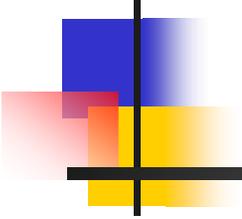


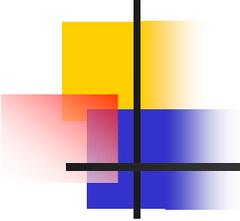
— *Breakout Session Summary* —

Teaming Early, Teaming Often –
Lessons Learned and Future Trends
in Collaboration



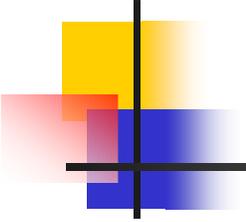
Session 9D

Session Chairs: Pete Phillips,
Jean Michael, Ken Shere



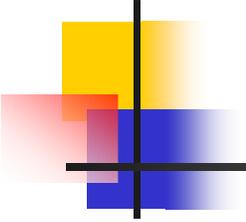
Session Goals

- Presentation of real-world examples of collaboration
 - What's the Problem
 - Why Collaborate
 - Who's Involved
 - How Did You Do It?
 - Did It Work?
 - What Helped?
 - What Didn't
 - What's Next?
- Panel discussion on the future of collaboration



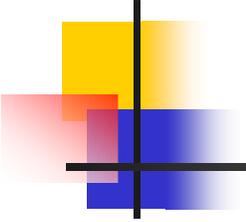
Case Study Presenters

- Moderator: Keith Reinke (Raytheon IIS)
- Presenters:
 - Rita Hurst (Raytheon) / Roger Metzler (Aerospace)
 - Collaboration Between Raytheon IIS and The Aerospace Corporation in Development of NPOESS Preparatory Project (NPP) Orbit Operations Software
 - Major Anita Feugate-Opperman (USAF NPOESS IPO) / John Urbano (Raytheon IIS)
 - Svalbard Initial Mission Recovery Collaborative Efforts
 - Larry Ledlow (NOAA/NESDIS)
 - NOAA-NASA Cooperative Supports for Aqua and Aura Missions
 - Pete Phillips (Aerospace) (for Patricia Klein - NRL)
 - Coriolis Mission Operations Collaboration - Lessons Learned



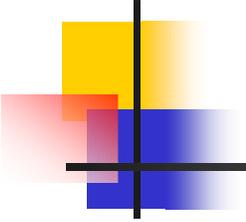
Presentation Key Points

- What makes Collaboration work?
 - Support by all necessary levels of management is essential – it is the enabler for the bureaucratic obstacles
 - Plan and expect a “start-up transient” – let people get used to the idea of collaboration, and understand the roles and responsibilities
 - Buy-in by all parties, at all levels, is essential
 - Mutual technical respect and a common goal amongst those actually doing the work will ensure success



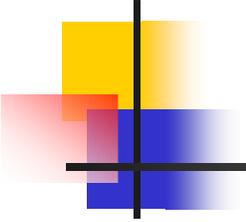
Future of Collaboration Panel

- Panel Moderator: Ken Shere, Aerospace
- Panel Members:
 - Denny Hansen, Harris Corporation
 - Linda Martz, Raytheon IIS
 - Steve Rader, NASA
 - Kathy Kelly, NOAA
 - Jean-François Kaufeler, ESA



Panel Key Points

- Collaboration means different things to different people
 - It can be applied at micro and macro levels
- ESA is by definition a collaborative group
 - Countries, cultures, languages – collaboration is a “top-down” mandate
- Collaboration on USG projects tends to be initiated from the “bottom-up” -- but requires top-level support for success
- Successful collaboration needs to be orchestrated by a small enough team to have personal relationships between the members
- Future trends indicate bigger and more complex objectives – more data, more interfaces, more organizations, more users -- this will make collaboration more difficult, and more essential



Conclusions

- Collaboration is not necessarily a goal, nor should it be the objective – it is the means to accomplish something
- Terminology can be difficult, take the time to understand specifically what everyone means when they say “system” or “architecture” or “antenna” or “interface” or ...
- The earlier any collaboration can be initiated, the easier the process will be
- Personal relationships will be the key to success or the reason for failure