

Saturday 28, 2008

10:30 am – 12 md

Removing the fence: wrangling your way to greater efficiency or little doggies

By Clint Chamberlain (U. Texas libraries)

- ✚ In UT the acquisition team handle licensing, orders, metadata coordinator, link resolvers, ER implementation.
- ✚ SMEAR (serial, monographic and e-resources action request form). They have this form at the web site that includes phone line, cancelations, ETC. It's a team of people that work in this purpose. They use the same form for either format, use subscription agent where possible, route license, set-up, and administrative metadata set up to appropriate person, and route bibliographic information to cataloguing. They use order record in ILS to record all pertinent data, where for e or print format. Agree upon standards for formatting notes to make them searchable.
- ✚ Problem reporting: Generate email to catalog maintenance. They use TAP form (troubleshooting access problems)
- ✚ The selection of print or electronic does not have to be different. There are convergence and divergence.
- ✚ What other libraries are doing: some use SEESAU (serial experimental electronic subscription access utilities) at University of Georgia Libraries or use of traditional tools as catalog module for managing e resources administrative data or use SERU (share e-resource understanding.
- ✚ What we can do: make e resources the rule and not the exception, have a small team for print management and expand e-team.
- ✚ During the answers and questions session, he said that to make a decision about resources format, they look first to see if they have budget.

Removing the fence: merging print to electronic format

- ✚ Print and electronic serials workflows have in common the goals for staff (efficient and effective selection and acquisition, maintenance and ongoing care and feeding, tracking subscription and renewal information's, reports on cost and usage, managing cancelation). Also have in common goals for patrons (efficient and effective fundability, brows ability, availability, contextual linking, holding information). The acquisition functions are selecting titles and packages, managing subscription periods and renewal, making payments.
- ✚ Oregon State Library shows the catalog the status of the print or electronic form.
- ✚ You need to optimize your budget in the acquisition of electronic resources. Your have to make our patron are finding what the library owns using a to z list of electronic journals and databases, subject list of databases, resource record on the opac etc

- ✚ Need to make them more visible and need to determine usage and cost per subscription. You need to record the cost.

Other presentation:

Guidelines for effective resource management:

1. Stop reinventing the wheel: keep up to date on market products, new tool from existing vendors, and what other libraries are doing. Repurpose data reported from existing information silos and combine it easily.
2. Communication, not turf: make information and their management process transparent, triage troubleshooting,
3. There is no magic system: not all ERM tools are the same, evaluate what your ERM needs are before purchasing or building. You have to look at your staff resources honestly in relation to duplication of efforts. Beware both maintaining outdated in-house systems and the purchase of vaporware.

Removing the fence: merging print and electronic serials workflow

Oliver Pesch (Ebsco)

- ✚ He represents the subscription agent.
- ✚ This acquire, provide access, administer, provide support, evaluate monitor and then again evaluate include a lot of subdivisions and tasks.
- ✚ Effect of e-journals on the library
 - Print: physical product, library control collections, linear processes, and assembly line
 - Electronic: virtual product, others control collection, troubleshooting, triage, non-linear process
- ✚ You have to manage the transition from print to electronic taking care of licensing agreements, registration, activation, searching, browsing etc.
- ✚ Divergence of workflows affected the agent too: the goal has not changed but the methods of achieving the goals have changed.
- ✚ The agents create systems that facilitate management of both print and electronic. Ex. Ebsconet from Ebsco
- ✚ Some services to expect: supporting print and electronic on the same platform, managing the transition, collecting data about access and registration, capturing license details etc.

1:30 – 5:30 pm

Open source overview, a community approaches to software development

John Houser

Lorry Air, moderator

- ✚ Definitions: Open source software is a computer software whose source code is available under license – (old wikipedia)
- ✚ www.opensource.org/docs/osd
- ✚ 4 areas of open sources:
 - code
 - Freedoms: freedoms are protected by a license, you can shop for support and development services. You can look for required services. There are a lot of protected licenses like apache, MIT, Mozilla, etc
 - Money: not so much about saving it as spending it differently. Its free downloads and not pay licensing fee but you can spend in enhancing the product and you will have more control in open source model because you can choose how to spend the money more efficiently.
 - Community and collaboration: they close the gap between developers and users. Users becoming designers or even developers.
- ✚ The open source communities tend to answers questions, and contribution about graphics, organizational support etc.
- ✚ The community map is website, cvs, svn or other control system, email, irc channels and foundations.
- ✚ Palindet leadership network users present statistics of browser market share where Firefox is increasing than Explorer. In operating systems market share, Windows is over Mac.
- ✚ In the library world there are some applications: ILS (koha and evergreen), digital repositories (dspace, fodra and geenstone), office productivity (openoffice.org), blog etc.
- ✚ Will I save money: depends because the money that you use in license and fees can be use to the product, personnel or other expenses. You will gain more for your money.

- ✚ Where do I get help? Mailing list, chat, vendor, etc. or you can buy commercial support.
- ✚ Is this software high quality: look for the codes and evaluate the community and documentations.
- ✚ Advantages of open source: speedy innovation, maybe a be low cost, secure etc
- ✚ Presentation will be at http://www.palinet.org/media/open_source_for_ala.pdf

Assessing ILS options

Jed Moffitt, King County Library Systems

- ✚ Think about what the user expects. Maybe they expect to make everything themselves.
- ✚ What is an integrated library system? Public online catalog
- ✚ Koha Integrated Library system is used in Crawford County Federated Library Systems and will be described in this presentation.
- ✚ The KCLS ILS History star with 1985 with Ulysses, 1990 with Dynix etc.
(You can see some cartoons at cartoonstuck.com)
- ✚ He presents the differences between commercial vs. open source. The commercial products makes money reselling the same software licenses to many libraries and require an annual software update, the open sources not require an annual software update.
- ✚ Actually, there are only 15 units using Koha and 47 using evergreen, this is a .67% of total variable.

Open Source software

David W. Singleton, (dsingleton@plcm.org), Georgia Public Library Service

- ✚ Open source is giving choices to libraries services.
- ✚ Pines is a consortium of 49 Georgia Public Libraries systems. They use evergreen Library system.
- ✚ Pines online catalog: www.gapines.org, evergreen software development www.open-ils.org

Koha, the integrated library systems that keeps on giving

John Brice, Executive director form Meadville Public Library

- ✚ He brings brief notes of his speech (are in the net at meadvillelibrary.org)

The web, mail, filtering, and ore: how we use OSS @ CCFLS

Cindy Murdock, It Services director, Meadville Public Library and Crawford County Federated Library Systems

- ✚ OSS means open source software.
- ✚ You can use open source software on the desktop using: a mix of Linux desktops, Linux thin clients and a few remaining windows desktops, Ubuntu, Firebox, Openoffice, Thunderbirds and Crossover.

Plinkit, deploying an open source content management systems for Public Library Website Hosting

Evette Atkins (mover and shaker 2008)

- ✚ Plinkit is an acronym of public library interface kit
- ✚ The typical web site is boring with service hours, policy, services etc.
- ✚ Plinkit is a pre built websites for public libraries.
- ✚ They focus on patron needs and information that libraries have.
- ✚ The new web site includes the following parts: about us, photos, home, kids & teens, e-shelf and research, news and events.
- ✚ Plinkit includes no technologies aspects such as memorandum of understanding, free training, online screen cast, professionally design web banner etc.