

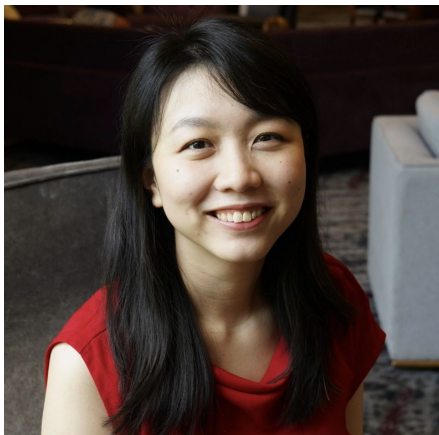
# The Elephant in the Blameless War Room

# Accountability

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# Speakers

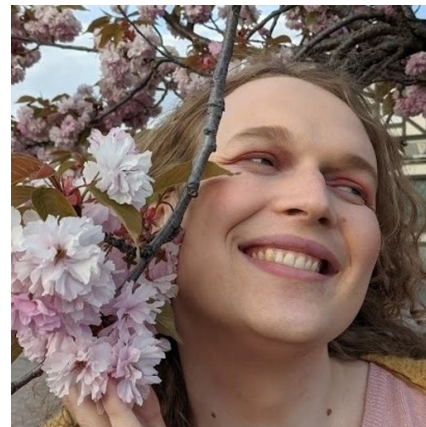


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**BLAMELESS**

# Blameless Culture & Developer Velocity

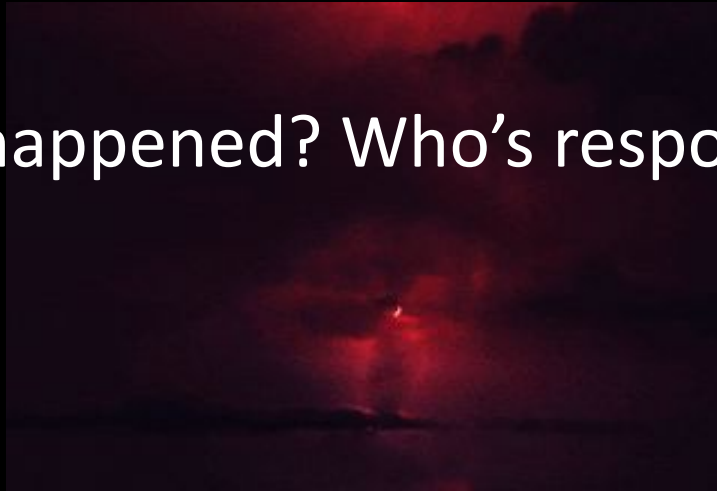


[McKinsey](#), Apr. 2020

# Production Environment

Production Environment

“What happened? Who’s responsible?”



# Interpreting Chaos

## Leadership's Reality



Resolving the incident  
Preventing recurrence  
Restoring trust with stakeholders

## Shared Reality

Leadership:  
"What happened?  
Who's responsible?"

Forehead furrowed  
Voice raised  
Speaking faster  
Physically hovering

## Engineering Team's Reality



Feel blamed, frustrated, or afraid  
Anticipating repercussions  
Difficulty focusing on resolution

# Agenda

Empathy for leadership

Understanding Leadership Perspective & Addressing their Concerns about:

- The incident
- The engineer
- Stakeholders' trust

How to be blamelessly accountable

# Given these assumptions...

## Assumptions about the Incident

- It should never have happened
- Punishment will deter others from making the same error

## Assumptions about the Engineer

- A skilled engineer would never make this mistake
- Removing the engineer removes the problem
- Without punishment the engineer won't fully understand the impact of their mistake

## Assumptions about the Stakeholders

- Singling out an individual at fault is the most persuasive way to restore trust
- Stakeholders may expect punishment to maintain fairness

**But we know that this isn't how things will play out**

# Understanding Leadership Perspective on the Incident

## Assumptions about the incident:

- It should never have happened
- Punishment will deter others from making the same error

## How to uncover perspective differences:

- Is 100% reliability possible and/or worth the cost?
- What is the desired tradeoff between preventative vs. reactive work given finite engineering capacity?
- Is punishment effective in making people more careful?



# Addressing Leadership Concerns about the Incident

## What to say about the incident:

- Systemic changes are more enduring and beneficial
- Complex system failures are inevitable
- Engineers don't problem solve well in fight or flight mode

# Understanding Leadership Perspective on the Engineer

## Assumptions about the engineer:

- A skilled engineer would never make this mistake
- Removing the engineer removes the problem
- Without punishment the engineer won't fully understand the impact of their mistake

## How to uncover perspective differences:

- Are there deeper causes of incidents beyond individuals?
- Do engineers understand the business impact of incidents?

# Addressing Leadership Concerns about the Engineer

## What to say about the engineer:

- Anyone in that position could have made that mistake
- No one wanted this outcome, least of all the engineer
- It's more costly to hire someone new than to train the existing team

# Understanding Leadership Perspective on Stakeholder Trust

## Assumptions about stakeholders:

- Singling out an individual at fault is the most persuasive way to restore trust
- Stakeholders may expect punishment to maintain fairness

## How to uncover perspective differences:

- Are there other ways to rebuild trust with stakeholders besides retribution?
- How will stakeholders respond to retribution vs. long-term plans?

# Addressing Leadership Concerns about Stakeholder Trust

## What to say about stakeholder trust:

- Our action plan will inspire confidence
- We hear and acknowledge your pain

# Production Environment

“What happened? Who’s responsible?”

Immediate Response:

- Answer directly and succinctly
- Build Common Ground
- Create psychological safety & alleviate rush to blame if there is any
- Articulate shared desired outcomes
- Give visibility of next steps

# Production Environment

## Follow up Investigation:

- Why do the admin panels for the production and testing environment look so similar?
- Should production have a big flashing banner?
- Should a single person be able to make changes to admin in the production environment?
- Should we be selective about engineers who can make changes on the production admin panel?

## Follow up Conversation:

When the leader is calm after incident resolution, uncover perspective differences and address leadership concerns

# Production Environment

## Follow up Planning:

- **People** - How do incidents inform headcount planning?
- **Process** - Update runbooks, production readiness checklists, etc.
- **Tooling** - Consider investment in tools



# When can we hold someone accountable?

## Questions to ask yourself:

- Were expectations for the job clear, realistic, and documented?
- Were the mistakes of the incident a result of their lack of skill, good intentions, or honest effort?
- Have you shared feedback about gaps in their performance on a consistent basis?
- Have you accounted for all other contributing factors?

# Blamelessly Accountable

- Accountability faces forward, full ownership of improving reliability
- Separate reliability outcomes from performance management
- Not at the cost of in-depth contributing factor analysis

**There is no tradeoff between blamelessness and accountability**

## Additional Resources

*Carole Robin: Feedback is a Gift*, <https://www.gsb.stanford.edu/insights/carole-robin-feedback-gift>

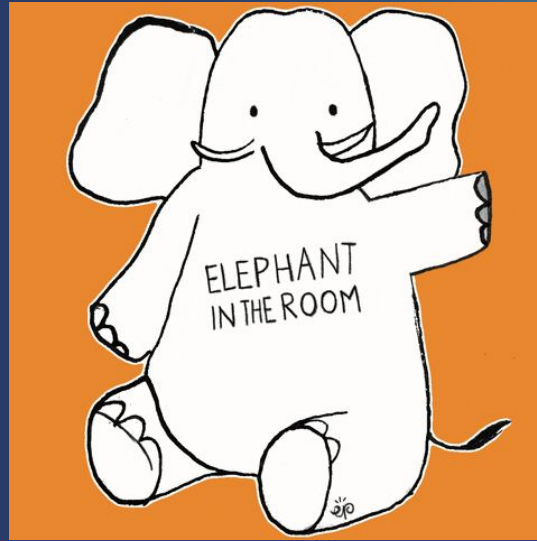
*Stella Report, SNAFUcatchers*, <https://snafucatchers.github.io/>

**Thanks for the Feedback: The Science and Art of Receiving Feedback Well**, by Douglas Stone and Sheila Heen

**Twitter's Reliability Journey**

**Conflict resolution**, Betty Pries

**Why Every Company can Benefit from a Blameless Culture**



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