Today’s most troubling and daunting problems have common features: some of them arise from human numbers and resource exploitation; they require long-term commitments from separate sectors of society and diverse disciplines to solve; simple, unidimensional solutions are unlikely; and failure to solve them can lead to disasters.

In some ways, the scales and complexities of our current and future problems are unprecedented, and it is likely that solutions will have to be iterative . . .

**Institutions can enable the ideas and energies of individuals to have more impact and to sustain efforts in ways that individuals cannot.**

*From “Science to Sustain Society,” by Ralph J. Cicerone, President, National Academy of Sciences, 149th Annual Meeting of the Academy*
Workshop goals

- Codify a Shared Vision of Success
- Report on Pilot Projects
- Increased Alignment on Technology Architecture
- Increased Alignment on Governance strategy
- Advance Working Groups
- Identify Fundable Projects
- Increased Alignment with Parallel Initiatives
Workshop deliverables

• A shared vision of success
• Agreements on key aspects of the technology architecture
• Agreement on key aspects of governance
• Calibration and direction on pilot projects
• Formalization of working groups
• Expansion of the community of thought leaders engaged in enabling NDS success
• Increased communication and coordination among open data initiatives
Workshop agenda overview (cont.)

Repositories and Interoperability
8:45  RDA Components for Interoperability -- Beth Plale 15 min
9:00  Discussion/Q&A 15 min
9:15  Dryad -- Jane Greenberg 15 min
9:30  Dataverse Eleni Castro 15 min
9:45  DataNet Fed Consortium Charles Schmidt 15 min
10:00 Panel Discussion/Q&A 15 min
10:15 Break 20 min
10:45 NDS Vision, NDS Charter, and community engagement
11:30 Pilot/Grant Project Planning and funding

Setup and Facilitation
Discussion
30 min
12:00 Lunch
1:00 Continued groups
1:30 Group Reports 15 min
1:45 Concluding Comments Ed Seidel 15 min
• 2:00 Adjourn
“There are three ways of settling differences: by domination, by compromise and by integration. Domination, obviously, is a victory of one side over the other. This is not usually successful in the long run for the side that is defeated will simply wait for its chance to dominate. The second way, that of compromise, we understand well, for that is the way we settle most of our controversies – each side gives up a little to have peace. Both of these ways are unsatisfactory. In dominating, only one [side] gets what it wants; in compromise neither side gets what it wants. . . . Is there any other way of dealing with difference?

“There is a way beginning now to be recognized at least and sometimes followed, the way of integration. . . . the extraordinarily interesting thing about this is that the third way means progress. In domination, you stay where you are. In compromise likewise you deal with no new values. By integration something new has emerged, the third way, something beyond the either-or.”

— Mary Parker Follett (Lectures inaugurating the London School of Economics, 1933)