

Report on the Fitness of Admirals
Part 1: Evaluation Request
(To be completed by officer being evaluated)

Section 1A: Identification

Name (Last, First, Middle)		Grade	Years in Grade	Employee ID Number (EMPLID)
Unit Name or Assignment		Reported to Assignment (<i>dd Mmm yy</i>)		Period of Evaluation (<i>dd Mmm yy</i>) From: To:
Type of Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Special	Reason for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Detachment of reporting officer <input type="checkbox"/> Detachment of officer			Last physical exam (<i>dd Mmm yy</i>)

Section 1B: Noteworthy Efforts and Accomplishments

Describe initiated, ongoing, or completed work that reflects your performance and contribution, and should be considered by the reporting officer. Provide examples related to the performance dimensions in Part 2 if desired. The general form of a statement should be "Did (action) ... resulting in (outcome) ... which was notable because (value or reason)."

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EMPLID of Reported on Officer

Section 1C: Opportunities and Challenges Ahead

Describe future opportunities and challenges that will be likely to require leadership attention in the 3-5 years to come. Describe the strengths you bring to this future, and why you are uniquely qualified to tackle the issues.

Section 1D: Future Assignment

List the two positions for which your strengths would make you a good candidate. These can be positions that already exist or positions that you believe should exist.

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

In accordance with the 5 USC 552a(e)(3), the following information is provided to you when supplying personal information to the U.S. Coast Guard.

1. *Authority* which authorized the solicitation of the information: 14 USC SEC 633
2. Principal purpose(s) for which information is intended to be used:
 - a. To determine an officer's suitability for promotion.
 - b. To determine an officer's job assignment
3. The *routine uses* which may be made of the information:
 - a. Compile statements of sea service
 - b. Extract statistical data
4. Whether or not *disclosure* of such information is mandatory or voluntary (required by law or optional) and the effects on the individual, if any, of not providing all or any part of the requested information: Disclosure of this information is voluntary, but failure to provide this information could adversely affect promotion opportunities and job assignments.

Signature of Officer Being Evaluated

Date (dd Mmm yy)

EMPLID of Reported on Officer

Section 2C: Comments

Section 2D: Summary Ratings

Impression of Leadership Skills. In your opinion, considering any sources, how likely is it that most people who work for this officer would choose to work for this officer again?

Never again	Unlikely	Neutral	Likely	Choose over all others
<input type="checkbox"/>				

Potential Assignments. In which area would this officer have the greatest potential for future assignments?

Section 2E: Supervisor

Name of Reporting Officer (Last, First, Middle)	Years in Grade
Unit Name	Period of Supervision (dd Mmm yy) From: _____ To: _____
Signature	Date (dd Mmm yy)

**Report on the Fitness of Admirals
Part 3: Reporting Officer's Assessment**

Section 3A: Officer Being Evaluated

Name of Officer Being Evaluated (Last, First, Middle)

Employee ID Number (EMPLID)

Section 3B: Comments

Section 3C: Ranking

Compared to all flag officers you have observed in your career, all in all, where would you rank this officer?

Bottom Third

Middle Third

Top Third

Section 3D: Recommendation

Section 3E: Reporting Officer

Name of Reporting Officer (Last, First, Middle)

Signature

Date (dd Mmm yy)

**Report on the Fitness of Admirals
Part 4: Reviewer's Assessment**

Section 4A: Officer Being Evaluated

Name of Officer Being Evaluated (Last, First, Middle)

Employee ID Number (EMPLID)

Section 4B: Comments

Section 4C: Ranking

Compared to all flag officers you have observed in your career, all in all, where would you rank this officer?

Bottom Third

Middle Third

Top Third

Section 4D: Recommendation

Section 4E: Reviewer

Name of Reviewer (Last, First, Middle)

Signature

Date (dd Mmm yy)

Leading with integrity—Fundamental to successful development as a leader is an understanding of self and one’s own abilities. This includes understanding one’s personality, values, and preferences, while simultaneously recognizing one’s potential as a Coast Guard member. Integrity, personal conduct, health and well-being, character, technical proficiency, lifelong learning, followership, and organizational commitment are elements to consider when focusing on the leadership development of “self.”

Accountability and Responsibility - Coast Guard leaders know ours is a military service and recognize the organizational structure and the chain of command. Each individual is sensitive to the impact of his or her behavior on others and the organization. Leaders take ownership for their areas of responsibility, are accountable to effectively organize and prioritize tasks, and efficiently use resources. Regulations and guidelines that govern accountability and responsibility allow leaders to use appropriate formal tools to hold others accountable when situations warrant.

Followership - All Coast Guard members are followers. The followership role encompasses initiative, commitment, responsibility, accountability, critical thinking, and effective communications. Followers look to leaders for guidance and feedback; they expect challenging tasks to both learn and develop competence. Actively involved, they seek to understand through listening, responsible questioning and feedback. Followers have the responsibility to work with leaders to ensure successful mission accomplishment.

Self Awareness and Learning - Coast Guard leaders are self-objective. They continually work to assess self and personal behavior, seek and are open to feedback to confirm strengths and identify areas for improvement, and are sensitive to the impact of their behavior on others. Successful leaders use various evaluation tools and indicators to assist in this process of understanding themselves. Coast Guard leaders understand that leadership and professional development is a life-long journey and always work to improve knowledge, skills and expertise. To that end, they seek feedback from others and opportunities for self-learning and development, always learning from their experiences. Leaders guide and challenge subordinates and peers, encouraging individuals to ask questions and be involved. Leaders are open to and seek new information, and adapt their behavior and work methods in response to changing conditions.

Aligning Values - Coast Guard leaders develop and maintain an understanding of the Coast Guard Core Values of Honor, Respect and Devotion to Duty. Leaders align personal values with organizational values, reconciling any differences that exist. Leaders embody the highest standards of Coast Guard Core Values; can communicate their meaning; hold peers and subordinates accountable to these organizational merits; and use them to guide performance, conduct and decisions—every day.

Health and Well-Being - Leaders consider the environment in which they and their people work, attending to safety and well-being. They effectively identify and manage stress. They set a personal health example with emphasis on a program of physical fitness and emotional strength. Leaders encourage others to develop personal programs including physical, mental and spiritual well-being.

Personal Conduct - Leaders demonstrate belief in their own abilities and ideas; are self-motivated, results-oriented and accountable for their performance; recognize personal strengths and weaknesses; emphasize personal character development; and use position and personal power appropriately. They understand the relevance and importance of Coast Guard Core Values and strive for personal conduct that exemplifies these values.

Technical Proficiency - Coast Guard leaders’ technical knowledge, skills and expertise allow them to effectively organize and prioritize tasks and use resources efficiently. Always aware of how their actions contribute to overall organizational success, leaders demonstrate technical and functional proficiency. They maintain credibility with others on technical matters and keep current on technological advances in professional areas. Successful leaders work to initiate actions and competently maintain systems in their area of responsibility.

Leading others—Leadership involves working with and influencing others to achieve common goals. Coast Guard members interact with others in many ways, whether as supervisor, mentor, manager, team member, team leader, peer or worker. Positive professional relationships provide a foundation for the success of our Service. Showing respect for others, effective communications, influencing others, working in teams, and taking care of one's people are elements to consider when evaluating one's capacity for working with others. Developing these qualities will increase capacity to serve.

Effective Communications - Coast Guard leaders communicate effectively in both formal and informal settings. Good listeners, they reinforce the message they convey with supportive mannerisms. Leaders express facts and ideas succinctly and logically, facilitate an open exchange of ideas, ask for feedback routinely, and communicate face-to-face whenever possible. They write clear, concise, and organized correspondence and reports. Successful leaders prepare and deliver effective presentations. In situations requiring public speaking they deliver organized statements, field audience questions, confidently communicate with the media and other external entities, and distinguish between personal communication situations and those as a Coast Guard representative. Competent coaches, supervisors, followers, performance counselors, interviewers, and negotiators, leaders know how to approach many situations to achieve organizational goals.

Influencing Others - Coast Guard leaders possess the ability to persuade and motivate others to achieve the desired outcome: to create change. They influence and persuade by communicating, directing, coaching, and delegating, as the situation requires. Successful leaders understand the importance and relevance of professional relationships; develop networks; gain cooperation and commitment from others; build consensus; empower others by sharing power and responsibility; and establish and maintain rapport with key players.

Respect for Others and Diversity Management - Through trust, empowerment and teamwork, Coast Guard leaders create an environment that supports diverse perspectives, approaches and thinking, fairness, dignity, compassion and creativity. They demonstrate sensitivity to cultural diversity, race, gender, background, experience, and other individual differences in the workplace. Leaders guide and persuade others to see the value of diversity, building and maintaining a healthy working environment.

Team Building - Leaders recognize and contribute to group processes; encourage and facilitate cooperation, pride, trust and group identity; and build commitment, team spirit, and strong relationships. Coast Guard leaders inspire, guide and create an environment that motivates others toward goal accomplishment; consider and respond to others' needs, feelings, and capabilities; and adjust their approach to suit various individuals and situations. Coast Guard leaders have a historical perspective of leadership theory that they continually develop through personal experience and study of contemporary leadership issues. They work with subordinates to develop their leadership knowledge and skills. Coast Guard leaders adapt leadership styles to a variety of situations; and personify high standards of honesty, integrity, trust, openness, and respect for others by applying these values and styles to daily behavior.

Taking Care of People - Successful leaders identify others' needs and abilities in the Coast Guard, particularly subordinates'. They ensure fair, equitable treatment; project high expectations for subordinates and/or their teams; express confidence in abilities; recognize efforts and use reward systems effectively and fairly. Leaders appropriately support and assist in professional and personal situations and use formal programs to resolve situations positively.

Mentoring - Drawing on their experience and knowledge, leaders deliberately assist others in developing themselves; provide objective feedback about leadership and career development; and help identify professional potential, strengths and areas for improvement. Successful leaders identify with the role of mentor to their staff. They have the skill to advise and develop others in the competencies needed to accomplish current and future goals. Leaders seek out mentors for themselves and may be engaged in the formal Coast Guard mentoring program both as mentors and mentees.

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Communicates skillfully—demonstrated skill at multifaceted, dynamic communication under a wide variety of circumstances ranging from internal communication to direct reports to risk communication under crisis conditions. Coordinated communication with customers (public, industry), stakeholders (Congress, Executive), internal Coast Guard; message aligned with and supportive of organizational leadership and strategy. Presents consistent and assertive presence.

Meets performance goals—accomplishment of assigned mission; results.

Demonstrates organizational awareness—demonstrated understanding of the processes and systems that make up the Coast Guard; clear understanding of how the Coast Guard fits into and supports national priorities; actions demonstrate evidence of a profound awareness of the Coast Guard's unique value and contribution to the nation.

Reinforces critical linkages—between actions and decisions and strategic and tactical influences (administration priorities; Commandant's Direction, Department and Coast Guard strategy; Leadership Council agenda, etc.).

Develops the next generation of leaders—deploys and inspires others to embrace vision; promotes reasonable risk-taking in an environment where mistakes contribute to lessons learned rather than the assignment of blame; provides challenging opportunities for subordinates to stretch and develop leadership capacity; enables others; delegates wherever possible.

Promotes the Coast Guard's chosen management framework—based on the *Baldrige Quality Criteria*, the Commandant's Quality Award and Commandant's Performance Challenge processes are designed to develop and support sound management practices and continuous improvement in the categories of: leadership, strategic planning, customer focus, measurement and knowledge management, human resources focus, process management, and business results.

Focuses on the customer—Coast Guard leaders know who their customers are, and make every possible effort to find out their customers' needs and to hear their customers' voices. Leaders understand the importance of measuring and monitoring the degree to which their customers' needs are met or exceeded, and continually strive to improve that. Coast Guard leaders understand the distinction between "customer" and "boss" and act accordingly to balance competing demands.

Manages and improves processes—Successful leaders demonstrate the ability to plan, organize, and prioritize realistic tasks and responsibilities for themselves and their people. They use goals, milestones, and control mechanisms for projects. Leaders seek, anticipate and meet customers' needs—internal and external. To achieve quality results, Coast Guard leaders monitor and evaluate progress and outcomes produced by current processes; ensure continuous improvement through periodic assessment; and are committed to improving products, services, and overall customer satisfaction. They effectively manage time and resources to successfully accomplish goals.

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Solves problems; makes decisions—Leaders identify and analyze problems; use facts, input from others, and sound reasoning to reach conclusions; explore various alternative solutions; distinguish between relevant and irrelevant information; perceive the impact and implications of decisions; and commit to action, even in uncertain situations, to accomplish organizational goals. They evaluate risk levels, create risk control alternatives, and implement risk controls. Successful leaders are able to isolate high-importance issues, analyze pertinent information, involve others in decisions that affect them, generate promising solutions, and consistently render judgments with lasting, positive impact.

Manages conflict—Coast Guard leaders facilitate open communication of controversial issues while maintaining relationships and teamwork. They effectively use collaboration as a style of managing contention; confront conflict positively and constructively to minimize impact to self, others and the organization; and reduce conflict and build relationships and teams by specifying clear goals, roles and processes.

Innovates and encourages creativity—Leaders develop new insights into situations and apply innovative solutions to make unit and functional improvements. Leaders create a work environment that encourages creative thinking and innovation. They take reasonable risks, and learn from the inevitable mistakes that accompany prudent risk-taking—and they apply this same thinking to those who work for them, encouraging innovation and helping their people apply the lessons learned. Leaders design and implement new or cutting-edge programs and processes.

Creates and communicates vision—Leaders are able to envision a preferred future for their units and functions, setting this picture in the context of the Coast Guard’s overall vision, missions, strategy and driving forces. Concerned with long-term success, leaders establish and communicate organizational objectives and monitor progress toward objectives; initiate action; and provide structure and systems to achieve goals. Leaders create a shared vision of the organization; promote wide ownership; manage and champion organizational change; and engineer changes in processes and structure to improve organizational goal accomplishment.

Promotes stewardship—The Coast Guard’s unofficial motto was once “You have to go out – but you don’t have to come back!” This bravado was a testament to the bravery and commitment to service of Coast Guard men and women. But a more appropriate motto might be “You have to go out, and you have to come back, and you have to bring our resources back because we’ll need them again tomorrow!” Performing the mission at ANY cost is an unacceptable risk, not only those immediately involved, but all those who would have benefited from the efforts of those people and their resources tomorrow, and next week, and next year. Protecting the nation’s investment is important, and presents a difficult decision when it means failing now in order to succeed tomorrow. Achieving the proper balance is a crucial element of leading.

Thinks strategically - Coast Guard leaders react to crises immediately, and routinely solve urgent problems. In keeping with the concepts described as Stewardship, Coast Guard leaders must also consider multiple time horizons and very complex interactions. This requires thinking strategically, which consists of adopting a systems view; focusing on intent—what are we really trying to accomplish?; thinking across time horizons; creating and testing hypotheses; and being intelligently opportunistic—taking advantage of current conditions.

Leads with technology—Technological advances make it possible to improve mission performance provided prudent investments are made up front. Coast Guard leaders use efficient and cost-effective approaches to integrate technology into the workplace and improve program effectiveness. Leaders develop strategies using new technology to enhance decision-making. They fully appreciate the impact of technological changes on the organization.

Uses financial systems effectively—The Coast Guard’s budget and financial management systems are analogous to a nervous system. Leaders must demonstrate broad understanding of the principles of financial management and marketing expertise necessary to ensure appropriate funding levels for their areas of responsibility. They prepares, justify, and/or administer the budget for the unit or program; use cost-benefit thinking to set priorities; and monitor expenditures in support of programs and policies. Leaders seek and identify cost-effective approaches, and manage procurement and contracting appropriately.

Uses HR systems effectively— Coast Guard leaders understand and support the civilian and military staffing systems, and assess current and future staffing needs based on organizational goals and budget realities. Making decisions that are merit-based, they ensure their people are appropriately selected, developed, trained assigned, evaluated, and rewarded. Leaders take corrective action when needed. They guide and mentor others in appropriate interaction with these system elements. Leaders support personnel completing requirements for advancement, special programs or future assignment; recognize positive performance and development through the formal reward system; and assist others in requesting formal training or developmental assignments.

Externally aware—Leaders identify and keep up to date on key national and international policies and economic, political, and social trends that affect the organization. Coast Guard leaders understand near-term and long-range plans and determine how best to be positioned to achieve the advantage in an increasingly competitive national economic climate.

Collaborates and builds partnerships—The Coast Guard exists within a broader envelope of partners and stakeholder organizations. Leaders must develop networks and build alliances, engaging in cross-functional activities where it makes sense. Leaders collaborate across boundaries, and find common ground with a widening range of stakeholders at the local and national level, and use their contacts to build and strengthen internal bases of support.

Seizes opportunities—Leaders seek and identify opportunities to develop and market new products and services within or outside of the Coast Guard. Leaders are willing to take risks and initiates actions that involve a deliberate risk to achieve a recognized benefit or advantage.

Politically savvy—Coast Guard leaders identify the internal and external politics that impact the work of the Coast Guard and the Department. Leaders approach each problem situation with a clear perception of organizational and political reality, and recognize the impact of alternative courses of action.