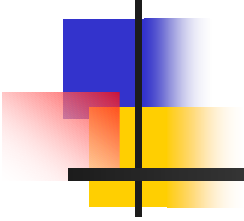


— *Breakout Session Summary* —

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



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*Session 9D*

Session Chairs: Pete Phillips,  
Jean Michael, Ken Shere



# Session Goals

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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