SAFESTART HUMAN FACTORS





Orlando, FL

February 8 & 9



USING THE ESSENTIAL LEADERSHIP CYCLE TO CREATE INTENTIONAL LEADERS

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ROB FISHER AND FIT

- Over 30 yrs. of consulting experience in performance improvement
- FIT Cumulative over 150 yrs. of industrial experience
- Specialties in:
 - Human & Organizational Performance (HOP) Deployment & Integration
 - Learning from success & failure / Root Cause / Catastrophic Failure Analysis / Incidents and Near Misses
 - Procedure / Programs / Process Excellence

• Conducted over 50 successful integration strategies in:

- Manufacturing / Heavy Industry / Chemical / Metals / Oil & Gas
- Utilities / Generation / Transmission / Distribution
- Construction / Mining / Refining / Engineering
- Department of Energy / Research
- Recognized contributor to reduction of fatalities and serious injuries in high-risk industries
- Author of "Understanding Mental Models"



Professional Background Operator Operations Supervisor Maintenance Management Technical Manager Chemistry Management Executive Mentor and Coach Author

Military Experience

Chemist / Operator Periscope Photographer Special Operations Liaison Radiological Manager

Error is Normal

Know and use the HOP Principles with *INTENTIONALITY*

Blame Fixes Nothing

Systems Drive Behaviors

Response Matters

Learning is Essential

Derived from 5 Principles of HOP, Todd Conklin, Ph.D.

ERROR IS NORMAL

- 1. People are fallible and even the best will make mistakes.
- 2. Error is a consequence not a cause.
- 3. All error is an opportunity to learn error is not all bad.
- 4. Define error and separate errors from events.
- 5. Error is predictable and preventable ONLY if you recognize you are vulnerable.

Science-Based Definitions

Error An action or inaction that unintentionally: • Results in an undesirable or unwanted condition OR • Leads a task or system out of limits OR • Deviates from a rule, standard, or expectation Event (or incident) The undesirable result of an error, a set of errors or a set of conditions	We MUST learn to separate the ERRORS from the EVENT	<i>If LEADERS don't know the definition of Error</i>
Deviation Not strictly complying with a rule, standard or expectation Violation An action or inaction that intentionally deviates from a rule, standard, or expectation	ERRORS and VIOLATIONS are DIFFERENT THINGS	AND the differences between errors, deviations and violations
Active Error An action or inaction that results in immediate consequence Latent Error An action or inaction that results in consequences that are delayed or create latent conditions	We MUST pay ATTENTION to ALL TYPES of ERRORS	it is hard to get the workforce to believe you want to help them prevent them!

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An ERROR is an action or inaction that

unintentionally:

- Results in an undesirable or unwanted condition, or
- Leads a task or system out of limits, or
- Deviates from a set of rules, standards, or expectations

Event (Incident) – The undesirable result of an error, a set of errors or a set of conditions

Key Points...

- The action or inaction is typically intentional most of our actions are intentional
- It is the RESULTS that are unintentional...
 - UNINTENTIONALLY results in an undesirable or unwanted condition, or
 - UNINTENTIONALLY leads a task or system out of limits, or
 - UNINTENTIONALLY deviates from a rule

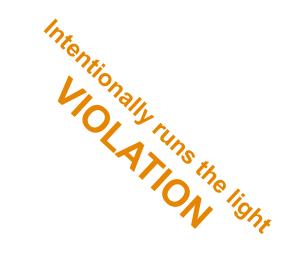
Deviation & Violation

Deviation

- Not strictly complying with a rule, standard or expectation
 - A deviation is a condition!
 - A deviation can be an error (unintentional deviation) or a violation (intentional deviation)

Violation

- An action or inaction that *intentionally deviates* from a rule, standard, or expectation
 - There is *conscious intent* to deviate from the rule





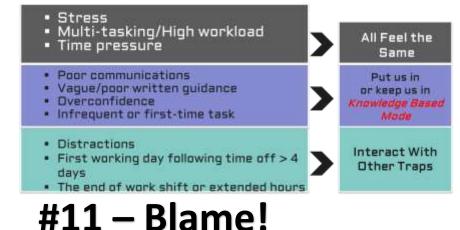
BLAME FIXES NOTHING

- 1. It's a natural human characteristic to blame others.
- 2. Blame is an error trap in much the same way as time pressure or distraction.
- 3. Like other error traps, different personalities will be impacted in different ways.
- 4. Need to break the thought 'It wasn't me, so it must be you'.
- 5. Humans can manage their propensity to blame by using Pause / Play.

HOP is not about shifting blame or accountability it is about finding the drivers of errors and events Copyright, Fisher Improvement Technologies – All Rights Reserved



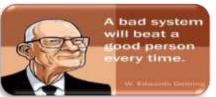
Top 10 Error Traps



SYSTEMS INFLUENCE BEHAVIOR & CONTEXT DRIVES BEHAVIOR

- 1. People can never outperform the system that bounds and constrains them.
- 2. People do what they do for a reason, and the reason makes sense to them given the context, remembering that the system creates the context.
- 3. Personality tendencies influence our perceptions of systems. They act as a filter through which systemic drivers influence us.
- 4. Organizational values influence behaviors
 smaller org values have a larger impact.
- 5. Significant errors can occur at all levels of the organization; error management techniques need to be applied across the entire system.





An interdependent system where individuals being aware of and managing their personality tendencies interact with people, programs, processes, work environment, organization and equipment

People do what they do, at the time that they do it, for reasons that make sense to THEM at that time! (Systemic & Individual Drivers)

RESPONSE MATTERS Pilot Auto ilot Press pause to stop PERSONAL myself from going on INTERVENTION 'autopilot' 1. Pull yourself out of 'autopilot.' Respond Vs. React 2. Remember who you are the statut engaging, know your audience. First warting day following time of > 4 days Other Trans The work of work shift or alternated heaves 3. Effective intentional **response** Managing requires engagement. Blame 4. Leader knowledge, language, and **behaviors** drive effective

Pause and Play are physical actions that help move us from System 1 to System 2 and to use the right tool the right way to reduce the probability for error

Personal Intervention

PAUSE AND PLAY

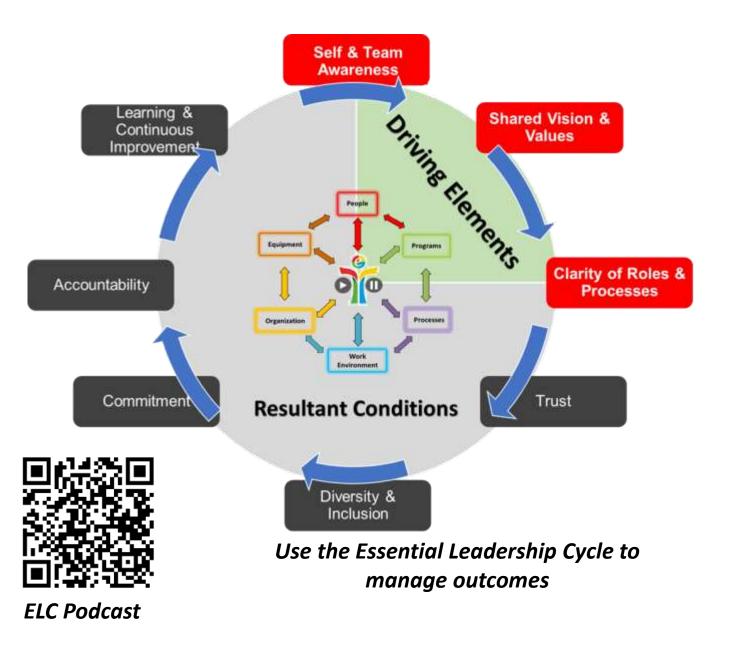
5. Effective leader response to

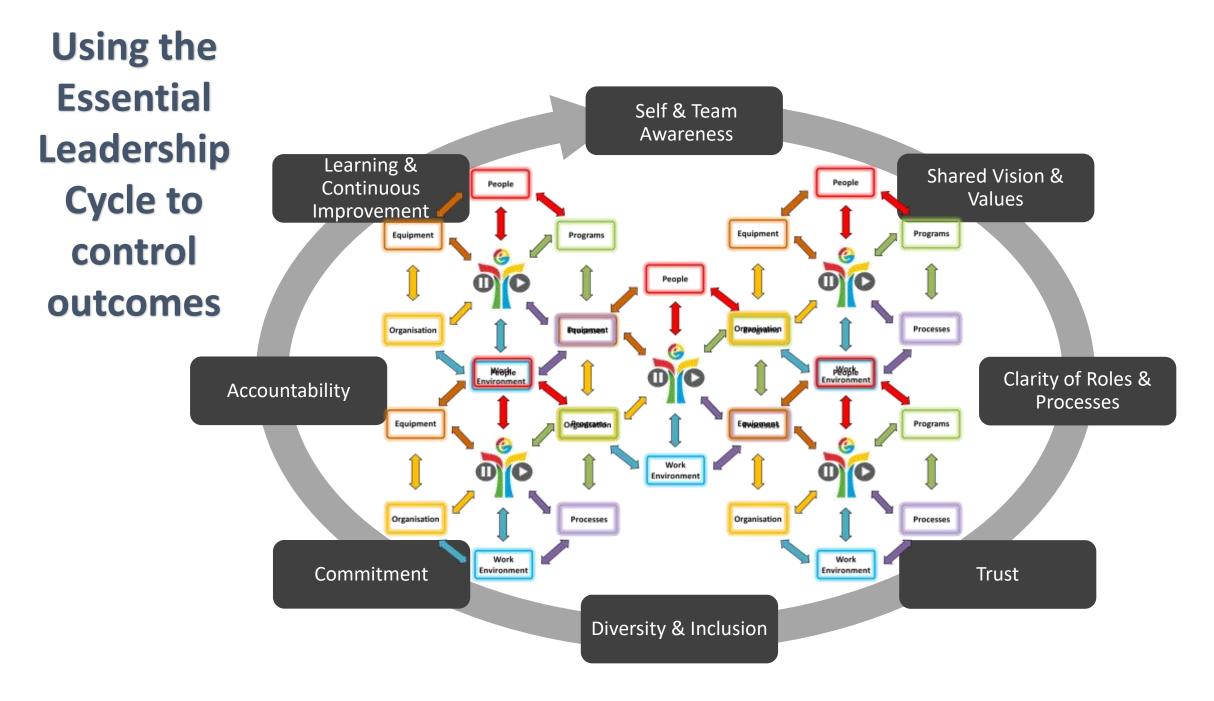
success and failure matters.

change.

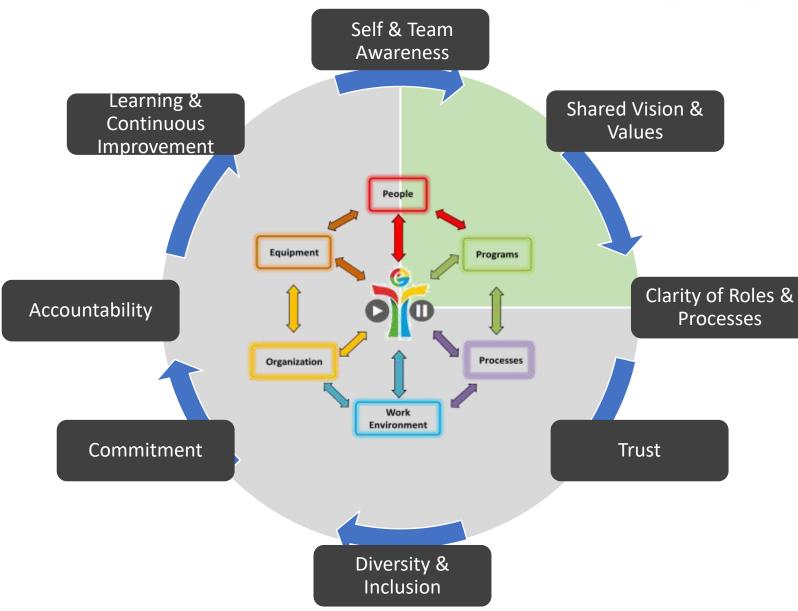
LEARNING IS ESSENTIAL

- 1.Improvement is always a function of learning.
- 2.Leadership and learning are indispensable to each other.
- 3.Learning is a product of feedback.
- 4.Learning isn't confirmed until behaviors are changed.
- 5.Personalities treat information differently, not everyone learns the same way.





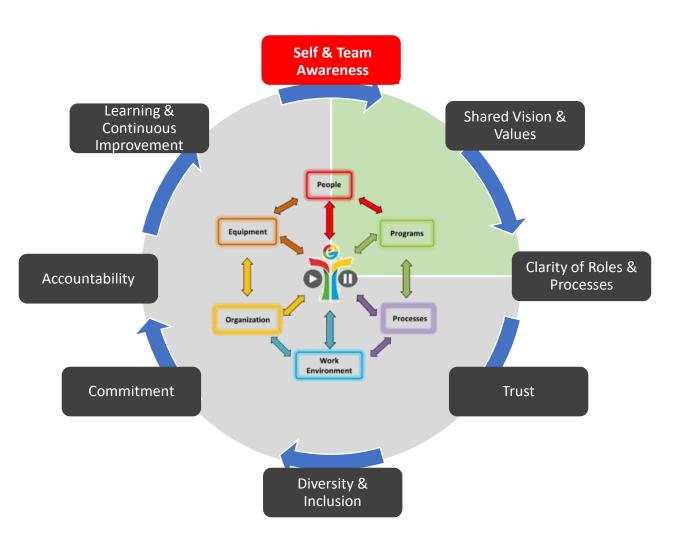
The Essential Leadership Cycle



A model used by leaders to manage the task-based systems and organizational risk and improvement

The Essential Leadership Cycle

1. WHY do leaders need the Self & Team **Awareness** cycle? Learning & Shared Vision & Continuous Values 2. WHO should be using the Improvement cycle? People 3. WHAT are leaders Equipment Programs Clarity of Roles & Accountability supposed to do with the Processes Processes Organization cycle? Work 4. HOW can leaders use the Environment Commitment Trust cycle to ensure top performance? **Diversity** & Inclusion

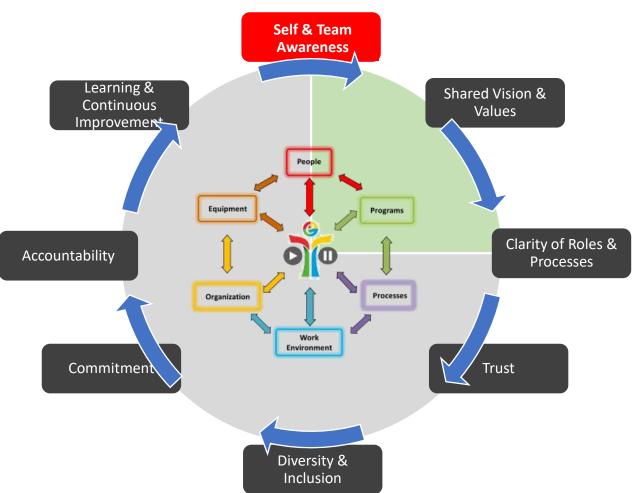


Self Awareness

- Team members are aware of and managing their personality tendencies
- Leaders have a clear understanding of human error science, principles and concepts and use them every day

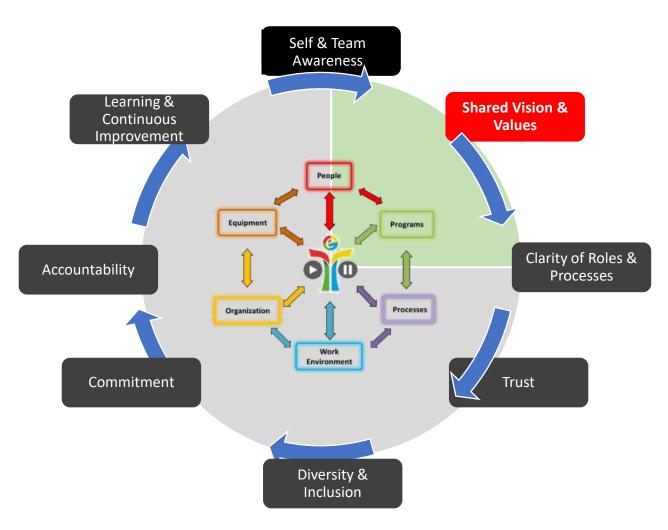
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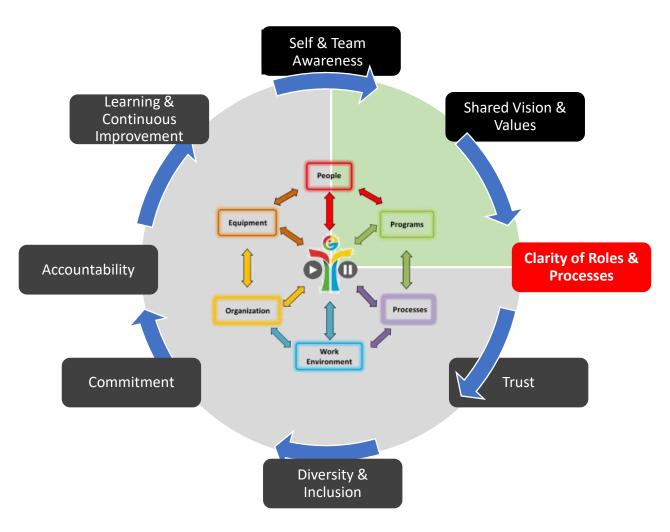
Team Awareness

- Understanding listening styles and communication styles
- Team triggers help us understand others' tendencies
- Managing teams effectively starts with self and team awareness

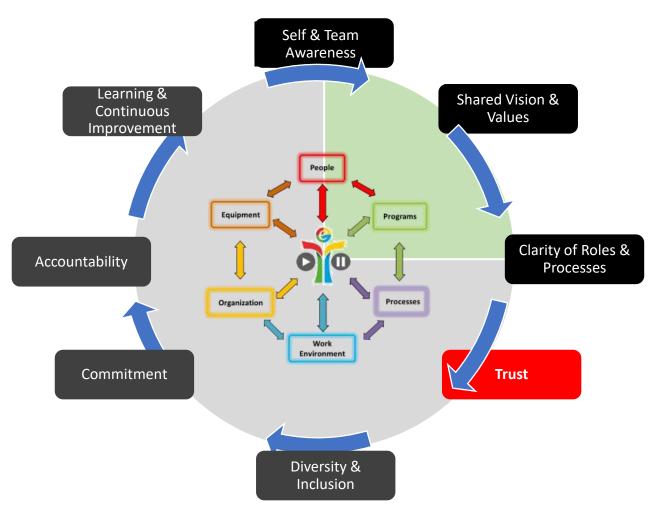


- The organization has a clearly defined *compass* that is commonly understood (vision, mission, strategy and values)
- Leaders ensure the smaller organization values *remain aligned* with the larger organization values.

Leaders use "Values-Based" Engagements

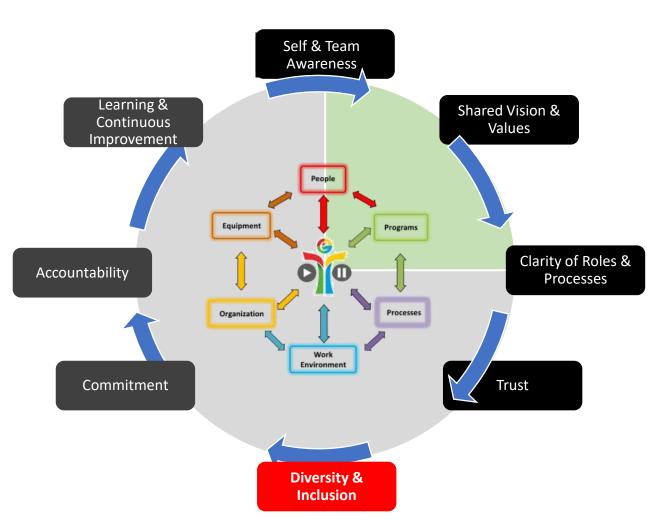


- Viewing the ELC as a process
 - If leaders follow processes supervisors and workers follow processes
- Defining Roles, Responsibilities, Accountabilities and Authorities (R2A2)
- Understanding systemic interactions with different personalities
- Leaders understand the difference between *work as imagined* and *work as done*, especially during times of change

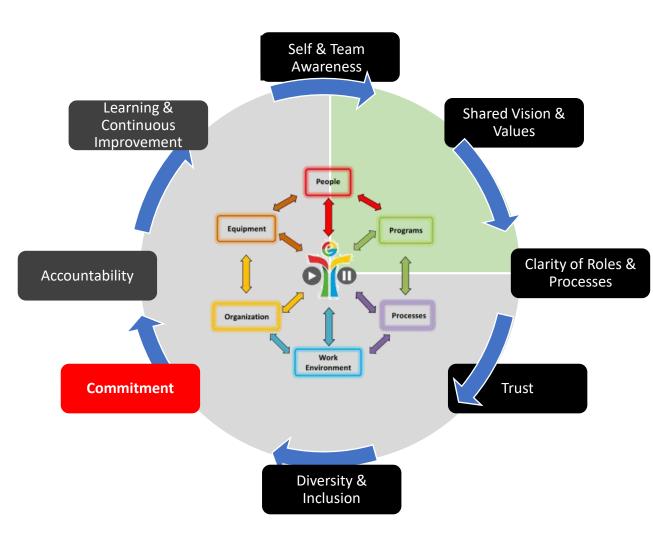


Developing trust using the ELC

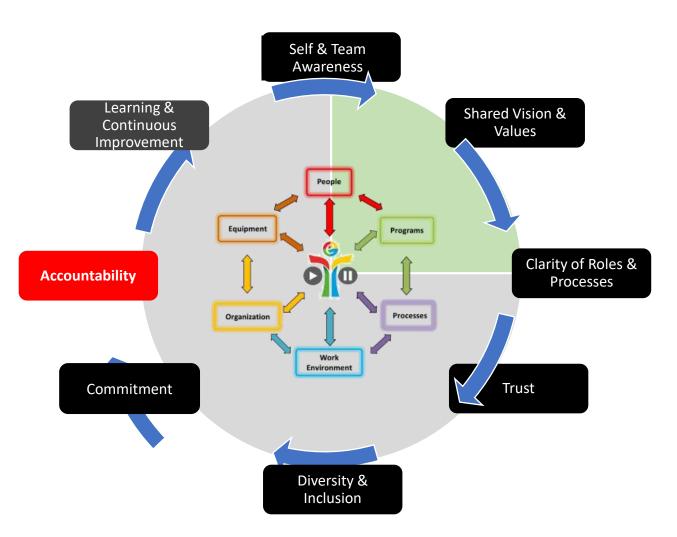
- How different personalities *perceive trust, develop trust and lose trust*
- Trust and overconfidence
- Using models to gain and retain trust
 - Deviation Potential
 - Deviation Drift
 - Deviation Analysis
 - Just Culture



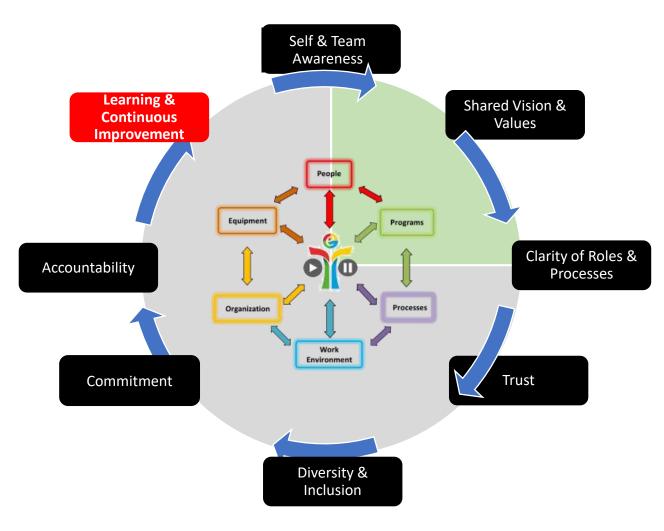
- Leaders *actively encourage* participation and collaboration during meetings
- Understand that diversity *extends beyond physical attributes* and into thought and personality tendencies
- Remember *diversity is a condition* (a fact) and *inclusion is a decision* (an action)
- Pay attention to embrace diversity of thought in critical decisions



- As a Leader you must be committed and *show that commitment* before you ask others to commit
- Understand that individual commitment is a *personal choice*
- Be present, available, on time and accessible to all levels of the organization

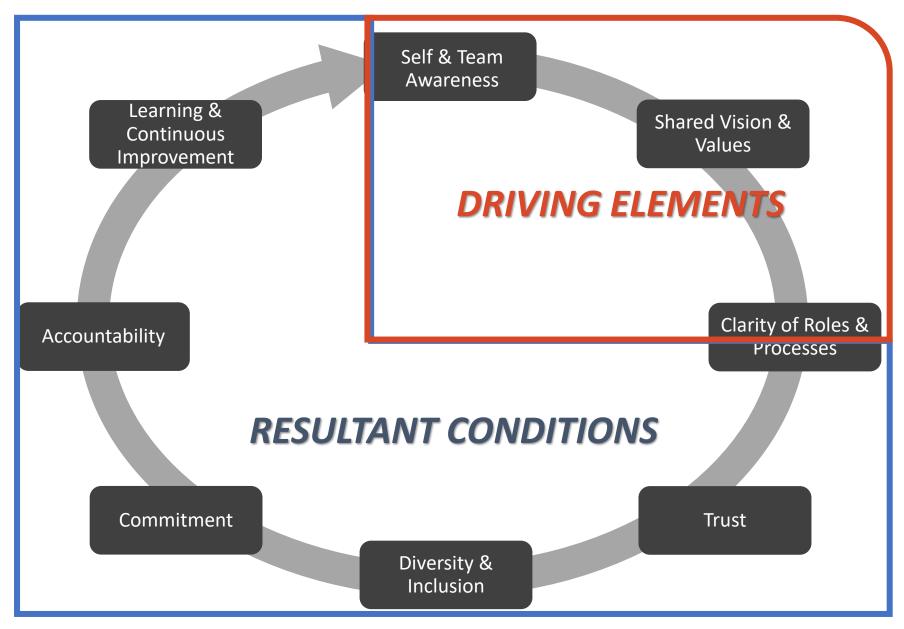


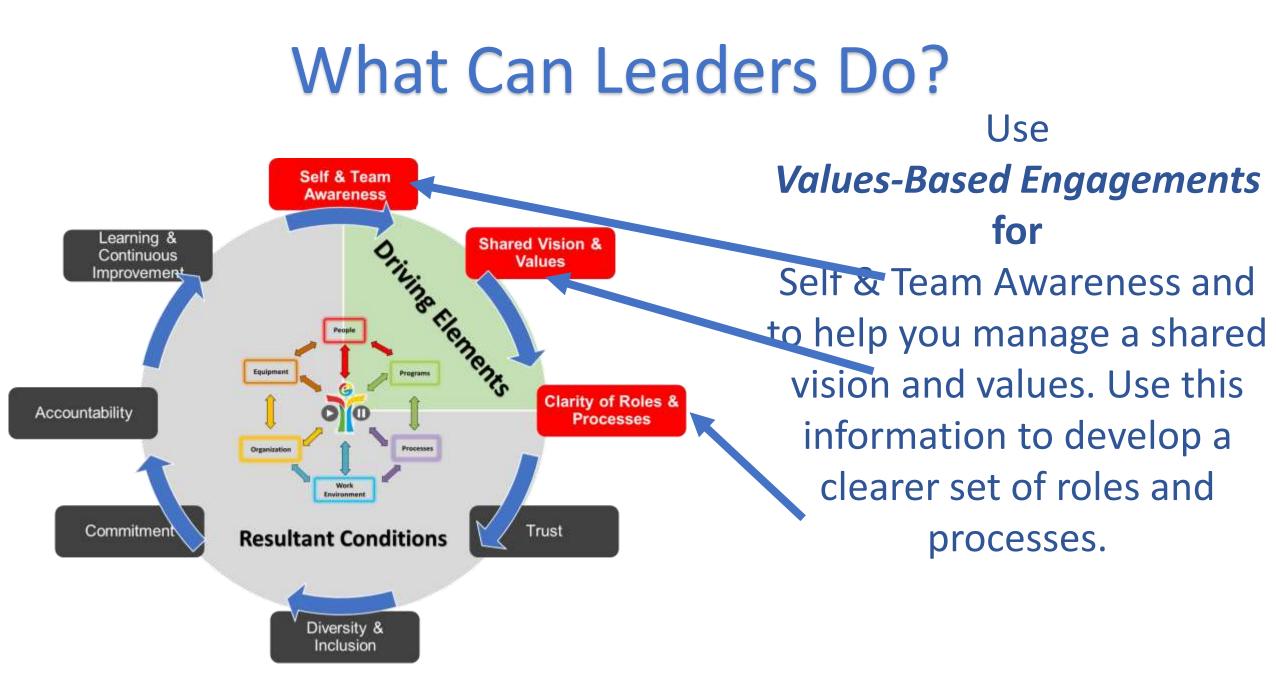
- Understanding the *difference between accountability and discipline*
- Understanding behavior and *'just culture'* models
- Using models for determining organizational, systemic and individual accountability

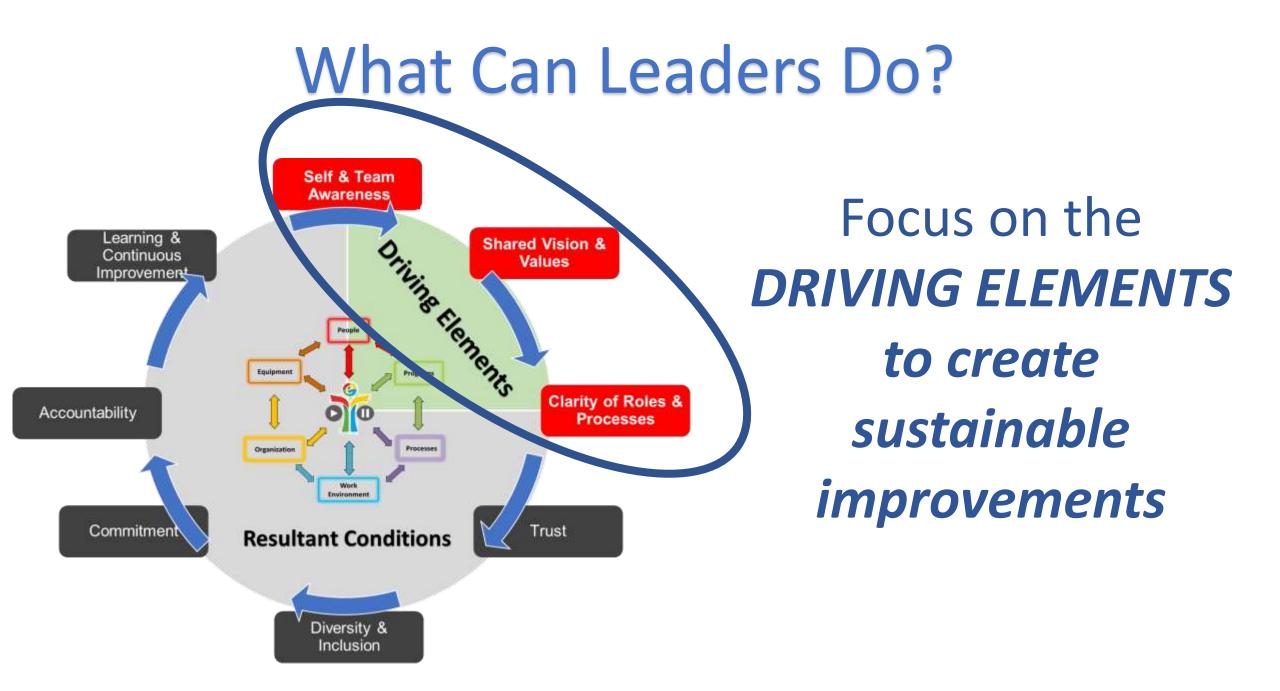


- Learning lessons *before failure*
- Capturing and prioritizing lessons learned and improvement opportunities
- Managing Change
- Modifying the system to learn lessons *sustainably*
- *Communicating* lessons learned effectively

Using the Essential Leadership Cycle to control outcomes







Creating Sustainability

Deployment people have to get educated

- Ensures that everyone gets the same science the same way
- Ensures that everyone can use the same language and definitions
- Lets the organization OWN the science, materials and language because they are teaching it internally
- Gives leaders an opportunity to discuss the science and concepts before they must use them
- Uses a known strategy for effectively educating the organizations
- Sr. Leaders first, then managers, advocates, supervisors and workers last – always

Integration concepts are a part of work

- Ensures sustainability because the concepts are now part of how we do our business and our work
- Ensures that whenever possible the system identifies and manages the vulnerability of the individual, reducing risk for everyone who does that task
- Keeps HOP from being 'just another program'
- Ensures new processes, jobs and tasks include the concepts to minimize vulnerability
- Reduces the number of times that the final barrier must be perfect

SUMMARY

Using HOP Principles to Lead With Intentionality Leader knowledge, language, and behaviors drive ALL sustainable improvements

If leaders use systems, models, processes and tools – the workforce will too

We must be aware of and manage our personality tendencies to get the most out of LEARNING

Learning is only complete when leader and organizational behaviors change to become the new normal

They aren't just HOP Principles... they are HOP BEHAVIORS that can be practically applied to get the outcomes you want



Thank You! Follow us!

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Questions? Additional content available at: https://online.improvewithfit.com





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THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING!