Lean Aircraft Initiative Plenary Workshop

Organizational Change



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Agenda

- Background
- Research Methodology
- LAC Case Study
 - Technical Support Team
 - Self-Directed Work Team
- Questions/Answer



Background

- Aerospace technical organizations typically organized in "functional" organizations or "stovepipes" which are characterized by:
 - Organizational overlap
 - Redundant activities
 - Poor communication
 - Multiple "pass-offs"
 - Lack of responsiveness to production
- Industry has adopted various team structures for new product development
 - Despite clear advantages, most of industry has been slow to adopt similar organizational structures to sustain existing products or to support the development of manufacturing systems



Research Methodology

- Literature research to understand current theories
- Two site visits to establish industry norms or practices
 - Confirm existence of problem
 - Determine initiatives underway in other firms
- Eight day site visit and case study at division of a major US Aerospace Company
 - 21 individual interviews
 - 2 focus group interviews with 13 people
 - Attendance at a representative meeting for each type of team



Technical Support Team

- Philosophy was to support production with team of multi-functional technical personnel
- Goal was to create self-sufficient businesses within the business
- Approach driven by division executive and customer SPO



IPT Organization - Phase II (March 1995)









Product Group IPT Organization







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Observations

Strengths

- Very strong champion
- People at every level like change and feel that it has improved focus and improved program performance
- Little concern over "career impact"
- Significant improvement in communication
- Moving toward total enterprise concurrency
- People at every level are more involved
- Automation Team Linked to IPT to develop technology with users



Observations

Weaknesses

- Early resistance
- Lack of incentive systems
- Additional training would help
- Co-location very slow



Conclusions

- Best People MUST be selected to lead teams
- Training is essential
- Powerful "champion" is essential
- Changes on sound theoretical foundation
- Pace of transformation seems right
- Cultural transformation beginning
- Performance improvements reflect change in structure



Self-Directed Work Team

- Paint Shop History
 - Previous experience with SDT not effective
 - Team developed by accident but also by necessity
 - High rework cost
 - Customer unhappy with quality of product
 - High manager turnover
 - "Circus Like" atmosphere
 - Paint shop on verge of being closed
 - Cyclical nature of process worked against improvement



Evolution of SDWT

- New director recognized need to get workers involved
- Painters understood their jeopardy
- Process began with series of daily meetings Initial participation was low
 - Director became champion of the employees
 - Tremendous effort expended to satisfy needs of painters
 - Demonstrate Commitment
- Initially, little encouragement or support from first line supervision
- Participation grew as management credibility increased
 - Elimination of TLO



Evolution of SDWT

- People had to learn to work together and trust each other
 - "Head Bashing" meetings
 - "Very Painful," "Weird Experiences"
 - Started to jell team
- Team improved painting process
- November 1995 commendation for:
 - 30% decrease in hours
 - Reduction in defects from 420 to 50
 - Significant reduction in rework and repair
 - Total savings of about \$500,000 for aircraft
- Team established work assignments Best people in most critical roles



Self-Directed Work Team

Critical Success Factors

- High level management champion
- Strong desire from both management and labor to make it work
 - Mutual Benefit
- Demonstrated managerial credibility
 - "Walk the Talk"

Impediments

Resistance from management and workers not committed to change

- Failure to adapt to changing roles
- Lack of training

LEANAIRCRAFT

INITIATIVE

- Failure to understand changing roles
- Inability to develop trust within the organization



Conclusions

- Organizational structure and capability is a source of uniqueness that can lead to competitive advantage
- The lean enterprise should cultivate interdisciplinary capability
- Organizations that will excel are those that discover how to tap people's commitment and capacity to learn
- Technology and organizations must be developed that collaborate with peoples skills
- Structure of jobs will include a dual responsibility - performing current function and learning new disciplines