

# ***2016 WACO Management Academy***

Developed and Delivered by:  
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# Purpose Statement

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*This one-day leadership academy will help you:*

- ☐ Build trust with your staff members
- ☐ Get things done through the collective efforts of your work group
- ☐ Develop an effective and cohesive team

# Course Objectives

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In this one-day training, you will be able to:

- Learn more about the areas of building relationships, orienting new employees, mentoring, training, and coaching, delegation, ethical and servant leadership and creating an inclusive workplace
- Identify practical ways to increase your communication effectiveness
- Implement the essential elements of effective teams and to increase team performance

# Course Objectives

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In this one-day training, you will be able to:

- Create a performance-based culture and apply effective performance management in the workplace
- Ask your burning questions to seasoned leaders and county representatives
- Develop a learning action plan that will increase your effectiveness in leading and managing team performance



# ***2016 Management and Supervision Training Academy***



1. Role and Fundamentals of a Supervisor
2. Communication
3. Performance Management and Team Performance
4. Real-Life and Unique Situations



LATER ☐

NOW ☒











**YOUR  
OPINION  
COUNTS**

# Challenges

- Last year's Academy
- This year's Survey Monkey



I Can't



*New Mindset*



*New Results*





EXCELLENT

GOOD

AVERAGE

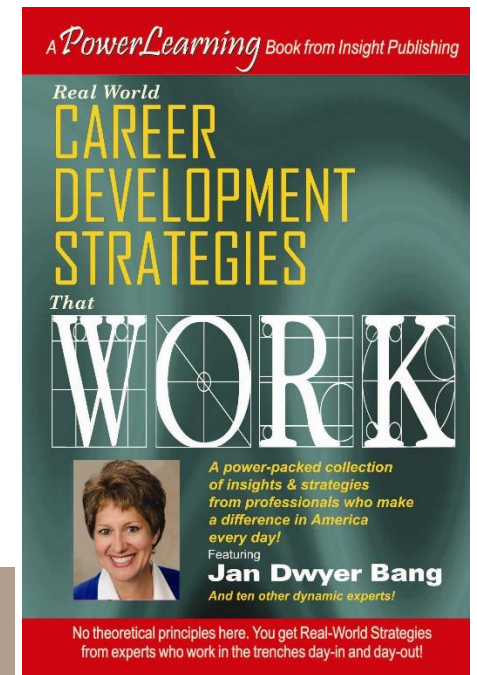
POOR

















Washington Association  
of COUNTY OFFICIALS











**KNOW THE RULES**

A group of hands holding up large, red, three-dimensional block letters that spell out the phrase "KNOW THE RULES". The letters are arranged in a single row, with each letter being held by one or more hands. The hands are positioned below the letters, and the background is a plain, light gray.

A 3D word cloud centered around the word "CONVENTION". The word "CONVENTION" is the largest and most prominent, rendered in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters. Surrounding it are various other words in a similar style but smaller sizes, including "leadership", "standards", "practices", "norms", "agreement", "legislation", "criteria", "social", "government", "custom", "primary", "organizational", "value", "s", "customary", "laws", and "access". The words are arranged in a dynamic, overlapping fashion, creating a sense of depth and movement. The background is a dark blue grid of squares, with some squares being slightly raised or recessed, adding to the 3D effect.

CONVENTION

leadership standards practices norms agreement legislation criteria social government custom primary organizational value s customary laws access

# ***Pre-Work***





quality results analysis business consistency  
BEST solutions customers  
PRACTICE success  
standard technique management quality organization  
skills development optimal management quality improvement satisfaction good



# ***Pre-Work Assignment***

What is the top action from the Supervisor Checklist that would make the biggest impact?

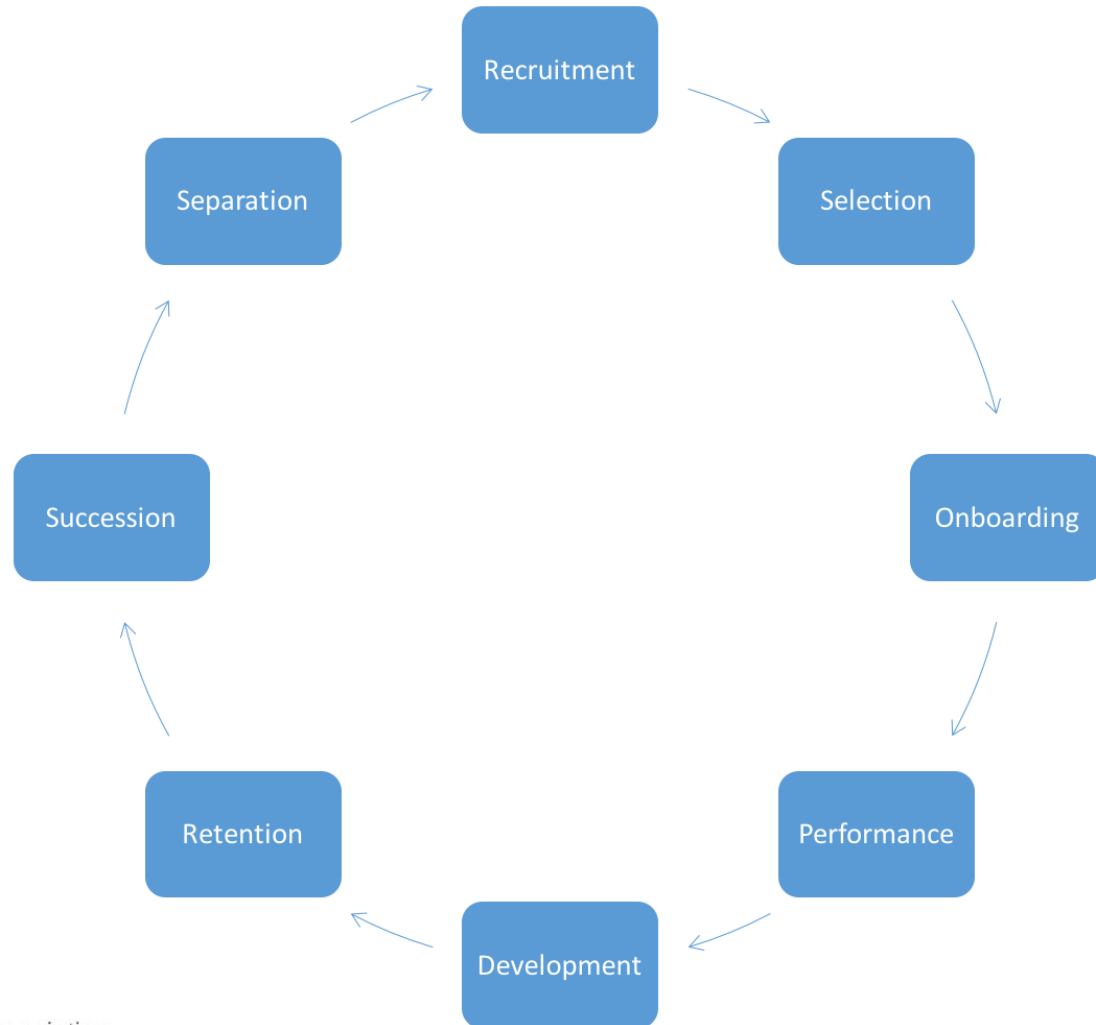




# Relax and get ready to learn!



# ***Employee Life Cycle***



# Exit Interviews

## Resources:

- ✓ *Keeping the Right People* -<http://hrcouncil.ca/hr-toolkit/keeping-people-exit-interviews.cfm>
- ✓ *Making Exit Interviews count*, by Everett Spain and Boris Groysberg, (HBR) - <https://hbr.org/2016/04/making-exit-interviews-count>



# **MODULE 1:**

# **Role and Fundamentals of a Supervisor**













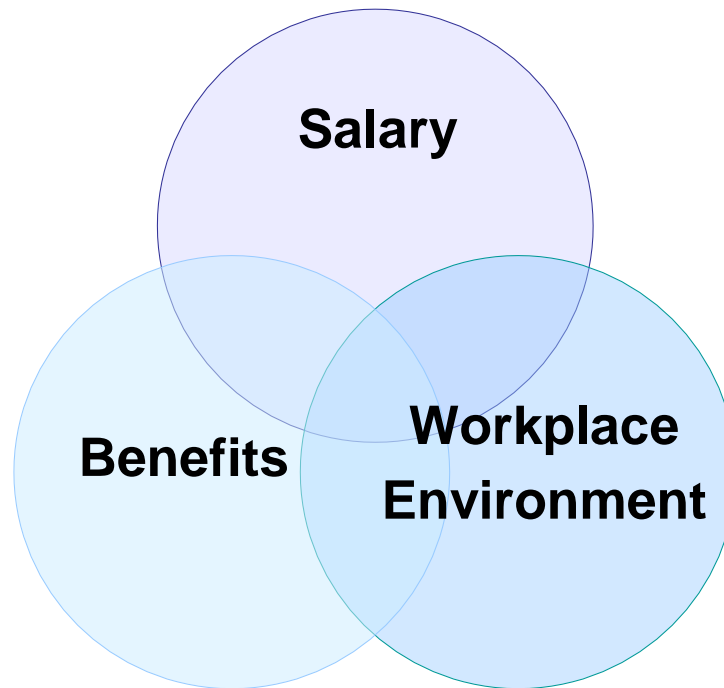




# ONBOARDiNG



# Total Compensation





# Onboarding Demonstration



# Onboarding Practice



# Letting Go

Success means *letting go* of operating duties and taking on new challenges











*Managers are judged by the results they deliver--and more than anything else, those results hinge on the ability to delegate and supervise.*

*-Brian Tracy, Delegation and Supervision*

Delegation is giving a task or responsibility of yours and delegating the responsibility, authority and accountability to an employee you supervise.

# **Formal coaching relationships:**

Established goals, contract,  
measurable outcomes

# **Informal coaching relationships:**

Coaching as a natural part of informal  
conversations







*Integrity:* The distance  
between your lips and  
your life.

-Mark Sanborn, author of *The Fred Factor*



1. Implement internal controls & Code of Ethics
2. Institute checks & balances
3. Rotate responsibilities and duties
4. Place professional and ethical responsibility over personal friendships
5. Empower your employees to do “right”
6. Act upon – do not ignore – ethical violations
7. Collaborate with all appropriate people
8. Communicate – internally and externally
9. Be transparent.
10. Learn from the incident

From *Managing Ethical Dilemmas: A Response Guide for Administrators*, George Mason University









# ***Leading a diverse workforce includes:***

- ☐ Understanding laws and policies
- ☐ Assuming responsibility for promoting inclusiveness
- ☐ Tapping into the strengths of each person
- ☐ Overcoming biases to build effective and motivated teams

# ***Leading a diverse workforce includes:***

- ☐ Creating a culture of respect and inclusion where employees want to stay
- ☐ Helping your county become “the employer of choice”
- ☐ Serving as a role model for diversity and inclusiveness in communication and action





The servant-leader is servant first...the servant-leader shares power, puts the needs of others first and helps people develop and perform as highly as possible.

Do those served grow as persons? Do they, while being served, become healthier, wiser, freer, more autonomous, more likely themselves to become servants?

- Robert K. Greenleaf, *Servant as Leader*

# MODULE 2:

# Communication

# 5-Step Model

1. Look inward.
2. Share the purpose of your message.
3. Send your message.
4. Make sure your message was heard.
5. Follow up.



# Effective and Ineffective Communication

**Assertive** - Behavior in which individuals clearly state their opinions without disrespecting others. It is a direct, honest, and appropriate expression of one's feelings, opinions, and beliefs. It is "give and take." *The goal is to achieve win-win in communication.*

**Passive** – Behavior that avoids expressing opinions or feelings. The person ignores his/her rights that are important to him/her. *The passive style is designed to avoid conflict at all costs.*

**Aggressive** – Behavior which a person stands up for his/her rights in a way that violates the rights of another. *The goal is to win at all cost.*





What is your communication challenge?

Hidden and Unhidden costs of communication breakdowns

# Basic Principles for using words well

☐ Be direct

☐ Be clear

☐ Be human

☐ Be flexible





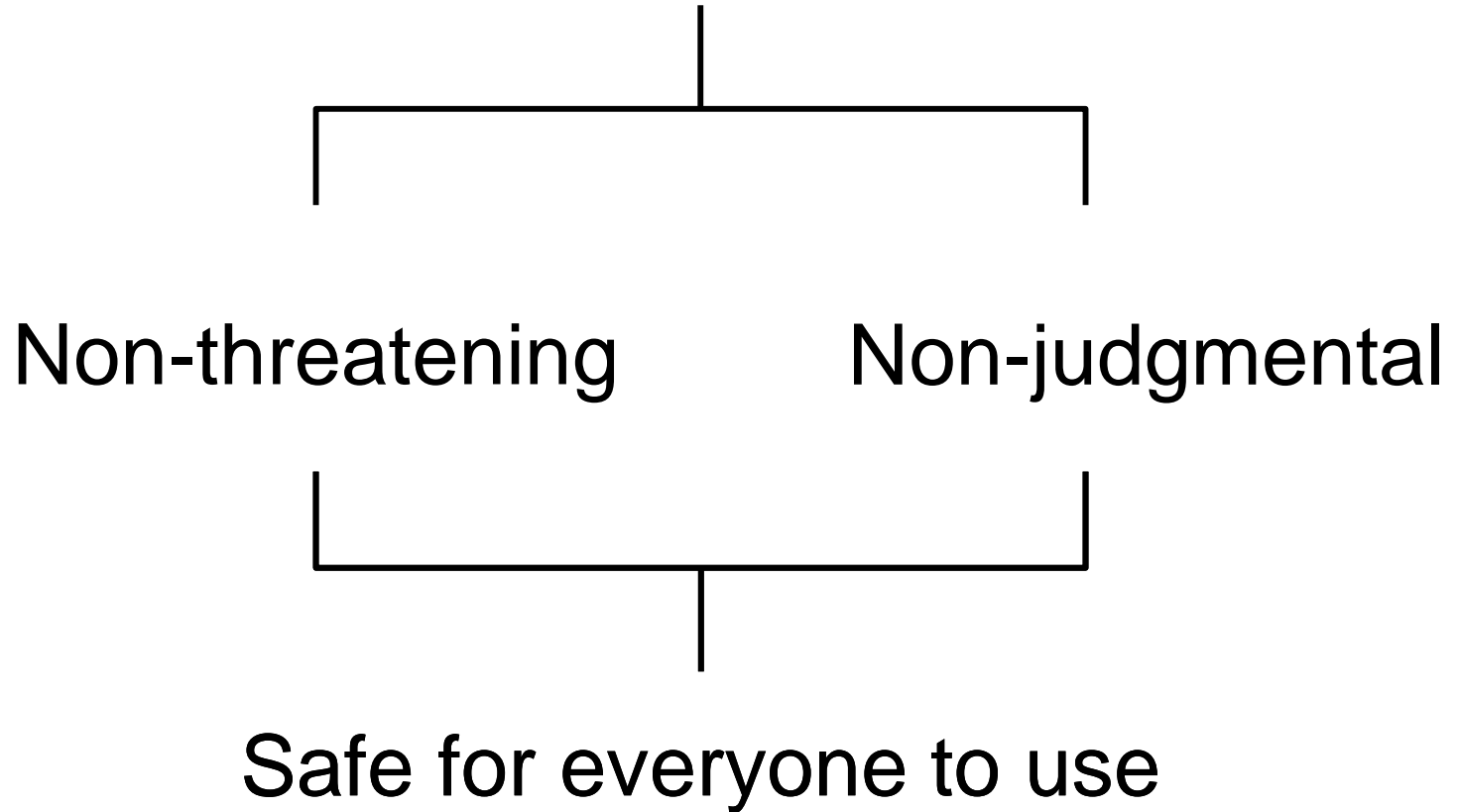
# People are Different

## People Have Different

- Goals
- Fears
- Motivations
- Ways of seeing the world



# Common Language





Active

Thoughtful







Questioning

Accepting





**Active**



**Questioning**

**Accepting**



**Thoughtful**



# Introduction to DiSC<sup>®</sup>

# Discovering DiSC<sup>®</sup>



**Active**



**Questioning**

**Accepting**



**Thoughtful**





# Cornerstone Principles

All styles are **equally valuable** – everyone is a blend of all four styles

Your work style is influenced by **other factors** beyond DiSC

**Understanding yourself** better is the first step to becoming more effective with others

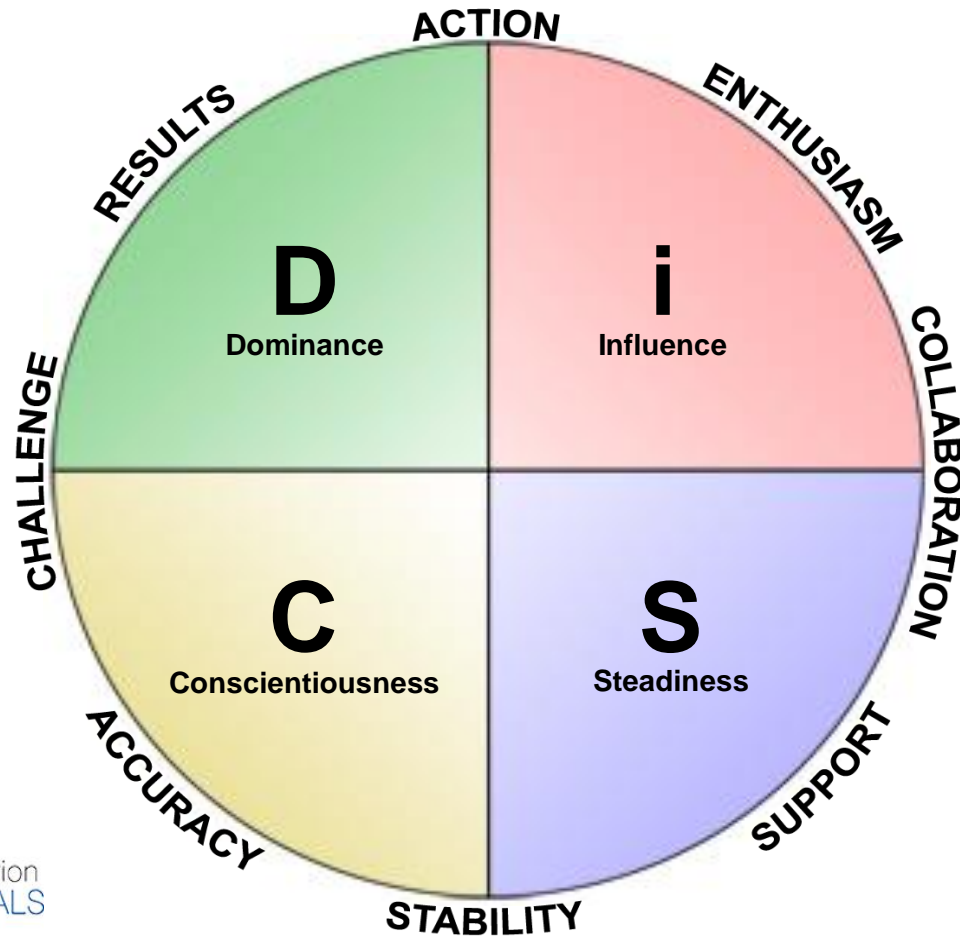
Learning about **other people's styles** can help you understand their priorities

You can improve the quality of your workplace by using DiSC to build more **effective relationships**

# Priorities

Look at this Everything DiSC Map and the eight words around the map. These are called priorities, or the primary areas where people focus their energy.

What priorities around the map do you most identify with?



# Communication Styles

1	2	3	4
Generous	Courteous	Stable	Adventuresome
Sociable	Analytical	Good listener	Daring
Gregarious	Accurate	Sincere	Risk Taker
Persuasive	High Standards	Loyal	Forceful
Enthusiastic	Fact-Finder	Relaxed	Decisive
Influential	Diplomatic	Team player	Self-Assured
Confident	Systematic	Amiable	Competitive
Trusting	Thorough	Patient	Direct
Optimistic	Logical	Calm	Problem-solver

Key:

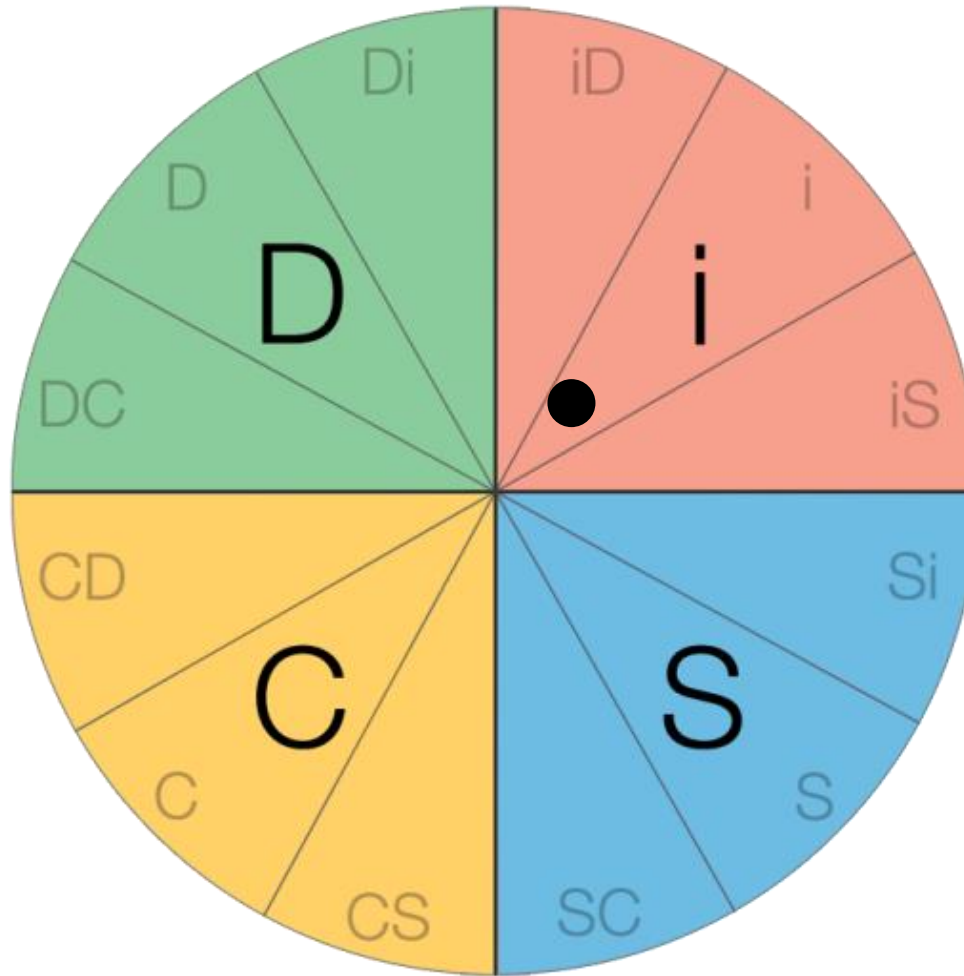
1 Column = i or Influence Style

2 Column = C or Conscientiousness Style

3 Column = S or Steadiness Style

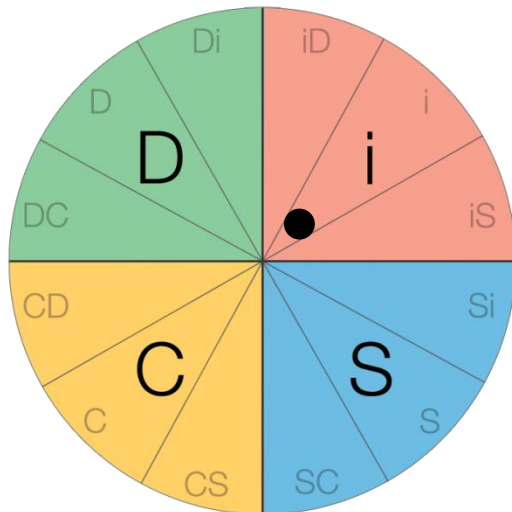
4 Column = D or Dominance Style

# Your DiSC<sup>®</sup> Style

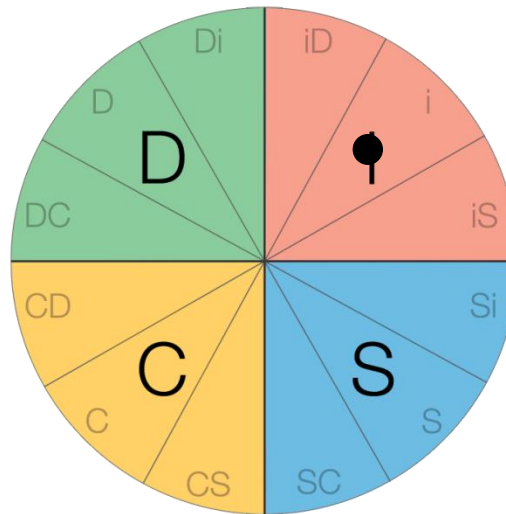




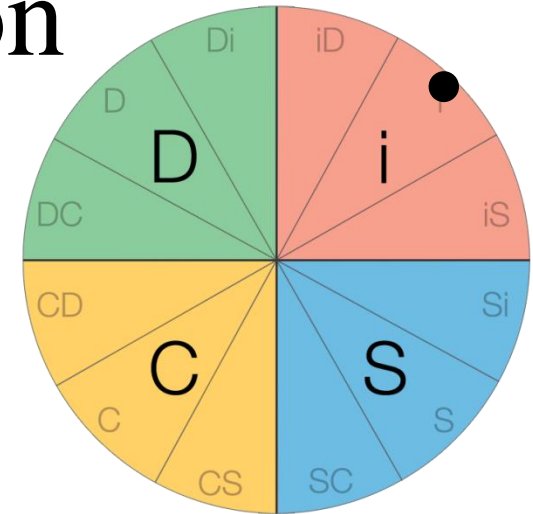
# Your Inclination



Slight



Moderate



Strong

# Group Discussion



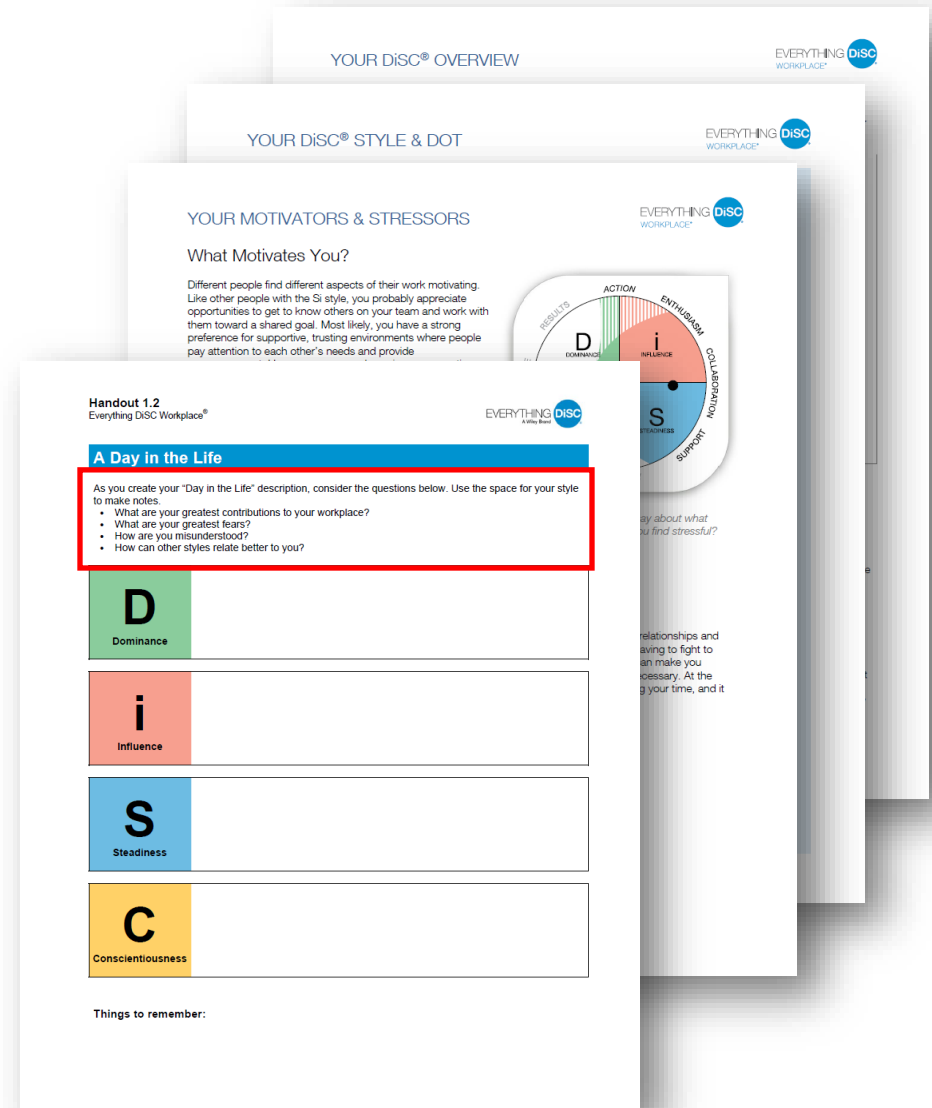
## Groups of three discuss:

- Your style
- The priorities that resonate for you
- Share examples of how those priorities impact your leadership style

# A Day in the Life

Describe what it is like to be your style

- Use your profile and experience
- Consider the questions on the handout
- Use words, statements, pictures, etc.



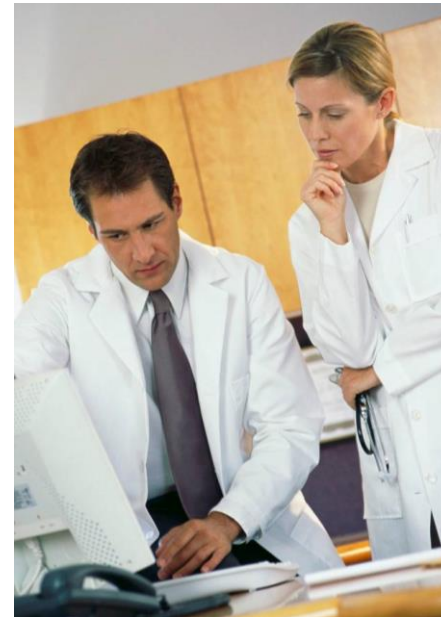
# A Day in the Life

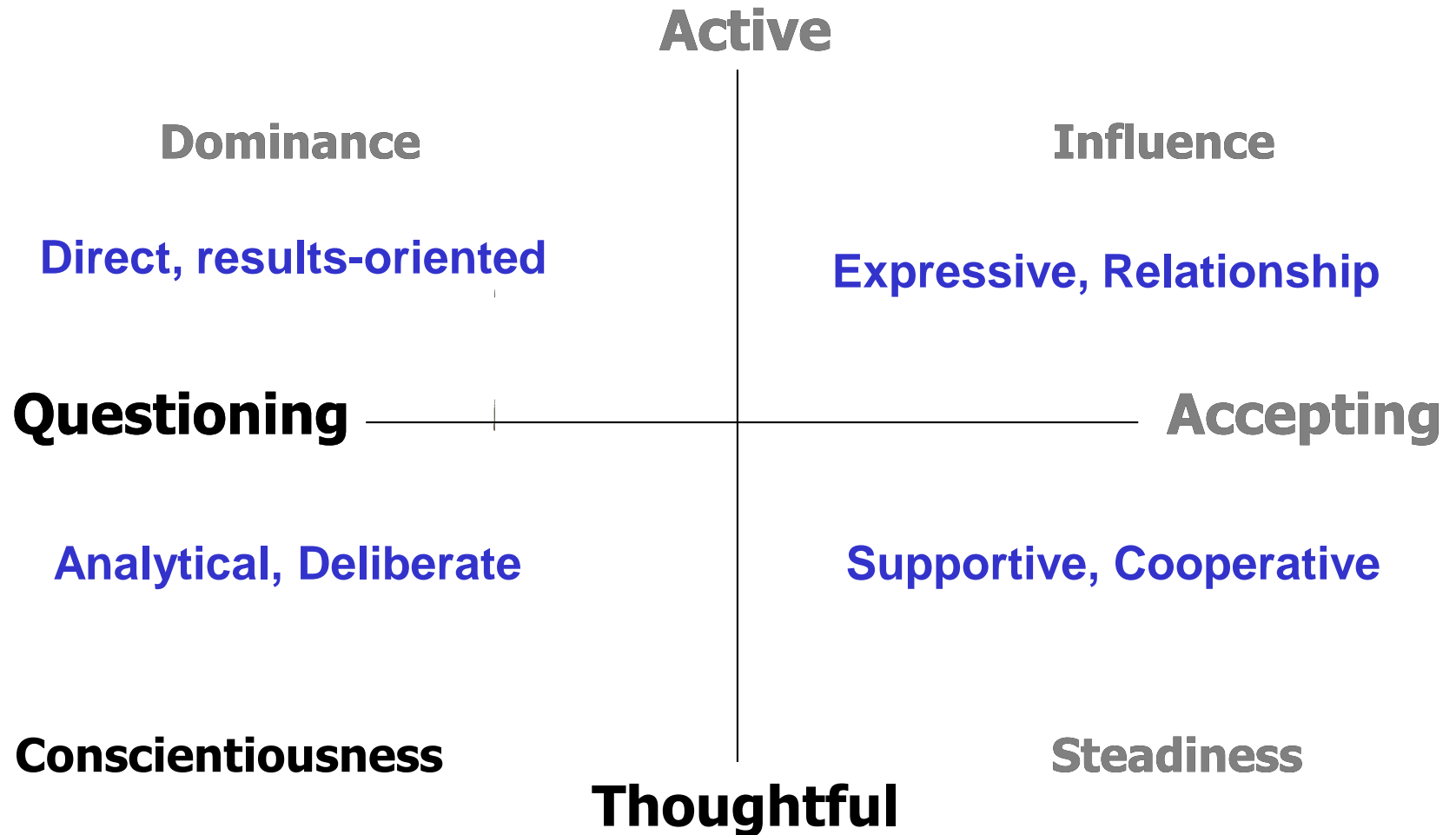
- Present your  
**“Day in the Life”**





# Discovering Your DiSC<sup>®</sup> Style





# Introduction to People Reading

## Remember That...

There are no good or bad styles.

There is no *best* style.

All styles have strengths and limitations.

All styles can be more or less effective.

 People are a *mixture* of styles.

# Observable Behavior

- Body Language
  - Posture
  - Use of hands
  - Facial expressions
- Tone
  - Pace
  - Inflection
  - Volume
- Words





# Review

People reading is not designed to label people

People reading can help us interact more effectively with others

■ ■ ■ No one has a “pure style”



# Styles Discussion in a Team

- ☐ What is your communication style?
- ☐ What happens when you are stressed?
- ☐ Identify what you need from the team to be effective.
- ☐ As a team, talk about how you can work together.

# Is there a predominant style that describes your team?

□ D culture – quick decisions, direct answers and a competitive atmosphere. Interpersonal communication may suffer in this environment and those less assertive may feel overwhelmed

□ i culture – energetic atmosphere, a focus on innovation, and lots of time spent in meetings or social gatherings. Those less people-oriented may be frustrated by the focus on group activities and poor planning and lack of details may prevent an I culture from implementing any ideas

# Is there a predominant style that describes your team?

☐ S culture – stability, predictability, and friendliness.

Values strong teamwork and a management work-life balance. Stagnation may be a risk in this culture and efforts to move the organization forward may met with hesitation

☐ C culture – quality, accuracy, and order. Cynical toward new ideas and trust usually has to be earned. The group may miss opportunities because it spends so much time analyzing and may resist growth for fear of lowering its standards



# Implications of Group Culture

*What does your group value the most? What types of behaviors does it reward? What does it encourage?*

☐ **D culture** - Results, independence, achievement, decisiveness, and success

☐ **i culture** - Enthusiasm, optimism, collaboration, passion, and fun

☐ **S culture** - Thoughtfulness, teamwork, humility, stability, and harmony

☐ **C culture** - Accuracy, dependability, precision, competency, and quality



# Preferred Work Environments

STYLE	GOALS
<b>D</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wants to get results</li> <li>Likes "do it and do it now" approaches</li> <li>Wants to be in charge</li> <li>Likes new opportunities and challenges wide scope of operations</li> </ul>
<b>i</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wants to be involved with people</li> <li>Wants to have fun while getting things done</li> <li>Likes to help people talk things out</li> <li>Wants freedom from responsibility for following through on detail</li> </ul>
<b>S</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Likes to be involved with people</li> <li>Wants everyone to do his or her share</li> <li>Likes things to run smoothly</li> <li>Wants stability and security</li> <li>Wants a conflict-free environment</li> </ul>
<b>C</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wants specific criteria for performance</li> <li>Likes accuracy</li> <li>Likes setting and meeting high standards</li> <li>Wants opportunities to analyze and assess</li> <li>Likes logical, systematic approaches to work</li> </ul>

# Considerations

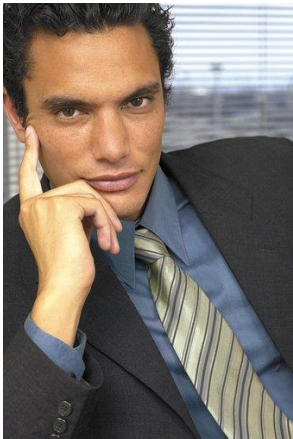
- Goals
- Fears
- Motivations
- Ways of seeing the world



# Conflict and Stress



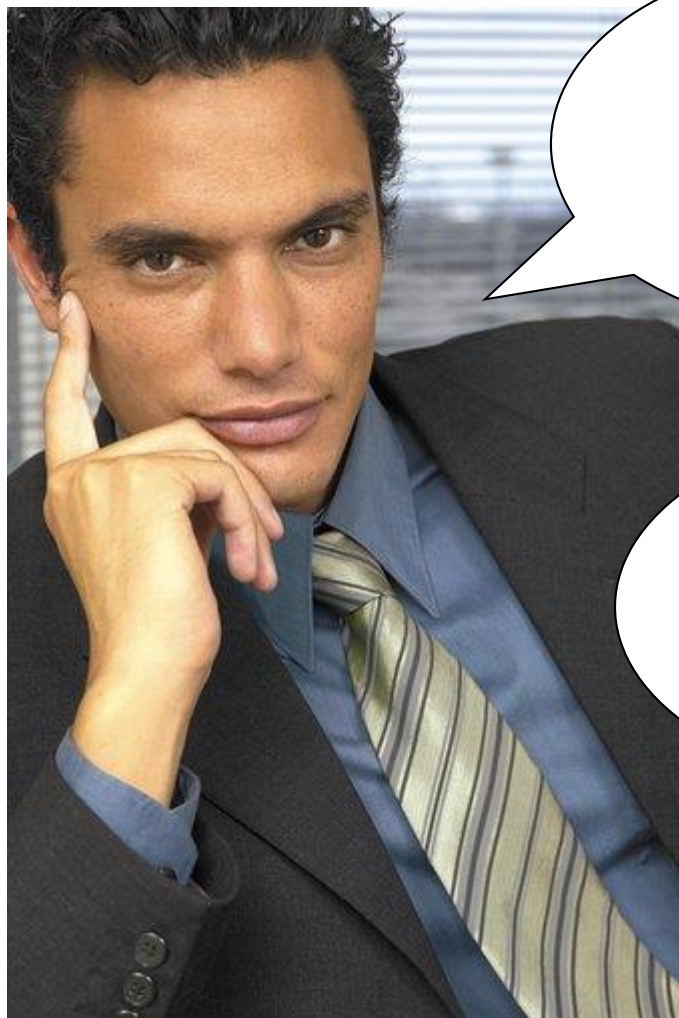




Different = Different

Different  $\neq$  Wrong

I Win/You Win



Take-charge attitude.

Bossy and demanding.



Tends to:  
**ASSERT**



Tends to:  
**SUPPRESS**



# Responses to Conflict

Focuses on:  
**LOGIC**



Focuses on:  
**FEELINGS**

***DEMAND***

*Goal: Victory*

Tends to:  
**ASSERT**

***EXPRESS***

*Goal: Acknowledgement*

Focuses on:  
**LOGIC**



Focuses on:  
**FEELINGS**

***WITHDRAW***

*Goal: Justice*

Tends to:  
**SUPPRESS**



***COMPLY***

*Goal: Harmony*

## Step 1: Recognize

*People have different communication styles.*



**Step 1:  
Recognize**

**Step 2:  
Understand**

*People have different*

- Goals
- Fears
- Motivations
- Ways of seeing the world

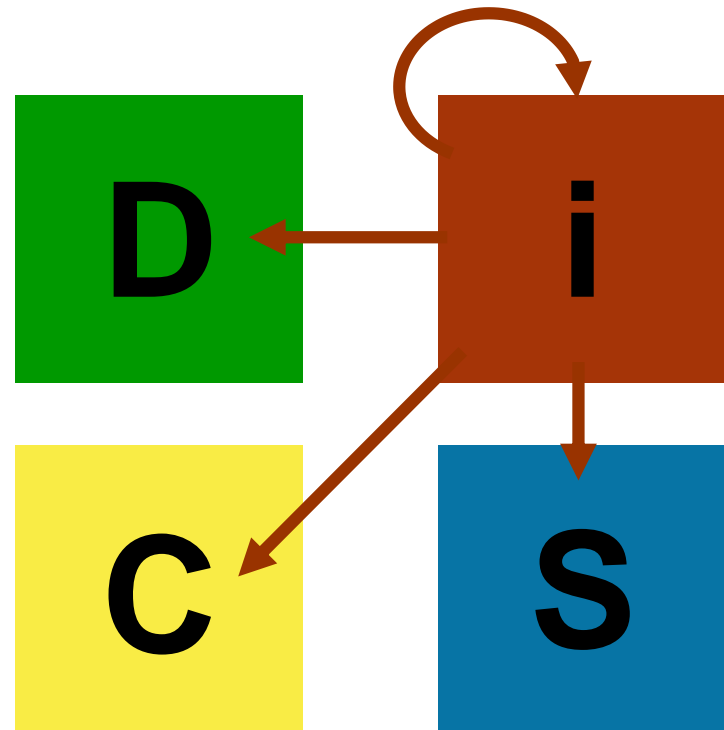


**Step 1:  
Recognize**

**Step 2:  
Understand**

**Step 3:  
Adapt**

*Develop productive  
interactions by adapting  
as needed.*





It seems rather incongruous that in a society of super sophisticated communication, we often suffer from a shortage of listeners.

- Erma Bombeck



# The Speaker-Listener Technique

- **Rules (for both)** - Speaker has the floor, share the floor, no problem solving
- **Rules for the Speaker** – Speak for yourself, talk in small chunks, stop and let the listener paraphrase
- **Rules for the Listener** – Paraphrase what you hear, don't rebut, focus on the speaker's message

Adapted from "A Lasting Promise" by Scott Stanley, Daniel Trathen, Savanna McCain, and Milt Bryan

# The Skill of Asking Questions

- Open-Ended
- Closed-Ended
- Test assumptions
- Manage conversation
- Clarifying questions
- Probing Questions





# **MODULE 3:**

# **Performance management and Team Performance**

# Job Description

- ✓ Position
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Skill
- ✓ Experience
- ✓ Duties
- ✓ Specification
- ✓ Reference

# What is a job description?

A job description describes the primary responsibilities, tasks, functions, qualifications, and duties of the job.

# Creating an Environment where Performance Matters

1. Accurate job descriptions and job classifications
2. Clear job expectations & performance standards
3. Professional development
4. Performance evaluations
5. Documentation
6. Recognition
7. Good hiring
8. Structured onboarding process
9. Team goals and outcomes
10. On-going feedback and coaching

# Managing Performance

- Communicating expectations
- Providing feedback
- Supporting team and individuals



# Performance Management Best Practices

- Make sure all employees know what is expected
- Provide positive recognition and frequent feedback
- Document and have specific examples ready to share
- Review your county's corrective action or disciplinary procedure
- Consult with your HR representative when there are performance issues

Adapted from *Ten Steps on how to Handle the Poor Performer* by Frank Besednjak and *Four Steps to Improve Poor Performance* by Gregory Smith

# Performance Management Best Practices

- Discuss performance expectations with the employee and change expectations when things change
- Follow up every meeting with email or written summary of what was discussed and agreed upon
- Determine the cause of the poor performance
- Mutually agree on the action plan and next steps

Adapted from *Ten Steps on how to Handle the Poor Performer* by Frank Besednjak and *Four Steps to Improve Poor Performance* by Gregory Smith

# Performance Management Best Practices

- Offer support, mentoring, on-going feedback, coaching, and job aids for the employee
- Set up follow-up meetings to provide support and guidance
- Explain consequences if performance is not improved (with timelines)
- Follow your county's corrective action or disciplinary procedure

Adapted from *Ten Steps on how to Handle the Poor Performer* by Frank Besednjak and *Four Steps to Improve Poor Performance* by Gregory Smith

# What is a team?

A team is a **small number** of people with **complementary skills** who are **committed** to a **common purpose**, **performance goals**, and **approach** for which they hold themselves **mutually accountable**.

- *The Wisdom of Teams* by Jon R. Katzenbach and Douglas K. Smith



# Six Factors of Successful Teams

1. A clear set of objectives
2. Metrics allowing team members to assess their performance and also showing a connection between the team's work and key business indicators
3. Ongoing training in communication, group leadership
4. Decision making authority
5. Team based rewards and evaluation, not individual incentives
6. An open culture with easy access to team-specific information and to senior management



# Team Charter

A document that defines the purpose of the team, how it will work, and what the expected outcomes are. A team charter is a “road map” and includes the following:

- Purpose (mission)
- Key objectives and goals
- Processes
- Team responsibilities
- Resources

## GOALS

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_



# **Purpose (Mission): Provides a reason for being; why does this team exist?**

The mission of the Washington Association of County Officials is to support each county official as he/she executes the constitutional and statutory duties and responsibilities of the office.

# Team Values and Operating Guidelines

**Team Values** –Outlines what your team stands for (Some of WACO's values include: Collaborative, competent, consistent, inclusive, non-partisan, respected, responsive, transparent, trusted, member-driven)

**Team Operating Guidelines** – Describes how the team will govern itself (*For example: Communication, conflict; delegation; decision making; meetings*)

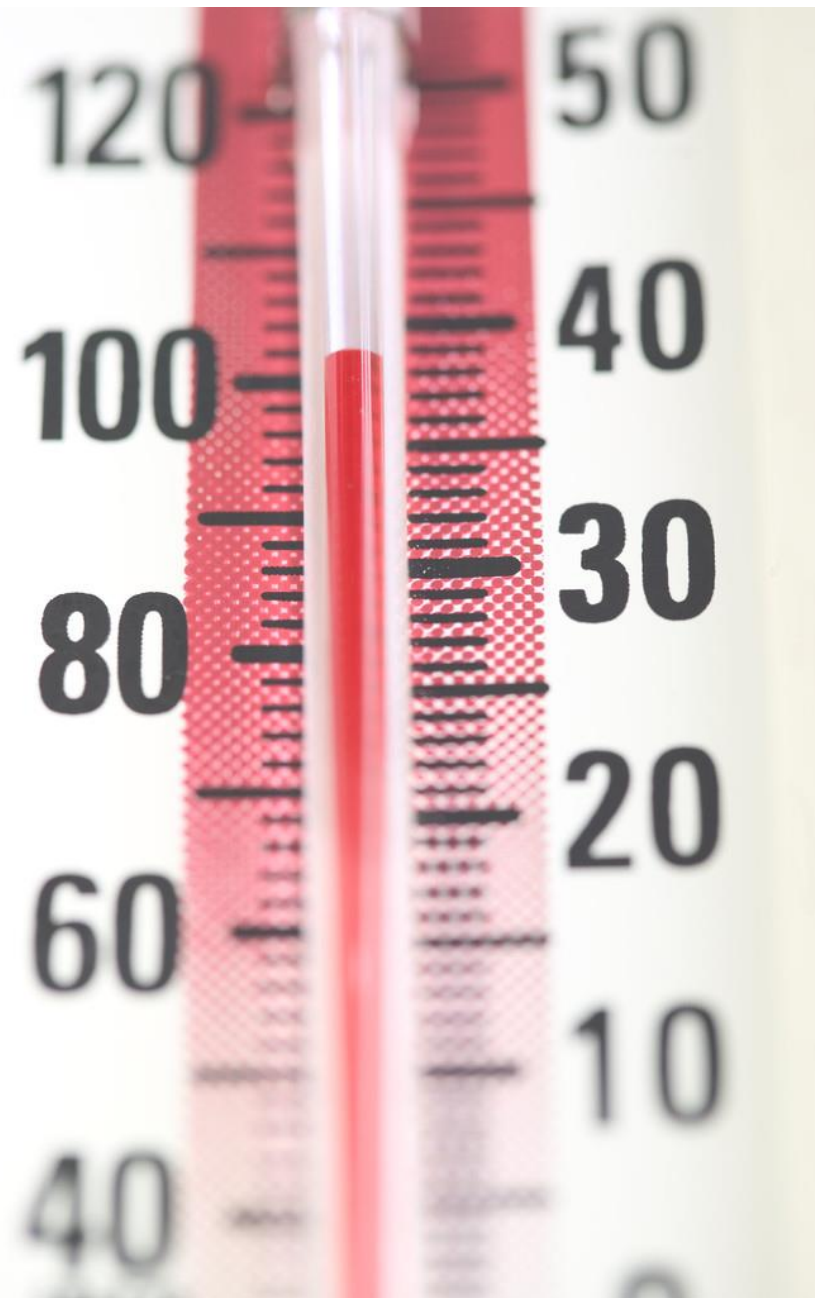
# Team Norms

Team norms are a set of rules or guidelines that a team establishes to shape the interaction of team members with each other and with employees who are external to the team. Once developed, team norms are used to guide team member behavior.

# Team Success Criteria

- Clear team goals, measurements, and expected results
- Team Norms
- Individual and Shared Team member roles/responsibilities
- Operating procedures/processes
- Clear and open communication





# Cohesive teams...

- ✓ Make better, faster decisions
- ✓ Tap into skills and opinions of all members
- ✓ Avoid wasting time and energy on politics, confusion, and destructive conflict
- ✓ Create a competitive advantage
- ✓ Are more fun to be on!

# Fundamental Elements of Effective Teams

1. Trust
2. Mastering Conflict
3. Commitment
4. Accountability
5. Results



-Based on the program, *Five Behaviors of a Cohesive Team* adapted from Patrick Lencioni

# *The Five Behaviors of a Cohesive Team Model*



Adapted from *Five Behaviors of a Cohesive Team*, based on the book by Patrick Lencioni, *The Five Dysfunctions of a Team*

# Why Rewards and Recognition Matter

- ☐ Recognition provides the positive reinforcement for employees to do their best work
- ☐ The new generation of workers want to do work that matters
- ☐ Recognition provides that low-cost way of encouraging higher levels of performance



# Why give recognition? Recognition...

- Creates a culture of productivity
- Enhances morale
- Contributes to customer loyalty
- Sustains a positive work environment
- It tells staff members that “they matter”



# What Motivates us?

1. Autonomy
2. Mastery
3. Making a contribution



Daniel Pink, “The Surprising Truth about what Motivates us” (TED video)

# Recognition

## Tailor your recognition to the individual



# **MODULE 4:**

# **Real-Life and Unique Situations**

# So What?

# What Next?





What ways can I  
become a more  
effective supervisor  
or manager?



What is one action  
that I can take as a  
result of this session?

# ***2016 WACO***

# ***Management Academy***

Developed and Delivered by:  
Jan Dwyer Bang, MBA, CSP