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LEAN Applications in Healthcare Design and Construction

Wed, June 24, 2015 1:00 PM - 2:15 PM EDT Earn 1.25 AIA HSW LUs



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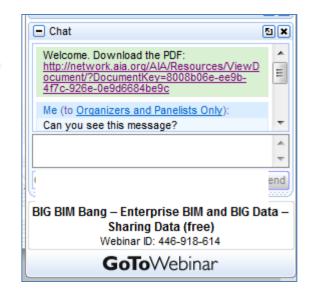
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Introduction



David B. Richards, AIA

David B. Richards, AIA, LEED AP, PMP

ROSSETTI

Chief Operating Officer and Principal

Chairman of the AIA Best Practices Committee

Editor of the Practice Management Digest

PMKC Advisory Group

Contributing author to the Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice, 15th Edition.



Moderator



David Barkin, AIA

Chief Architect

State of Connecticut

DAS / Division of Construction Services

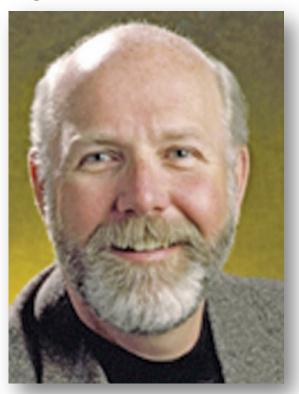
PMKC Advisory Group (retired)

Connecticut Architectural Licensing Board

David Barkin, AIA



Speaker



Ed Boudreau, MD

Ed Boudreau, MD

Una Vita, Inc.

Master black belt

Physician

Lean Consultant

Chief Medical Officer



Speaker



Mark Vaughan, AIA, ACHA

Mark Vaughan, AIA, ACHA

Senior Medical Planner

WHR Architects

Principal-In-Charge - Dallas Office



Speaker



Mark Linenberger

Mark Linenberger

Linbeck

Worth Division General Manager

Board of Directors, Lean Construction Institute

ASHE (American Society of Hospital

Engineering).

KSU CNS Advisory Council.



Course Description

The goal of LEAN is to provide the desired amount of product or service at the right time and at the highest possible level of quality with zero waste. Understanding and applying the philosophy of LEAN, architects can design efficient healthcare spaces, departments, and buildings which are aligned with ideal staffing and operational processes. Implementing LEAN thinking in both design and construction ultimately maximizes value for clients throughout the life of a project.



Learning Objectives

- Acquire an understanding of LEAN and its application to design and construction.
- 2. Identify the various forms of waste involving people, process, and design.
- 3. Learn that ideal design solutions are based upon the alignment of future state processes.
- 4. Understand the concept of flow, its relationship to construction sequencing, and the effectiveness of implementing a pull schedule.



And now for our presentation:

LEAN Applications in Healthcare Design and Construction



Presentation Agenda

What Is LEAN? 10 minutes Eight types of Waste 5 minutes Why is it Important to Architectural Firms? 7 minutes Design Case Studies at Three Scales 10 minutes How is LEAN Applied Within Construction? 13 minutes 5 minutes Last Planner System Question and Answer 15 minutes

Where did the term "LEAN" originate?

James Womack, Daniel Jones, and Daniel Roos coined the term "LEAN" in their 1990 book The Machine that Changed the World to describe the manufacturing paradigm (often referred to as the Toyota Production System) developed by the Toyota Motor Company based on principles pioneered by Henry Ford.

Employing Lean Thinking Requires Buy-In at the Highest Level

"Sweep the stairs from the top down"

Quality specialists in organizations where improvement projects are made the sole responsibility of the "quality" department are routinely frustrated because it is difficult to implement improvements and change from the ground up.

Objective is to deliver **VALUE** to the customer.

Components are:

PEOPLE

PROCESS

DESIGN

Lean philosophy leads to a set of PRINCIPLES:

- 1. VALUE as defined by the customer
- 2. Focus on the VALUE STREAM
- 3. Create PULL SYSTEMS
- 4. Focus on FLOW
- 5. Ongoing IMPROVEMENT

Eight Types of Waste

Waiting

Waiting on parts, waiting for information.

Transportation

Any conveyance of the product is waste.

Intellect

Any failure to fully utilize the time and talents of people.

Inventory

Any more than the minimum to get the job done.



Over-processing

Process Variability.

Motion

Any motion of the worker that does not add value.

Overproduction

Producing too much or too soon.

Rework

Any repair or rework.

Why is LEAN important to our practice?

- 1. It is important to our clients
- 2. The design and construction industry has room for quality improvement
- 3. Can provide the best information & credibility for ideal design solutions.
- 4. Enhances productivity, efficiency, and value to all involved
- 5. Replacement is always around the corner

- 1. Common examples of WASTE during design
 - a. WAITING on client or consultant information for task completion

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- 1. Common examples of WASTE during design
 - a. WAITING on client or consultant information for task completion
 - b. OVERPRODUCING design detail before needed
 - c. PROCESS: not standardizing toward business processes, details drawings, and RFI's
 - d. REWORK of documents due to mis coordination, bad &/or untimely information

- 1. Common examples of waste during design
 - e. INTELLECT: lack of quality reviews before issuing documents; lack of sensitivity regarding cost & practical considerations

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 - e. INTELLECT: lack of quality reviews before issuing documents; lack of sensitivity regarding cost & practical considerations
 - f. MOTION: spending energy but client design decisions are not moving forward; lack of meeting preparation
 - g. TRANSPORTATION: unnecessary meetings; not leveraging technology for meetings; timely review of shop drawings and RFI's

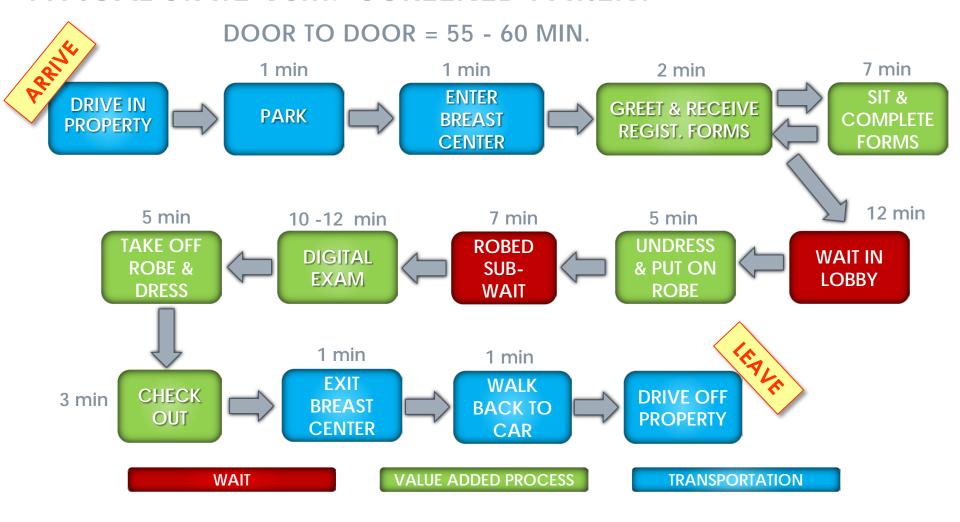
- 2. Successful design process depends on every team member doing their job well (firm & individual)
- 3. Everything hinges on **EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION**
 - a. listening to our client and other customers
 - b insure understanding of task assignment
 - c. confirming responsibilities
 - d. managing schedule
 - e. follow through and accountability

SOME LEAN THINKING TOOLS USED DURING DESIGN

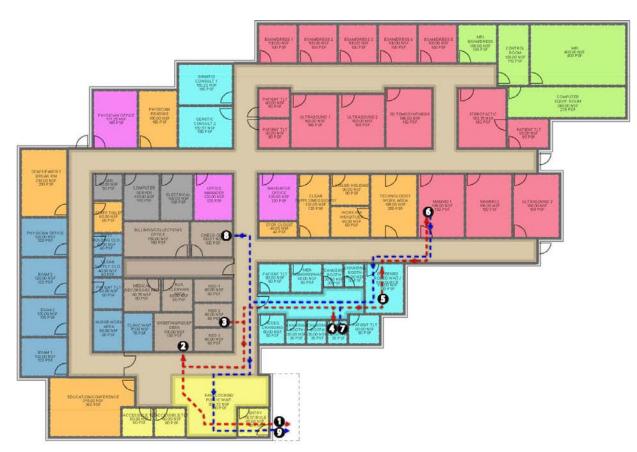
- Observation (Gemba)
- Current State Processes
- Value Stream Mapping
- Eliminate Waste (Muda)
- Fetching Distance Studies
- Benchmarking Quality Indicators
- Ideal Future State Processes & P2 Events
- Continuous Improvement (Kaizen)
- Standardization

Aligning
Design
with
Ideal
Processes
& Customer
Expectations

TYPICAL STATE VSM: SCREENED PATIENT



OPTIMIZING WORKFLOW – SCHEME 1

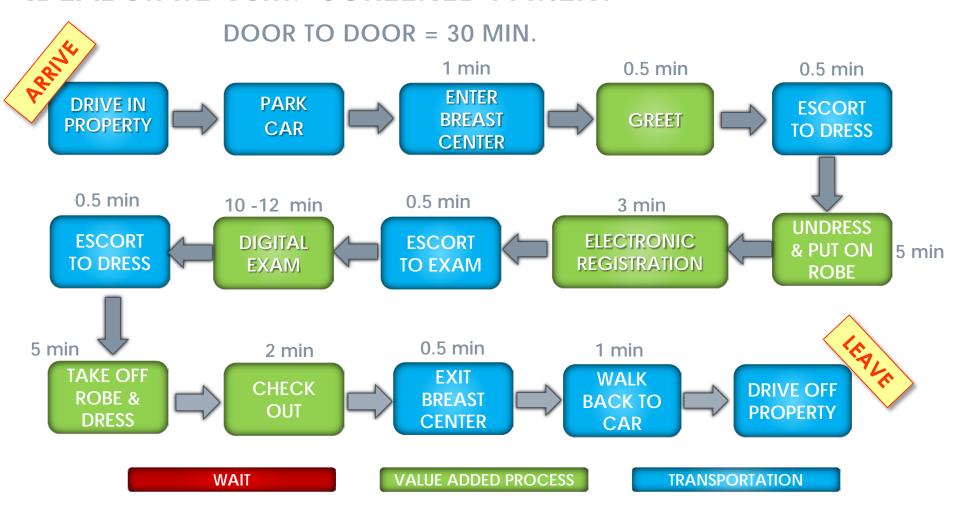


SCREENED PATIENT FLOW DIAGRAM

- 1 ENTRANCE
- 2 GREETING/RECEPTION DESK
- 3 PRIVATE REGISTRATION/
- 4 CHECK DRESS/LOCKERS
- 5 SCREENED WAITING
- 6 DIAGNOSTIC ROOM
- 7 DRESS/LOCKERS
- 8 CHECK-OUT
- 9 EXIT

BALANCES STAFF NEEDS AND PATIENT SATISFACTION

IDEAL STATE VSM: SCREENED PATIENT



OPTIMIZING WORKFLOW – SCHEME 2



SCREENED PATIENT FLOW DIAGRAM

- 1 ENTRANCE
- 2 GREETING/RECEPTION DESK
- 3 PRIVATE REGISTRATION/ CHECK DRESS/LOCKERS
- 4 DIAGNOSTIC ROOM
- **5** DRESS/LOCKERS CHECK-OUT
- 6 EXIT

BALANCES STAFF NEEDS AND PATIENT SATISFACTION

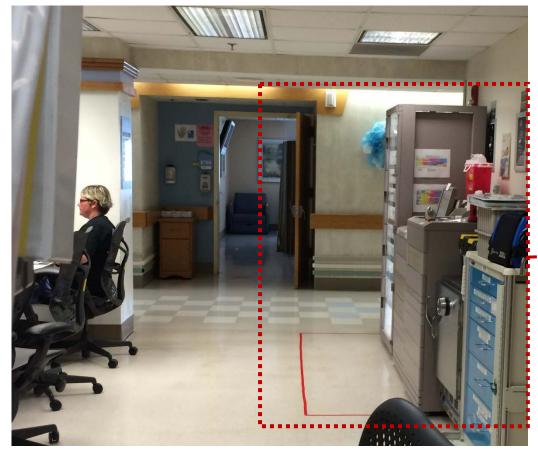
REGISTRATION / DRESS / CONSULT

MAMMOGRAPHY EXAM ROOM











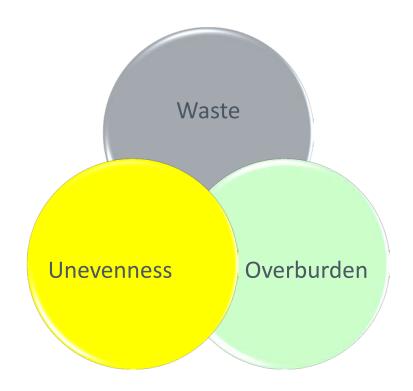
MEDICATION DISPENSING



CLINICAL DOCUMENTATION

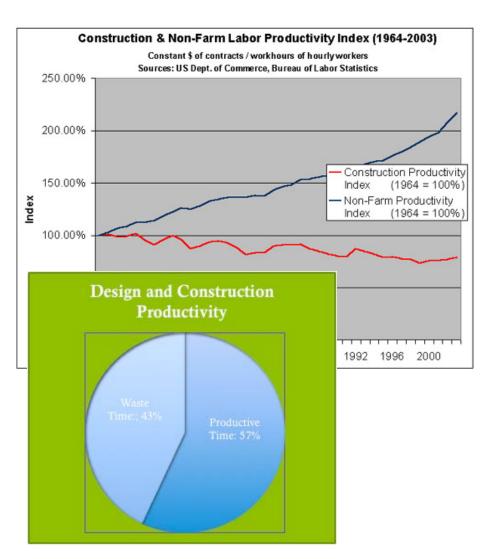
Project Lean Daily Work Life

- Know Thy Enemy its not the client, architect, design consultant, or contractor
- Know Thy Enemy Waste, Overburden, Unevenness

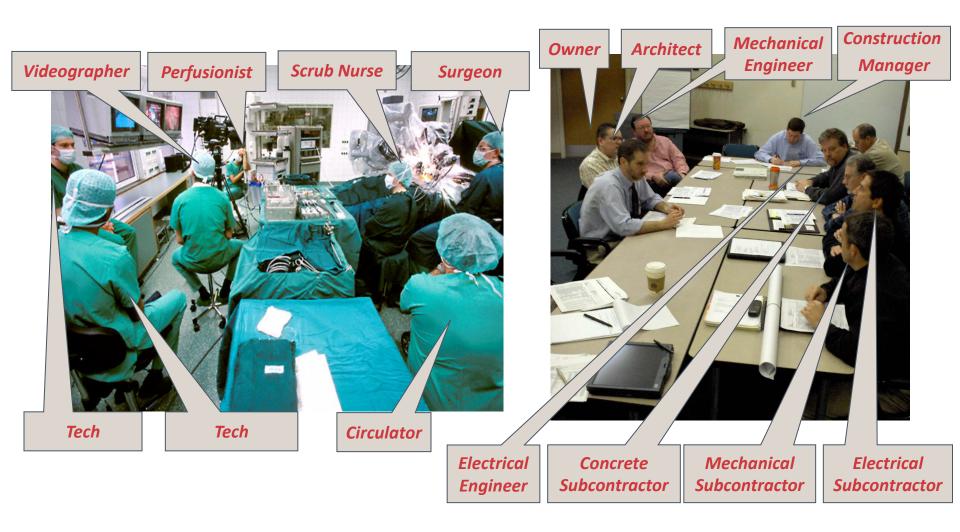


Why Lean?

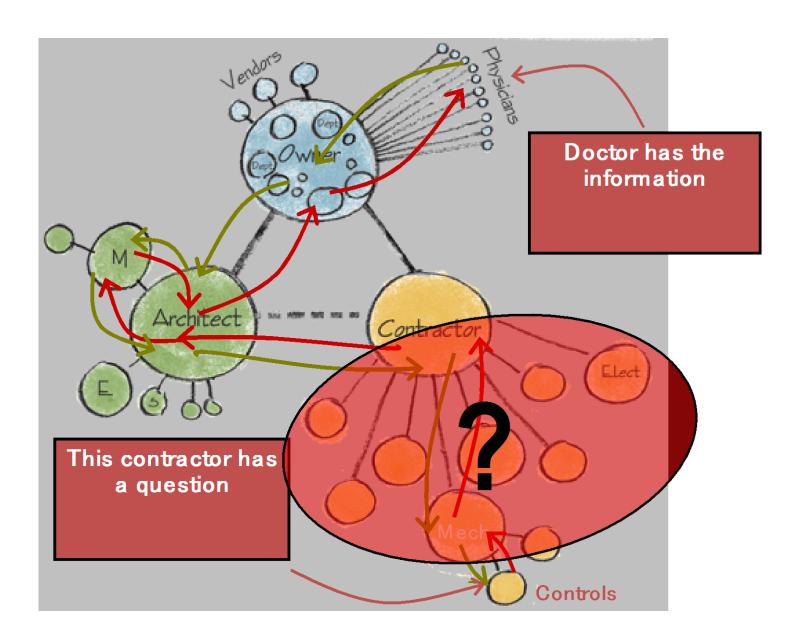
- 30 years of <u>declining</u> <u>productivity</u>, increasing costs, and disproportionate waste
- Unattractive <u>attitude</u>
 that long hours, conflict,
 and <u>re-work</u> are to be
 expected.
- Need <u>new approach</u> to attract/retain professionals, improve the quality of our work life, be more productive.



No one person can optimize all aspects of a modern building



Applying LEAN in a Complex Environment (not a factory)

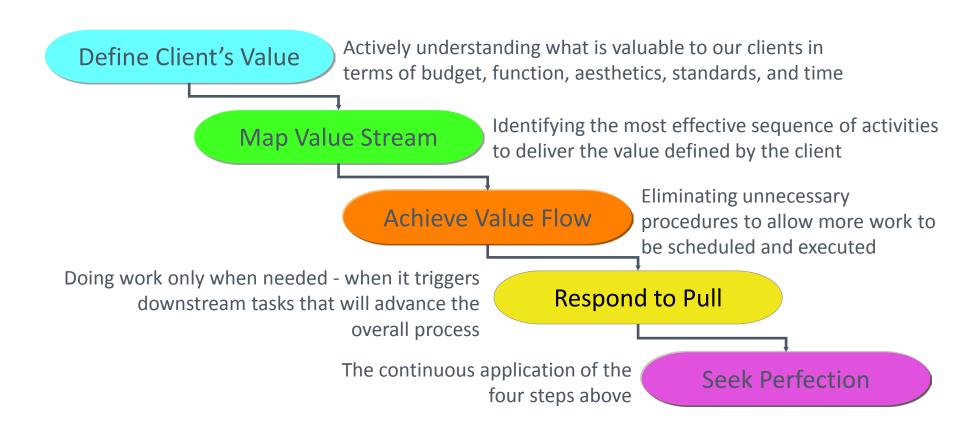


Industry Reliability Model – The Reality

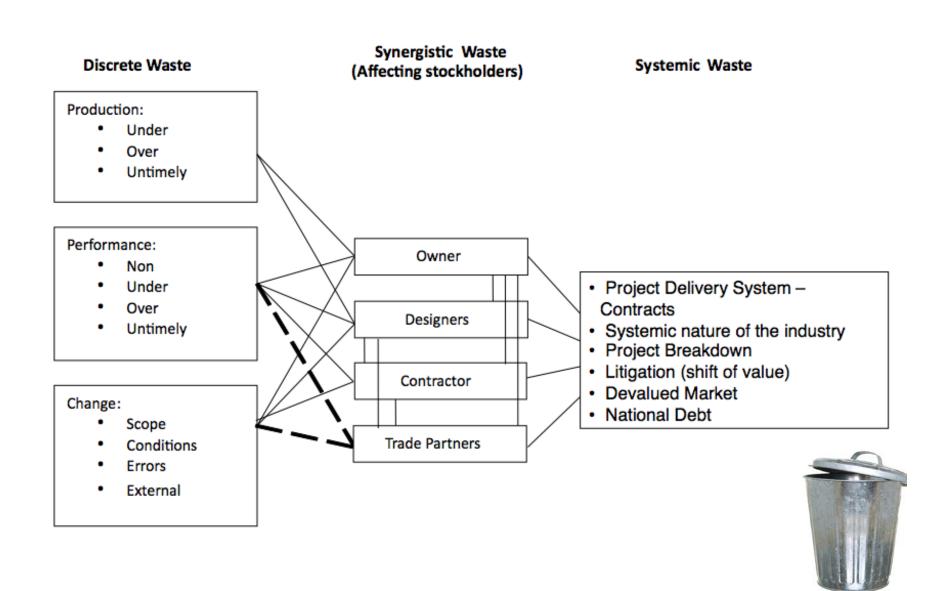


Lean Principles

Lean Thinking seeks to <u>eliminate waste</u> in both schedule and budget, so projects are delivered faster - and more cost-effectively.



Waste Categories: Discrete, Synergistic, Systemic



First Principle - Defining Value

Actively understanding what is valuable to our clients in terms of budget, function, aesthetics, standards, and time

Reliability - Capital Cost Budgeting

Speed – Time to Market

Uptime - Patient Care Areas



Customer Satisfaction - Maximizing Positive Patient Outcomes

Controlling Infection – Safe Environment for Healthcare

Cost – Leveraging Market Knowledge, Community Reputation & Fairness

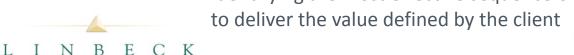
Quality - Focusing on Long Term Facility Management,

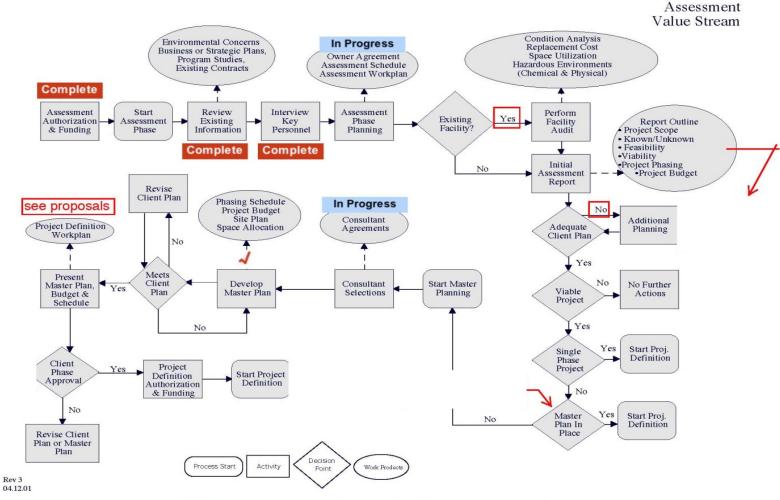
Operations & Maintenance at Lower Cost

Community Service – Support Client community mission

Second Principle – Map the Value Stream

Identifying the most effective sequence of activities





CCMC 2008 Master Plan Projects - Assessment Phase Tracking

Third Principle – Achieving Flow

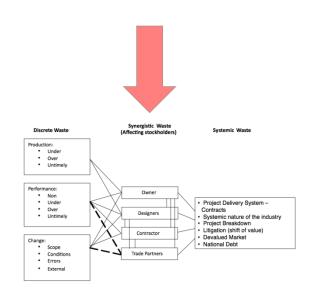
Eliminating unnecessary procedures to allow more work to be scheduled and executed

Achieve flow by removing **synergistic waste** creating reliability with organization that addresses product needs

Synergy means the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. It means the relationship (positive synergy) between the parts (people) is greater than the sum total of the individuals on the team.

.

The essence of synergy in teams comes from valuing the differences — the mental, emotional and psychological differences between people, in addition to very basic differences in technical disciplines. The key to valuing those differences is to realize that all people see the world, not as it is, but as they are and thus simply from their perspective.



Fourth Principle - Responding to Pull

Doing work only when needed - when it triggers downstream tasks that will advance the overall process

Respond to pull by doing work at the last responsible

moment

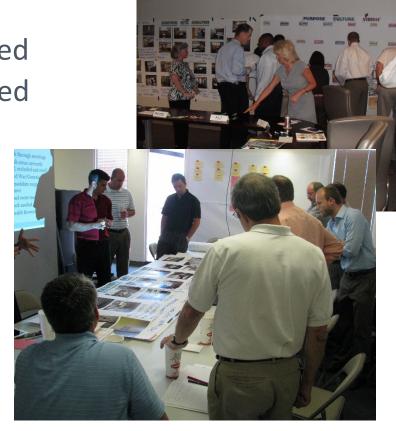
Pull driven approach

Define what is needed

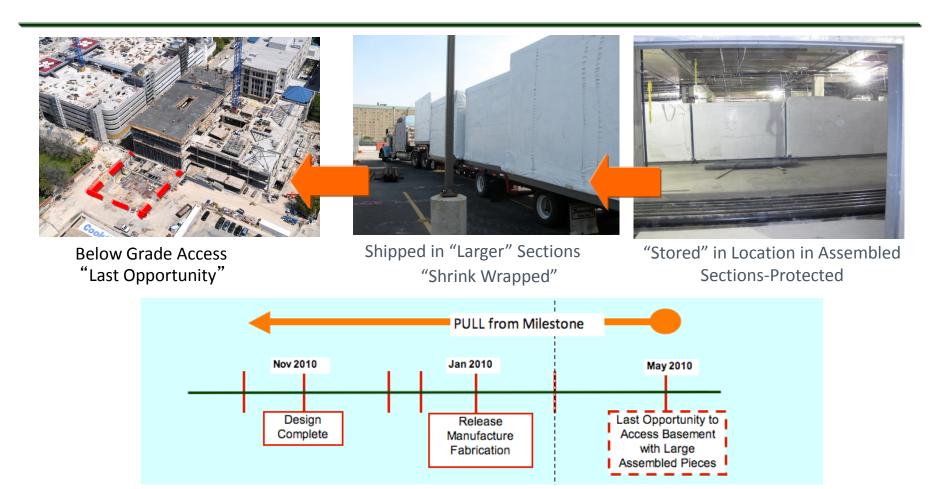
Create what is defined

Not more

Execute flawlessly



Example - Responding to Pull

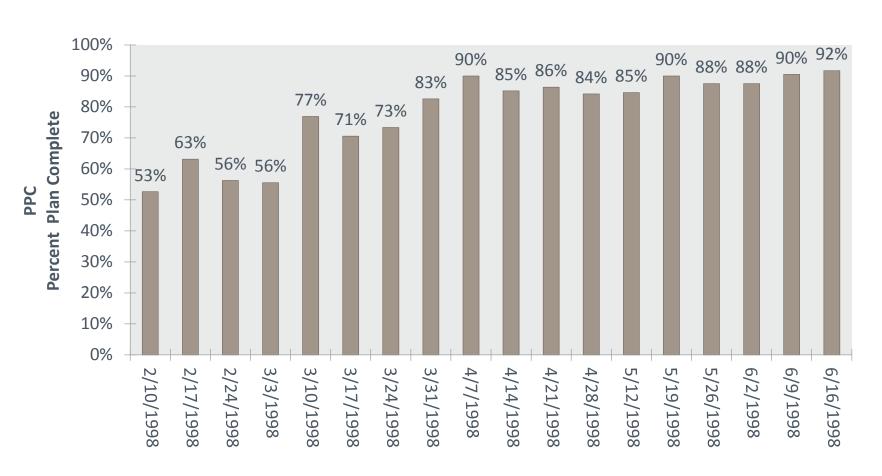


Fifth Principle - Seeking Perfection

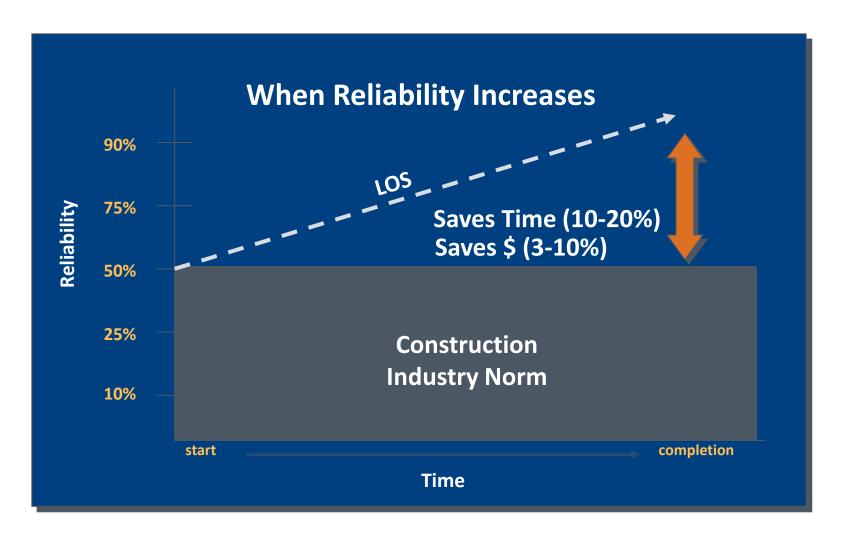
The continuous application of the first four principles

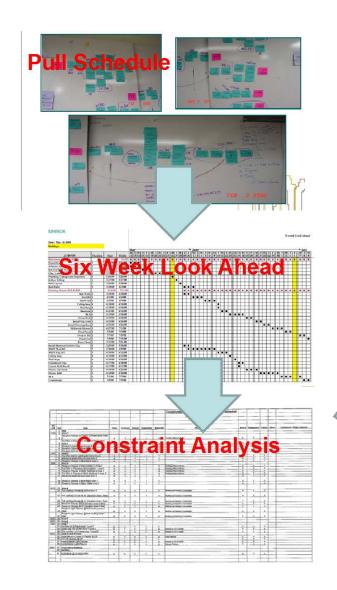
1. Problem 2. Goal 3. Point of Cause 4. Root Causes 5. Counter Measures 6. Follow-up 7. Standardization

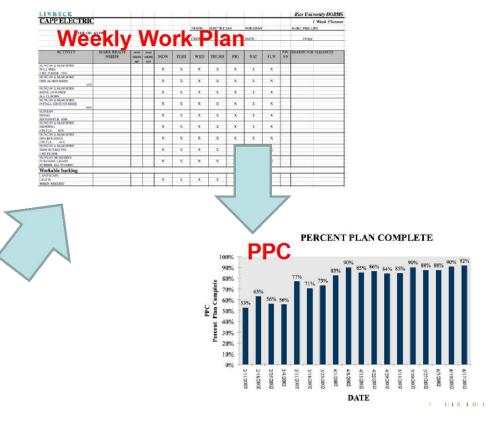
PERCENT PLAN COMPLETE

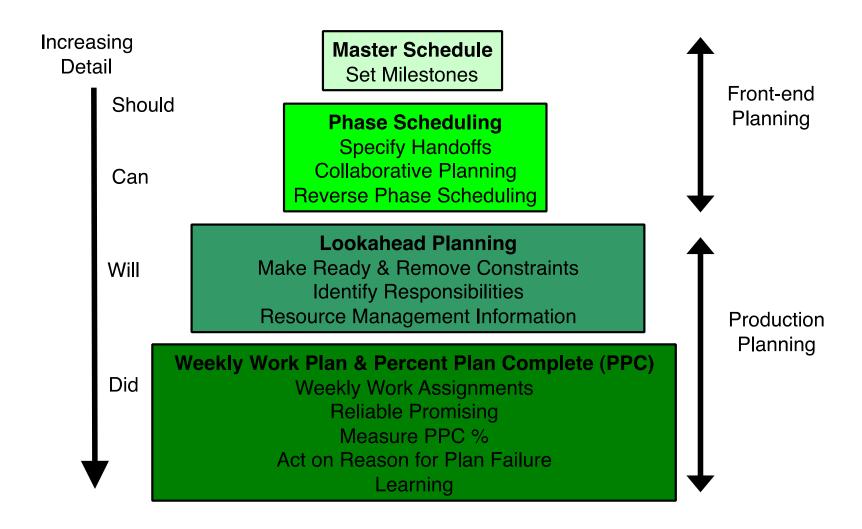


Using Lean Tools – What do we expect?

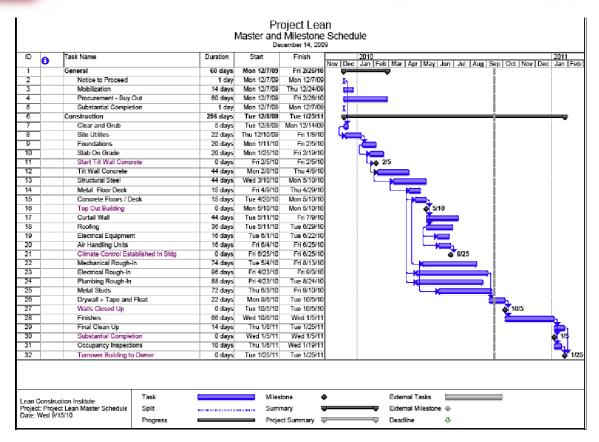




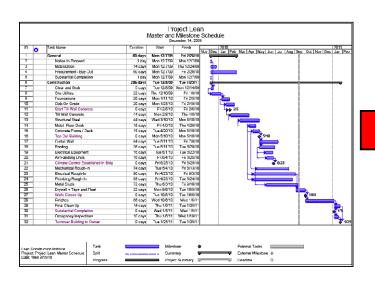




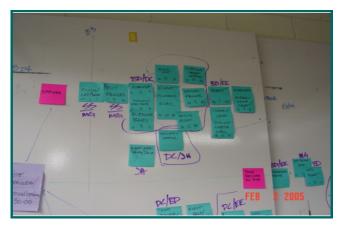




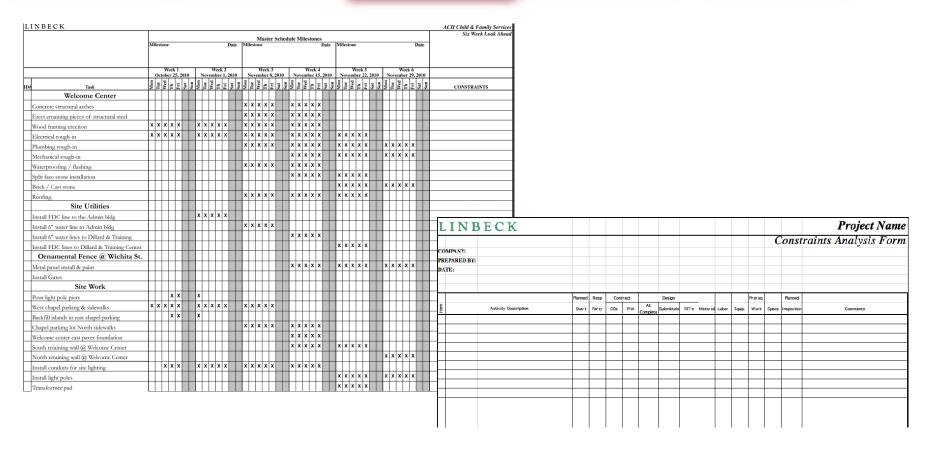
Master Schedule Pull Phase Schedule Six-Week Lookahead Weekly Workplan Percent Planned Complete







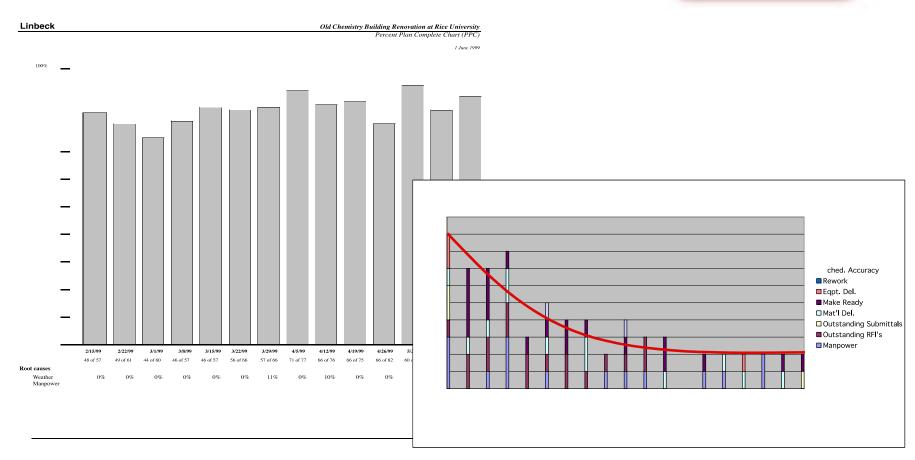




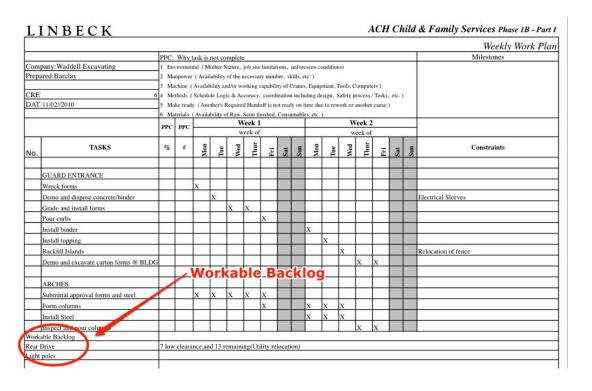
Master Schedule Six-Week Lookahead Workplan Percent Planned Complete

																		Weekly Work Pl
	PPC: Why task is not complete												, in	Milestones				
Con	npany:Waddell Excavating	1 Environmental (Mother Nature, job site limitations, unforeseen conditions)																
Prep	repared:Barclay 2 Manpower (Availability of the necessary number, skills, etc.)																	
oni	3 Machine (Availability and/or working capability of Cranes, Equipment, Tools, Computers)																	
CRI	No. 1 and the second se	5 4 Methods (Schedule Logic & Accuracy, coordination including design, Safety process / Tasks, etc.) 5 Make goods (Apothes's Required Handoff is not ready on time due to report or mother cause)																
JA.	[] 11/02//2010 5 Make ready (Another's Required Handoff is not ready on time due to rework or an									another cause)								
		6 Materials (Availability of Raw, Semi finished, Consumables, etc.) Week 1 Week 2																
		PPC	#	week of							week of							
No.	TASKS	%		Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sum	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun	Constraints
	GUARD ENTRANCE																	-
	Wreck forms			X													2	
	Demo and dispose concrete/binder				X													Electrical Sleeves
	Grade and install forms					X	x			3								
	Pour curbs							X										
	Install binder										X							
	Install topping											X						
	Backfill Islands												x					Relocation of fence
	Demo and excavate carton forms @ BLDG													X	X			
	ARCHES																	
	Submittal approval forms and steel			X	X	X	X	X										
	Form columns							X			X	X	x					
_	Install Steel					\perp					Х	X	X					
	Inspect and pour columns													Х	X			
Vor	kable Backlog	U																·
Rear Drive		7 low clearance,and 13 remaining(Utility relocation)																





- Workable Backlog the key to absorbing imperfection
 - Pre-identified work tasks that can be implemented in the event of a constraint or exceeding target work goals
 - By definition, these items do not create out of sequence flow or rework for others



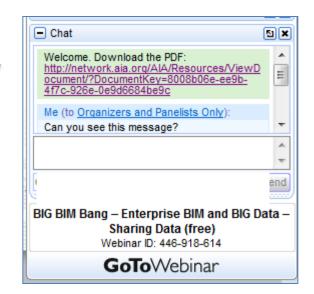
WE control the future of our AEC industry! Who will design and build our future?



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