

United States Air Force Air Logistics Centers:

Lean Enterprise Transformation and Associated Capabilities

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Unique Opportunity for this Research

- Three projects allowed for increased access for interviews and shop tours
 - Warner Robins case studies of the C-130,
 C-5, and Purchase Request lean efforts
 - Alpha-test of EVSMA with Ogden
 - Beta-test of EVSMA with Oklahoma City
- Looking to understand the enterprise transformation efforts at each ALC in order to identify best practices that can be generalized for other Air Force locations
- All comparisons will be done in light of previous LAI research and products, as well as organizational change literature



Key Research Questions

- 1. How have the capabilities, resources, and conceptual models embraced by the ALC leadership teams affected their lean enterprise transformation process?
- 2. What change tools and capabilities could be incorporated into the EVSMA process and the LAI Transition to Lean Roadmap, in order to improve the lean enterprise transformation results?
- 3. What are the policy implications for large, government enterprises in undertaking lean improvement and transformation efforts?



Presentation Overview

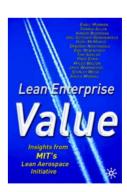
- What is Lean Enterprise Transformation?
- Air Logistics Centers and LAI
- Research Methodology
- Key Research Questions

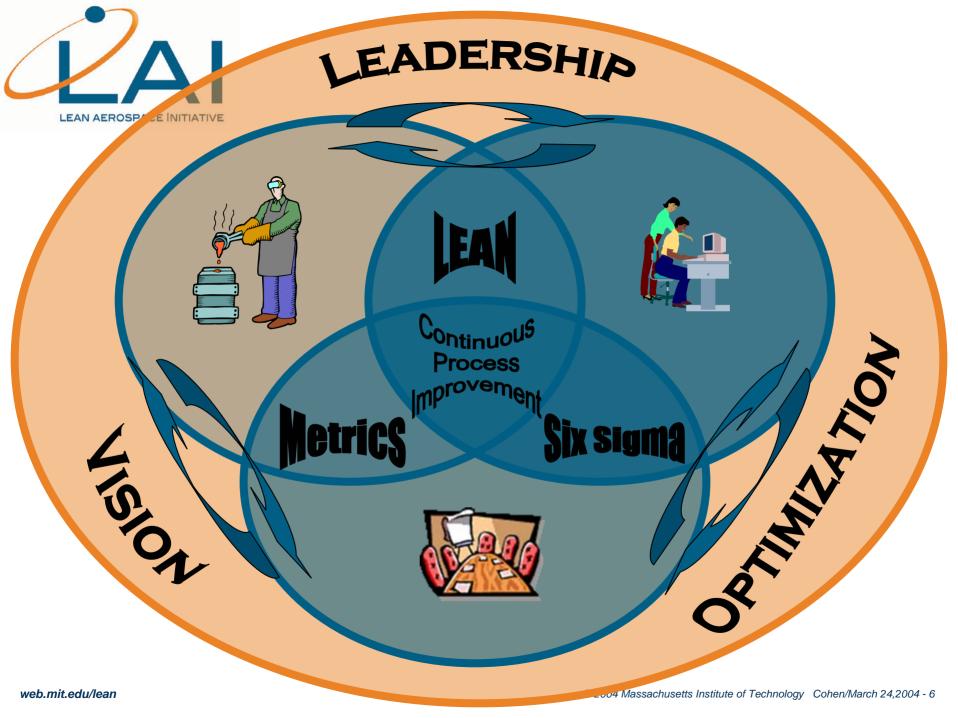


What is a Lean Enterprise?

"A lean enterprise is an integrated entity that efficiently creates value for its multiple stakeholders by employing lean principles and practices."

Lean Enterprise Value,
 Murman et al.







Lean+Enterprise+Transformation

- Substantial, sustained, complementary change of Processes and Structures,
- Across organizations comprising a value stream,
- Shaped by organizations' leaders, embraced by their employees and stakeholders, in response to organizational threats, and
- Adopting the Lean Interpretive Scheme of maximized value added, minimized waste, and employee learning and commitment.



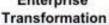
Enterprise Transition to Lean (TTL) Roadmap

Entry/Re-entry Cycle

Adopt Lean Paradigm

- · Build Vision
- Convey Urgency
- Foster Lean Learning
- Make the Commitment
- Obtain Senior Mgmt. Buy-in

Decision to Pursue Enterprise



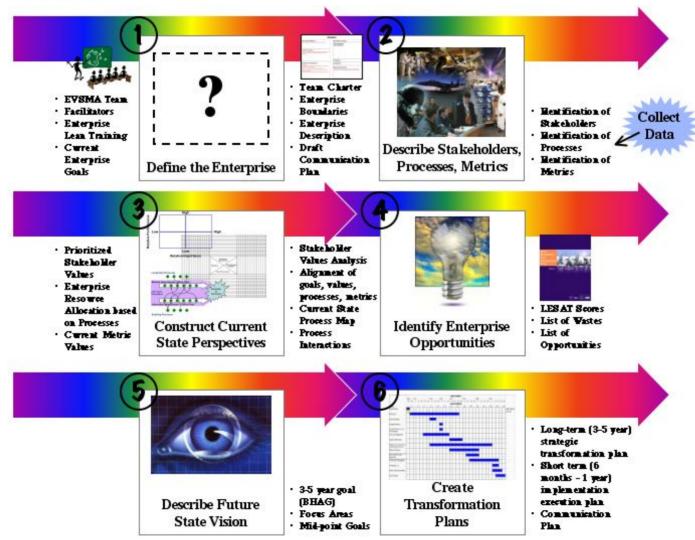
Enterprise Strategic Planning

- Create the Business Case for Lean
- Focus on Customer Value
- Include Lean in Strategic Planning
- Leverage the Extended Enterprise

Long Term Cycle Focus on the Value **Develop Lean Structure &** Stream Behavior Map Value Stream · Organize for Lean Implementation Detailed Internalize Vision Initial · Identify & Empower Change Agents Lean · Set Goals & Metrics Lean Align Incentives Vision · Identify & Involve Key Vision Adapt Structure & Systems Stakeholders Environmental Short Term Cycle Lean Corrective Transformation **Action Indicators** Detailed Framework Corrective **Focus on Continuous** Create & Refine Action Improvement Transformation Plan Indicators Monitor Lean Progress Identify & Prioritize Activities Nurture the Process · Commit Resources Refine the Plan Provide Education & Training Capture & Adopt New Knowledge **Enterprise** Outcomes on Implement Lean Initiatives Level Enterprise Transformation · Develop Detailed Plans Metrics Plan · Implement Lean Activities



Enterprise Value Stream Mapping and Analysis (EVSMA)





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Air Logistics Centers



- They are part of the Air Force Materiel Command
- There are three ALCs today
- Organized into four wings
- Each ALC has approximately 20,000 employees and conducts over \$5 billion in business every year
- Transformation (at all levels) is imminent

















ALCs and LAI

- The LAI Enterprise Change Group was tasked by the LAI Executive Board to work more closely with the Air Force and study their transformation efforts
- The LAI Transition to Lean Roadmap is being applied to the ALCs
- Enterprise Value Stream Mapping and Analysis was developed by LAI as a way to begin the transformation process
- Current work provided access to all levels of the ALC











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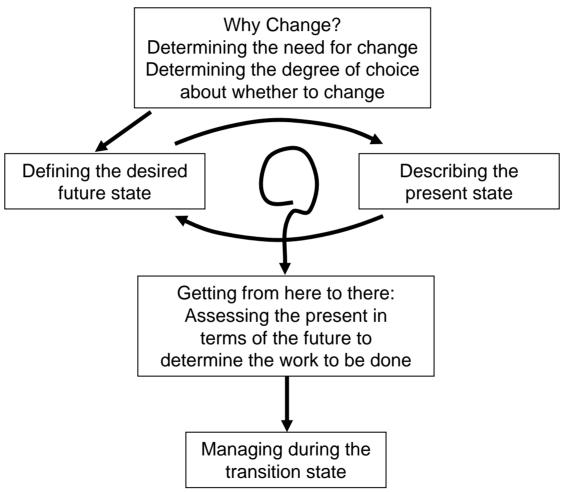


Methodology

- Purchase Request case study of Warner Robins
- Observations of EVSMA engagement at Ogden and Oklahoma City
- Over 80 interviews conducted with individuals at all levels throughout each command
- Examination of transformation efforts observed through the theoretical lens of change literature
- Research questions were developed following observations and interviews (inductive study)
- Qualitative data analysis (timeline, coding materials, sorting and organizing into themes and writing) conducted



Planned Change Model



From Beckhard & Harris, Organizational Transitions, Addison-Wesley, 1987



Sustaining Learning and Change

Capability-based model of reinforcing and balancing forces





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How have the capabilities, resources, and conceptual models embraced by the ALC leadership teams affected their lean enterprise transformation process?

- ALCs have not emphasized alignment of core processes and enterprise level activities ⇒ this leads to a stagnated transformation process
- Leadership personalities, and the lack of involvement, are affecting the willingness of employees to change
- "Middle Managers" are impeding change
- It is difficult to select the correct people to be change agents and work on lean projects ⇒ these roles must be clarified
- Consistent and just-in-time training is crucial for development of change capabilities
- Other change efforts are competing for resources



What change tools and capabilities could be incorporated into the EVSMA process and the LAI Transition to Lean Roadmap, in order to improve the lean enterprise transformation results?

- EVSMA creates a unique environment of regular and relatively informal meetings for leaders and change agents
- Enterprise level strategic planning is necessary, but not sufficient for successful transformation
- Development of capabilities that enhance bottom-up change (change agents, training for everyone, community of scientists, data driven work environment) should be considered up front and often
- Leadership mental models must be challenged
- Metrics (identification, baseline assessment, and continued measurement) and their importance must be stressed



What are the policy implications for large, government enterprises in undertaking lean improvement and transformation efforts?

- Federal fiscal policy establishes monuments that may remain un-moveable
 - There is no "profit motive" that we see in commercial endeavors
 - Advance requirements definition prohibits just-in-time inventory and development capabilities
 - Congressional budgeting cycle negates "savings" and insists upon "cost avoidance"
- Human resources policy and employee mental models will likely conflict with lean enterprise transformation
 - Seniority requirements impede selection of preferred change agents
 - The tradition of rapid leadership turnover plus lifelong employment for civilian personnel leads to the "I can wait this out" attitude
- In general, transformation will be more difficult, but not impossible, in this environment



Any Questions?