Change Management in Cabin Safety

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Who are we?

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Change Management

- "Nothing is so painful to the human mind as a great and sudden change."
- Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley,
- "You cannot change what you are, only what you do."
- Philip Pullman,
- "Change, like healing, takes time."
- Veronica Roth, Allegiant
- "Our ability to adapt is amazing. Our ability to change isn't quite as spectacular."
- Lisa Lutz, The Spellmans Strike Again
- "Changing is what people do when they have no options left."
- Holly Black, Red Glove



Can change be a good thing?





Objectives of this workshop

- To recognize when to use change management processes.
- To recognize why some changes might fail.
- To understand the change management plan within an overall SMS.
- To recognize different communication strategies within change management.
- To identify how to measure success of the change management process.



What changes in Cabin Safety?



 List as many changes you can think of which may affect cabin safety, and explain how.

Results

- Changes are endless.
- Clear definition of these changes is necessary in order to move to the next stage.





Case study

An airline introduced a new premium cabin service initiative. This included:

- 1) Changing wine glasses from a slim glass to a wide topped "coupe" glass
- 2) Introducing over-arm wine carriers for cabin crew to deliver more options of wine
- 3) Removing tray set ups and replacing with individual place settings
- 4) Removing trolley services from the cabin with everything delivered by hand
- 5) A "turn down service" for passengers' beds to be made up by cabin crew
- 6) A reduction of cabin crew complement by one

Within approximately one year of the start of the service, the majority of changes had reverted to as they were before.



Case study - results

- Changing wine glasses resulted in less stowage space, and more cabin crew movements to and from the galleys when serving. The wide topped glass was more prone to spillage during turbulence.
- Requiring cabin crew to carry more wine bottles resulted in more potential for strain injuries
- Individual place settings required more cabin crew movements and an inconsistent delivery to the place settings.
- With more crew movements, a turn down service could not be offered at the right time
- Reducing cabin crew complement was not seen favorably by cabin crew workforce alongside the increase in cabin crew movements required by service changes.



Why Changes Fail

- Unclear scope
- Poor risk assessments
- Poor communication
- Leader (all levels) talk to the talk but don't walk the walk
- Unrealistic Change
- Mismatch of organisational culture
- Do not address the reason for the Change
- Limited resources
- Not the right stakeholder/project team members
- Lack of measurements

You may have the best idea in the world (10/10), however, if you only have 1/10 supporting it is only 10% effective when implemented.



How do you manage change?

Define (Plan)

Impacts (Risk assessment)

Communication strategy

Implementation

Monitoring





Planning and defining

- Clear objectives
- Stakeholder engagement all levels of the engagement and cross divisions
- Understanding of the milestones

SMS – visibility of the plan, category of change, who owns the change at Safety Meetings, level of risk to the business



Monitoring

EXAMPLE OF A CHANGE MANAGEMENT DOCUMENT

	 OVERVIEW OF CHANGE If change is being managed via EPM, compile 	lete only Section 1 unless othe	erwise preferred and record Project ID here [Click here] .	
	CMP TITLE	[Title]		
	CHANGE CATEGORY	[Choose a category] Note: If change is Category C, complete Section 1 only, unless otherwise elected e.g. when the CNP is utilised to record Peer Review at Section 2.		
	REQUESTED BY	[Name]		
	CHANGE OWNER	[Name]		
		[Position Title]		
	DIVISIONAL OWNER	[Choose an Item]		
	APPROVAL	[Name]		
		[Position Title]		
		[Click here to enter a date]	Signature or source of approval doc/ref:	
	ISSUE	[Choose an issue]	[Click here to enter a date]	
	STATUS	[Choose a category]		
	REASON FOR CHANGE/OBJECTIVE'S	[Click Here]		
	CHANGE IMPACT CATEGORY	[Choose a Category]		
	GO-LIVE DATE	[Click here to enter a date]		
	AOC/MRO ENTITY	□ VAA □ VAI □ VARA □ VAAM □ TT □ AII		
	FLEET	□ B737 □ A330 □ B777 □ A320 □ F100 □ ATR □ [Other Type]		
	RISK REGISTERED IN INTELEX MUE: Identify make prior to I'ver I form or part of initial proposal.	☐ Yes [Risk Assessment #] / ☐ In Progress / ☐ No		
	IS THIS CHANGE MANAGEMENT PLAN SUBJECT TO A NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT?	□ <u>Yes</u> □ No		
	IS THIS CHANGE MANAGEMENT PLAN LINKED TO AN EXISTING PROJECT/CHANGE?	☐ <u>Yes</u> ☐ No IF YES, DETAILS: [Click Here]		
	ARE THERE ACC VARIATIONS OR ANY OTHER COMPLIANCE ISSUES?	Yes No		
	DOES THIS CHANGE IMPACT ANY CONTROLLED DOCUMENTS? A review of the Intended change must be carried out to	IF YES, HAS THIS CHANGE BE HARMONISED?	Yes No	
	determine what impact it may have on other departments. If you find that another department may be affected by the change, or if you are in any doubt, you MUST make, contact with the affected department.	IF YES, LIST AFFECTED DOCUMENTS: [Click Here]		
	Implementation	Monitoring		



2. IMPACT OF CHANGE					
IDENTIFIED INFLUENTIAL STAKEHOLDERS OVERSEEING CHALGE INITIATIVE AND DATE* WHEN NOT FIED. *NOTE: Date is optional.		PEER REVIEW* *NOTE: Optional as some divisions manage this separately			
	[Pacition Title] [Enter Notification Date]	□ Supported □ Not Supported [Click here to enter a date]			
	[Position Title] [Enter Notification Date]	Supported Click here to enter a date			
	[Position Title] [Enter Notification Date]	□ <u>Supported</u> □ Not Supported [Click here to enter a date]			
	[Position Title] [Enter Notification Date]	Supported Click here to enter a date			
	[Position Title] [Enter Notification Date]	Supported Click here to enter a date			
	[Position Title] [Enter Notification Date]	Supported Click here to enter a date			
DIRECT STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED WITH THE CHANGE INITIATIVE AND DATE: WHEN NOTIFIED. "NOTE: Date is optional. (includes impacted divisions)		PEER REVIEW* *NOTE: Optional as some divisions manage this separately			
	[Position Title] [Enter Notification Date]	□ Supported □ Not Supported [Click here to enter a date]			
	[Position Title] [Enter Notification Date]	□ <u>Supported</u> □ Not Supported [Click here to enter a date]			
	[Position Title] [Enter Notification Date]	□ <u>Supported</u> □ Not Supported [Click here to enter a date]			
	[Position Title] [Enter Notification Date]	□ <u>Supported</u> □ Not Supported [Click here to enter a date]			
	[Position Title] [Enter Notification Date]	□ <u>Supported</u> □ Not Supported [Click here to enter a date]			
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	[Position Title] [Enter Notification Date]	□ <u>Supported</u> □ Not Supported [Click here to enter a date]			
	INDIRECT STAKEHOLDERS PARTLY INVOLVED WITH THE CHANGE INITIATIVE	PEER REVIEW *NOTE: Optional as some divisions manage this separately			
	[Position Title]	□ Supported □ Not Supported [Click here to enter a date]			
	[Position Title]	□ <u>Supported</u> □ Not Supported [Click here to enter a date]			
	[Position Title]	□ <u>Supported</u> □ Not Supported [Click here to enter a date]			
	[Position Title]	□ <u>Supported</u> □ Not Supported [Click here to enter a date]			
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION	[Click Here]				
(Please list and attach)	[Click Here]				

Implementation



Case Study 2

An airline change their door arming procedure from commencing on push back to occur after door closure. This change was for B737, A330 and B777 aircraft types.

- Objective to reduce the time it takes for cabin crew to complete their safety demonstration and secure the cabin thus reducing taxi time
- Approval Fuel Management Team
- Risk hazards were not then reviewed by accountable managers or safety
- Communication Flight and cabin crew received a 3 page brief. Ground staff received 3 lines.



Case Study 2 - results

Within 3 months there was a direction to roll back the procedure on B737 operations after several attempts to open the door when armed

- Risk review and impact analysis did not consider:
 - difference in door operation for B737 vs doors that automatically disarm
 - frequency door required to be re-opened
 - current risk profile with ground contractor
 - hazard this now presented to ground staff
- Communication strategy
 - did not mitigate the hazards
- Approval General Managers from the effected operational divisions were not required to approve the change



Ex 1 – Defining and planning

Scenario: Your airline has merged with another older and more established airline.

Your fleets and cabin crew will be merged completely, all operating under the same procedures.

Determine an outline of a change management plan, including:

- WHAT Changes will need to be made
- WHO Stakeholders affected
- WHEN Timescales proposed



Monitorina

Ex 2 – Assessing the impact of change

Scenario: Your airline has merged with another older and more established airline. Your fleets and cabin crew will be merged completely, all operating under the same procedures.

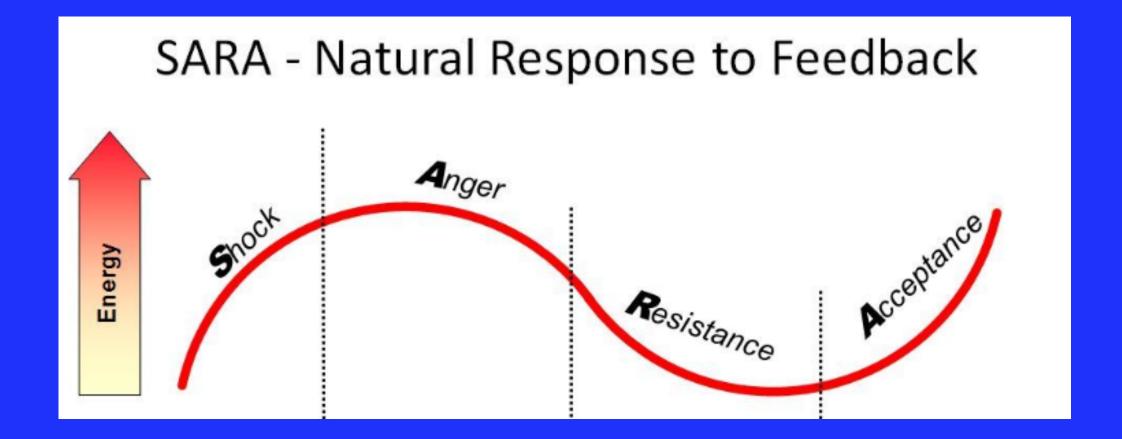
What risks can you identify which might need careful attention?

Use the risk assessment process to identify the hazards, associated risk and prioritized risk rating.

Hazard	Consequence	Potential mitigations
Differing terminology	CRM confusion	Retraining
Differing crew seniority	Industrial unrest	Negotiation



COMMUNICATION





Emotional Support and Guidance





Preparing communication

- The methods used to communicate the change may vary according to the impact and audience.
- In some cases, formal training may be required to implement the change.
- Strategy needs to consider the timeline for how the communication will be incrementally communicated. What messages will lead, when will the detail be issued....



CEO Update

Manual updates

face to face briefings

Consultation

Consultation groups

Newsletter updates

emails

Facebook

briefing documents



posters

Head of/GM email update

gn-on messages

training



COMMUNICATION

- Different operating styles impacts how their preferred communication type:
 - > Connectors
 - > Detailers
 - > Humanists
 - > Driver
 - > Moderator
 - > Creator



Ex 3 – Communication strategy

Scenario: Your airline has merged with another older and more established airline.

Your fleets and cabin crew will be merged completely, all operating under the same procedures.

- What is you communication strategy for this scenario?
- What messages will you release and when?
- How will you ensure that the message is received positively?
- How will you overcome the cultural differences between the two airlines?
- What will you avoid?



Monitorina

Ex 4 – Implementation

Scenario: Your airline has merged with another older and more established airline. Your fleets and cabin crew will be merged completely, all operating under the same procedures.

- What training might be needed and by whom?
- What support might be necessary while the change is made?
- How long would support be necessary?
- When should you review the risk assessments relating to this change?
- What criteria should be used to determine that the implementation phase completed for this change?



Ex 5 – Monitoring

Scenario: Your airline has merged with another older and more established airline. Your fleets and cabin crew will be merged completely, all operating under the same procedures.

- How will you monitor this change?
- Where will you look for data?
- Who will provide data?
- Give an example of a Safety Performance Indicator which could be used to demonstrate success (or failure)



Define

Recap

Define (Plan)

Impacts
(Risk assessment)

Communication strategy

Implementation

Monitoring

- Identify scope of change
- Identify stakeholders
- Identify timelines

- Use Risk Assessment processes
- Minimize impact where possible

- Positive words
- Aim at the correct audience
- Highlight positives
- Acknowledge potential negatives
- Adapt to culture

- Training
- Ongoing support
- Review Risks and mitigations regularly
- Safety reports
- Audits and inspections
- Feedback
- Filter "Industrial Noise"
- Intervene when necessary

Safety Management System



Summary - Effective Change Management

The key function of change management is to take a systematic and process approach to managing change. This approach:

- Ensures consistent outcomes
- Reduces risk (embeds the need for risk assessments)
- Streamlines approach
- Links change to continuous improvement
- Ensures completion through follow up
- Builds corporate knowledge (links to lessons learned)



Change it to a positive

"Change your thoughts and you change your world"

— Norman Vincent Peale



Thank you

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