



BUSINESS PROCESS REENGINEERING AND PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT: THE CASE OF CHASE MANHATTAN BANK

Namchul Shin

School of Computer Science and Information Systems, Pace University, One Pace Plaza, New York, NY 10038
Phone: 212-346-1492; Fax: 212-346-1863; Email: nshin@pace.edu

Donald F. Jemella

The Chase Manhattan Bank, Business Process Reengineering, New Hyde Park, NY 11042
Phone: 516-574-6474; Fax: 516-574-6528; Email: don.jemella@chase.com

ABSTRACT

Previous researchers have investigated the principles of Business Process Reengineering (BPR) and how firms approach this process. However, previous research makes no distinction among BPR projects in different organizational contexts. The present research investigates the BPR methods best suit for financial institutions. Based on a case study conducted in Chase Manhattan Bank, this research attempts to provide guidelines for BPR projects in financial institutions that will help them achieve dramatic performance gains. Chase BPR projects include four phases encompassing a wide scope of activities: 1) Energize, 2) Focus, 3) Invent, and 4) Launch. As seen in Chase BPR projects such as e-fund disbursement cards and service charge reengineering, these efforts resulted in new products and services in addition to producing dramatic increases in revenue and operating savings.

1. INTRODUCTION

Information technology has profoundly changed the way we do business during the past decade. Business process reengineering (BPR) offers one method for managing this change while at the same time making it possible to achieve dramatic gains in business performance. However, not all BPR projects have been successful in achieving dramatic performance gains.

The continuing demand for business process improvements has resulted in a proliferation of consultants, methodologies, techniques, and tools for conducting BPR projects (Kettinger et al., 1997). This flood of BPR methodologies has often left BPR project planners confused about which methods are best suited to their needs. This lack of consensus on BPR methods has resulted in many unsuccessful BPR projects.

Previous research has investigated the principles of BPR and how firms approach this process (Hammer, 1990; Hammer and Champy, 1993; Earl, 1994; Davenport, 1995; Kettinger and Grover 1995; Stoddard and Jarvenpaa, 1995; Harkness, et al., 1996). However, the elaboration of these general principles makes no distinction among BPR projects in different organizational contexts. The characteristics of BPR projects in financial institutions differ from those of a manufacturing firms because business processes for financial institutions are more information intensive and service oriented. According to Kettinger et al. (1997), BPR projects differ in their characteristics, and varying project characteristics call for differing methodological choices. This research investigates the BPR methods best suited for financial institutions. Based on a case study conducted in Chase Manhattan Bank, it attempts to provide guidelines that will help BPR projects in financial institutions to achieve dramatic performance gains.

2. THE CONCEPT OF BUSINESS PROCESS REENGINEERING

The concept of BPR is to bring "radical change, fast" to business processes. The objective of the Chase Manhattan BPR was to gain an understanding of several key elements:

1. Why companies reengineer.
2. What reengineering is and is not.
3. How reengineering is different from process improvement.

We will briefly focus on each of these key elements, and then turn to their impact on reengineering.

2.1 Why Companies Reengineer

Companies reengineer for a variety of compelling business reasons. First, management determines that a significant gap exists between actual and desired results, creating a business problem. At times, senior management translates this business problem into process performance problems and opportunities. This allows the company to focus on fundamentally transforming the target process(es), thus improving business results and solving the problem. At this early stage of identifying the need for radical change, senior management commitment and sponsorship is essential in making the decision to reengineer.

2.2 What Reengineering Is And Is Not

By definition, reengineering is "radical change, fast." Reengineering is a fundamental rethinking and transformation of an integrated set of business processes. As practiced at Chase, reengineering requires not only a redesign of business processes but a concurrent examination and redesign of the information technologies and organization that support these processes. There are two proven problem-solving techniques: *analytical* and *creative*. Chase believes the best results are attained when the two methods are used in parallel. Understanding that process transformation is ultimately about doing work differently is the key to successful transformation. Michael Hammer (1990) puts it more succinctly: "Reengineering is rethinking work."

Frequently there is confusion about what reengineering is – and is not, and how it differs from process improvement or "quick

hits.” The Chase model can be summarized as follows:

It is not . . .	Although . . .
Downsizing	Jobs are often eliminated
Reorganizing	Structures are changed
Functional fixes	Functions operate better
A big technology project	Technology is critical

2.3 How Reengineering Is Different From Process Improvement

Typically, process improvements fall into three categories: quick hits, incremental improvement, and reengineering.

Quick Hits – typically low risk, easily achievable efforts that provide immediate payback opportunities (typically within a few months).

Incremental Improvement – focuses on closing small performance gaps, delivers small degrees of change that achieve small but meaningful business results.

Reengineering - Demonstrates breakthrough thinking and aims for dramatic business results. Unlike quick hits and incremental improvement, reengineering is a form of organizational change characterized by dramatic process transformation.

Chase reengineers processes, not functions, departments, geographies or tasks. Table 1 demonstrates how reengineering differs from other forms of process improvement.

3. PHASED APPROACH TO BUSINESS PROCESS REENGINEERING

When establishing Business Process Reengineering in 1996, Chase management engaged IBM to assist in developing their methodology. The IBM business transformation methodology was customized for use at Chase, and BPR staff was provided intensive training on the application of the methodology.

Table 1: Three Categories of Business Process Improvement

Attributes	Quick Hits	Incremental Improvement	Reengineering
Case or cause for action	Obvious	Necessary	Compelling
Degree of change required	Minor	Minor	Dramatic
Goals	Immediate improvements	Small scale improvements	Significant improvements
Senior management’s time commitment	Decision point	Minor involvement	Major involvement, intensive throughout

The methodology is segmented into four phases: Energize, Focus, Invent, and Launch. Each phase is explained in some detail below.

3.1 Energize

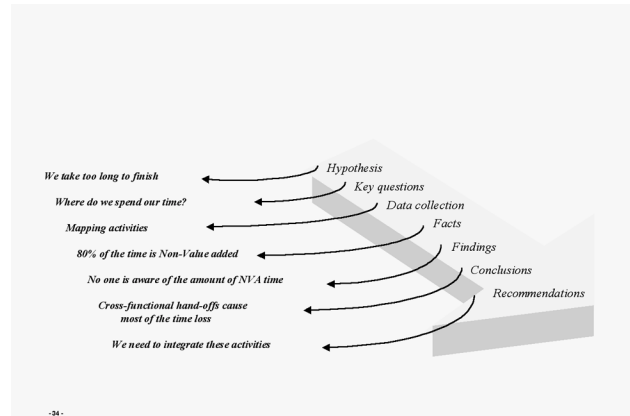
This first phase of a reengineering project may best be defined as *mobilizing for action*. During this phase, executive sponsorship is solidified, project teams established, project and communications plans drafted, and a commitment to initiate the project is made. Typically, about ten percent of total project time is allocated for this phase. The goal of ENERGIZE is to provide the motivation and vision necessary to make change possible. During the initial stages of this phase, it is important to determine the level of senior management commitment to the effort. Lack of commitment from senior executives has been shown to be a deterrent to successful reengineering. During this early stage, the project organization and scope are defined. The scope should be as broad as possible within the framework established by executive vision and targets.

3.2 Focus

In this phase, the “as-is” environment is analyzed. Thirty percent of the total project life cycle is spent in this phase. A danger frequently encountered by project teams is a tendency to spend too much time analyzing the current process, organization, and the financial and technology components under review. The Chase approach is to *understand* the process – not analyze it. Since reengineering is by definition a radical change to current processes, it is unreasonable to spend too much time assessing these processes.

The approach for this phase of the project is hypothesis driven (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Hypothesis Driven Approach of the Focus Phase



Hypothesis-based problem solving is effective in defining objectives and solving problems. The project team develops a series of hypotheses to be proved or disproved during the Focus phase analysis. This is accomplished by assessing issues, gathering data, testing the data, and developing conclusions.

The process of determining business context described above assumes that businesses compete in three major ways – cost, value or competence. Through a series of management and staff interviews, BPR determines how each of these components is viewed from the business perspective.

There is also a need to understand the process from the customer’s perspective. Different customer segments may value different products or services. What the reengineering team seeks to learn is:

- How customers see us.
- Willingness to pay for value-added services.
- What they want us to change.
- How our processes link with theirs.
- What our competitors do better than we do.

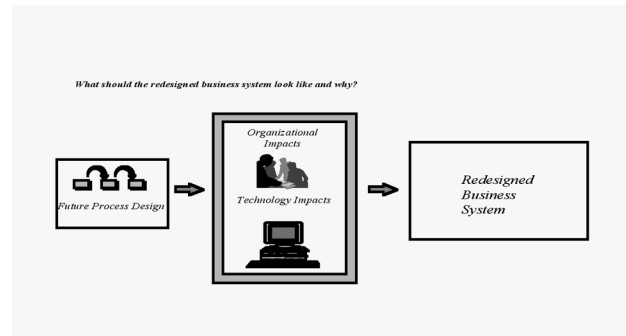
A major aspect of the Focus Phase is the simultaneous assessment of the process, organization, financial and (information) technology components. The result of this analysis and assessment is a report outlining the opportunities for reengineering.

3.3 Invent

The Invent phase begins by determining what the redesigned business system should look like – and why. Typically, about 40% of total project time is allocated to this phase.

As shown in Figure 2, the redesigned business system results from the future process design, with consideration for the technology and organizational impacts.

Figure 2: The Invent Phase



An effective process redesign is characterized by two key components: 1) responsiveness to executive goals; and 2) a fundamental rethinking how work is done. At Chase, the process begins by envisioning the future state process design. This provides a compelling view of how business should be done in the future. This vision is:

Characterized by...

- A time dimension.
- Beliefs and values surrounding “life in the future.”
- Models and metaphors describing the way the process should work.

Bounded by...

- Financial limitations.
- Technological capability.
- Certainty of the future.
- Social norms.

3.4 Launch

The Launch phase represents the culmination of the process and begins to draw the roadmap to implementation. About 20% of the project life cycle is allocated for this phase of the project. In the early stages, it serves to identify tangible benefits (e.g., impact on income/expense, market share, the realization of strategic opportunities, and financial metrics) and intangible benefits (e.g., customer satisfaction, competitive advantage, employee satisfaction, improved community relations).

The Chase model calls for an early evaluation of the project for risk factors. This entails a careful review of project “do-ability” (e.g., project size, resource requirements, staffing, time required) and technology (e.g., internal experience, degree of new systems development, fit with existing architecture). Impacts on the organization, people and implications to stockholders are considered during this assessment. The ideal outcome is to identify projects that return high net benefits with low risk.

Depending on the outcome of the risk assessment, the next step is building a blueprint—a final report containing descriptions of the new business process and a plan for projects necessary to achieve the desired state. At this point, the organization must make decisions. A systematic and orderly approach to assessment, design, and planning for the future using the methodology described makes for a smooth transition to implementation, and ultimately to tangible results. Chase Manhattan Bank has accomplished a number of BPR projects using the phased approach and the record of accomplishment by the Chase BPR projects has been positive. The following section will describe some of the details of those projects.

4. BPR PROJECTS OF CHASE MANHATTAN BANK

Name & Address Reengineering – BPR reengineered the Name & Address change process to foster the Brand Promise of “One & Done.” On average, Chase processes about 6.4 million name and/or addresses each year. The project team partnered with Credit Card, Call Center, Mortgage and Auto Finance to gain an understanding of the current business environment. Chase’s BPR team developed a Redesigned Process Model modifying the existing technology architecture. The benefits of implementing the new model included:

- Accepting customer requests at any point or means of contact.
- Eliminating multiple calls by customers, reducing call center volume.
- Supporting the “One & Done” concept by automatically updating each account as requested by the customer.
- Eliminating duplicate data entry and potential errors.

E-Funds disbursement card – the initial thrust of this project was to determine the scalability of the existing technology platform to support the U.S. government’s EFT ’99 mandate (i.e., to move the method of payment for benefits recipients from checks to a payroll card). Although the government modified its timing and approach to this effort, BPR continued a detailed assessment of existing systems, processes and opportunities in this realm. As a result, a technology-based solution evolved that is scheduled for implementation in the fourth quarter of 2000. This includes a highly flexible platform that allows customization of a number of card products (payroll, T&E, gift cards, stored value disaster relief, petty cash, to name a few), unlimited scale, mass account opening via multi-media by commercial customers, and flexible reporting and funding mechanisms.

Conservative first year estimates call for revenue of approximately \$21M. There is currently a patent pending for this system platform with the U.S. Patent Office.

Branch cash management – The Branch and ATM channel at Chase must maintain sufficient cash levels to service consumer and commercial customers. There was no automated method of predicting cash requirements for these channels, and an opportunity presented itself to improve interest income by reducing cash levels. BPR developed cash tracking models for branches and ATMs. These models focused on meeting cash requirements without significantly changing procedures. The project results were a first year revenue increase of \$2.4M. Additional recommendations to reduce overall cash levels in the channels of more than \$123M provided annual revenue increases estimated at \$9.1M.

Service charge reengineering – Prior to the reengineering initiative, refunds for service charges were manually recorded in the Branch network and faxed to the back-office for processing. BPR analyzed existing procedures and conducted focus sessions with Branch and Call Center staff. The outcome of the project was two separate initiatives for implementation changes. First, existing processes were modified and automated to allow branches to process the request at point of contact. A new automated posting feature allowed the customer’s request to be credited to their account on the same business day. Changes in processing provided annual savings of approximately \$500M.

The second phase of the project provided a redesigned, technology-based model that utilizes workflow and middleware technology, coupled with automated business rules and business roles, to provide automated decision-making on whether to approve, decline or refer customer requests based on a number of key deci-

sion points. At this writing, the redesigned model has a patent pending with the U.S. Patent Office.

Retail funds transfer reengineering – In this reengineering initiative, the retail funds transfer process was fully assessed, and a number of key recommendations implemented. Real-time processing by customers at points of contact replaced manual intervention in back-office areas for the vast majority of recurring funds transfer requests. The outcome of the project included improved servicing time for customer transfer requests, improved tracking of requests, and operating savings in excess of \$4.1M.

Centralized Account Holds & Levies – The Centralized Holds & Levies Department plays a critical role in ensuring the Bank's legal compliance with the handling and processing of levies and other money judgment documents. BPR reengineered the process of receiving and processing legal documents from attorneys and local, state and federal agencies. A major outcome of this initiative was improved service quality and reduced loss exposure through enhanced cooperation with collection attorneys and government agencies. BPR sponsored a series of work sessions with legal and governmental representatives, and ultimately gained New York State Congress sponsorship of a bill to change the law regarding bank handling of levies and judgments.

The financial impact for Chase included expense reductions of \$790M from process redesign, and additional income of \$995M from new and revised legal processing fees.

5. CONCLUDING REMARKS

While there are some similarities in how firms approach reengineering, each firm should tailor its BPR efforts to satisfy its unique organizational conditions, rather than following a universal approach (Kettinger et al., 1997). BPR projects require different approaches depending on their characteristics. Although a number of BPR principles and methodologies have been identified by previous research, there have been relatively few works analyzing BPR methods best suited for specific organizational contexts.

By examining the BPR projects implemented at Chase Manhattan Bank, this study provides guidelines for BPR projects in financial institutions with a similar organizational context. Chase BPR projects include four phases that encompass a wide scope of activities. This study improves our understanding of BPR by describing and analyzing the major phases and associated activities conducted in reengineering.

According to Davidson (1993), successful reengineering efforts ultimately lead to business transformation. New products, services and customer services appear in the form of improved information flows. These enhanced options and features may produce new business opportunities. As seen in Chase BPR projects such as e-fund disbursement cards and service charge reengineering, BPR efforts produced new products and services in addition to dramatic increases in revenue and operating savings.

REFERENCES

- Davenport, T.H. "Business Process Reengineering: Where It's Been, Where It's Going," in *Business Process Change: Concepts, Methods and Techniques*, V. Grover and W.J. Kettinger (eds.), Idea Group Publishing, Harrisburg PA, 1-13, 1995.
- Davidson, W.H. "Beyond Re-engineering: The Three Phases of Business Transformation," *IBM Systems Journal*, 65-79, 1993.
- Earl, M.J. "The New and Old of Business Process Redesign," *Journal of Strategic Information Systems*, 5-22, 1994.
- Harkness, W.L., Kettinger W.J., and Segars, A.H. "Sustaining Process Improvement and Innovation in the Information Systems Function: Lessons the Bose Corporation," *MIS Quarterly*, 349-368, September 1996.
- Hammer, M. "Reengineering Work: Don't Automate, Obliterate," *Harvard Business Review*, 104-112, July-August 1990.
- Hammer, M and Champy, C. *Reengineering the Corporation: A Manifesto for Business Revolution*, Harper Business, New York, 1993.
- Kettinger, W.J. and Grover V. "Toward a Theory of Business Process Change," *Journal of Management Information Systems*, 9-30, Summer 1995.
- Kettinger, W.J., Teng, J.T.C., and Guha, S. "Business Process Change: A Study of Methodologies, Techniques, and Tools," *MIS Quarterly*, 55-80, March 1997.
- Stoddard, D and Jarvenpaa S. "Business Process Reengineering: Tactics for Managing Radical Change," *Journal of Management Information Systems*, 81-108, Summer 1995.

0 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:
www.igi-global.com/proceeding-paper/business-process-reengineering-performance-improvement/31602

Related Content

Addressing Team Dynamics in Virtual Teams: The Role of Soft Systems

Frank Stowell and Shavindrie Cooray (2016). *International Journal of Information Technologies and Systems Approach* (pp. 32-53).

www.irma-international.org/article/addressing-team-dynamics-in-virtual-teams/144306

New Perspectives of Pattern Recognition for Automatic Credit Card Fraud Detection

Addisson Salazar, Gonzalo Safont, Alberto Rodriguez and Luis Vergara (2018). *Encyclopedia of Information Science and Technology, Fourth Edition* (pp. 4937-4950).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/new-perspectives-of-pattern-recognition-for-automatic-credit-card-fraud-detection/184197

Component Based Model Driven Development: An Approach for Creating Mobile Web Applications from Design Models

Pablo Martin Vera (2015). *International Journal of Information Technologies and Systems Approach* (pp. 80-100).

www.irma-international.org/article/component-based-model-driven-development/128829

Collaborative Environments Based on Digital Learning Ecosystem Approach to Reduce the Digital Divide

José Eder Guzmán Mendoza, Jaime Muñoz Arteaga and Julien Broisin (2019). *Educational and Social Dimensions of Digital Transformation in Organizations* (pp. 27-42).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/collaborative-environments-based-on-digital-learning-ecosystem-approach-to-reduce-the-digital-divide/215134

Theoretical Analysis of Different Classifiers under Reduction Rough Data Set: A Brief Proposal

Shamim H. Ripon, Sarwar Kamal, Saddam Hossain and Nilanjan Dey (2016). *International Journal of Rough Sets and Data Analysis* (pp. 1-20).

www.irma-international.org/article/theoretical-analysis-of-different-classifiers-under-reduction-rough-data-set/156475