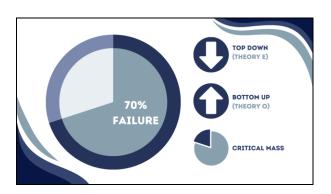




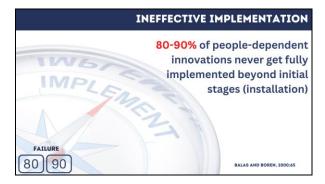
HE	PREMISE FOR TODAY	
	There are so many things we CAN and SHOULD change to be better at what we do.	b
	Changing our practices, habits, rules, and policies is wrought with problem	1
	We often disagree on how to solve problems and even disagree on what the real problem is in the first place. $\\$	
	More often than not, today's PROBLEM is yesterday's SOLUTION.	
	In the real world, people and organizations choose how much they lean into other peoples solutions. $ \\$	
	People don't resist change, they resist BEING changed without their permission.	
	Changing rules and policies, doesn't always change others' mindset and beliefs about their work.	
	Change is as important as it is difficult.	
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	IMPLEMENTATION RESEARCH
IMPLEA	Without guided and directed implementation, only 14% of new scientific discoveries (EBP's) enter day-to-day practice
FAILURE 86	RODERS, 2002



IMPLEMENTATION RESEARCH National Implementation Research Network (Balas and Boren, 2000.45)
Experimental data show, when used alone, these methods are insufficient to effect long-term change:  • Diffusion/Dissemination of Information  • Classroom Training  • Passing Laws, Mandates, Regulations  • Providing Funding Incentives  • Reorganization
FAILURE ONLY 5% TO 15%  (85) 95 REALIZE THEIR INTENDED OUTCOMES





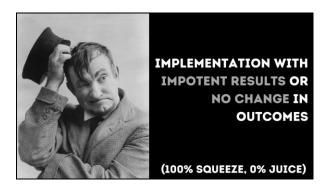


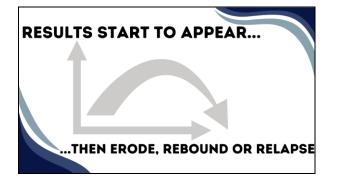










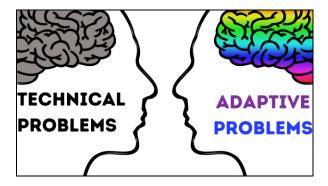


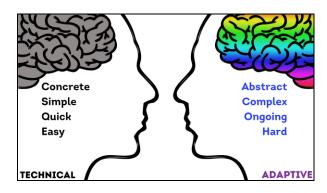


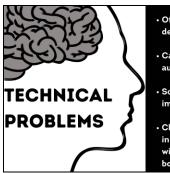










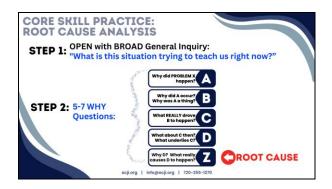


- Often easy to identify (hard to deny)
- Can often be solved by an act of authority
- Solutions can often be implemented quickly
- Changes are generally required in only one or a few places and within organizational boundaries

- Often hard to identify (easy to deny)
- Requires changes in values & beliefs, thus the people with the challenge must be involved in the change
- Solutions require experimentation, discovery, trial, error, and time to implement and improve
- Changes are generally required in many places and often outside of organizational bounds













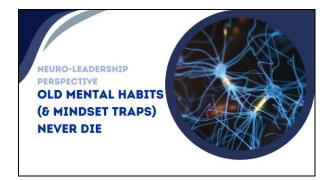




























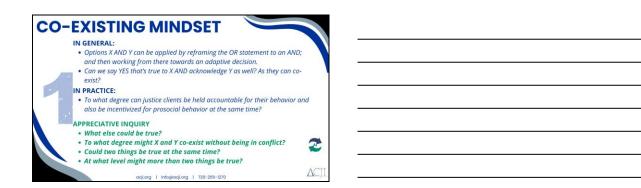




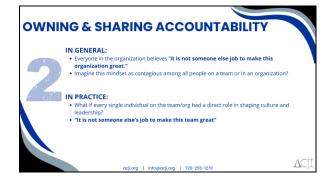


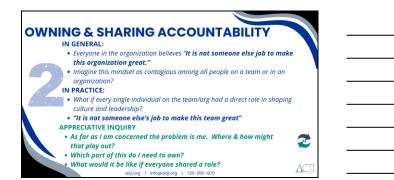


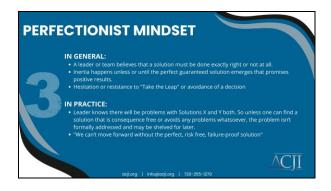












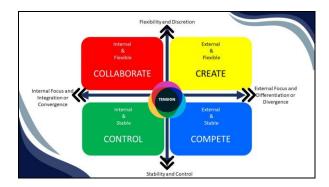


OGRESS MINDSET	
IN GENERAL:	
<ul> <li>A mindset shift to progress over perfection</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li> to continual growth and incremental improvement over a long time</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>to seeing small failures as a important pre-requisite to learning better v</li> </ul>	ways
to solve adaptive problems	
IN PRACTICE:	
<ul> <li>"Perfection is not our friend here. Progress is our virtue here; so we can n</li> </ul>	make
incremental improvement."	
APPRECIATIVE INQUIRY	
<ul> <li>What does progress look like if perfection is off the table?</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>What could we gain by trying something imperfect and progressive?</li> </ul>	
What might progress-in-action look like here, even if imperfect?	<b>2</b>

RISK	AVERSION MINDSET
1	IN GENERAL:  • Catastrophizing or making a decision to avoid a risk of liability especially based on the unlikely situation of getting sued, media coverage, or another situation that is implausible but undesirable.  • Often occurs when we evaluate decisions based on the 1% of even 5% of situations that MAY occur rather than most situations that DO happen.
E	IN PRACTICE:  • The most conservative decision is made to avoid a potential future lawsuit or media coverage based on an extreme or rare situation. The solution causes other problems to occur including inviting additional liability areas.  • "We can't do that because we will get sued or end up in the news."
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## RISK-INVITATION MINDSET IN GENERAL: • Inviting healthy calculated risks while also acknowledging the unlikely ones. • Requires a deeper examination of organizational culture and PURPOSE and the degree to which the organization must serve itself first or serve other interests such as people and communities. IN PRACTICE: • What is the real probability of (risk) happening? 1%? 5%? 10% • What are we losing (apportunity costs) here? • Ultimately, is our job really about protecting the organization from risk or are we ultimately about something else?

## RISK—INVITATION MINDSET IN GENERAL: • Inviting healthy calculated risks while also acknowledging the unlikely ones. • Requires a deeper examination of organization must serve inself first or serve other interests such as people and communities. IN PRACTICE: • What is the real probability of (risk) happening? 1%? 5%? 10% • What are we losing (opportunity costs) here? • Ultimately, is our job really about protecting the organization from risk or are we ultimately about something else? APPRECIATIVE INQUIRY • To what degree are we 1) managing to the exception rather than the rule? • ...Inviting other risks by avoiding this one? • ...Meglecting a higher purpose by avoiding an improbable risk?







DIVER	RSE THINK	
	N GENERAL:  • Before making a decision, we ensure that diversity of thought was a part of the discussion process	
5	I PRACTICE:  "We have too much consensus here, this is a red flag"  "Wait, that was too easy, we are missing something important"  We need some healthy critics to disrupt our thinking here before we decide.  Who else can contribute a different perspective?	
	PRECIATIVE INQUIRY  What is the devil's advocate position here?  What else might be true from a different point of view that is not at the table?  What are our blind spots?	
	what will the elephant in the room think about this decision?  acjl.org   info@acjl.org   720-255-1270	CJI



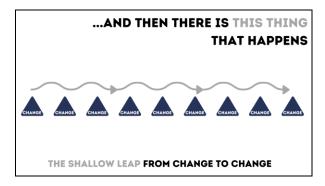


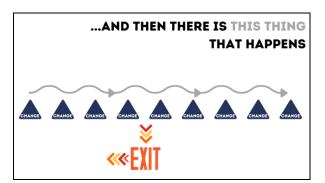
EMPOWERMENT MINDSET	
<ul> <li>IN GENERAL:         <ul> <li>Understanding that today's problems were yesterday's solutions (even person's solutions) and there are always opportunities to revise, iterate, better tomorrow than today.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
IN PRACTICE:  " If put a lot of work into this project, so I could have blind spots.  Help me see what I am not seeing here due to my personal stake in this.  "We are smarter than me"	"
APPRECIATIVE INQUIRY  • Ultimately, is our job really about protecting ourselves and our ideas?  • To what degree does our desire for a legacy limit our willingness to	, 2
shift?  • Wait is this really about me or us right now?  octora   intopocitora   720-255-1270	ΔC









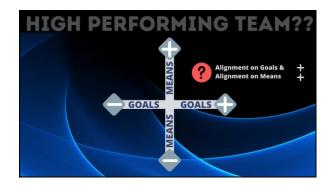


AND THEN THERE IS THIS THING THAT HAPPENS  THAT HAPPENS  JUST POWER THROUGH  THE COMPOUNDING, ADDITIVE, & CLUTTERING EXPERIENCE OF CHANGE	
THE CHANGE ECLIPSE	]
GHANGE	
THE CHANGE ECLIPSE	
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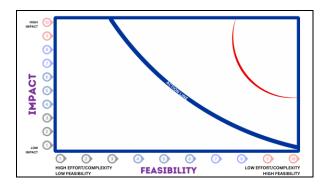


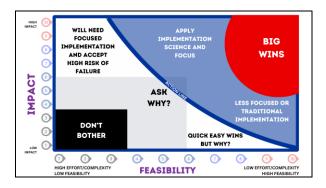


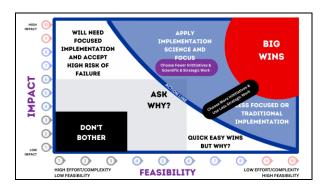


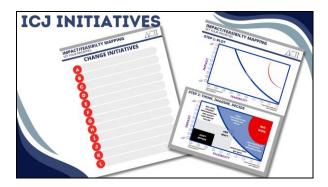






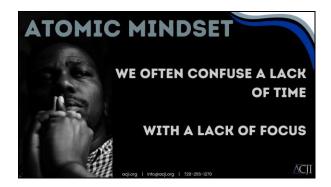


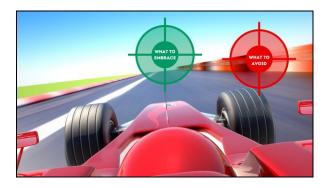








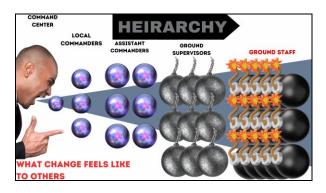




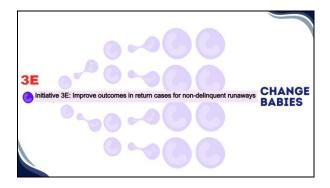


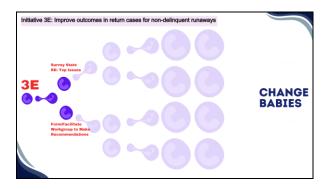


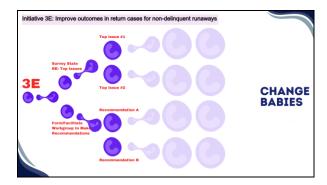


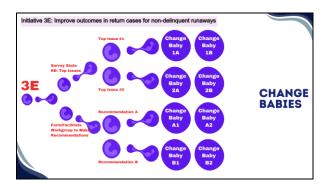






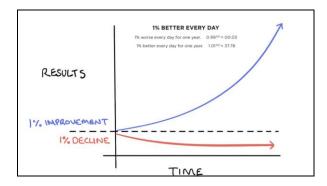




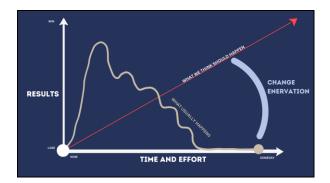


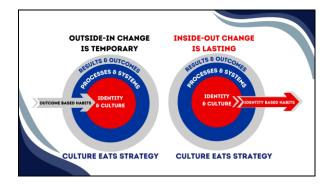




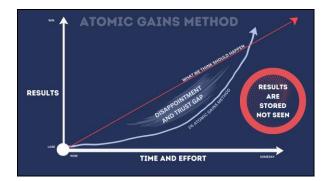


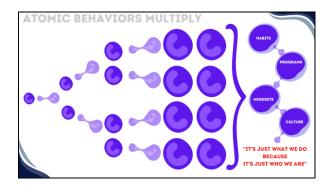


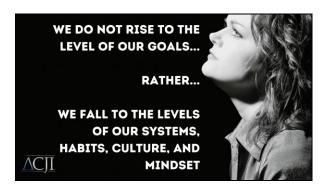












ATOMIC INQUIRY	
INSIDE OUT CHANGE - WHO DO WE WANT TO BE INSIDE AT OUR CORE?	•
CHOOSE A 1% GAIN TO MAKE THAT ALIGNS WITH WHO WE WANT TO BE	
HOW MIGHT IT GROW AND MULTIPLY OVER	TIME?
HOW MIGHT THE GROUND-LEVEL USERS EXPERIENCE THE CHANGE? IN OTHER WORL WHAT NEW ADAPTIVE PROBLEMS MIGHT SURFACE?	os,
WHICH MINDSET TRAPS SHALL WE AVOID?	
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