

# **Lean Aircraft Initiative Plenary Workshop**

## **Implementation IPT**



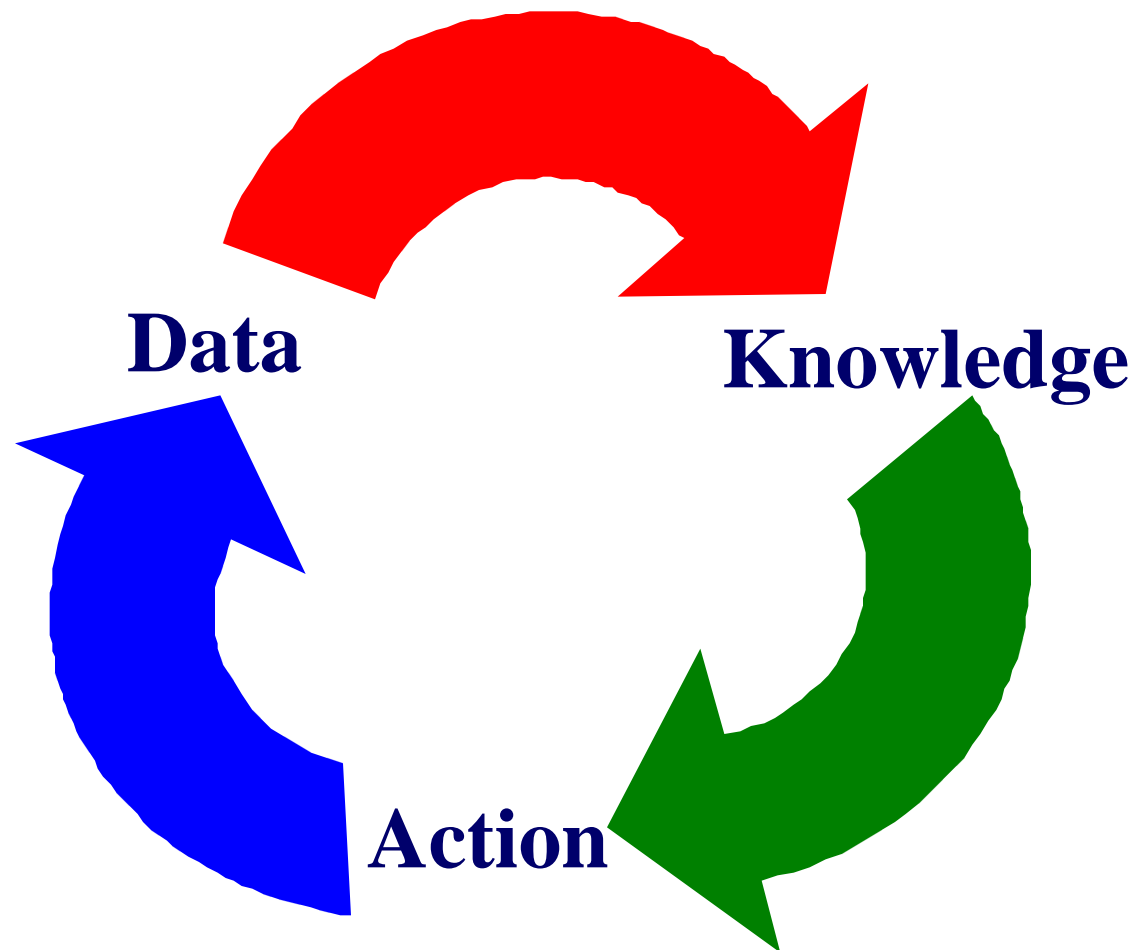
**October 8 -9, 1997**

**Presented By: Joel Cutcher-Gershenfeld  
Sloan School of Management, MIT**

- **Core themes, design overview and key considerations**
- **IPPD in the Lean Enterprise Model (LEM)**
- **Five dimensions of IPPD**
- **Lessons across three case studies**
- **Recommendations in five topic areas:**
  - Rewards and incentives
  - Leadership and integration
  - Performance measurement
  - Functional roles and career development
  - Dynamics across product and team lifecycles
- **Keynote address and industry presentation**
- **Products and next steps**

- **There is not just one type of IPPD context**
  - *No one “cookie cutter” IPT model that applies in all settings*
  - *Five elements of the IPPD context to consider:*  
Customers, Products, IPTs, Suppliers, Time
- **Implementation of IPTs is not a one-time event**
  - *The challenge of managing an ongoing process*
  - *Key implementation recommendations are deceptively simple*
- **Implementing IPTs in an IPPD context requires fundamental changes in the flow of information, authority, rewards and expertise in organizations**

- **Teams of 3-5 representatives from 14 organizations**
- **Day One**
  - *Morning case study: Rockwell Avionics and Communications*
  - *Afternoon case study: Northrop Grumman -- GATS/GAM*
  - *Five breakout groups meeting in morning and afternoon*
  - *Keynote lunch speaker -- Anne Donnellon, F.W. Olin Graduate School of Management at Babson College*
- **Day Two**
  - *Morning case study: F-22 (Lockheed Martin and Boeing)*
  - *Opportunity to examine diversity of IPPD elements*
  - *Featured industry presentation -- David Roggenkamp, Ford Motor Company*
  - *Afternoon recommendations from breakout groups*



- **The purpose of the workshop**
  - *Data collection and shared learning for the benefit of the entire consortium*
  - *Individual/organizational learning and linkages*
- **The workshop featured:**
  - *Customers and Suppliers*
  - *Competitors*
  - *Newly merged partners*
  - *Multiple organizational levels and functions*

The highest quality knowledge generation depends on appreciation of this diversity

## ***Key Considerations (cont.)***

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- **Case studies selected for diversity and potential to stimulate learning**
- **Defining terms:**
  - *Context/Strategy/Structure:*  
*IPPD: Integrated Product and Process Design*
  - *Process/Structure:*  
*IPT: Integrated Product Team*




## **Lean Enterprise Model (LEM)**

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- **Overarching Practices**

- *Identify and Optimize Enterprise Flow*
- *Assure Seamless Information Flow*
- *Optimize Capability and Utilization of People*
- *Make Decisions at Lowest Possible Level*
- *Implement Integrated Product and Process Development*
- *Develop Relationships Based on Mutual Trust and Commitment*
- *Continuously Focus on the Customer*
- *Promote Lean Leadership at All Levels*
- *Maintain Challenge of Existing Processes*
- *Nurture a Learning Environment*
- *Ensure Process Capability and Maturation*
- *Maximize Stability in a Changing Environment*



- **Five elements surfaced from diversity of cases:**
  - *Customers*
  - *Products*
  - *IPTs*
  - *Suppliers*
  - *Time*
- **First four elements vary along two dimensions:**
  - *Scale* -- (few, moderate, many)   
  - *Adaptation/Innovation Required* -- (little, moderate, extensive)  
  
- **Dimensions of time:**
  - *Bounded, Periodic, and Continuous*
- **Still preliminary -- grounded research**

- **Rockwell Avionics and Communications**

- IPPD/IPT process focusing on 1) reducing variation in manufacturing, 2) transferring of accountability from design to manufacturing and 3) design robustness/readiness assessment measurement tool

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- **Northrop Grumman Corporation**

- IPT implementation adding GPS aided targeting system for B-2A advanced technology bomber with a focus on Quick Reaction Capability (QRC) to streamline the program design approval and development process.

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## **Case Study Highlights (cont.)**

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- **F-22 Team**

- ***System Program Office (SPO)*** -- Background on the F-22 Air Dominance Fighter Program, including mission, requirements, contract structure, and how the Air Force SPO has been structured to manage an industry IPT/IPPD approach.
- ***Program Overview*** -- Program-level IPPD experiences with a focus on the use of Analysis and Integration (A&I) teams to achieve major systems integration. Integrated Product Team successes and difficulties will be highlighted.
- ***Boeing Defense and Space Group*** -- Lessons from integrated team leadership assignments across multiple phases of the product development process
- ***Lockheed Martin Aeronautical Systems Sector*** -- Integrating the F-22 structure (forward, mid, aft fuselage and wings) using common graphical design systems and common design/manufacturing methodologies among multiple, widely dispersed partners. Major changes in aircraft design and manufacturing practices such as the elimination of master tooling and mockup will be discussed.

## ***Classification of the Cases***

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- **A preliminary analysis -- designed to be illustrative, not definitive**
- **Classification by scale is relatively straightforward**
- **Classification by required adaptation/innovation involves more interpretation**
- **Potential value for self-assessment and strategic planning**

**LEAN AIRCRAFT  
INITIATIVE**

# Case Studies Compared

<b>Elements</b>	<b>Rockwell Collins</b>		<b>Northrop Grumman</b>		<b>F-22</b>	
	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Adaptation/ Innovation</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Adaptation/ Innovation</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Adaptation/ Innovation</b>
<b>Customers</b>						
<b>Products</b>						
<b>IPTs</b>						
<b>Suppliers</b>						
<b>Time</b>	<i>Continuous</i>		<i>Bounded</i>		<i>Periodic</i>	

**Key for Scale:** *Few*   *Moderate*   *Many*  
**Key for Adaptation/Innovation:** *Low*   *Moderate*   *Extensive*

# **Insights from IPT Launch Analysis**

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- **Common to all IPTs**

- A. Specify product requirements (features, timing, links to other products)*
- B. Establish mechanisms for communication and coordination*
- C. Clarify resources (budget, training, facilities, software platform, senior champion)*
- D. Ensure leadership*
- E. Need to re-align organizational culture*

- **Distinctions among IPTs**

- A. Variation in tolerance for requirements creep and expected changes in other products*
- B. Variation in importance of horizontal and vertical coordination of activities*
- C. Contrast between co-location and electronic coordination*
- D. Contrast between leader as “coordinator” and leader as “champion”*
- E. With scale, culture challenge is larger, but lower risk of being marginalized*

- ***Rewards and incentives***
- ***Leadership and integration***
- ***Performance measurement***
- ***Functional roles and career development***
- ***Dynamics across product and team lifecycles***

- **Team based**

- *Rewards*

- Financial
    - Tangible Benefits (\$)
      - Cash Awards
    - Career Path
      - Educational Opportunities
      - Promotion - Career enhancing assignments
      - Separate IPT career path

- **Non-Financial**

- *Recognition*

- Medals, Letters of appreciation, etc.

- *Underlying assumptions about motivation*



- **Within an organization**

- *Senior executive management must advocate and enable the IPT philosophy*
  - Use industry-wide definitions as a baseline
    - *IPT definition*
    - *Role of IPT leaders*
  - Develop robust company-wide process for selecting, developing, and maintaining IPT leadership

- **Industry-wide**

- *Develop a “Capability Maturity Model” which delineates the characteristics of an IPT*
  - Recognize and support people when they are executing and acting like an IPT

- **Set clear enterprise “big picture” metrics and synchronise at every level**
  - *New programs can then look upward to corporate metrics and flow downward*
  - *Anticipate feedback and adjustment in both directions*
- **Fewest possible measures**
  - *Driven by product and program requirements*
- **Shift with phases of implementation**
  - *Early on, focus on the right management system (including metrics feedback process)*
  - *Over time, focus increasingly on outcomes*
- **Fundamental culture shift in finance, other functions**
  - *From downward control to both control and support*

# **Functional Roles and Career Development**

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- **Balance specialists and generalists**
  - *Clearly define roles/responsibilities of functional groups*
  - *Identify skill needs and share responsibility for training*
    - Functional groups: Assure a pool of specialists
    - IPTs: Mentoring, coaching, and OJT
  - *Clear staffing process*
- **Motivate/maintain expertise within IPT environment**
  - *Career planning opportunities*
    - Rotation, technical sabbaticals, promotions (within and across functions), functional leads selected from both functions and IPTs
    - Shared training -- organization and individual
- **Career development/path for IPT leaders**
  - *Senior management recognition of IPT leadership as a discipline*
  - *Compensation and defined skill sets at each tier*

# ***Dynamics Across Product and Team Life Cycles***

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- **Top level recognition that you don't have the right team in place for tomorrow**
  - *No static solutions*
- **Team composition/development strategy wired to product life cycle**
  - *IPPD/IPT valid process*
  - *Requires change strategy*
- **Recognize there are some things IPTs cannot impact**
  - *Overhead, capacity utilization, etc.*

# Keynote Address by Anne Donnellon

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- **Four Challenges**

1. *The environment that creates the need for teams is often inhospitable to team work.*
2. *Teams are expected to produce revolutionary change but are rarely seen as revolutionary themselves.*
3. *The more integrated the team becomes, the less differentiated the team members become.*
4. *Structuring team work is critical but threatening to the team process.*

- **Four recommendations**

- A. *Leadership specifies ends, not means.*
- B. *Training and coaching are critical.*
- C. *Evaluating and rewarding teams requires complex tradeoffs of many variables.*
- D. *Adapt career paths to new strategic and work requirements.*

# *Industry Presentation by David Roggenkamp*

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- **Product development process leadership at Ford**

- *Ford Product Development System (FPDS)*
  - Linked to Ford Production System (FPS) and systems for “order to delivery” and “after sales service”
- *Three places to take time out of the development process -- focus on the first two*
  - 1) Defining the product, 2) Design and Analytical Verification, and 3) Development, Tooling and Launch
- *Themes of: People, process and technology*
  - Systems engineering, Product development factory, Reusability, Voice of the customer, Job #1-like commitment, Teamwork
- *Results*
  - Individual Programs:** Time-to-market (25-45%), Warranty (25-30%), Resources (30-40%), Investment (25-30%)
  - Total System:** More new programs, Improved cash flow, more employee pride

## ***Products and Next Steps***

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- **Workshop Notes Distribution**
- **Back Home Assignment -- Executive Board Member Briefing**
- **Benchmarking and Networking**
- **LAI Plenary Workshop and Executive Briefing**
- **Workshop Final Report**
- **LEM Data Sheets**
- **New Research Initiatives**
- **Upcoming Implementation Team Workshop**
  - *Potential Topic: Integration Across the Supply Chain*