

# Beyond the ski jump

How adaptive engineering strengthens resilience in aerospace & defense



Author: Peter Schwartzbauer, Vice President, Technical Solutions, Quest Defense



## Executive summary

The aerospace and defense industry faces a well-documented talent crisis. The bell curve that once represented a balanced workforce has collapsed into a U-shape, with too few mid-career engineers to bridge experience and new talent. As senior experts retire, that U becomes a ski jump, exposing a steep drop in expertise that the next generation cannot yet fill. But the real crisis isn't the shortage. The crisis is the brittle systems underneath, built on the assumption that knowledge transfers smoothly from one generation to the next. When that flow breaks, the system fails. We treat engineers as repositories of insight, and when one leaves, we discover the system was never built with redundancy. Hiring more people doesn't fix a design flaw.

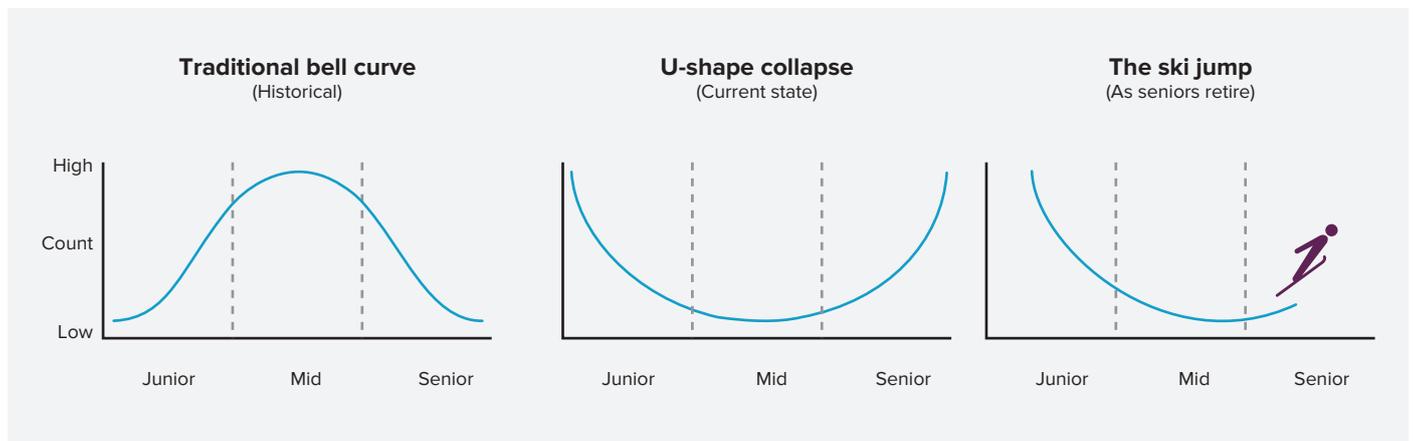
Adaptive engineering offers a way forward. The framework redesigns how engineering work happens so resilience becomes inherent rather than added later. Traceability develops within workflows, verification strengthens through reuse, and knowledge persists in systems that outlast individual careers. The goal is to build environments that let engineers focus on engineering instead of compensating for process fragility.



## Beyond the ski jump

We all know the story by now.

There's a talent crisis in the A&D industry. Young engineers phase out before they develop a depth of expertise. The middle of the talent curve has collapsed, and the traditional bell curve has become a U. And now, our subject matter experts are retiring, taking forty years of insight with them and turning that U into a ski jump. It's a headline-grabbing story, for sure. But the bigger story isn't about the ski jump. It's about the structural weakness beneath it.



Talent loss is real, and those statistics we read are genuine. However, the statistics overlook a key point. Talent loss is merely a symptom of a larger problem. The deeper issue is the failure of our operating models, the procedures, workflows, and knowledge systems our industry depends on.

These models are built on outdated assumptions about the continuity of information. The theory goes something like this. Tenured engineers age and become subject matter experts; mid-level engineers advance and inherit the wisdom of their leads; young engineers eagerly take their place in the line of succession. Knowledge is expected to move predictably from one generation to the next, as if it were a deterministic flow.

The reality is more structural than circumstantial. Much of the work still depends on tribal knowledge, informal handoffs, and ad hoc heroics. The models remain rigid, treating engineers more as distributed databases than as designers. When one of them leaves, when a node fails, the system's lack of resiliency becomes visible. That moment exposes a failure of design, not an instance of bad luck.



## It looks like talent loss. It's worse

On the surface, all signs point to talent loss. Knowledge gaps increase response times and slow transitions. Delays pile up. Certification packages balloon into larger and larger efforts. Programs run late. Managers scramble to backfill, patching the holes while never quite restoring stability. The cracks are surface-level. Again, our processes still assume a continuous flow of information from one generation of engineers to the next. A break in this flow causes system failure. Focusing solely on the symptom leads us to the wrong response. We hire more, plugging holes with headcount, which sometimes leads to further inefficiencies. We fill the cracks, leaving the fault untouched.

This fault runs deeper than staffing. Knowledge systems are often deficient and weak, so tribal knowledge carries the real weight. This weakness is pervasive. Repositories store, organize, and trace sets of ambiguous and untestable requirements. Test benches remain siloed from those requirements. Communication gaps and knowledge loss linger as false securities and latent defects.

Today's system was designed decades ago. At the time, we never imagined the growing complexity of the products, the increasing weight of the verification lifecycle, or even the new industries that would siphon away our talent. As new insights and technologies emerged, we didn't rethink the system. We instead bolted them on, like new features layered onto legacy code.

Predictability replaces surprise. Instead of resilience, we find rigidity. Instead of scale, dependence. The departure of one engineer turns into a program-level event, yet the underlying architecture of engineering remains unchanged. In that static design, the same symptoms return again and again.



## The traps we built

Why don't we already have resilient systems? The answer is straightforward. We have built traps into the way we operate. They appear to be solutions. They deepen the underlying fragility.

### People as databases

We have normalized the idea that knowledge lives in people's heads. We treat experience as a storage medium and rely on hallway conversations and tribal shortcuts. The approach works until the person leaves. Then we discover the knowledge never lived in the system or was buried too deep to find.

### Process bloat

When cracks appear, our reflex is to add process. Another review. Another gate. Another spreadsheet. Each one feels like a safeguard, together they create weight without strength. Instead of building continuity, we layer on friction. The system slows, engineers disengage, and stagnation deepens.

### Compliance theater

We often mistake compliance for resilience. Checklists, standards, and audits prove we followed the rules. They don't prove the system can absorb change. A compliant system can still fail if its strength depends on individuals holding it together. Certification becomes a veneer rather than a guarantee.

Each of these traps is a false fix. They keep projects moving in the short term while leaving the engineering architecture untouched. They don't build resilience. They hide the absence of it. So what would a resilient system actually look like?



## Envisioning a system built to last

Start with qualities that don't collapse when people leave. Qualities that shape the architecture and the documents that flow from it. A resilient system absorbs turnover without collapsing. Continuity of process and information holds, allowing engineers to focus on solving problems instead of reconstructing context.

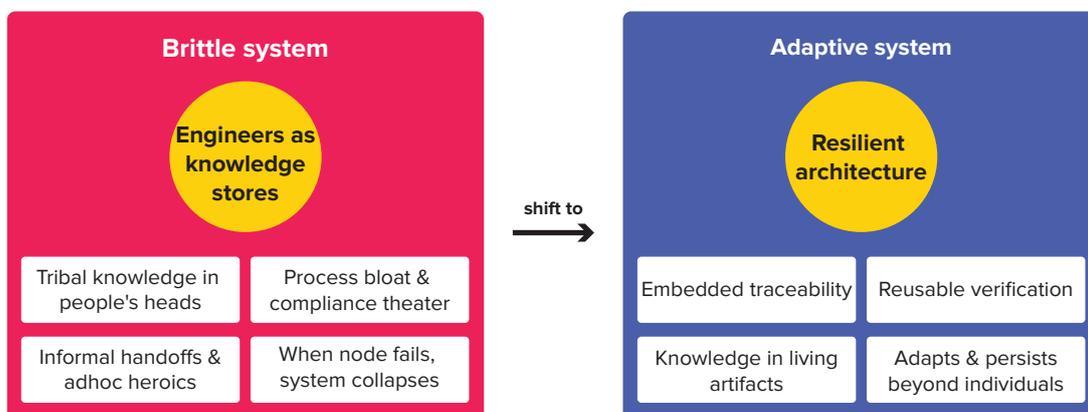
Transparency is designed in, not added later, with traceability woven into everyday workflows. Knowledge lives in searchable, reusable, and accessible artifacts instead of notebooks or hallway exchanges. Scalability adjusts with program size and complexity, staying rigorous where risk demands precision and agile where speed drives progress. Adaptability lets the system absorb new practices and methods without disruption. Automation, knowledge management, and workflow acceleration operate as connected components rather than bolt-on utilities. Accountability ensures the system measures its own performance by tracking efficiency, quality, and reliability and by validating its assumptions. Together these qualities form a system built to endure rather than patched to survive.



## Designing resilience into the system

If inflexible systems are the problem, resilience has to be designed in. These qualities can't remain aspirational. They need to become operational.

Resilience isn't about burying engineers in process. The goal is to free them from needless overhead. Systems should amplify engineering judgment rather than drown it in spreadsheets and ceremony. Keeping experts longer matters. So does keeping younger engineers in the game at all. Right now, we lose too many of them to frustration rather than to better jobs. They sign on for engineering and find themselves babysitting artifacts, managing redundant trace links, or slogging through reviews that feel like punishment. The work becomes a slow-moving train, and they jump off before it gets interesting.



What would a better system look like? Small, practical shifts that put engineers back at the center.

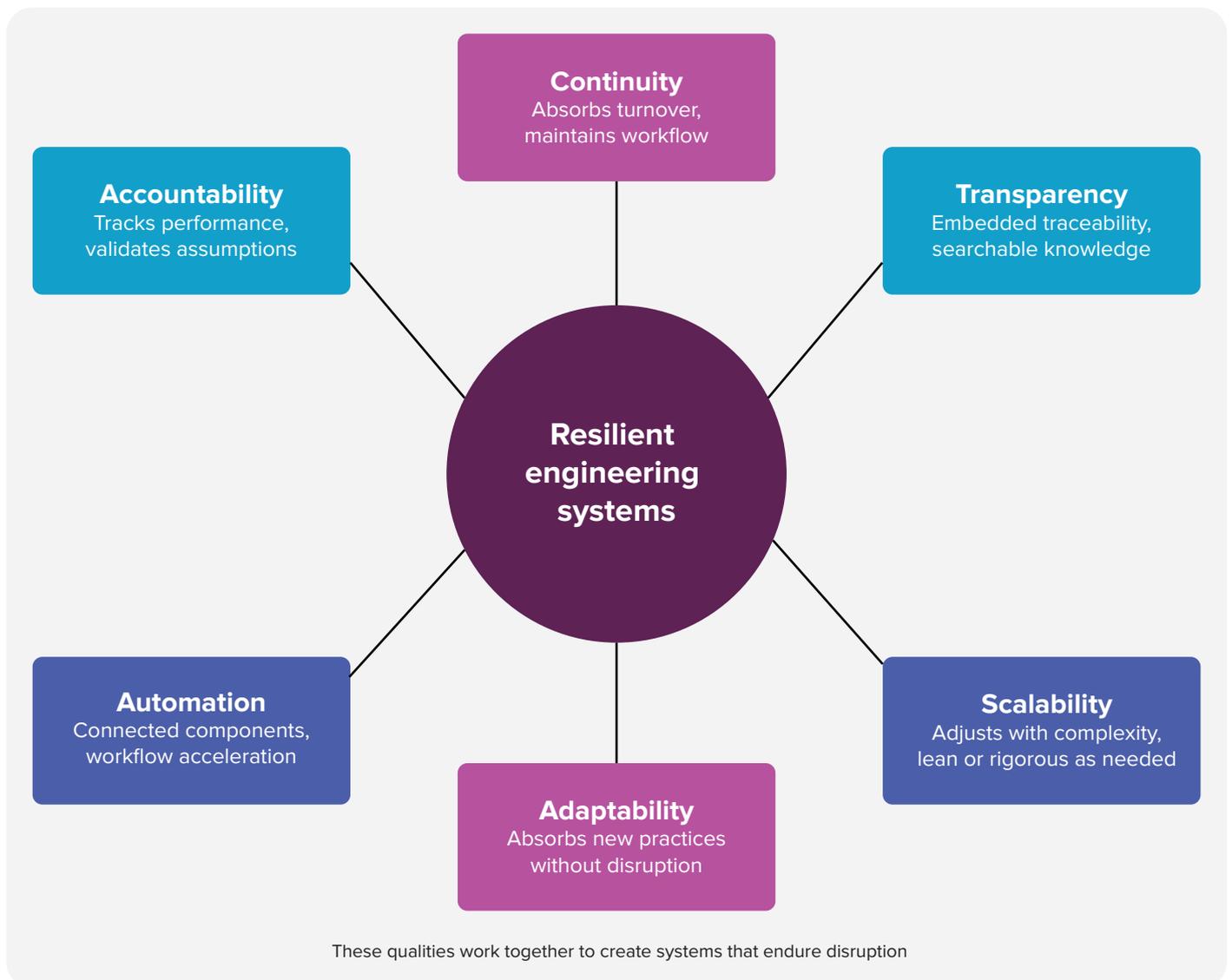
- **Embedded traceability:** Engineers create trace links as they do the work, rather than after. Trace is a natural byproduct of design, rather than a late-night chore.
- **Reusable verification:** A regression suite that grows with every project, letting engineers spend time solving new problems instead of rerunning old ones.
- **Knowledge continuity:** Engineering rationale is captured in living artifacts such as models, tagged lessons learned, and structured notes. This ensures insight is preserved for the next engineer rather than lost with the last one.
- **Adaptive rigor:** A framework that flexes with the risk. Lean where speed matters, and be rigorous where safety demands it. Engineers don't waste time on box-checking where risk doesn't warrant the effort.
- **Smarter validation loops:** Verification and analysis are integrated early, catching errors before they cascade downstream. Engineers spend less time on rework and more time on design.

None of this is futuristic. These are design choices that can be made now. They don't turn engineers into administrators. They let engineers be engineers. Each example ties directly to the efficiency domains that define adaptive engineering.



## Building for volatility

The talent curve won't magically right itself, and no amount of hiring sprees will undo the demographic math. What we control is the design of the system that the talent shortage impacts. That means building engineering frameworks that are resilient by design. Systems that capture knowledge, embed traceability, reuse verification, scale intelligently, and adapt to change. Systems that let engineers engineer instead of spending half their time managing process overhead.



Adaptive engineering means a deliberate shift from people as the primary storage of knowledge to systems designed to retain, scale, and adapt. From heroics and improvisation to embedded resilience. From slow-moving trains that young engineers abandon to environments that challenge and retain them.

The path ahead is grounded in action. The starting points are already visible within familiar efficiency domains such as traceability woven into daily workflows, regression suites that shorten debug cycles, knowledge artifacts that outlast individual careers, validation loops that surface errors early, and frameworks that adjust with risk. None of this demands rewriting standards. It calls for redesigning how work happens within them. The true test lies in commitment. Adaptive engineering challenges long-standing habits and encourages organizations to build systems that can absorb disruption and evolve with it. These are systems shaped for volatility rather than built on the illusion of continuity.

## Solving for continuity

The ski jump is not the catastrophe. The real failure lies beneath it, in the brittleness of the systems we have built to bear the weight of modern engineering. We cannot hire our way out of that weakness, and more checklists will not repair it. What can make the difference is redesigning the architecture of engineering itself so it holds steady when people move on.

That is the choice in front of us. We can keep patching symptoms and watch the slope grow steeper, or we can commit to adaptive engineering and build resilience into the core. The talent shortage will not stop, but it does not have to define our future.



For further information or queries, please reach out to us at [info@quest-defense.com](mailto:info@quest-defense.com)