

Adding Bells and Whistles to the Web: The Blog and the Pod
Haiwang Yuan, Western Kentucky University
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Libraries continue to experience technological innovations. The latest trends are blogging and podcasting. How are libraries making use of these new technologies to increase access to library resources? Western Kentucky University Libraries developed its library blog and podcast to provide enhanced use of its resources and services. This presentation will be a case study, covering the practical and theoretical issues of blogging and podcasting: from the initial formation of a task force to make recommendations, the formulating of blog policies, guidelines and procedures, to the administrative tasks of supervising the blog sub-managers, to the promotion and marketing of the blog. The speakers will share the dos and don'ts learned from experience.

Aping Amazon: Making it Easy to Pay
Vicki Terbovich, Maricopa County Library District
Candy Zemon, Polaris Library Systems

Maricopa County Library District has complex accounting requirements, including interfacing with the county auditors. Working with several vendors, including Polaris Library Systems, 3M Library Systems, and The Active Network, Maricopa has provided convenience to the customer and accountability to the financial management underpinnings. E-commerce can make it easier for your customers to pay amounts they owe the library. It can also open ways for the library to sell goods and services (think of book sales, program fees, etc.) E-commerce is not a library-specific application. It involves several vendors using non-library standards. Security and accuracy are particularly crucial. Reporting and accounting can add to the workload. Extra fees collected by the various vendors present significant cost and policy decisions. Hear the good, the bad, and the ugly about one library's venture into the cyber financial e-commerce world.

Archiving the Digital Frontier: Saving Today's Information for Tomorrow's Use
Kristine Hanna, Web Archiving Services
Linda Frueh, Web Archiving Services

Libraries and archives have long collected information that serves scholars in understanding history, culture, and society. Because of the forward thinking efforts of memory institutions, an immeasurable amount of knowledge has been saved which documents and help us understand and interpret the past.

So much of today's information is easily found on the World Wide Web; indeed, it is arguable that the Internet has nearly replaced pen and paper altogether; web pages have replaced newsletters, logs are today's diaries, and many government forms and documents are many times more accessible on the web than they are capture today's information for tomorrow's use, institutions must adopt a web archiving strategy. For many institutions, the prospect of capturing and storing web sites or entire web domains is a daunting prospect.

This presentation will showcase examples of how some institutions are archiving the web, explore best practices around web archiving, as well as discuss some of the technical and policy challenges that institutions are facing today.

Building a Web Service for the Library World, from the Ground Up: The NISO Standardized Usage Statistics Harvesting Initiative (SUSHI)
Adam Chandler, Cornell University Library
Ted Koppel, Ex Libris
David Ruddy, Cornell University Library

Adam Chandler will summarize the brief history of the NISO Standardized Usage Statistics Harvesting Initiative (SUSHI, <http://www.library.cornell.edu/cts/elicencestudy/ermi2/sushi/>), including a summary of the problems that the standard solves, strategies used for building widespread support, and challenges encountered along the way in trying to find common ground among industry competitors. David Ruddy from Cornell University Library's Project Euclid math journal publishing initiative will describe what is involved in implementing the protocol on the content provider side. Ted Koppel, ERM product manager at Ex Libris will describe how the SUSHI protocol fits into their Verde ERM product, and how Web Services standards efforts such as SUSHI will influence the future direction of their product.

CUIPID 3: How to build a faceted searching and browsing interface for your library catalog
David Lindahl, University of Rochester
Jeff Suszczynski, University of Rochester

At Rochester, we have developed a new type of library OPAC interface for searching and browsing the contents of an existing ILS. We have also recently received a grant from the Andrew Mellon foundation to fund future work in this area (<http://www.extensiblecatalog.info>).

We have an exciting new piece of technology to demonstrate called CUIPID3. The system we created uses off-the-shelf hardware and software, and it allows library patrons to navigate their result sets based on faceted navigation terms including subjects, authors, and material types. You may be familiar with the NCSU libraries new catalog (<http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/catalog>) that is based on the Endeca product. Our system has similar capabilities, but was built without any costly, or specialized commercial software. It is the type of application that most libraries could adopt in the near future.

Evolutions in Subject Searching: the use of Topic Maps in Libraries
Suellen Stringer-Hye, Vanderbilt University
Steven Newcomb, Coolheads Consulting
Patrick Durusau, Snowfall Software

Topic Maps have made inroads into corporate "knowledge management" systems and are used regularly, behind the scenes in various web pages and portals. While seemingly a perfect fit for libraries, Topic Maps have not found a footing in the library sector. What is the reason for this? Do libraries already provide better subject access, using current technologies than what is available with topic mapping technologies? Are Topic Maps too complex and convoluted for anyone to invest the time and resources needed to determine their value? Would an OPAC that employed Topic Maps improve services? If so, why aren't library vendors taking advantage of these new technologies? This panel, composed of experts in topic mapping will discuss these questions and help further the awareness and understanding of Topic Maps and their application to libraries.

How Small Libraries can Develop Database-Driven Web Applications using coldFusion MX 7 Software
Michael Garrett, Houston Academy of Medicine – Texas Medical Center Library

This is how one small academic library used Macromedia's ColdFusion MX Web Application software and Microsoft's SQL Server 2000 RDMS to develop, implement, and deploy a complete EReserves system, an Interlibrary Loan Article Delivery module, a Reference Desk Statistical Reporting and Graphing Tool, and build an Indexed Tests & Measurements Website collection. Our Lady of the Lake University Library is a small liberal arts university library in San Antonio, TX. It, like other small university libraries, had been facing the dilemma of students growing demand for online access to library resources such as reserve and ILL materials but unfortunately due to a stagnant fiscal budget was not able to provide these services. Many third party vendors were contacted; needless to say, the pricing was not something the library could afford. A

"homegrown" solution was needed. That solution came from Macromedia's ColdFusion MX 6.1 Web application software and Microsoft's SQL Server 2000. Due to the rapid application development nature of ColdFusion's scripting language, in the summer/fall of 2004, the library implemented a full EReserves system, an online delivery method for interlibrary loan articles, an online reference statistical reporting and graphing tool which allows the library to keep more accurate stats on reference desk use, and an indexing system used to search a database of Tests and Measurement Websites compiled by one of our subject specialists. By implementing these technologies, the library was not only able to meet and but exceeded students online expectations for services at a cost that was not only beneficial to the library but to the university as well.

Implications of Interoperable Systems and Geographic Information for Libraries

Chieko Maene, University of Illinois at Chicago Library

John Shuler, University of Illinois at Chicago Library

The current trend in the geographic information community shows a shift from desktop GIS to distributed GIS, particularly in the way geographic information is shared and delivered. More geographic information and geospatial functionalities are being delivered as services over the web. This presentation will examine this trend and explore ways to take advantage of such web map services in a library and also present implementation examples using both commercial and open source web services Software.

Since many GIS data layers come from government agencies, especially from the federal level, the presentation will also examine how the concepts of Interoperable Web Services are implemented throughout the government's information architecture. In particular, policy and program implications for academic libraries will be examined.

Improving Library Services with AJAX and RSS

Hongbin Liu, Yale University

Win Shih, University of Colorado at Denver and Health Sciences Ctr

The rapid evolution of Web technologies and standards has fueled the development of a raft of highly interactive and personalizable Web applications. AJAX (Asynchronous JavaScript and XML)-powered and RSS-enabled Web sites, such as Google/IG, Google Map, Google Suggest, and Flickr.com, and Netflix make Web interfaces out of normally non web-enabled functionalities as running typical applications on your local PC. Using similar technologies, we have been exploring the possibilities to a library-based portal that allows users freely configure their customized portal with contents of their choosing. Be this content news, blogs, photos, library resources such as catalog and databases, or any RSS feed from publishers, such as BioMed Central, PubMed, users can easily drag and drop virtually any content or application into their personal homepages. During our presentation, we will share our experiences and discuss the pros and cons of applying these new web development techniques via the library's website.

Integrating Library Services into student and researcher "work life" Campus Wide and Beyond.

Terry Nikkel, Dalhousie University Libraries

Peter Webster, Saint Mary's University

Our libraries are rolling out many new services, including federated searching, link resolving, portal and OPAC services and document delivery. Many of the key problems implementing these new services involve integrating them with the library's existing offering, and integrating the library offering with campus, consortium and other resources. This session will draw on practical experience rolling out several library services. It will discuss the issues related to merging with existing library services, integrating with campus portals, embedding library services in other services like course ware, as well as interconnecting with consortial resources and public web

resources. For example, results will be reported of a project designed to make electronic library resources available directly to students via WebCT.

It's About Time, It's About Place: Designing Interoperable Modular Web Applications for Delivering Online Library Instruction
Debra A.Riley Huff, University of Kansas Libraries

Web based applications allow us to offer library users immediate access to clear and accurate instruction materials, where and when they need it. However, creating online instruction sets can be a daunting task characterized by serious maintenance, scalability and technical issues. This presentation will discuss the modular Web application as a design model, which can be applied to various online instruction projects. We will expand upon the concepts of this design methodology by examining a project case study at the University of Kansas Libraries, where librarians were challenged to provide real time, database driven, detailed instruction sets for the third party reference management software applications EndNote and RefWorks. We will take a look at identifying instruction needs, module and workflow development as well as administrative and final user interface design and ongoing maintenance considerations. Finally we will discuss with the audience how modules from this and other projects can be enhanced, combined and modified for use in other library applications.

Library Guides and Quizzes: How They Can Help
Ed Salazar, Northcentral University

This presentation will explore the use and creation of guides and quizzes and how they can be used to improve library workflow, support university curricula, increase teaching opportunities and alternatives, promote library resources and services, and augment library visibility. Commercial software, open source, and homegrown alternatives will be examined. Example of guides and quizzes using Macromedia Flash Captivate and TechSmith Camtasia, ASP, and HTML and JavaScript will be demonstrated. Attendees will learn of the various tools and resources available to create guides and quizzes, which can enhance the library experience for users.

Low Threshold Strategies for Libraries to Support "Other" Types of Digital Publishing
Robert H. McDonald, Florida State University
Charles Thomas, Florida State University
Shane Nackerud, University of Minnesota Libraries

In recent years research libraries have adopted new types of digital publishing models that expand access to various types of digital publication. This includes open-access journal preprints as well as locally produced digital library content and other items such as research papers and open course content. This presentation will focus on two case studies at the Florida State University Libraries and at the University of Minnesota Libraries which represent "Other" types of digital publication that while very useful to library users are often overlooked but which are great opportunities for low threshold adoption by libraries of all types. The Florida State University Libraries in 2004-2005 introduced a set of templates and other job aids to improve the quality, consistency and productivity of three different digital publishing activities occurring in different departments of the library: 1) encoding archival inventories, 2) generating metadata for digitized local collections, and 3) publishing research guides. This "performance support" solution was based on the principles of the emerging Human Performance Improvement discipline, and has allowed the FSU Libraries to not only introduce productivity aids, but also to re-examine organizational questions such as deciding when a training solution or some other alternative is appropriate, and how to best use the most expensive and most rare skill sets within the library. The University of Minnesota Libraries introduced the UTHINK Blog Software (<http://blog.lib.umn.edu/>) in 2004. This patron driven self-publication method captures a new type of digital publication, which will ultimately be an integral part of any digital archive that documents the culture and life of the university campus during the early part of the 21st Century. This case

study will feature information on implementation of the enterprise Movable Type (3.2) blog software as well as ideas for blog implementation at your library. Also included will be a discussion of the first generation of metrics about UThink usage at UMN. Primarily academic libraries, but this is a general interest topic for Special and Public Libraries.

Many Users, One Computer, and Access to Web Services: Information Technology Risk Management in Libraries

Eric P. Delozier, Penn State Harrisburg Library

Whether it's termed shared-use, public access, open-access, or general-purpose computing, the practice of many users sharing one computer presents some challenging risks for libraries and other enterprises. The library literature and online communities already offer an abundance of information that focuses primarily on increasing security. However, there is little material specifically for the library community on reducing the risks associated with providing access from shared computers to a ubiquitous Web. This discussion applies the steps of the risk management process for library administrators (Breighner et al. 2005) toward the development of a plan for reducing the potential for losses associated with shared or public-access computers. The result will be a framework for developing a risk management plan that will help libraries protect their intellectual and equipment assets through a process of identifying, measuring, and avoiding the potential for loss. It also includes provisions for the recovery of assets or transferring liabilities in the event of a loss or risk exposure.

Multimedia Tutorials for Remote Users

Christina L. Biles, Oklahoma State University

Remote users can be found everywhere from the other side of the globe to sitting at a computer in your library. What do they all have in common? A reluctance to ask for help. Other users don't know what services are available or how to find them. Oklahoma State University librarians use Camtasia Screen Recorder software to create video tutorials of screen activity combined with voice over to teach students step by step how to log in to remote user authentication, how to use remote services, and other library use information. These video tutorials can be imbedded in learning management systems such as Blackboard and WebCT, linked from the library website, or burned to CD and distributed. This program will cover the basics of creating a tutorial, equipment and software requirements, suggestions for publicizing to faculty and students, and finally present examples of OSU virtual reference projects.

NCIP and Resource Sharing - Models for a Cooperative Future

Ted Koppel, Exlibris

Gail Wanner, SirsiDynix

NCIP (NISO Circulation Interoperability Protocol) entered the library vocabulary with great promise as an expansion and improvement on SIP and SIP2. Implementation success has been slower than anticipated. Candy Zemon, chair of the NCIP Implementers Group, will discuss the "state of NCIP", describing progress and challenges in widespread NCIP use.

Ted Koppel will describe the growing Rethinking Resource Sharing Initiative. In view of technological changes, the web, and increasingly sophisticated user needs and expectations, it has become clear that traditional resource sharing models and mechanisms (such as ILL and ISO10160) were inadequate to handle user resource needs. He will describe a document entitled "Rethinking Resource Sharing", which is triggering growing national and international interest in planning for resource sharing and delivery in the next decade.

Gail Wanner will introduce one of the concrete outcomes of the Rethinking Initiative, the "Get-it button". She will describe the goals of "Get-it", its architecture, and how it will capitalize on NCIP and similar resource sharing protocols.

**New Tools for Preserving Web Resources: An Update on the Web-at-Risk NDIP Grant
Tracy Seneca, California Digital Library**

The transience of web-based publications is both well documented and alarming. To address this issue, a new breed of tools is being developed, allowing librarians to collect and preserve web-based information. The California Digital Library is the lead partner in the Web-at-Risk project, an effort to create a suite of tools that will allow librarians to capture, curate and preserve web-based government and political information. Web-at-Risk is part of the Library of Congress' National Digital Information Infrastructure Preservation Program, and is a collaborative effort between CDL, the NYU Libraries, and the University of North Texas. The resulting toolset, the Web Archiving Service, is being released to a pilot group of curators between July 2006 and December 2007. This session will place the Web-at-Risk project in context, briefly exploring similar projects. The major focus of this session will be the design of the Web Archiving Service and the technologies behind it. We will also explore the results of the project's extensive surveys, focus groups and other assessment work on web archiving.

**Not So Different After All — Creating Access To Diverse Objects in Digital Repositories
Susan Schreibman, University of Maryland
Gretchen Gueguen, University of Maryland
Jennifer O'Brien Roper, University of Maryland**

In the last few years it has become increasingly evident to those in digital library communities and the digital humanities, and the agencies, which fund their research, that providing federated searching for the immensely rich digital resources that have been created over the past decade is a high priority.

While digital objects organized around a specific theme or genre typically provide opportunities for rich metadata creation, providing access to diverse collections that seem to have little in common (except that they are owned by the same institution) often poses problems in the compatibility of controlled vocabulary and metadata schema. This presentation will explore the issues surrounding creating an archive of cross-searchable materials across a large spectrum of media, format, and genre at the University of Maryland Libraries <<http://www.lib.umd.edu/dcr>>. It will examine the way some of these interoperability problems can be addressed through metadata schema, targeted searching, and controlled vocabulary.

This presentation will be based on the research done at the University of Maryland Libraries using two ongoing projects. The first project utilizes *The Thomas MacGreevy Archive* <<http://macgreevy.org>>, a full-text digital repository (following the *Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) Guidelines* <<http://tei-c.org>>), to explore the development of metadata and descriptors to facilitate searching across individual collections, which are described at different levels of granularity. The second project involves using the knowledge based on the research carried out for the more cohesive *MacGreevy Archive* for the more diverse repository the UM Library is developing utilizing Fedora <<http://www.fedora.info/index.shtml>> as its underlying repository architecture.

**One Size Does Not Fit All: Multi-Component Federated Search
Mark Phillips, University of North Texas Libraries
Danielle Cunniff Plumer, Texas Heritage Digitization Initiative
Serhiy Polyakov, Texas Center for Digital Knowledge**

The Texas Heritage Digitization Initiative is developing a federated search application for Texas libraries, archives, and museums with digital collections of cultural heritage materials. Most statewide digitization projects have created one or more centralized repositories of digital objects. In contrast, THDI will provide a single interface to decentralized repositories across the state hosted by libraries, archives, museums, and state agencies. The project has three components: the Texas Heritage Online Z39.50/SRU federated search application; an OAI harvester operated by the University of North Texas Libraries; and custom indexing options for collections that cannot

be accessed by other means. This multi-component approach reduces the retooling needed to participate in the initiative while allowing historians, researchers, and students to access Texas heritage materials from a single interface.

Office for Information Technology Policy Update

Carrie Lowe, Internet Policy Specialist, Office for Information Technology Policy

Rick Weingarten, Director, Office for Information Technology Policy

Rick Weingarten and Carrie Lowe from ALA's Office for Information Technology Policy will describe an exciting new OITP research project exploring the issue of connectivity in libraries and barriers to broadband deployment. Also, get a first glance at an important new policy paper on the impact of the social Internet on libraries, and hear from the paper's author. Come ready to discuss the challenges and opportunities for libraries presented by these and other technologies.

Preserving Born-Digital Government Information: UNT's Congressional Research Service Reports Archive

Valerie D. Glenn, University of North Texas Libraries

Mark E. Phillips, University of North Texas Libraries

Congressional Research Service reports are non-partisan analyses of any topic that's of interest to a Member of Congress. A complete collection of these reports does not exist outside of CRS, although many filter out through various means. In June 2005 the University of North Texas Libraries launched the Congressional Research Service Reports Archive, with the goal of collecting, preserving, and providing access to these reports into the future. The site includes more than 9000 reports, most of them captured from a variety of web sites and housed in the University of North Texas Libraries digital library structure. This presentation will outline the report identification and collection process, the workflow metadata creation, the process of packaging and ingesting files into the archive and the ways that UNT is providing further access to the metadata via OAI, and RSS. In addition to workflows and processes the presentation will describe the different functional aspects of the archive.

Putting all the Pieces Together: Developing a Cyberinfrastructure at The Georgia State University Library

Tim Daniels, Georgia State University Library

Doug Goans, Georgia State University Library

Like many libraries over the last several years we have been developing or purchasing technologies such as a Content Management System, an Open URL Link Resolver, an Ask a Librarian System, and a Blogging System that not only support internal functions and communications but also deliver current information and access to resources to our user's desktops.

As we begin to explore developments for our next generation of services we realized that the most effective way to deploy these web based services was to integrate our technology and staff into a cross-departmental cyberinfrastructure and collection of working groups that allows us to make rapid changes and develop new tools in a more efficient manner. The suite of technologies comprising our infrastructure is scheduled to include a consortial metasearch product, a re-design of our Content Management System, and development of online applications and access points that support and enhance the research and learning activities of students and faculty. Our main driving factor is the need to meet our users where they are and to allow them to access, acquire, customize, and even re-mix library resources, content, and services for coursework, wired classrooms, and online courses.

RFID and Libraries: Necessary Technology or Expensive New Mousetrap?
Diane Ward, SUNY Buffalo

RFID is an emerging technology that has been gaining press as a new timesaving technology for library collection management. However, others feel this technology opens wide the door for possible privacy infringements. My presentation will deal with the technical specifications of RFID technology as it is designed for libraries. The RFID tag that is designed for retail and military usage is quite different and it is important to make the technical distinctions at the beginning. I will go through some of the procedures to migrate one's collection from bar code to RFID and how to pose this change in a public relations campaign.

Supporting Electronic Publishing in the Library: Developing DPubS, an Open Source Electronic Publishing Application
David Ruddy, Cornell University Library
Mike Furlough, Penn State University

In July 2004, Cornell University Library, in partnership with the Pennsylvania State University Libraries and the Pennsylvania State University Press, received support from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to generalize and enhance electronic publishing software originally developed at Cornell. The resulting application, called DPubS (Digital Publishing System--<http://dpubs.org>), will be released under an Open Source license in Fall 2006. DPubS is a full-featured, extensible publishing application designed on an open services model. The software enables publishers to organize, present, and deliver both open access and subscription controlled scholarly communications. Document formats currently supported are journals, monographs, and conference proceedings. The DPubS interface is entirely XML/XSLT, allowing rich presentational flexibility. Other features include full-text searching, OAI compliance, flexible access controls, e-commerce capabilities, and interoperability with Fedora. This session provides an introduction to DPubS. Also discussed will be the current and planned uses of DPubS by the Penn State University's Office of Digital Scholarly Publishing, a joint initiative between the Libraries and Penn State Press

The Impending Demise of the Local OPAC
Gregg Silvis, University of Delaware Library

Over the past twenty years, libraries have expended considerable resources in the creation, maintenance and customization of local OPAC's. These efforts have been largely duplicated across the country, from institution to institution, and sometimes even within the same institution. Given current developments such as the OCLC Open WorldCat program, libraries now need to seriously reexamine the role of and the ultimate need for a local OPAC. This session will explore some of the major factors that are leading to the obsolescence of the local OPAC.

The Internet and the Experience Effect: a Closer Look
Rachel Kirk, Middle Tennessee State University
Steven Bales, University of Tennessee

Do people gradually get better at searching the Internet over time? After a year or two on the Net, do they develop the confidence or intuition to access important health or financial sites? Unfortunately, searching behavior does not appear to "mature" as a result of a person's experience. The implications for libraries are significant for two reasons: 1) libraries continue to be necessary intermediaries and 2) libraries are consistent with the first type of sites regularly accessed by every demographic category. Data extracted from the "General Social Survey Data Set Topical Module: Information Society" conducted in 2002 was examined to confirm the "experience effect" found by the Pew Internet & American Life Project conducted in 2002. The experience effect asserts that as Web experience increases, serious site usage increases and recreational site usage decreases. Variables including cumulative Web use, age, and online

interpersonal network as well as twenty categorical variables including financial site use, health site use, etc., were subjected to statistical analysis. First, non-parametric tests including the Chi-square test of independence of variables and Spearman's correlations were conducted. The next stage of statistical analysis was to model to predict Web experience as a function of Web usage types and basic demographic information. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was used to explore the relationships between the original twenty Web use variables.

The six factors were named based on perceived relationship to Web searching behavior (1) serious usage; (2) entertainment usage; (3) gaming usage; (4) education usage; (5) hobby usage; and (6) personal well-being usage. A multiple regression using a stepwise analysis was run to determine the best model. While experience online does appear to affect Internet usage, the GSS data does not corroborate the relationships found by the Pew & American Life survey in 2002. Recreational factors are not significant predictors of Web experience. Usage of "serious" Websites does not appear to be strictly a function of either age or online experience. The use of health sites was lower than expected in every experience category. Email use started off strong and grew stronger. Education sites were the first site used regularly among every demographic.

Thin Clients: The Spin on Thin
Helene Gold Eckerd College

The popular dumb terminals of the 1980's have been reinvented (and greatly improved) as thin clients. Connected directly to a server and lacking hard and floppy drives, thin clients can save time and money in administrative and maintenance costs. But, do thin clients provide the same level of functionality and flexibility that PC's provide in a busy library environment? And how much System Administration experience do you need to manage this technology? This session will explore the pros and cons of using thin clients for public computing. In addition to presenting her own recent experiences with thin clients in a college library, the presenter also examines recent thin client trends and survey results from libraries across the country.

Unbundling the ILS @ NCSU: implementation of an e-commerce search solution
Andrew K. Pace, North Carolina State University
Emily Lynema, North Carolina State University

Traditionally, integrated library system solutions are bundled with Online Public Access Catalogs (OPACs) designed to help patrons search for library resources. While OPACs have been useful for making library metadata accessible to the public, advancements in Internet search technologies have highlighted their weaknesses. Search engines and e-commerce tools that specialize in finding and presenting useful search results have become popular alternatives for many patrons. Keyword searching is especially problematic in ILS OPAC solutions. In response, NCSU Libraries has unbundled keyword searching of the library catalog and replaced it with an e-commerce search solution. This presentation will provide an overview of the problem, introduce the commercial software chosen (Endeca Information Access Platform) and its benefits and summarize the challenges of the local implementation process. A demonstration of the Libraries' new catalog search interface will reveal advances in natural language searching, relevance ranking, faceted exploration of result sets, and response time.

Use What You Have: Managing Digital Projects with Limited Resources
Barbara, Stockland, Bucknell University
Abby Clobridge, Bucknell University

Most small or mid-sized libraries do not have large staffs dedicated to digital project work. Learn about some of the ways that Bucknell has taken advantage of existing resources and personnel to stretch resources to the limit. Digital project work can truly be a collaborative effort by involving faculty, students, and staff from various departments. Some specific strategies that will be discussed include the creation of a library/information science internship program, cross-training technical service staff on metadata work, and collaborating with faculty to create independent

study projects for students that involve data creation. While the specific examples discussed will be from an academic library environment, the strategies provided can be applied to any type of library.

Using the MPEG-21 DID Standard to Package Digital Content
Frances Knudson, Los Alamos National Laboratory
Beth Goldsmith, Los Alamos National Laboratory

In the spring of 2003, the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Research Library began laying the foundation for comprehensive repository architecture to hold a wide variety of digital objects. In seeking a standards-based solution for containing, describing, and accessing complex, multicomponent content source collections, the library investigated numerous solutions, finally selecting the MPEG-21 DID standard. Permitting the association of standard-form metadata with given files, DID is an extremely extensible standard for packaging digital content.

Between Summer 2004, when the first records were added to the Research Library's aDORe repository, and Fall 2006, more than 10 datasets comprising approximately 85 million records will have been packaged in DIDL wrappers and ingested into the repository. While many of these datasets are straightforward A&I records, other structures and datatypes, such as complex citation structures and full-text (PDF, HTML, SGML) manifestations, have been added as well.

In this presentation, we will provide an overview of MPEG-21 DID specification and discuss the questions to consider when creating a DID structure for bibliographic data, intellectual issues, and expansion of the DID for non-bibliographic data. In addition, we will walk through the process of creating DID models for several datatypes.

Web Delivery of Copyright Protected (DRM) Digital Media via Library Online Catalogs
Steve Potash, OverDrive/Digital Library Reserve

Issues and applications for integrating download audiobooks, eBooks, music, & video in OPAC, standalone library ILS, and multiple ILS consortia Text Box: OVERDRIVE'SA. Session Title Web Delivery of Copyright Protected (DRM) Digital Media from Library Online Catalogs Issues and applications for integrating download audiobooks, eBooks, music, & video in OPAC, standalone library ILS, and multiple ILS consortia B. Abstract and brief outline Popular copyrighted digital media via download from a library catalog or specialized web service is becoming increasingly popular. What began with downloading eBooks in PDF has evolved into systems for patrons to download unabridged audio books, music, and an ever-increasing catalog of digital media content for offline use including download video. Libraries are now able to integrate into their OPAC direct access to download links for excerpts or entire digital book and copyright protected digital media. Patrons are expecting 24/7 access to larger collections of digital book, audio, and video materials for use on PCs, PDAs, MP3 players, and smartphones. This session will provide a technical outline of the popular formats for delivery of digital media and the key issues associated with the corresponding copyright protection technologies (digital rights management or DRM) and related systems.

When is a Wiki the right answer? Avoid the "because everyone else is" phenomena, and decide for yourself whether a wiki is the right answer for your library
Jason Griffey, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

This session will be an overview of the issues in using a wiki in your library, from why to how. There will be a discussion of the theory behind wikis, and how they are different than the sorts of information sources that librarians are used to. We'll examine the benefits of wiki usage, and look at a variety of ways in which wiki software can increase the information sharing and use within your library. While there will be a discussion and overview of wiki software, we'll try and keep it at an understandable level for anyone to be able to follow. An examination of actual software differences and a look at using a "personal" wiki will conclude the session.

