization
 - People skills; ability to supervise, make hiring, firing, selection decisions (SPD may be involved as well) – internal interfaces
 - Need certain amount of skills to work externally to deal with customer & customer's customer; able to work with people, communicate, understand their needs, present data in format that they can understand—communication skills (internal & external)
- Managerial skills
 - Organizational skills; able to figure out how to organize/develop product for particular system
- Technical area
 - Program management skills—cost/schedule/performance

Interview #18 (continued)

- Cost/schedule can be called business skills; how do you budget, how do you do cost estimates, how do you cost account, classic FM functions
- Other half of business set would be contracting side; what kind of contract do you have; how do I make modifications to that contract; how do I go through a source selection activity; who are the contractors; what are their strengths and weaknesses, etc.
- Performance & risk – need to have certain judgment from technical standpoint; don't need to be an engineer; need to have technical judgment to mix with business side to understand what you're doing
- Need knowledge of products; what it takes to generate a TO, technical manual, what is life cycle of a document like that, validation & verification—how long does that take
- There's a set of business skills, technical skills, and engineering skills, & need to take them specifically to logistic processes that SSM manages (what are the technical requirements necessary to do depot maintenance on this weapon system—may be specific knowledge)

Experience

- Many roads to there...most successful one (from acquisition side & people he dealt with on support & logistics side)
 - Those who have experience with a product in working directly with a product would be the better road to follow to become an SSM; contracting types can, financial types can, engineering types can also; those who become program managers early, have responsibility for a product (whether it's a radio or instrument or motor) those are the ones who see the big picture earliest (Lt/Capt/GS-7 level) and is the most likely road to an SSM
- Experience in ALC would help, but is not necessary
- Another skill set may be working in a SPO as an acquisition logistician; that would be a good experience to have, but it's not mandatory; can get same experience when doing a mod at an "ALC"—still need to generate TOs, training, spares, etc. (can get that skill set at the field at classic logistics site just as easily)
- Another skill - SSM needs to have certain familiarity or knowledge with acquisition process; understand acquisition process so they know where they fit in and where sustainment fits into life cycle management

Personality Traits

- Need leadership skills to be effective; ability to deal with people
- Management skills
 - No extraordinary personality traits required as long as they have leadership skills

Interview #19

Products/services

- Responsible for sustainment & depot level maintenance of range
 - Provides information on recapitalization projects & funds requirements with Space Command; what kind of things they want to work on this and next year as far as getting equipment & replacing items (prioritizes w/ Space Command); manages sustainment money (3400) & works to help determine how stakeholder will spend their 3080 funds; works with them to ensure they allocate funds the right way
 - Helps with budget type things; helps determine what kind of funding is needed to do sustainment
 - Once they figure out how they're going to spend the money, SSM manages those projects

Knowledge, skills, abilities

- Knowledge of how range operates; relies a lot on the people who are right on site; needs to have good idea of how range operates
 - Management and communication skills required
 - Leadership skills
 - Good at directing people; putting team together
 - Planning & scheduling
 - Good financial knowledge; be able to make a call on what funds are required for specific projects
 - Needs to know contracting things too; how contract is structured

Experiences

- Being in SPO as program manager; deal with cost/schedule/performance; should begin early in career—the more the better
 - Provides contracting & financial experience
 - Defense Systems Management College (DSMC) provides program mgmt course—covers program management, leadership, financial, contracting, and cost estimating, systems engineering, testing, etc.
 - APDP courses – try to get certification in logistics and program management (level III)
 - Technical knowledge is important
 - Engineering or at least logistics background

Personality traits

- Confident
- Decisive
- Makes time for people and helps them out

Interview #20

- Responsible for delivering whatever system is required to meet new requirements; delivers product that's ready for them to use operationally
 - Tasks – talks to managers of the contractors to ensure things are going smooth; if there are any problem areas, he can address them
 - Knowledge & skills – overall project management skills & good people skills to get things done & get people motivated; needs fairly in depth knowledge of contracting; background in acquisition since he spends most of his time acquiring new systems; have understanding of space command & how they work; depends on space command for money; needs good budgetary/financial skills to come up with good financial plan to resolve the requirements that are given to him
 - Experiences – acquisition background or project management background would be good jobs to come from
- Conducts studies to make sure that the equipment that's getting old and needs to be replaced or will no longer be manufactured can be replaced before it's outdated
 - Knowledge, skills, abilities – depends on his job for that; background on depot management; how depot works; understand supply system & how they get parts—how it all fits together; understand depot and CLS (contracted logistics support) processes
- Provides look as to where they are with sustainment on a continuous basis; sustainment review boards conducted to go over equipment that's out there and what their status is
 - Sustainment review board conducted
 - No specific knowledge, skills, & abilities
- Personality traits – a lot of initiative; strong character (making some pretty important decisions for the government & dealing with contractors at the same; while dealing with contractor, they need to be strong & not let the contractor take advantage of the government)

Interview #21

- Member of sustainment IPT, which is a Level III IPT on the program
 - Supports IPT; they interact with each other; provide insight into current issues
 - KSAs
 - Technical insight as far as what the requirements were
 - Good handle on EEIC structure, colors of money
 - Communication skills (verbal & written)
 - Experience
 - Good program management skills
 - Ability to manage existing program
 - Ability to plan for the future
 - Ability to manage staff
- Provides status reports; insight into what could be put on contract & jointly figured out what the priorities were to go work
 - KSAs – organizational skills relative to data (how to organize data); identify hot spots & what needs to be worked relative to that
 - Experience – experience with hardware & software of the system; good technical base
 - KSAs for “insight into what could be put on contract” – knowledge of government procurement, government contracts, & industry contractual abilities (more in terms of understanding different colors of money & what can be done with them)
- Keeps track of operational availability of system
 - Knows where hot points (problems) are
- Provides preliminary draft SOW from the technical assessments & special studies
 - KSAs – understanding where customers’ concerns are & interpreting them & putting in draft SOW; communication skills
- Personality traits – ability to get along with people; level headed thinking; ability to handle spur of the moment problems & not overly reacting to them

Interview #22

Products/services

- Provide specialized engineering support because of problems with obsolescence or have vendor who is no longer willing to support AF in a particular arena (vanishing vendors)—can't find the parts anymore to support the weapon systems
 - Perform engineering analysis to find suitable substitute or propose modification or upgrade to their system
 - Complete analysis to determine what specs requirements are in looking for a substitute item to put into that place
 - If substitute item is used, SSM would do the TO updates to maintain configuration control (document change)

Knowledge, skills

- Work w/ logistics managers since they are the ones responsible for the overall health & well-being of the support of the sustainment of the system; work with their equipment specialists because they are responsible for reviewing data changes & also the engineering to do the analysis to ensure new parts being brought into the system do not impact anything else
- All knowing person
- Experience in depot functions—maintenance & item support because then they know what it takes to get to the end products
 - Earlier in career
- Acquisition experience & logistics experience is critical to SSM's career progression because then they get an appreciation for the impact of the decisions made early in the acquisition program in the sustainment of the life cycle of that program; live with the decisions made (a lot of times they cut the sustainment side to save costs to they can put more in the acquisition & it makes it very costly to sustain the system)
 - Program mgr or acquisition logistics position
 - Earlier or later in their career when they are actually a program manager which generally is a little later (Major & above) when they do the acquisition & major upgrades
- Logistics management background
 - Earlier in career when they have hands-on experience
- Engineering skills not required; they have good engineering staffs to support them
- Helpful to understand the processes that they have to go through in order to actually sustain weapon systems
- Operational background helpful; gives them better idea & understanding of customer's perspective & why it's critical to keep things up & running all the time
 - Earlier in career when they are actually doing the operations of the systems as opposed to later when they are managing at the higher levels

Training – APDP courses

- APDP Logistics certification – minimum of Level II; probably Level III (more training required to get logistics certification to get program manager certification)

Interview #22 (continued)

- APDP Program Mgr certification – Level II
- Funds management is critical for SSM to know; job requires them to be conversant in those various types of money because there are rules that apply to each area; they always have a really strong resource advisor to help them, but it certainly makes it a lot more efficient for them if they know how to use the different kinds of money
 - Experience as a program manager & as a logistics manager because you are required to use all kinds of money; you have to be conversant in it just to do your job
 - Early in career (Capt or GS-12); gives them wide variety; if they are working programs where they are actually doing modifications or system support of some type (whether it be on the maintenance side or the modification side or upgrade), they are going to be dealing with all different types of funds & getting good practical experience in how to sustain the system

Personality traits

- Personal thing – depends on how they choose to manage
 - However, people who are people oriented are more effective managers, as well as those who believe in functioning as a team; encourages teamwork

Interview #23

Critical Accomplishments

- Responsible for sustainment of several systems
 - Provide support for several other ground-based space sensing platforms
 - KSAs – senior-level manager within AF hierarchy
 - Extremely skilled in management of vast diversity of people & resources
 - Strong people skills orientation
 - Decisive; position requires decisions to be made in timely manner & the decisions need to be on the positive side (decision making skills)
 - Understand the key tenets of the processes that govern the acquisition community—requirements process, acquisition process, & PPBS (funding)
 - Knowledge in these processes is paramount
 - Does not need to have a strong technical background, but needs strong managerial approach to managing complex technical aspects of the systems they have to support
 - Communication skills (articulate in presenting programs); verbal & written

Experiences

- Depending on their past, within 63 career field! Can also come from logistics career field also, especially acquisition logistics
- Coming from engineering function into program office & working various elements of the program office; not as program manager but as configuration manager; growth over time, come in as a Lt and get assigned to configuration manager or program control or data; working in a program office & work up to being a project officer in a program management function; then go to a branch, work as either a systems manager or you become a program manager; you can get some career broadening areas in the various disciplines within logistics—whether it be transportation or maintenance or supply (could be done at the beginning as second assignment; in 2d or 3d assignment, need advanced academic degree; need to target a command position to get depth & breadth of managing people; by that time they'll be ready to fulfill an SSM position or would have knowledge by that time)

Personality traits

- Not personality driven, it's more depending skills & knowledge

Appendix B: Interview Responses - Question 4

What are the knowledge and skills associated with each of the work activities identified?

Good interpersonal skills were identified as one of the most important skills managers should have. Interpersonal skills refer to the ability to understand feelings, attitudes, and the motives of others; ability to communicate clearly and effectively; and the ability to establish cooperative relationships (Yukl, 1998:235). SSMs need these skills to communicate with a wide variety of individuals including their subordinates, contractors, and SPDs. These skills are also important when presenting and defending program requirements, status, and funding.

SSMs also need to have a solid understanding of the funding rules and limitations. According to one individual, you either “know money or no money” (Personal Interview with SSM, Mar 00). SSMs who understand the different types of funds available are better able to justify and receive the funds needed for their programs. Although SSMs have a strong resource advisor to help them with funding issues, they will be more effective if they understand how the funding process works and the types of funds required for specific projects (Personal Interview with Stakeholder, Jun 00).

With the large number of sustainment activities that are currently being contracted out, the SSMs also need to have a good understanding of contract management (Personal Interview with SSM, Jun 00). Contract management knowledge helps SSMs communicate contract requirements, manage contractor support, and complete contract actions required for system modifications and upgrades.

Project/program management skills are also important skills for any SSM to have. These skills are crucial for planning, organizing, staffing, executing, and controlling programs. SSMs use these skills when performing program reviews—reviewing funds provided, determining percentage of funds being contracted out, and projecting program completion dates and execution rates.

Appendix C: Interview Responses – Question 5

What job experiences, training, or education will help obtain the knowledge and skills identified? At what point in an individual's career should he or she obtain these experiences?

Operational experience was identified as being essential to understanding the users' needs and concerns. Having worked with the users, SSMs have a "better understanding of their customers' perspective and why it is critical to keep systems up and running at all times" (Personal Interview with Stakeholder, Jul 00). They are better able to serve their customers. Operational experience is best obtained early in their career when they have more hands-on training.

Education With Industry is a 12-month program that provides individuals with "on-the-job education, experience, and exposure to private sectors of the economy not available through formal courses of instruction" (AFPC, 15 Jan 01). This program helps individuals improve their management ability and technical competence. Individuals should seek this type of experience during the first three stages of their career—up to the rank of Major.

Experience working at an Air Logistics Center provides individuals with the knowledge needed to ensure systems remain operational. Working at Air Logistics Centers, SSMs learn to forecast depot maintenance tasks and repairs, perform technical order changes, and communicate contract requirements. This experience is needed during all stages of an individuals' career, but the type of experience changes in importance. During the early stages, individuals obtain technical experience, and they obtain management experience during later stages.

Working at a System Program Office is also essential to a successful career. The experience provides SSMs with a better understanding and knowledge of the acquisition process. Working in a System Program Office as well as an Air Logistics Center also provides SSMs with the knowledge and skills needed to understand the funding process, which is crucial to their success. From those experiences, SSMs learn to forecast budget requirements; track cost, schedule, and performance data; and learn to survive in a constrained budget environment. These experiences also help SSMs obtain some knowledge in contract management. They learn to modify contract actions and compare contract requirements against contractor resources and other projects, which allow them to determine if the contractor can perform the work required. Working on both the acquisition and sustainment side gives SSMs a better appreciation for the decisions made early in the acquisition process. Many programs cut sustainment dollars in order to save costs, which can make it very difficult to sustain the systems. Having worked on both sides, SSMs will see the impact those decisions have on system sustainment (Personal Interview with Stakeholder, Jul 00). System Program Office experience is required during all stages of an SSM's career.

As for training and education requirements, the most cited included a BS and/or MS in Business Management; Professional Military Education courses such as Squadron Officer School and Air Command and Staff College; and APDP courses in Acquisition Logistics, Contract Management, Program Management, and Systems Engineering. Having a BS and/or MS in Business Management helps individuals understand the various facets of the business world—planning, organizing, leading, and controlling. PME courses provide individuals with an opportunity to refine their interpersonal skills as well as their leadership

skills. APDP courses help individuals obtain funds management, contract management, and project/program management knowledge. Specifically, the Acquisition Logistics courses cover areas such as configuration management interface, life cycle costing, and program supportability planning. The Contract Management courses discuss acquisition planning, contracting methods, financial management, and disputes resolution. Individuals taking the Program Management courses learn about funds, logistics support, systems engineering, and contract management. The Systems Engineering courses teach individuals how to manage technology obsolescence, analyze and solve technical problems, and forecast cost, schedule, performance, and risk issues across the acquisition life cycle (DAU, 14 Jan 01).

Bibliography

- Air Force Materiel Command. Integrated weapon system management (IWSM) guide. AFMC Pamphlet 800-60. Wright-Patterson AFB OH: HQ AFMC, 31 March 1993.
- Aviolo, Bruce J., David A. Waldman, and Michael A. McDaniel. (1990). "Age and work performance in nonmanagerial jobs: The effects of experience and occupational type," Academy of Management Journal, 33: 407-422.
- Bond, David F. "USAF to integrate systems, logistics commands into 'cradle to grave' materiel organization," Aviation Week and Space Technology, 134: 26.
- Borman, W. C. and S. J. Motowidlo. Expanding the criterion domain to include elements of contextual performance. In N. Schmitt & W. C. Borman (Eds) (1993). Personnel selection in organizations (pp. 71-98). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Clifford, James P. (1994). "Job analysis: Why do it, and how should it be done?" Public Personnel Management, 23: 321-337.
- Conway, James M. (1999). "Distinguishing contextual performance from task performance for managerial jobs," Journal of Applied Psychology, 84: 3-13.
- Coronado, Betty J. and Jane M. Kwiecinski. An analysis of the impact of integrated weapon system management (IWSM) upon the support equipment acquisition process (covering the period from submittal of SERD through the preparation of the statement of work). MS Thesis, AFIT/GCM/LAS/94S-2. School of Logistics and Acquisition Management, Air Force Institute of Technology (AU), Wright-Patterson AFB OH, September 1994.
- Dalton, Gene W., Paul H. Thompson, and Raymond L Price. The four stages of professional careers: A new look at performance by professionals. In Ralph Katz (1982). Career issues in human resource management (pp. 129-153). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc.
- Department of the Air Force. Airman Magazine, January 2001.
- Dewhirst, H. Dudley. Career patterns: Mobility, specialization, and related career issues. In Robert F. & Jerome Adams. (1991). Contemporary career development issues (pp. 73-107). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

- Elliott, Deborah A. The effect of Defense Management Review Decision 904, stock funding depot level reparable, on cash flow within the reparable support division of the Air Force stock fund. MS thesis, AFIT/GLM/LSM/91S-18. School of Systems and Logistics, Air Force Institute of Technology (AU), Wright-Patterson AFB OH, September 1991.
- Freeman, R. E. (1984). Strategic management: A stakeholder approach. Boston: Pitman.
- Hunter, John E. A causal analysis of cognitive ability, job knowledge, job performance, and supervisory ratings. In F. Landy, S. Zedeck, & J. Cleveland (Eds) (1983). Performance measurement and theory (pp. 257-266). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Kotter, J. P. (1982). The General Managers. New York: Free Press.
- Margerison, Charles and Andrew Kakabadse. (1984). How American chief executives succeed: Implications for developing high-potential employees. New York: American Management Associations.
- McCall, Morgan W. (1992). "Executive development as a business strategy," Journal of Business Strategy, 13: 25-31.
- McCall, Morgan W., Michael M. Lombardo, and Ann M. Morrison. (1988). The lessons of experience: How successful executives develop on the job. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books.
- McDaniel, Michael A., Frank L. Schmidt, and John E. Hunter (1988). "Job experience correlates of job performance," Journal of Applied Psychology, 73: 327-330.
- McDonald, General Charles C. "Beyond R&M 2000," Air Force Magazine (November 1991): 54-58.
- McLagan, Patricia (1997). "Competencies: The next generation," Training and Development, 51: 40-47.
- Mirabile, Richard J. (1997). "Everything you wanted to know about competency modeling," Training and Development, 51: 73-77.
- Mitchell, Ronald K., Bradley R. Agle, and Donna J. Wood. (1997). "Toward a theory of stakeholder identification and salience: Defining the principle of who and what really counts," Academy of Management Review, 22: 853-886.
- Motowidlo, Stephan J. and James R. Van Scotter. (1994). "Evidence that task performance should be distinguished from contextual performance," Journal of Applied Psychology, 79: 475-480.

- Personal Interview with SSM. June 2000.
- Personal Interview with SSM. March 2000.
- Personal Interview with Stakeholder. July 2000.
- Personal Interview with Stakeholder. June 2000.
- President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management (1986). A quest for Excellence: Final report to the President. Washington, D.C.
- Ritkin, Kenneth I., Michael Fineman, and Clara H. Ruhnke. (1999). "Developing technical managers—First you need a competency model," Research Technology Management, 42: 53-57.
- Schein, Edgar H. Increasing organizational effectiveness through better human resource planning and development. In Ralph Katz (1982). Career issues in human resource management (pp. 3-22). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc.
- Schmidt, Frank L., John E. Hunter, and Alice N. Outerbridge. (1986). "Impact of job experience and ability on job knowledge, work sample performance, and supervisory ratings of job performance," Journal of Applied Psychology, 71: 432-439.
- United States Air Force. Acquisition Career Path Guide. March 1994.
- United States Air Force. "AFPC Career Path Guides," n. pag. www.afpc.randolph.af.mil, 24 Jul 00.
- United States Air Force. "Education with Industry (EWI)," n. page. www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/cp/guide/courses/jpa.htm, 15 Jan 01.
- United States Air Force. "Acquisition Career Management," n. page. www.safaq.hq.af.mil/acq_workf/career_training/apdp/training/training_dau.html, 14 Jan 01.
- Ward, John R. (1993). Beyond "Integrated Weapon System Management"—Acquisition in transition. Industrial College of the Armed Forces, National Defense University, Fort McNair, Washington, D.C.
- Yukl, Gary. (1994). Leadership in Organizations. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, Inc.
- Yukl, Gary. (1998). Leadership in Organizations. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall, Inc.

Vita

Captain Noelia Mendoza was born in Dover, New Jersey. She graduated from Orville H. Platt High School, Meriden, CT, in 1990. She received her Bachelor of Science in Business and Management from the University of Maryland in 1995. She was commissioned through OTS in June 1996. After graduation, she was assigned to the 436th Comptroller Squadron, Dover AFB, Delaware, as the deputy budget officer. She also served as Commander, Financial Services Flight, from May 1998 until her acceptance to AFIT in August 1999. Upon graduation, she will be assigned to Hanscom AFB, Massachusetts.

Permanent Address: Meriden, CT 06451

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE				Form Approved OMB No. 074-0188	
<p>The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of the collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (0704-0188), 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.</p> <p>PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.</p>					
1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY) 20-03-2001		2. REPORT TYPE Master's Thesis		3. DATES COVERED (From - To) Sep 99 - Mar 01	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE ESTABLISHING A CAREER DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE SYSTEM SUPPORT MANAGER				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S) Mendoza, Noelia, Captain, USAF				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAMES(S) AND ADDRESS(S) Air Force Institute of Technology Graduate School of Engineering and Management (AFIT/EN) 2950 P Street, Building 640 WPAFB OH 45433-7765				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER AFIT/GAQ/ENV/01M-09	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) SMC/Det 11 Attn: Major Dierks 1050 E. Stewart Avenue Peterson AFB CO 80914-2902 DSN 834-2060				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S) Space and Missile Systems Center/ Detachment 11	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE; DISTRIBUTION UNLIMITED.					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT Career development plans are created to assist individuals in establishing their career objectives. The most commonly used career path model is the pyramid career model. It identifies the ideal job experiences, training, and education needed to reach career success. Although the model seems to provide everything needed to succeed, it fails to answer why the experiences identified are important. The answer to that question can be found in the competency model. This thesis looked at how the pyramid career model and competency model can be used to groom individuals. The variables that contribute to overall job performance and the competencies that lead to managerial success are also reviewed. The research specifically focused on one position—the System Support Manager position. The objective of this research was to establish a career path model and competency model for the System Support Manager in a way that avoids the limitations of current career path models.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS System Support Manager, Air Force Career Guide, Career Development Plan, Pyramid Career Model, Competency Model					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE			Major Paul W. Thurston, ENV
U	U	U	UU	129	19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include area code) (937) 255-6565, ext 4315
					Standard Form 298 (Rev. 8-98) Prescribed by ANSI Std. Z39-18
					Form Approved OMB No. 074-0188