

Central IT Organizations and How They Support Research in the U.S.

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Clients, Customers, Users, Partners...

Administrative Functions – ERP Systems; Finance, Payroll, Asset Management, Facilities... more



Faculty, (Educators) – Learning Management Systems, Network Access, Internet, Assessment records, Classroom Technology...more



Students – Dormitory CATV, Wireless, Internet (Netflix/Google), Library Systems... more



Research – High Performance Network Access, Budget Tracking, Data Centers, System Administration...more



This Research Initiative

Interviews with the Chief Information Officer at 3 Public and 5 Private Universities in the U.S. All are considered to be “Research Intensive” institutions. There were 68 questions across 4 categories: Institutional Profile, Campus Infrastructure, Research Support Services, and Funding Mechanisms.

Demographics

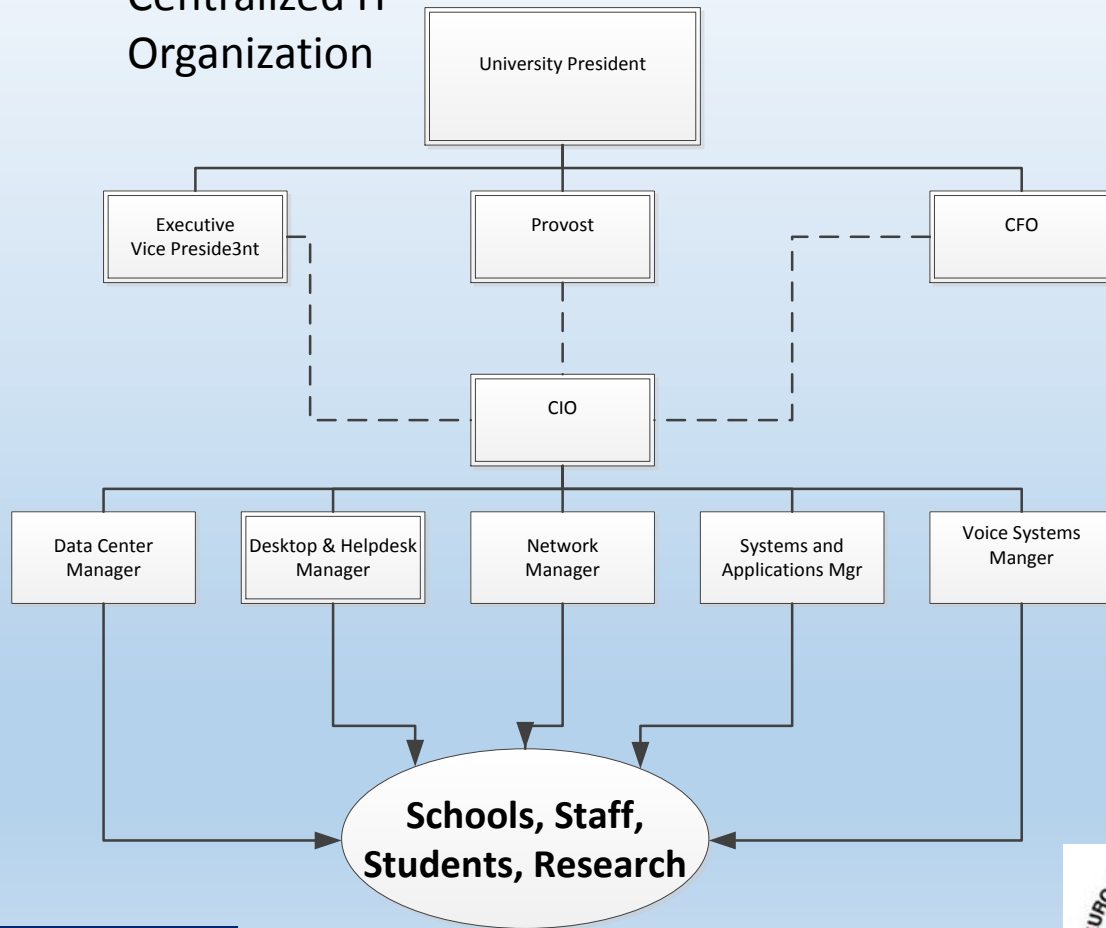
- Student Population Range: ~ 5,250 -> 28,500
 - Higher populations in public universities
- Graduate Student Population Range: ~ 2,700 ->18,600
 - 3 Universities with more Graduate students than undergraduate
- Educator/Faculty Population Range: 1,200 ->5,270
 - In some cases, adjunct lecturers were included in the count
- External Research Funding Range: (U.S. \$'s) \$201M -> \$950M

Central IT Organizational Structures

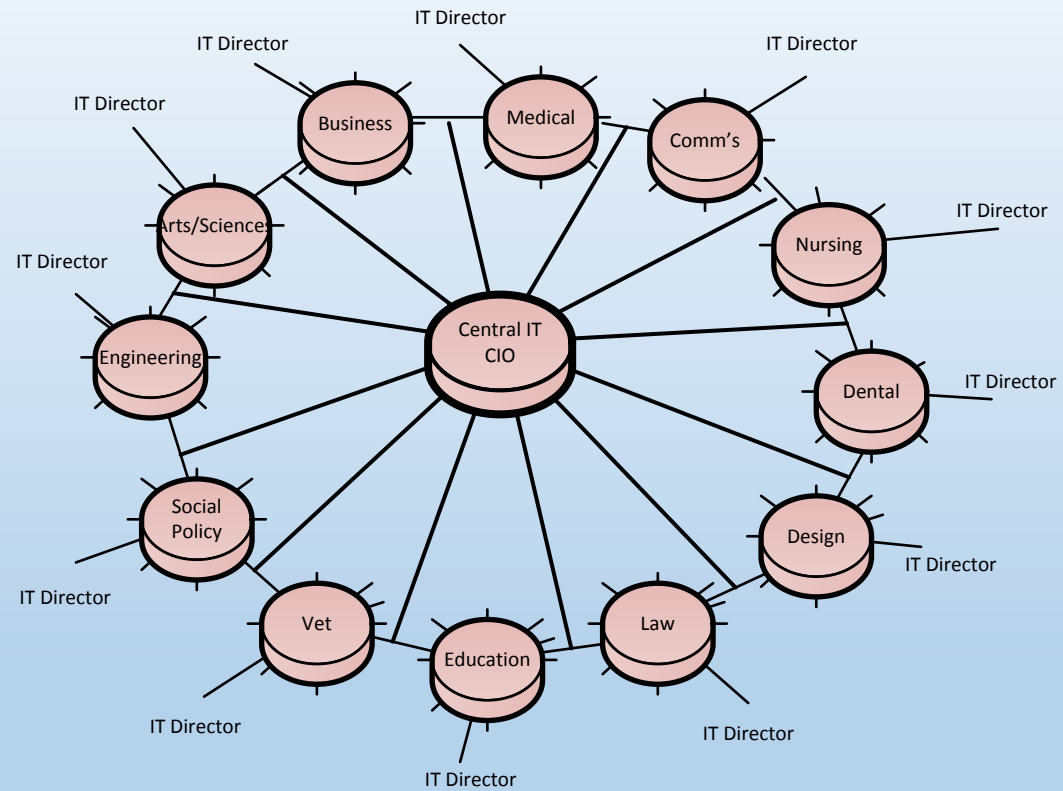
- 2 Types of Environments:
 - Centralized – Mostly, Universities controlled by the state governments
 - A large degree of control
 - Funding/budgets allocated through the Executive Vice President, or CFO
 - Strategic direction established by the President, and/or Provost with the CIO
 - Research support is basic infrastructure with customization by request
 - Decentralized – Multiple units with individual IT Directors
 - Central IT controls mainly campus-wide functions and ERP systems
 - Funding comes from a “tax” levied against each school, (faculty), or direct charges
 - Strategic direction established through committees, the CIO, and/or Executive VP, and/or Provost
 - Research support is reactive. Based on requests from IT Directors at the Faculties

Centralized and Decentralized Organizations

Centralized IT Organization



Decentralized IT Organization



Central IT Technological Infrastructure

- Network
 - Star and ring backbone topologies – Mostly 10G or multiple 10G, 1-100G
 - Some buildings still at 1G, most at 10G, but for the entire building
 - All are connected to research networks, 10G – 100G
- Data Centers
 - All Universities interviewed have data centers, VM's, HPC, Storage, Applications
 - Only one had customized space for researchers
- Cloud Services
 - Most are still struggling with when to use the cloud versus on-site
 - In the decentralized environments, schools are ahead of central IT

Central IT Research Support Services

- Research Support Staff
 - 4 had a dedicated research division, but minimal staff, 1 or 2
 - 3 had “relationship managers”
- Ticketing Systems
 - All have a system for tracking trouble tickets, 1 has a separate system for research
- Communications
 - VPR – Rarely, Quarterly, Monthly, Reactive
 - Direct to the researcher – Never, rarely
- Purchasing
 - Some s/ware with an institutional license, rarely joint h/ware purchases
 - Specialized equipment is the researchers responsibility

Central IT Research Support Services

- Collaborative Science – Building infrastructure and services to support and enable the research effort
 - Pre-Grant Technology Reviews - By request, never
 - Customized networking – rarely
 - Institutional security compliance – sometimes
 - Data Management Plan – By request, never
- Shared Computing/High Performance Computing
 - Shared systems available, but generally inadequate, ERP functions
 - HPC is available where a research division has been established, but generally within the schools or individual labs. Cloud computing on the rise.

Funding Mechanisms for Central IT

- The “Tax”
 - Schools provide funding for central services based on populations
 - Internet, Voice, Campus Cabling, Network, Internet2, etc.
 - Primarily used in private universities
- Budget Allocations
 - CFO, CIO determine an annual budget
 - Exceptions require stringent justification
- Direct Charge
 - Central IT operates on a cost recovery basis, all services have fees
 - Competitive with external vendors???

Current Challenges in Research Support

- Undergraduate research is rising very rapidly
 - An additional strain on school and central IT organizations
- National Funding Agencies are enforcing compliance demands
 - Data Management Plans
 - Public access to raw data and data outcomes
 - Collaboration – with applications, post publication
- Resource Inequalities
 - Endowments, gifts, student tuitions determine facilities and support access
- Territories – Revenue, (Sustainability) Dependent
 - Don't talk to my people!

More Challenges

- Being Proactive
 - Poor communication across campus IT – Administration – Researchers
 - Lack of understanding about the needs of the research community
- Big Data
 - Not just the hard sciences: Humanities, Design, City Planning, ...everyone
 - Capacity planning: Storage, HPC, VM availability, Application Development
- Cloud Services
 - When to go to the cloud? When to use facilities-based systems? What is the ROI? How to downsize the data center without affecting service functionality?

And of Course...

The Data Management Plan!

Response to the Challenges – Rising Trends

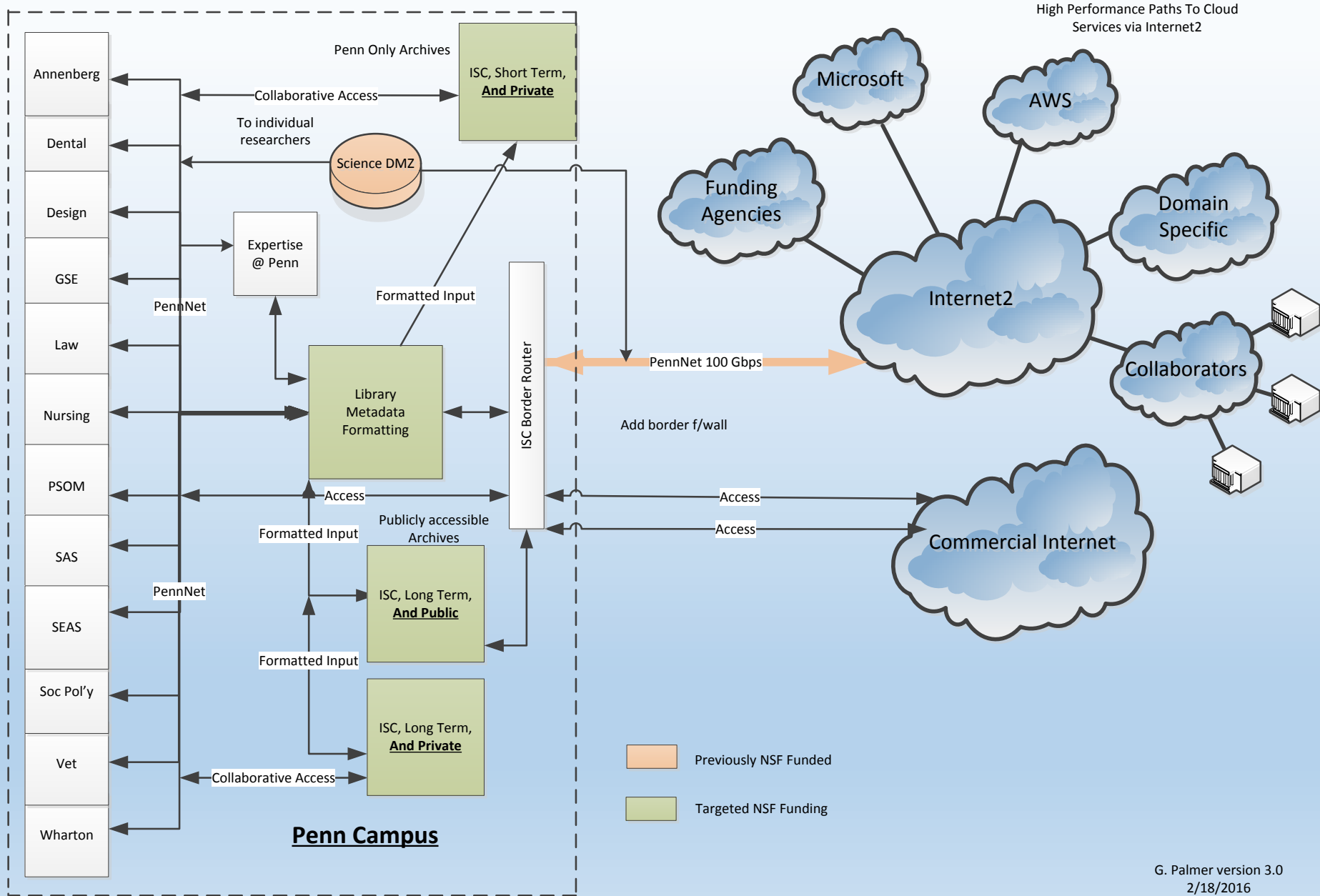
- The Relationship Manager – Acting as the liaison between IT directors and/or deans at the schools and central IT for all technology related subjects. The research liaison focuses on enabling technical processes between all parties. **Clear Communication!**
- Internal Campus Collaborations – Breaking down the “silos” that inhibit synergies and economies of scale, thereby diminishing scientific discovery and exploration.
- Defining the Cloud – New hybrid infrastructure that accommodates an economical balance between computing, storage, and API development.

More New Trends

- The Research Toolkit – A shared collection of custom and commercial software and analysis tools.
- Big Data – Use of the “Science DMZ” to accelerate large file transfers. Keeping active data on campus and inactive or post-publication data in the cloud, either in domain specific, funding agency, or private
- Dissemination Tools – Exploration of open source and commercial tools that interconnect:
 - Profiles Funding Agencies Citations
 - Publications Social Media, (Impact) Domain Specific
 - Datasets International?

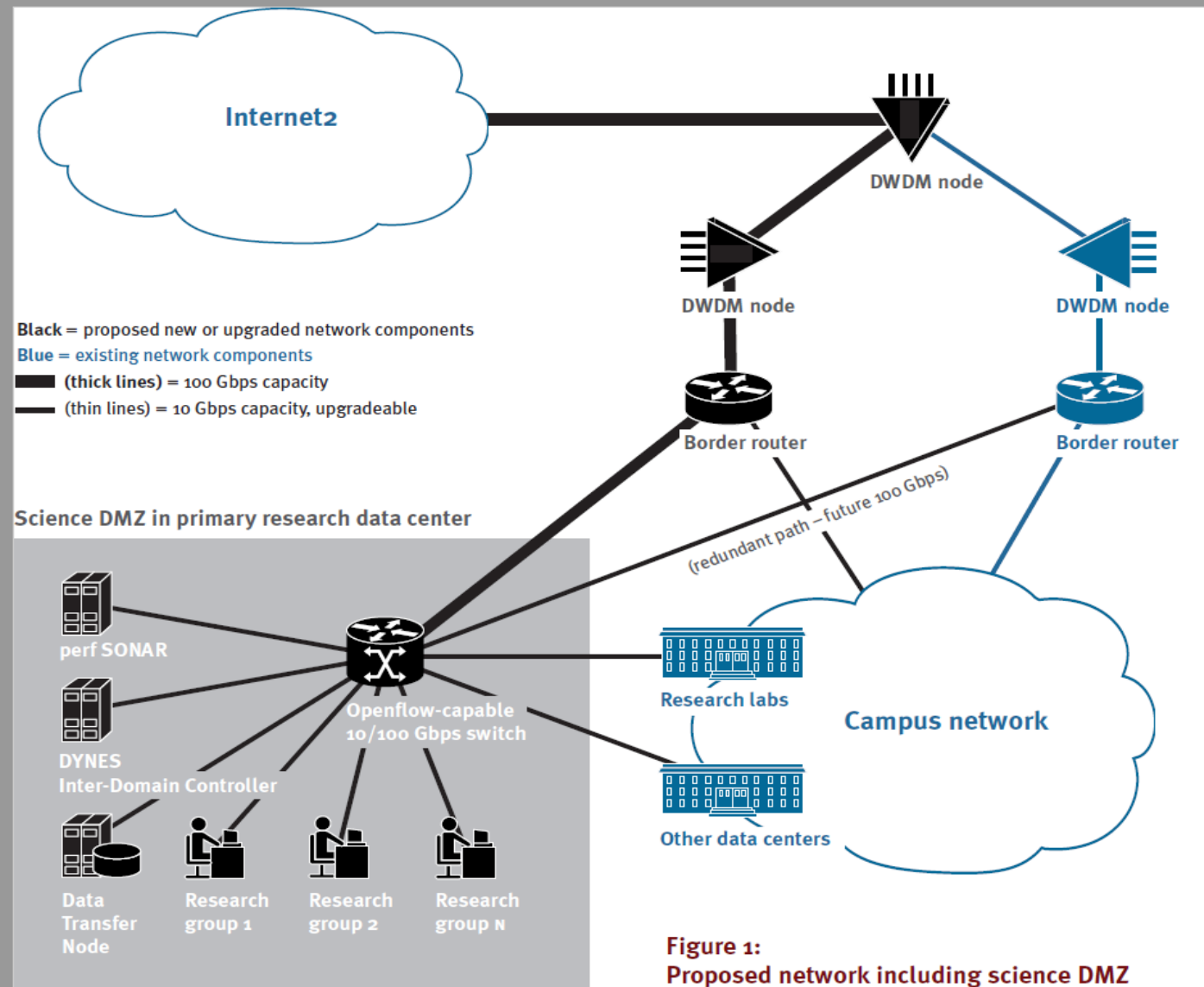
Data input Process:
 New faculty, new grants, publications,
 datasets. Tagged "Public" or "Private"
 Multi-sourced within each school

Shared and Archived Data Flows



The Science DMZ

Frictionless Data Transfer



In Conclusion

- Great progress is being made in the area of cross-campus communication between central IT, the Research Office, the IT Directors, and the Research Community.
- The In-Campus collaborations are proliferating. Through the Offices of the Vice Provosts for Research, awareness of like-minded research projects. Central IT is identifying those areas that make the most sense for efficiency and economies of scale.
- New tools are being explored that will enable data and software applications to be made accessible both on-campus, within the U.S., and at some point, (I hope), international.

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