

Welcome to the fourteenth lesson of the DoD Supply Chain Fundamentals module, SCOR As-Is Model.

In this lesson you will learn to recognize the characteristics of the SCOR As-Is Model.

You will be given an opportunity to test out of this lesson. If you pass the test question, you can decide to continue, or skip to the next lesson.

Which of the following is a characteristic of the SCOR® As-Is model?

- A May include refined processes that minimize shipments and number of people. >
- B Creates the best approach by obtaining buy-in from experienced users. >
- C An assessment of best-in-class characteristics for the process targeted for redesign. >
- D An analysis of the current situation. >

**Feedback:**

The correct answer is "An analysis of the current situation".

Part of your job includes improving your business processes, but before you can suggest how to improve, you need to find the opportunities for improvement. This lesson describes a tool you can use for identifying these opportunities, the As-Is model.

**Learning Objective**

- Recognize characteristics of SCOR® As-Is model.

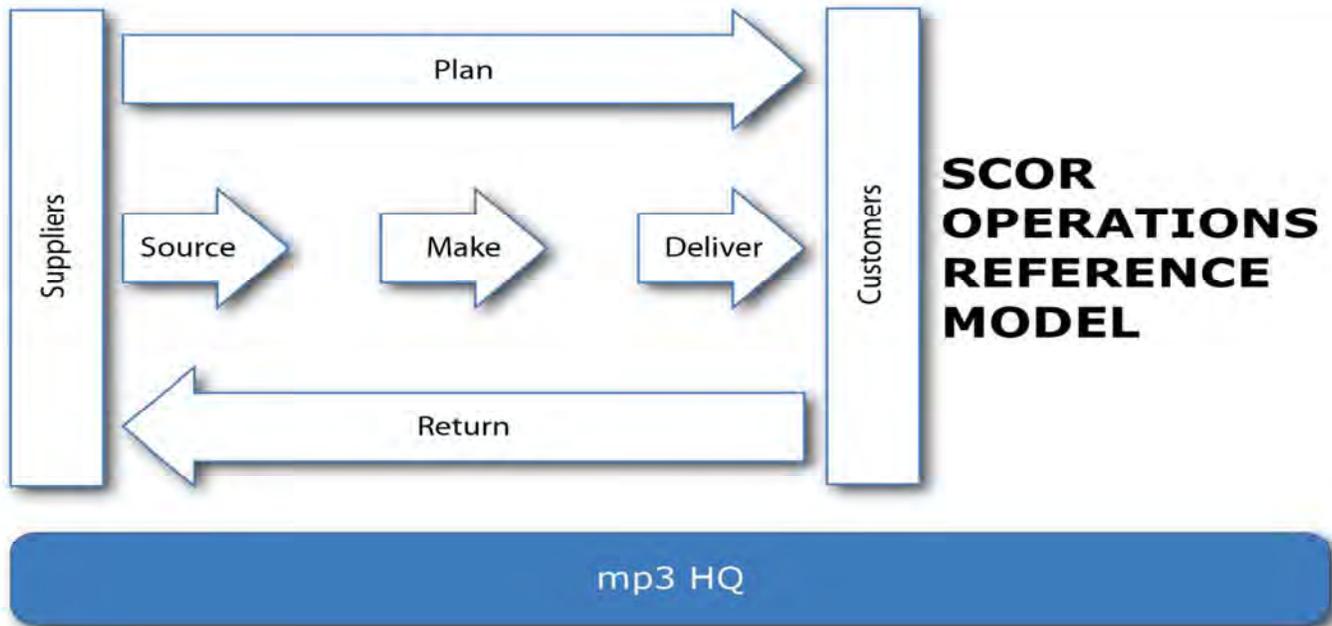
[← Back](#)

## Recall Prior Learning

[Next >](#)

This lesson builds upon your prior knowledge of flowcharting and mapping of processes. You will use the SCOR® codes (e.g., D1.2, S1.2), you learned earlier for shorthand identification of process (e.g., Plan, Make, Source, Deliver), and performance levels.

[← Back](#)[🏠 Home](#)[i Print](#)[Next >](#)



The need for action does not override the need for a meaningful, structured analysis.

**"As-is" analysis is the assessment of the current situation in various aspects:**

- **What is the problem? The problem is usually defined from a customer perspective. For example, if you call a call center for a broken device, then you don't want to tell the same story repeatedly to different people, and you want the repair done fast.**
- **How are things done? This relates to the actual business process but also to the incentive structure of an organization. For example, are agents in the call center rewarded for speedy answers and transferrals rather than for actually solving the problem?**
- **Where are the root causes of the problems? A deeper analysis of the current situation with the problem in mind. For example, are there unnecessary communication steps between the call center and the repair center that, if removed, could speed things up?**

Most SCOR projects start with a Scope Diagram and Geographic Diagram of the entire supply chain within the project scope. This demonstration will be with the Process Diagram, however.

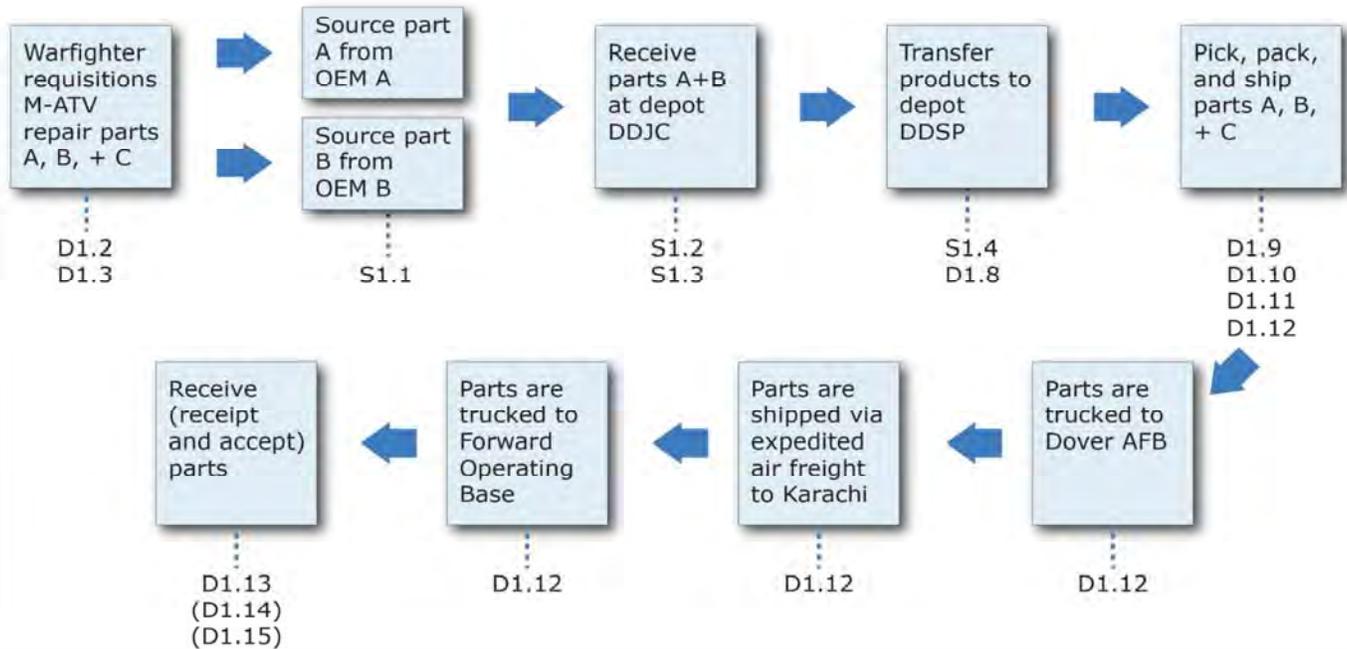
**To create the first draft Process diagram, start with the customer:**

- **Within a Process Category (e.g., D1), place all the SCOR® level 3 elements in or across the appropriate lanes, based on which functions participate in the process.**
- **Connect the primary input and output to other appropriate SCOR® level 3 elements.**
- **Continue the process with Make, Source, and Plan.**

Creating an As-Is diagram for a given scenario helps identify the SCOR® processes and non-value added processes. Using this visual representation leads to creating the best approach (to-be).

A process is not just defined by the inputs, process and outputs. The performance of a process also defines it.

The given example in the next slide is for a process model of a piece of the supply chain. Keep in mind that most SCOR projects start with a Scope Diagram and Geographic Diagram of the entire supply chain within the project scope.



In this scenario, parts A and B were not stocked in a depot, so they were sourced from the Original Equipment Manufacturers. Part C was stocked at DDSP. This was a high priority order due to unusable M-ATVs. Based on the high priority, it was an expedited shipment.

The three process boxes representing D1.12 could have been combined but were expanded to give the opportunity to map this scenario with other types of diagrams.

SCOR® mappings in parentheses may not apply, depending on the product or location, but were added for illustration purposes.

The following is a list of level 3 processes from the scenario:

**D1.2 – Receive, Enter & Validate Order**

**D1.3 – Reserve Inventory & Determine Delivery Date**

**S1.1 – Schedule Project Deliveries**

**S1.2 – Receive Product**

**S1.3 – Verify Product**

**S1.4 – Transfer Product**

**D1.8 – Receive Product from Source or Make**

**D1.9 – Pick Product**

**D1.10 – Pack Product**

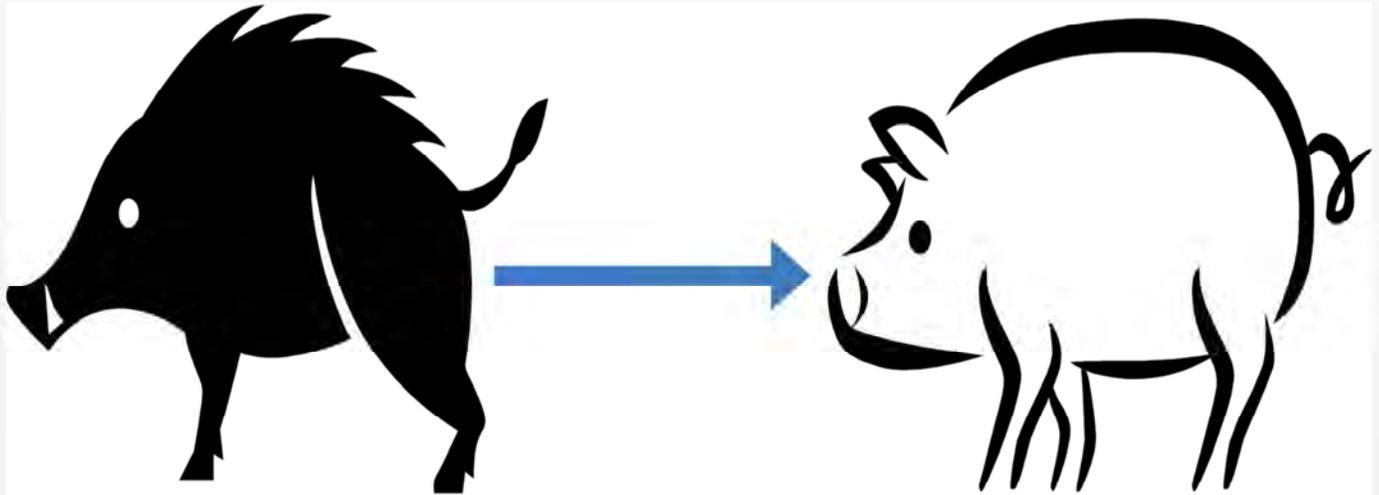
**D1.11 – Load Product & Generate Shipping Docs**

**D1.12 – Ship Product**

**D1.13 – Receive & Verify Product by Customer**

**D1.14 – Install Product**

**D1.15 – Invoice**



As-Is

To-Be

When you see/hear the name "As-Is," recall it means the same as "current." This model shows the current processes, inputs, outputs and performance metrics as-it-is now.

Picture the "As-Is" as a wart-hog with all the warts. These warts are the non-value added steps, or opportunities for improvement. After they are removed, you have a cleaner picture, the "To-Be" model for greater efficiency/effectiveness.

Which of the following is a characteristic of the SCOR® As-Is model?

- A Obtains buy-in from stakeholders, customers, etc. >
- B Defines the problem from a customer perspective. >
- C A model stripped of unnecessary process steps. >
- D Includes the best-in-class characteristics from a leading practice. >

**Feedback:**

The correct answer is, "Defines the problem from a customer perspective."

[← Back](#)

## Post-Test Introduction

[Next >](#)

You have completed the learning portion of the SCOR As-Is Model lesson. Next you will be given three attempts to demonstrate mastery of the learning objective.

If you fail all three attempts, you can still progress to the remaining lessons and graduate; however, you are encouraged to restudy the lesson to increase your understanding of the content.

[← Back](#)

[↑ Home](#)

[i Print](#)

[Next >](#)

Which of the following is a characteristic of the SCOR® As-Is model?

- A The model is stripped of any unnecessary process steps. >
- B Includes any non-value added processes. >
- C Maps "best practice" processes to SCOR® level 3. >
- D Obtains buy-in from stakeholders, customers, etc. >

**Feedback:**

The correct answer is, "Includes any non-value added processes."

Which of the following is a characteristic of the SCOR® As-Is model?

- A Stripped of any unnecessary process steps. >
- B Leverages the experience of users in refining level 4 processes. >
- C An assessment of the current situation. >
- D Could include multiple iterations. >

**Feedback:**

The correct answer is, "An assessment of the current situation."

Which of the following is a characteristic of the SCOR® As-Is model?

- A Incorporates "best practices" to SCOR® level 3. >
- B Obtains buy-in from users, stakeholders, and customers in refining level 4. >
- C Includes only the inputs, process and outputs; not the performance. >
- D Identifies the SCOR® processes and non-value added processes. >

**Feedback:**

The correct answer is, "Identifies the SCOR® processes and non-value added processes." This was your third and final attempt, but you will be allowed to progress to other lessons and graduate. [Review This Lesson](#)

[← Back](#)

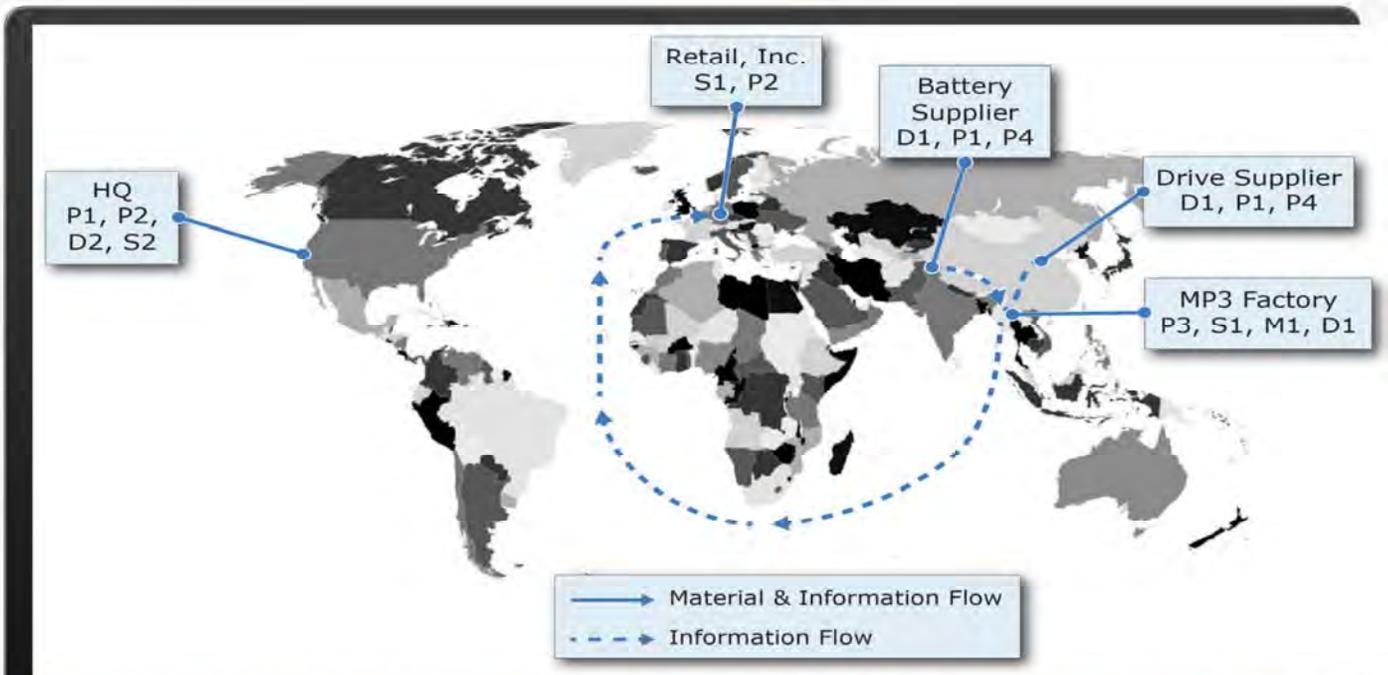
## Summary

[Next >](#)

In this lesson, you learned that the "As-Is" model identifies improvement opportunities in describing current processes, inputs, outputs and performance. In the next lesson, you will learn that the "As-Is" model becomes the foundation for improvement for the "To-Be" model.

[← Back](#)[🏠 Home](#)[🖨️ Print](#)[Next >](#)





Can you recall from a previous lesson which SCOR-® model type does the following graphic represent?

- A Business Scope Diagram.
- B Thread Diagram.
- C Geographic Map.
- D Workflow or Process model.

**Feedback:**

The answer is "Geographic Map."



You have completed the content for this lesson.

To continue, select another lesson from the Table of Contents on the left.

If you have closed or hidden the Table of Contents, click the Show TOC button at the top in the Atlas navigation bar.