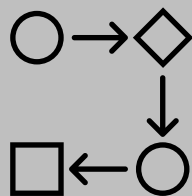




# Managing the Change Process



## Executive Program in Digital Transformation

7/12/2022

Katie Fox, Acting Director, Office of Fraud Enforcement

Rob Hayden, Technical Project Manager, RAAS

Internal Revenue Service



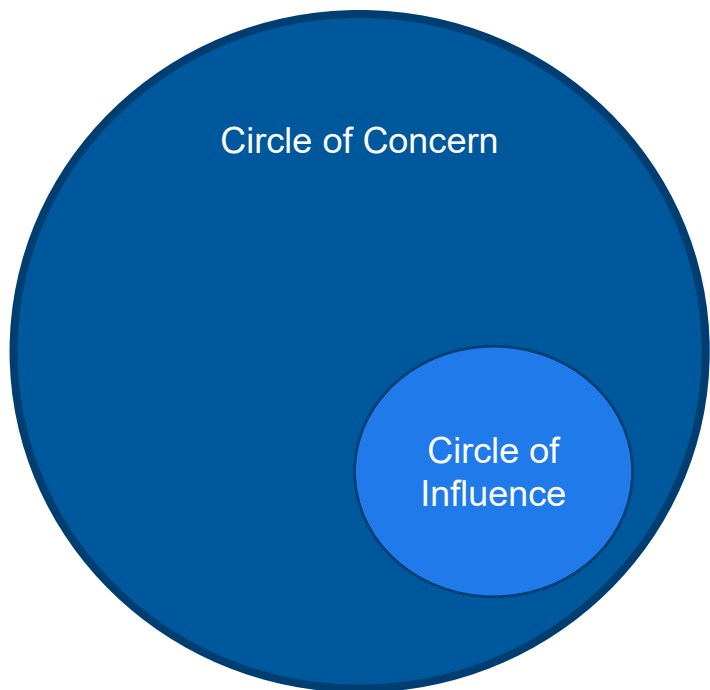
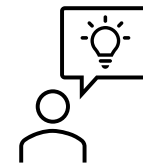
# Learning Objectives

## Upon completion of this workshop, you will know...

- The Communication Landscape and How to Assess It
- Communication Catalysts vs. Reactants
- The Change Triangle and its role in Messaging for Technology Change
- The Importance of the Senior – Middle Management Alliance
- Win – Win Negotiation Principles for Budget Negotiations
- Logical Fallacies in Communication and Discussion
- Workflow Management and the Need to Balance Current and Future States
- The importance of Monitoring and Correcting for Sustainable Change
- Power Currencies and Strategies
- How to manage change resistance



# The Communication Landscape



Source: Stephen Covey

## Assess the Communication Landscape

Is the other party willing to communicate with you?

Does the "Norm of Reciprocity" apply?

- "Is courtesy met with reciprocal courtesy?"
- A thought experiment test

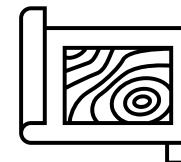


## What is your Span of Influence for the Communication Landscape?

What is beyond your control?

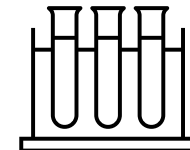
What can you influence?

How can you optimize what you can influence?





# Catalyst or Reactant?



## A Catalyst versus a Reactant...

A Catalyst facilitates an interaction and remains unchanged indefinitely...A Change Agent.

A reactant is consumed and changes into something else...An Agent, Changed



## Assess the Communication Landscape

Is the other party willing to communicate with you?

Does the "Norm of Reciprocity" apply?

"Is courtesy met with reciprocal courtesy?"

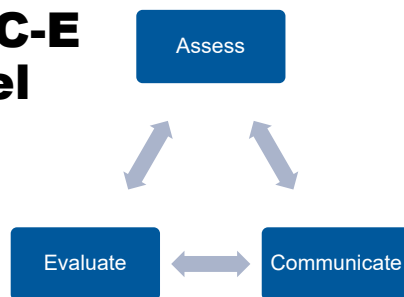


A thought experiment test



**Communicate in the Landscape you are given... and helped to create...**

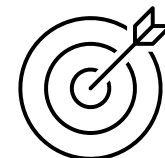
### The A-C-E Model



- Positive Communication
  - when the "Norm of Reciprocity" Applies
  - Cordial
  - Reciprocal
- Neutral Communication when it does not
  - The A-Social Response
    - "Hmmm"
    - "Uh-Hm"
    - Does not verbally extend the speaker
- Avoid Negative Communication

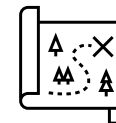


# Evaluate & Adjust



**Evaluation is the first step in continuous improvement and refinement of your communication repertoire**

Re-assess the communication landscape periodically



Adjust communication as needed

Code-Switching is a learned skill

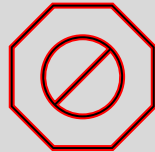
Remain mindful across modes



## Communication Landscape: What do you bring to the table?

- Practice Self-Management
- Physical Needs
- Emotional Needs
- Reframe Conflict as Positive



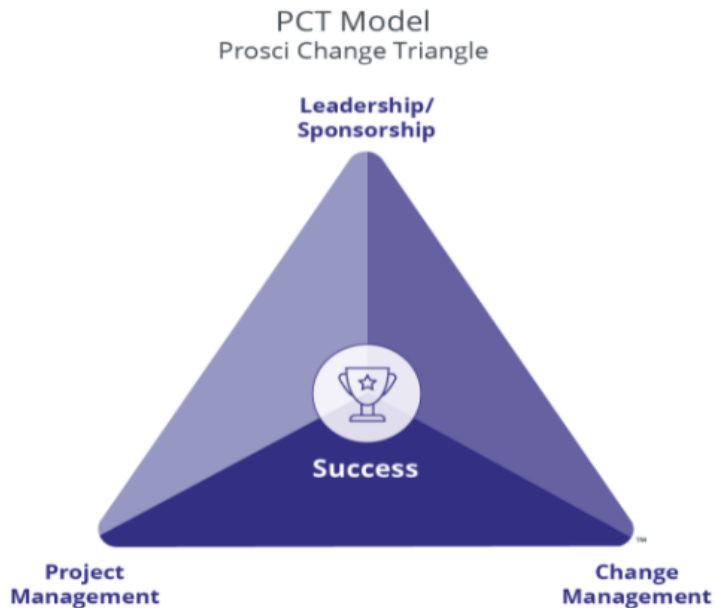
- Hungry
  - Angry
  - Lonely
  - Tired
- 



# The Change Triangle in Technology Change Messaging

## Prosci Change Triangle (PCT) Model Overview

Since it was first released in July 2006, The Prosci Change Triangle Model—commonly known as the PCT Model—has helped countless project teams and change management professionals become more effective by understanding and improving the key aspects of a project’s success. The model describes the four aspects of a successful initiative and how those aspects relate to one another. Using the model and supporting assessment, change practitioners can evaluate project health to identify risks and improve initiative outcomes.



Source: ProSci.com







# Senior-Middle Management Building an Effective Alliance

## Who Does Change Management: Roles in Change Management



Change practitioners need to work with and through others to be successful. The ultimate goal of change management is to achieve organizational results and outcomes by engaging impacted individuals and inspiring their adoption of a new way of working.

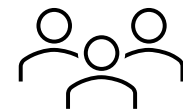
A whole system of people in the organization supports impacted individuals to make successful transitions in change. Change practitioners identify required individuals and support people to effectively fulfill their unique roles.

Employee-Facing Roles	Enabling Roles
 <p><b>Sponsor</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorize the change</li> <li>• Fulfill three key roles: (ABCs)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actively and visibly participate throughout the project</li> <li>• Build a coalition of sponsorship with peers and managers</li> <li>• Communicate directly with employees</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	 <p><b>Change Practitioner</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply structure and intent to change</li> <li>• Enable and equip other change roles</li> <li>• Collaborate on a unified approach with the project manager</li> </ul>
 <p><b>People Manager</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support direct reports in their change journeys</li> <li>• Fulfill five key roles: (CLARC)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communicator</li> <li>• Liaison</li> <li>• Advocate</li> <li>• Resistance Manager</li> <li>• Coach</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	 <p><b>Project Manager</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design, develop and deliver the technical solution with employee adoption and usage in mind from the beginning</li> <li>• Collaborate on a unified approach with the change practitioner</li> </ul>

Source: ProSci.com



# Budgeting Communication: Negotiation

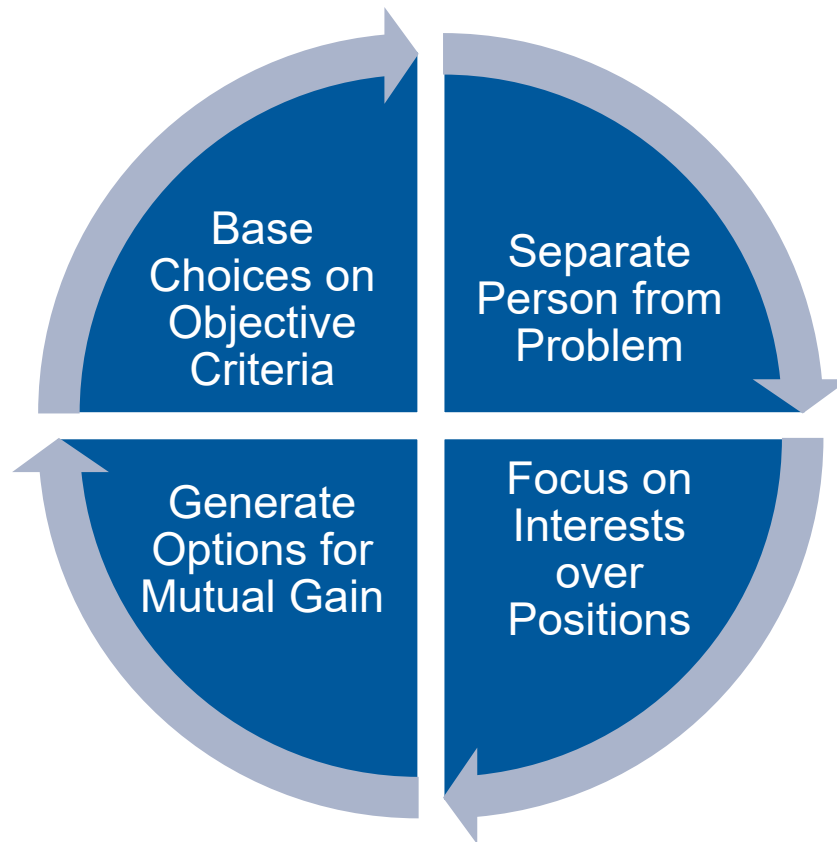


**Negotiation is an ongoing and multi-level process in technology implementation occurring at the enterprise and interpersonal levels.**

You can always negotiate.

Harvard Negotiation Project – Quick Review

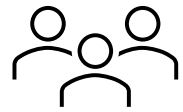
**Four Principles of Win-Win**







# Logical Fallacies Common in Arguments



**Logical Fallacies are Potent Weapons in an Argument.  
You are less vulnerable if you can anticipate them.**

Appeal to the Supposed Majority

*Post Hoc Ergo Propter Hoc*

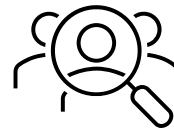
*Ad Hominem and Tu Quoque*

False Alternative

Complex Response Fallacy

Red Herring

**By focusing on the faulty logic of the argument rather than perceiving it as an insult, you can respond calmly and effectively**

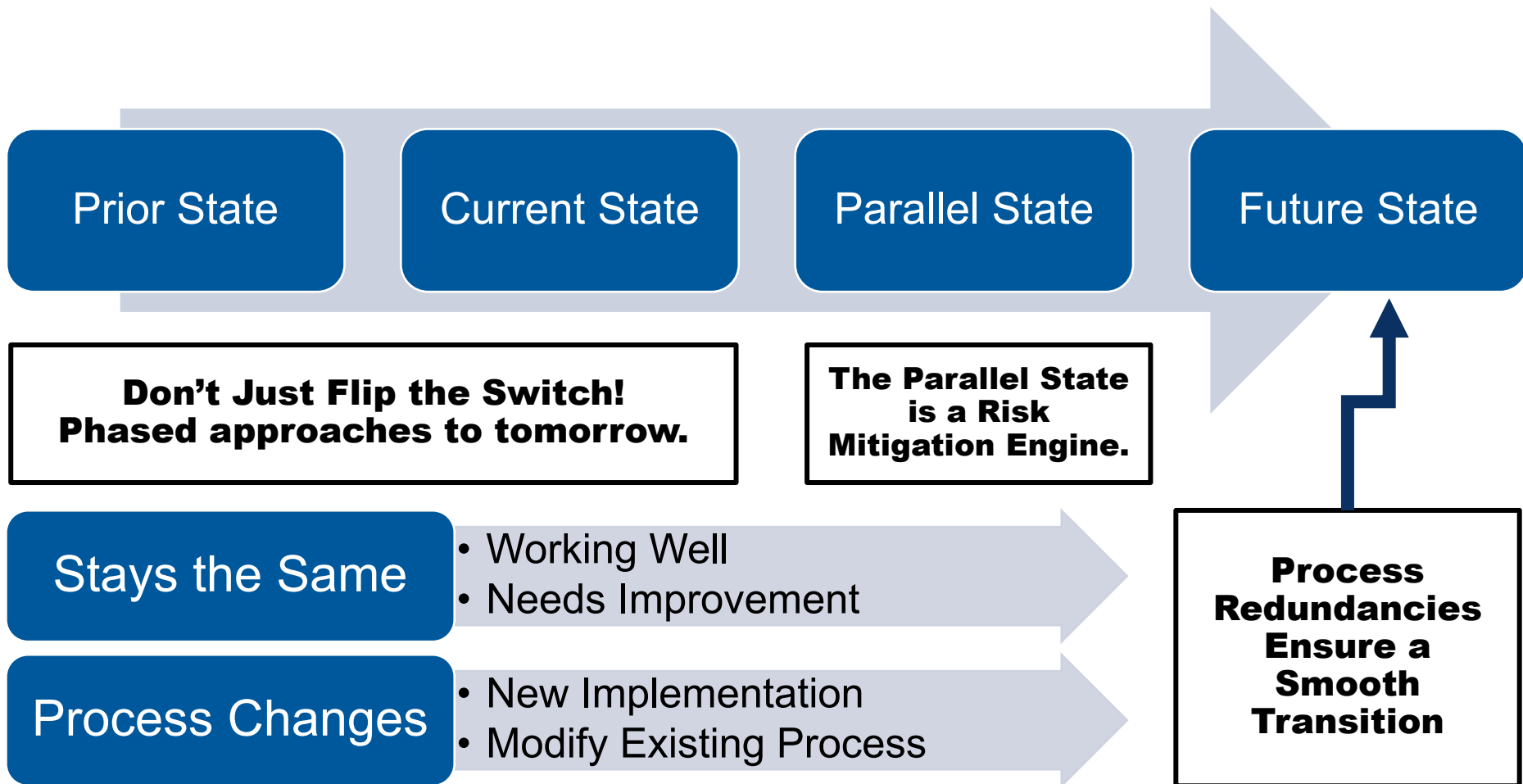


The most difficult thing in any negotiation, almost, is making sure that you strip it of the emotion and deal with the facts.

--Howard Baker (1925-2014)



# Balance Current & Future States





# Monitor and Correct for Change Sustainability



## Change Management Process

*"The Prosci 3-Phase Process is the critical link between individual change management and organizational change. The Prosci 3-Phase Process allows us to leverage and scale change management activities to drive individual transitions. The Prosci Methodology uniquely integrates individual change management and organizational change management to ensure the achievement of organizational results. This is the essence of effective change management."*

- Tim Creasey, Prosci Chief Innovation Officer



Source: ProSci.com

**Monitoring and Adjustment solidify and sustain positive change.**



# Power and Counter Power

**What is power?**

**Power is:**

- The ability to influence an outcome

**Power is not:**

- The ability to control a situation

**Control is limited**

**Power is not “Distributive”**



# Kinds of Power

**Identified by John French and Bertram Raven (mid 1950's)**

**Five “Power Bases” or “Power Currencies”**

Reward Power

Coercive Power

Legitimate Power

Referent Power

Expert Power



# Power: Key Points

**You do not need more power than the opposing party**

**You do need sufficient *interdependence***

**The most important consideration about power in conflicted situations is:**

The more equal the conflicting parties feel in power, the better the chances of a win-win resolution.



# How Can Power Be Equalized?

## **If you have more power...**

Show restraint

Recognize that interdependence is in play

Know the limitations of your power

## **If you have less power...**

Stay engaged and speak up

Seek alliances

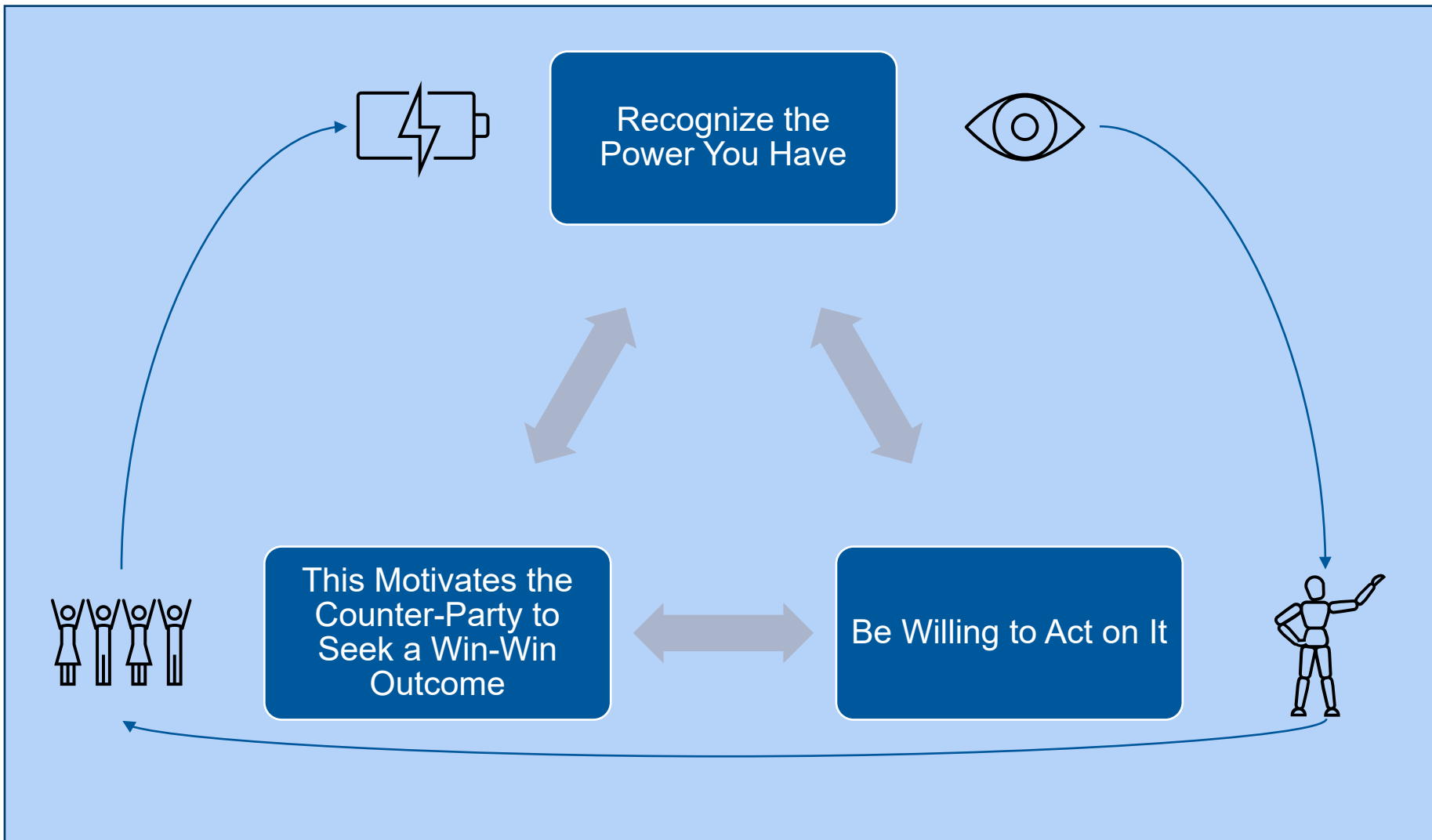
Build knowledge

Look for game-changers

If you find one, use it gracefully



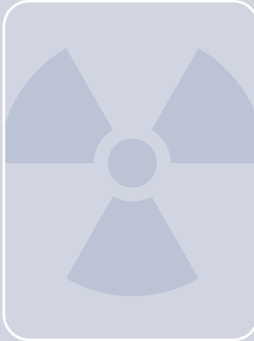
# Whether You Have More Power or Less...







# Resistance Strategies



## Risk

- Customize and scale the approach based on risk

## Resistance

- Develop special tactics to address anticipated resistance

## Resources

- Develop a governance model to enable the approach

## Roles

- Identify requires roles to support change success

## Roadmap

- Align people-side activities and timelines to the project lifecycle

## The Five R's

**The Five R's comprise the key components of a Change Management Strategy. While we often call overall impact "Resistance," a closer look helps to identify Resistance as one of five inhibitors that undermine the change process.**



## The Positive Aspects of Resistance

Have you learned the lessons only of those who admired you, and were tender with you, and stood aside for you? Have you not learned great lessons from those who braced themselves against you, and disputed passage with you?

--Walt Whitman (1819-1892)



**Questions?**

**Comments.**

**Ideas!**

