



Technologies & services

OIDC for Federation (i.e., Roland's model)

Research IoT mesh sensors identities, access

IRMA (<https://privacybydesign.foundation/en/>)

Service providers other than federation members and federation operators

moreaaS offerings, such as IdPaaS

In the near/mid term, interoperating with services that aren't federation or SAML ready. ... Proxy

Test federations

Processes

Agreements related to trust

delegation of metadata signing keys

Certification of compliance

Purpose

Vision

Value of membership

What about participation from commercial orgs conducting research (pharma, aerospace, etc)

Commercial research inclusion/exclusion

User-centric (who is the user anyway?)

As a species of things, what is a federation?

Where are these things and activities we call federations in their evolution?

Who are the direct and indirect stakeholders in federations?

Different communities: international research, campus resources, library resources, ....

How are values like trust implicated in the design and use of federations?

AuthN + AuthZ + identification, or, why do we need federations?

K-12?

Support for smaller campuses?

Why do people and organizations form federations?

Identifying obstacles or shortcomings of current technologies, UI, UX, etc, that need to be mitigated.

External

Different relationships with politically controlled funding for different federations?

Microsoft/Google/Apple/etc. What if they do it better/cheaper/...?

community engagement outside the campus (citizen science, action research)

Sustainability

Communication with participants

Involving new people

Role of federations in helping to sustain critical services that might not be their own

How to help service providers who connect to different communities which are not included in traditional R&E -- RA21

Competition from vendors whose products might be easier to use (at least for SSO)

Communicating value to end users and/or appropriate stakeholders

What other values are implicated?

Trust – Refers to expectations that exist between people who can experience good will, extend good will toward others, feel vulnerable, and experience betrayal.

Privacy – Refers to a claim, an entitlement, or a right of an individual to determine what information about himself or herself can be communicated to others.

Accountability – Refers to the properties that ensures that the actions of a person, people, or institution may be traced uniquely to the person, people, or institution.

Autonomy – Refers to people's ability to decide, plan, and act in ways that they believe will help them to achieve their goals

Informed Consent – Refers to garnering people's agreement, encompassing criteria of disclosure and comprehension (for "informed") and voluntariness, competence, and agreement (for "consent").

Freedom From Bias – Refers to systematic unfairness perpetrated on individuals or groups, including pre-existing social bias, technical bias, and emergent social bias.

Inclusive Design – Refers to making as many people as possible successful users of information technology. Also referred to as Universal Usability.

Identity – Refers to people's understanding of who they are over time, embracing both continuity and discontinuity over time.

Calmness – Refers to a peaceful and composed psychological state.

Libertarian paternalism – Refers to the idea that it is both possible and legitimate for institutions to affect behavior while also respecting freedom of choice.

Environmental Sustainability – Refers to sustaining ecosystems such that they meet the needs of the present without compromising future generations..

Bilateral trust =? Federation