



## **Chapter XXI**

# **Managing the NICS Project at the Royal Canadian University**

Charalambos L. Iacovou  
Georgetown University, USA

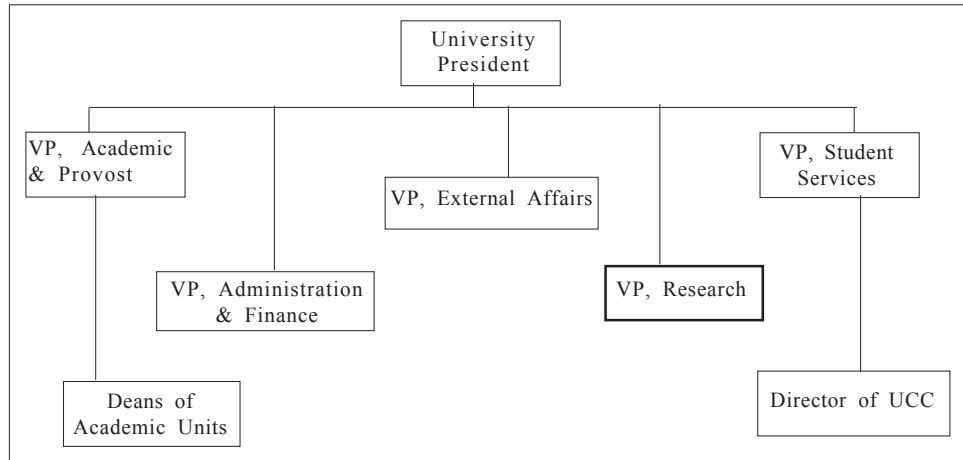
## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*This case describes the installation of an IBM mainframe computer at the Royal Canadian University. The goal of the described project was to establish a Numerically Intensive Computing Service (NICS) in order to provide “first-class” computing facilities to the researchers. Due to a number of factors, NICS failed to meet its objectives and the university abandoned the project within the first two years of its operations. The factors that contributed to its failure include: advancements in computing technology and changes in the computing style of end users; political and other non-technical considerations in selecting the system; and the weak and adversarial relationship between the computer center staff and the senior university administrators. These factors, with a special emphasis on organizational issues, are discussed throughout the case. At the end of the case, the reader is invited to provide solutions for managing the current failure situation and minimizing its negative consequences.*

## **BACKGROUND**

### **The University**

The Royal Canadian University (RCU)<sup>1</sup> was established over 70 years ago. It is currently one of the largest universities in North America and employs about 2,000 faculty members in more than 100 academic departments, schools, and research centers. More than 30,000 students are currently enrolled at RCU. RCU's annual revenue exceeds

*Figure 1. RCU's organizational chart*

\$300 million. Provincial government subsidies and research grants account for about 85% of RCU's revenues and student tuition constitutes the remaining 15%. RCU considers itself one of the premier research institutions in North America. Currently, the university receives about \$100 million annually in research grants and contracts. About 100 spin-off companies, with more than \$700 million in annual revenues, have been established by RCU to market technology and know-how generated by its researchers.

RCU's administration structure includes the president, the chancellor, the board of governors and the university senate. The president of the university is RCU's chief executive officer and is responsible for overseeing its entire operations. The chancellor is elected by the university community and represents the university on official occasions. The 12 appointed and elected members of the board of governors are responsible for the administration of RCU's property and revenue. The senate, which has more than 60 appointed and elected members, is responsible for the academic governance of the university.

The daily operations of the university are managed by the president, five vice-presidents and 12 deans (see Figure 1). The vice-president (VP) of Academic and provost oversees the operations of the academic units of the university. The VP of Administration and Finance oversees many of the administrative departments of the university, including Finance, Human Resources, Plant Operations, Security, the Bookstores, Planning and Development, and Purchasing. The VP of External Affairs is responsible for all external university relations, fundraising and development. The VP of Research oversees the research activities of the university and manages the relationships with grant agencies and private research organizations. The VP of Student Services oversees many of the support operations of the university, including the Registrar, Athletics, Computing, Telecommunications, Housing, Libraries, and Student Services.

13 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: [www.igi-global.com/chapter/managing-nics-project-royal-canadian/6318](http://www.igi-global.com/chapter/managing-nics-project-royal-canadian/6318)

## Related Content

---

### An Agent-Based Collaborative Negotiation System for Global Manufacturing Supply Chain Management

Jianxin Jiao, Xiao You and Arun Kumar (2008). *Global Information Technologies: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications* (pp. 2598-2617).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/agent-based-collaborative-negotiation-system/19133](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/agent-based-collaborative-negotiation-system/19133)

### AGC of Multi-Area Hydro-Thermal Power Systems With GRC Non-Linearity and Classical Controller

K. Jagatheesan and B. Anand (2018). *Journal of Global Information Management* (pp. 11-24).

[www.irma-international.org/article/agc-of-multi-area-hydro-thermal-power-systems-with-grc-non-linearity-and-classical-controller/204587](http://www.irma-international.org/article/agc-of-multi-area-hydro-thermal-power-systems-with-grc-non-linearity-and-classical-controller/204587)

### Social Structures for Access, Use, and Development

Sarah Parkinson (2008). *Global Information Technologies: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications* (pp. 2495-2505).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/social-structures-access-use-development/19126](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/social-structures-access-use-development/19126)

### Verbal vs. Nonverbal Cues in Static and Dynamic Contexts of Fraud Detection in Crowdsourcing: A Comparative Study

Wenjie Zhang, Yun Xu, Haichao Zheng and Liting Li (2022). *Journal of Global Information Management* (pp. 1-28).

[www.irma-international.org/article/verbal-vs-nonverbal-cues-in-static-and-dynamic-contexts-of-fraud-detection-in-crowdsourcing/310928](http://www.irma-international.org/article/verbal-vs-nonverbal-cues-in-static-and-dynamic-contexts-of-fraud-detection-in-crowdsourcing/310928)

### ICT Growth and Diffusion: Concepts, Impacts and Policy Issues in the Indian Experience with Reference to the International Digital Divide

Saundariya Borbora (2008). *Global Information Technologies: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications* (pp. 1667-1680).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/ict-growth-diffusion/19066](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/ict-growth-diffusion/19066)