The support of negative privileges is an immediate question that arises whenever discussing a groups management system. It is extremely difficult to implement negative privileges in a way that preserves sanity.

Coercive migration from an old technology to a new one is difficult in the university environment; in order to encourage people to change, there has to be compelling value to end users and relying systems, often in the form of a simplified or more powerful interface. Old services may need to be discontinued more quickly as the maintenance and support costs grow with time.

The university IT environment is very different from the corporate one; it is such a vast patchwork of machinery that still somehow works. The nature of growth and implementation is very different in the university environment. As bad as a system may be, it will hang around for a long time if applications and people depend on it.

Requirements are managed differently than in industry. They are developed on the fly. Cornell feels it would be very effective to apply some simple guidelines on requirement development. Another issue is end of life-ing deployed products. Often, there is no such thing as end of life in the university environment.

Often in the academic world, a member of the campus environment who departed will return, sometimes in a new role. There was discussion about how best to reinstate these users, and whether unique ID's are assigned for term of presence at the university, or for life. The University of Washington assigns these for life; it is up to the administrator of a group to clean it if someone has left the organization.