Calendaring in a Public University

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The University of California

- The world’s premier public university with 10 campuses

- 56 faculty and researchers affiliated with the University of California have won 57 Nobel Prizes. Of those, 21 have been at Berkeley.

- UC Berkeley has the largest number of top 10 ranked graduate programs in the world.

- 35,838 students including 25,540 undergraduates and 10,298 pursuing graduate degrees.
UC Berkeley Calendaring Background

- Until 1998: MeetingMaker nodes scattered across campus
- 1998-present: consolidated CorporateTime->Steltor->Oracle Calendar installation.
- 2009: UC Santa Cruz Oracle Calendar installation managed by UC Berkeley
- Campus units are charged for calendar accounts
Calendaring Direction

- As Oracle phases out Oracle Calendar in move to Beehive, search begins for replacement
- Bedework is chosen for open source, standards compatibility
Examples of calendaring

- Students receive their class schedules plus important deadlines on their calendars upon registering.

- Collaboration and communication within courses are facilitated by a calendaring system integrated with course management.

- Students can schedule time with faculty during their office hours.

- Research labs can schedule with on-campus labs and with off-campus collaborators.
Everyone in the campus community—students, faculty and staff—have calendar accounts.

The calendaring system fully supports integration with personal calendars and under the covers to drive event-based and task-driven work flows and collaboration.

Calendaring data is easily accessible for both reading and writing for humans and systems even while privacy and security concerns are taken care of.
Campus Leader Perspective

- It’s not just about traditional calendars...
- Enterprise systems are increasingly consuming scheduling and calendaring data. Reporting of calendar data important.
- Unplanned, Ad Hoc, and Dynamic activities are the expected norms in the future. Instant meetings need a record too.
- Think of Calendaring as the new email – email became a file system because of ease of use. So will calendaring.
Campus Leader Perspective cont.

- Enterprise calendars still think things are “inside out” – and are designed to support the inside.

- A high percentage of meetings contain invitations to those outside the traditional enterprise. Assuming there are “walls” is a legacy approach.

- The most important meetings tend to be outside in – clients, prospects, partners, donors.

- They are dynamic and change participation and participation real time.
Campus Leader Perspective – Legal

- Calendaring as public records. As information and meta data elements are added to calendaring systems, they are increasingly being subpoenaed, requested under public record request acts or FOIA, or required to be maintained under evidentiary holds.
Campus Leader Perspective – Privacy

- Blend of professional, peri-professional, personal (individual), personal (shared), events, and public calendars
- Each have different AuthN and AuthZ requirements.
- How will future calendars handle access and roles for these many views of the same calendar?
- Issues of confidentiality and access will only get more complicated.
Difficult to fund enterprise support for personal activities, but integration is key.

Paying for it off the top works if there are predictable costs.

Bundling it with email or other services hides the cost – not good for long term visibility and support.

Client-based licenses don’t make sense, nor do transaction licenses. What’s the right model?
How the Calendaring Community Can Help

- Calendar services must be open – allow for web services between disparate systems (please get me out of doodle* land)
- Must integrate with enterprise and public systems. Avoid development of calendaring hubs.
- Must connect to federated identity for ease of use within defined communities
- Must assume a constant evolution in client devices with voice, multi touch, etc
- Must be accessible – WCAG 2.0 AAA

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