University Libraries
Library Systems Office

Library Technology

Presidential Task Force Briefing

December 8, 2004

Wally Grotophorst
Associate University Librarian
Library Systems Office
University Libraries
George Mason University

The Library Systems Office (LSO) is responsible for the development, installation, maintenance and enhancement of all information technology tools and systems within University Libraries.

The ITU is responsible for network infrastructure.

Hardware Environment

- Sun SunFire V880 (8 CPU) - *Voyager*
- Sun E3000 (4 CPU) - *Voyager*
- Sun E250 (2 CPU) - *Library Web / MySQL*
- Sun E250 (2 CPU) - *SunRay Thin Client*
- Sun E250 (2 CPU) - *MasonLink+*
- Sun E240 (2 CPU) - *SunRay Thin Client*
- Mac XServe G5 (2 CPU) - *MARS*
- Sun Sparc 20 - *Intranet, mail relay*
- Sun Ultra 2 (2 CPU) - *EZProxy*
- Locally built server (2 AMD Opteron) - *Web Services*
- 350+ Public and Staff workstations in 4 libraries

Software Environment

- Solaris 8
- Linux (SuSE, RedHat)
- BSD Unix
- Mac OS X Server
- Mac OS X (Panther)
- Windows 2000 Server
- Windows XP, Windows 2000
- Oracle, MySQL, PostgreSQL
- Apache / JBoss / Tomcat
- PHP, Perl, Samba
- Delphi

Milestones

- Online circulation system installed *1981*
- First PC arrives *1982*
- Card catalog replaced *1985*
- NOTIS installed *1989*
- CD-ROM network installed *1992*
- First UNIX server installed *1993*
- University website (www.gmu.edu) *1994*

Milestones

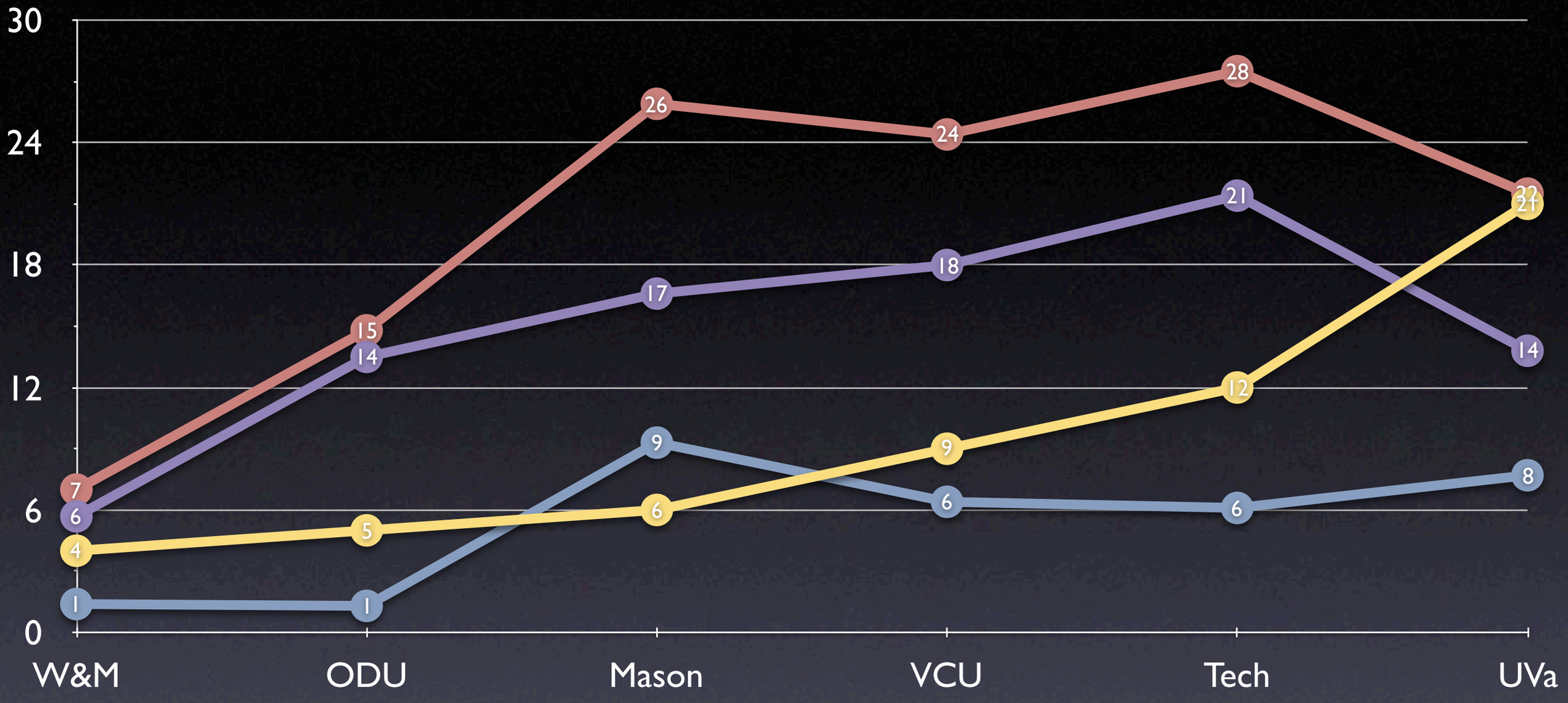
- Voyager installed *1997*
- E-Reserves system developed (OSCR) *1998*
- SunRay ThinClient installation *2000*
- MyLibrary@Mason *2001*
- E-Journal Finder *2002*
- Participant in LOCKSS project *2002*
- OpenURL Link Resolver (Mason*Link*+) *2003*
- MARS (Digital Repository) *2004*

LSO Staffing

2 professional librarians
4 classified staff

- Wally Grotophorst - *Associate University Librarian*
- Lara Bushallow - *Systems Librarian*
- Pam Levy - Application Analyst (Voyager)
- Andrew Sikorski -PC Installation/repair
- Phat Le - PC Installation/repair
- Chandarari Chet - Systems Assistant

Staffing levels compared



- Systems headcount
- Undergrad headcount x 1000
- Graduate headcount x 1000
- Total headcount x 1000

Source: SCHEV 2003

Mason has no student wages or GRA assistance in Systems. While other institutions do, they are not included in this graph.

Unlike Mason, most library IT units *DO NOT* host ILS system or provide sysadmin services

Headcount / Systems Staff

National Rankings for
Virginia Research Universities

Based on 2000 R&D Expenditures

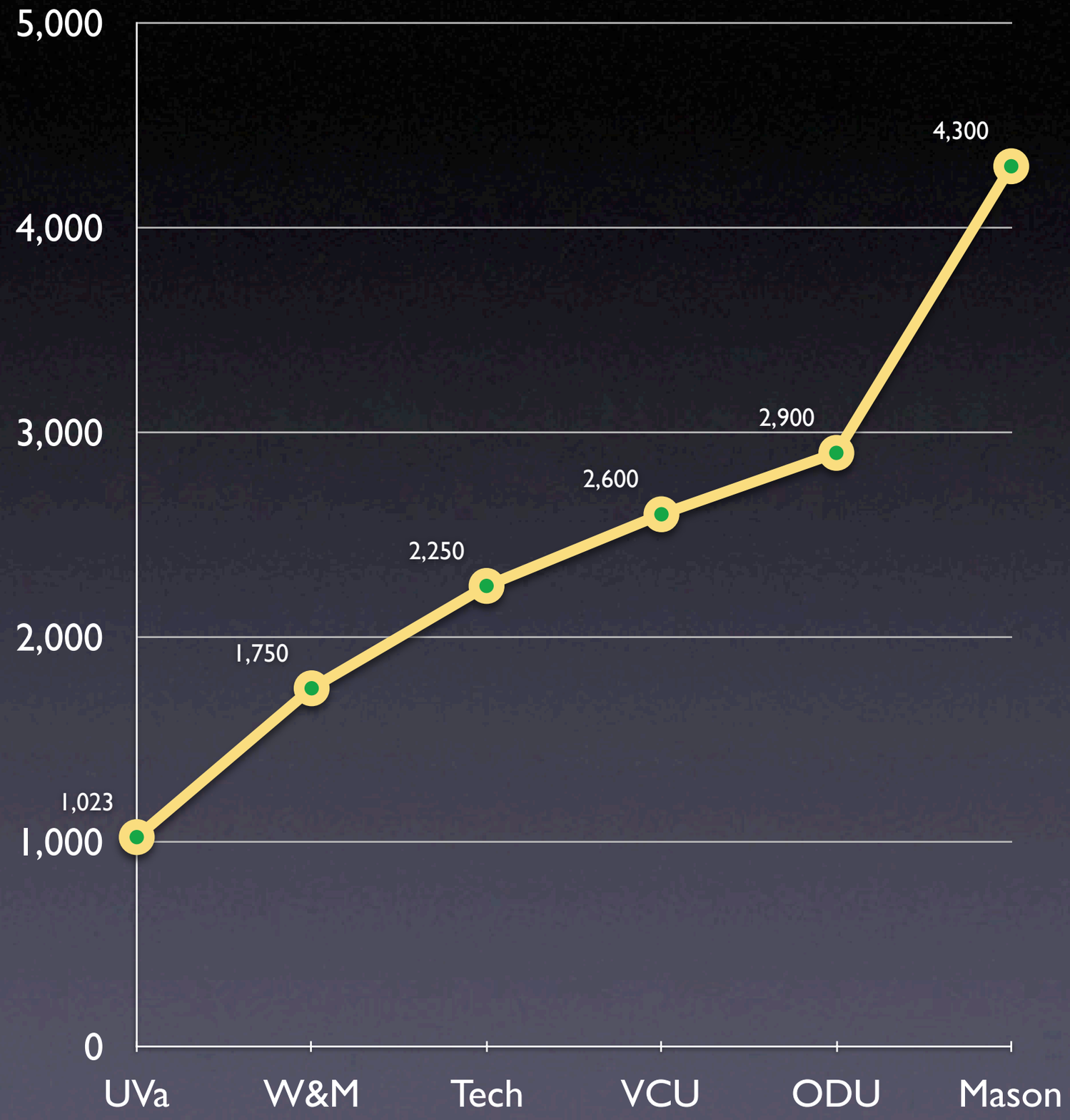
Top 100:

Virginia Tech	51st
University of Virginia	58th

Other Ranked Institutions:

Virginia Commonwealth Univ	106th
College of William & Mary	157th
George Mason University	173rd
Old Dominion University	180th

Source: National Science Foundation, Fiscal Year 2000



LSO Services

- Voyager ILS (acquisitions, cataloging, circulation, ILL)
- Locally hosted web-based services (e-reserves, e-journal finder, ILL requests, MyLibrary@Mason, static web pages)
- Authenticated off-campus access to restricted content
- Mason campus directory
- OpenURL Link Resolver (Mason*Link*+)
- Institutional/Digital Repository (MARS)
- 220+ In-library public workstations and instruction labs
- 150+ Staff workstations, printers, scanners, etc.

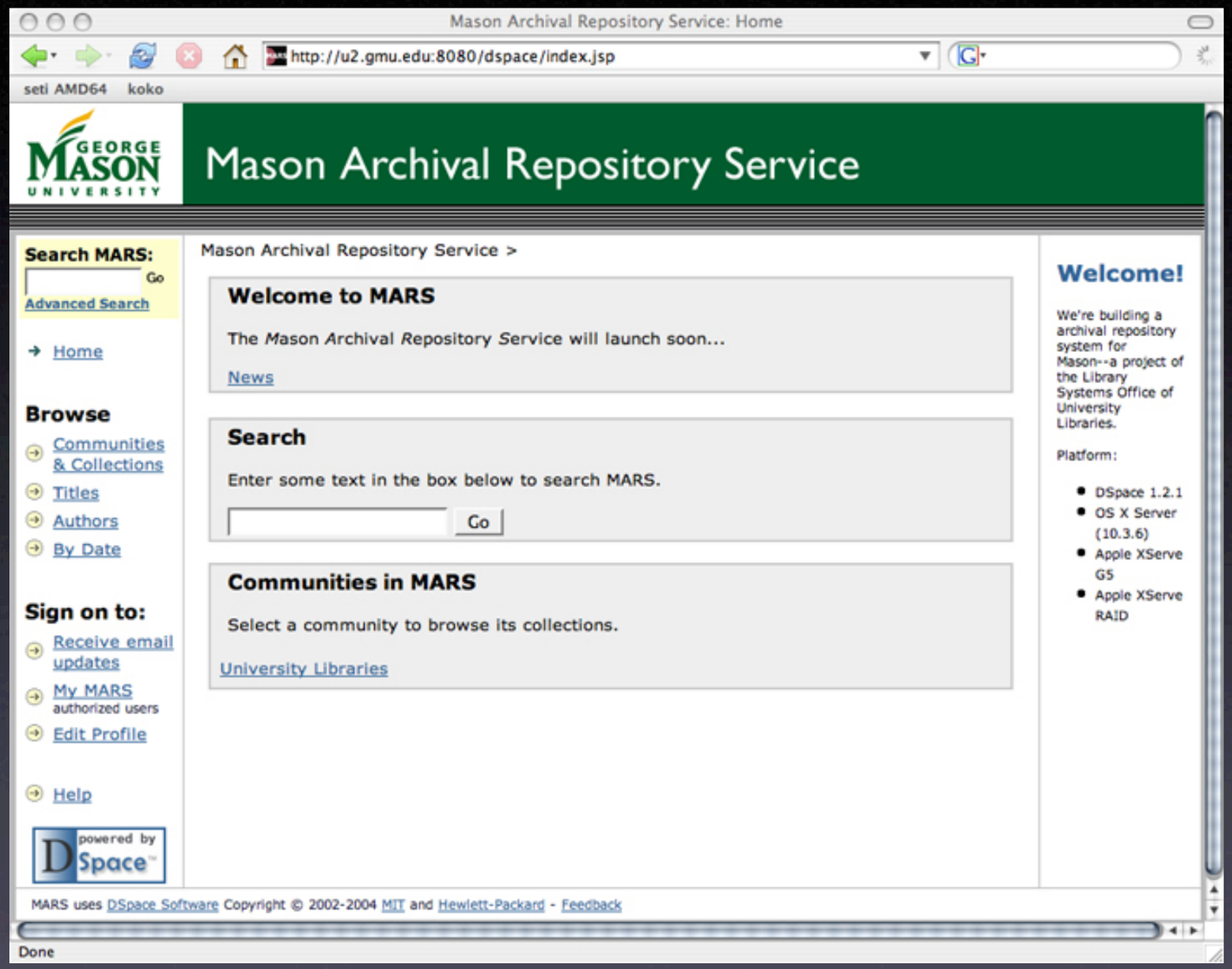
Web Visitors

LITA Top Trends - 2004

- Institutional Repositories
- Personal Search Software
- Federated Searching
- RSS
- RFID
- Copyright
- E-Resource Management

LITA is the Library & Information Technology Association (ALA)

Institutional Repositories

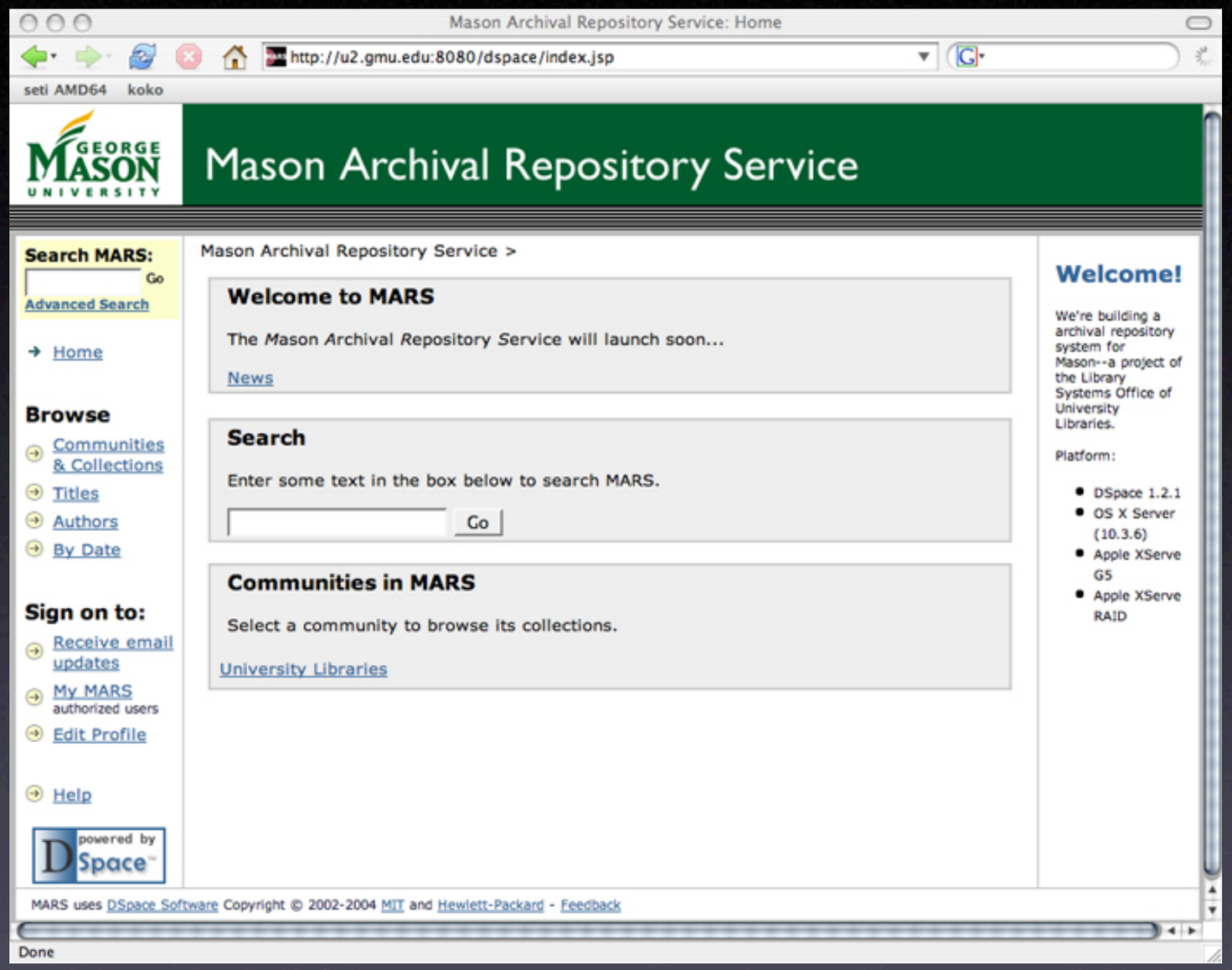


An institutional repository is a set of services that a university offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members.

-- *Clifford Lynch, CNI*

LITA Top Trends - 2004

Institutional Repositories



University Libraries is building a digital repository service for Mason. Operational today, we anticipate an early 2005 roll-out.

Mason is one of the first universities to build this system using Apple OS X Server software and the XServe RAID platform.

LITA Top Trends - 2004

"DSpace **captures** your data in any format--in text, video, audio and data. It **distributes** it over the web. It **indexes** your work, so others can search and retrieve your items. It **preserves** your digital work over the long term."

-- from the DSpace "30 second elevator pitch"

Mason Archival Repository Service: Item 1920/7

http://u2.gmu.edu:8080/dspace/handle/19

mac os

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY

Mason Archival Repository Service

earch MARS: Go

vanced Search

Home

rowse

Communities & Collections

Titles

Authors

By Date

gn on to:

Receive email updates

My MARS
authorized users

Edit Profile

Help

powered by DSpace

Mason Archival Repository Service >
University Libraries >
MARS - Digital Repository Group >

Please use this identifier to cite or link to this ite
http://hdl.handle.net/1920/7

Title: Building On Our Strengths: Final F
Digital Archiving Task Force

Authors: DAPA Task Force

Keywords: Digital Archiving
George Mason University

Issue Date: 6-Oct-2004

Abstract: Final report of the Digital Archivin
Preservation and Access Task For
University Libraries. Draft publishe
March, 2004. Surveys need for di
preservation efforts, evaluates te
architectures, discusses library-re
processing required. DSpace pilot
recommended. You're looking at i

URI: http://hdl.handle.net/1920/7

Appears in Collections: MARS - Digital Repository Group

Files in This Item:

File	Size	Format	
dapa_final_report.pdf	206Kb	Adobe PDF	View/Open

Show full item record

All items in MARS are protected by copyright, with all rights reserved.

dapa_final_report.pdf (35 Pages)

Drawer | Back/Forward | 1 Page (of 35) | Page Up | Page Down | Zoom In | Zoom Out | Tool Mode

George Mason University

Building On Our Strengths: Digital Archiving, Preservation and Access

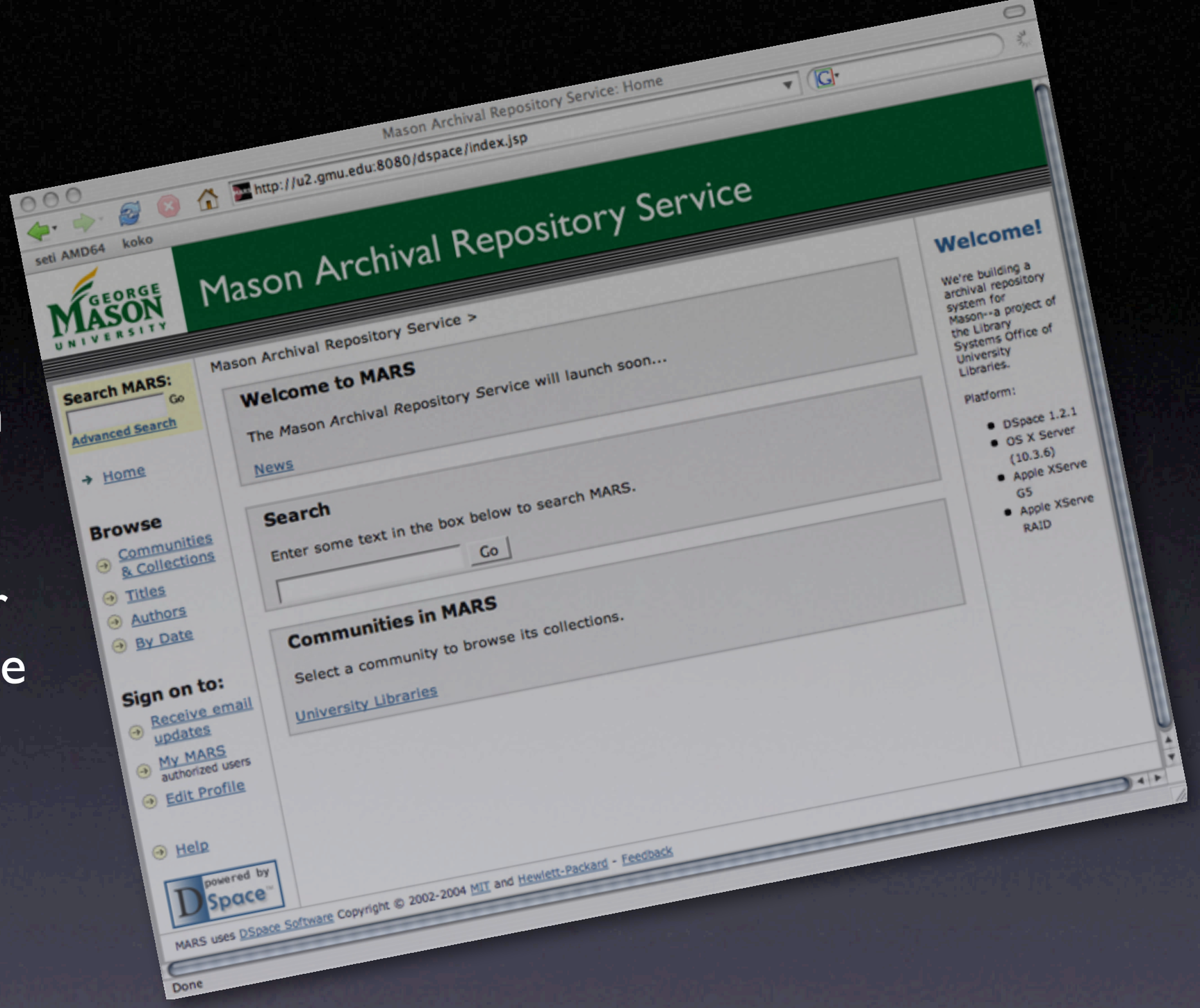
Report of the Digital Archiving, Preservation and Access Task Force

March 25, 2004

Wally Grotophorst, University Libraries, *chair*
Dan Cohen, Center for History and New Media
John Creuziger, Technical Systems Division
William Fleming, University Libraries
Polly Khater, University Libraries
Paul Koda, University Libraries
George Oberle, University Libraries
Lene Palmer, University Libraries
Angela Weaver, University Libraries

://u2.gmu.edu:8080/dspace/bitstream/1920/7/1/dapa_final_report.pdf

Thanks to compliance with OAI-MHP (Open Archives Initiative-Metadata Harvesting Protocol), items in our digital repository will be "found" by OAIster



...and other metadata havesting systems like Google Scholar and Yahoo's Content Acquisition Program.

http://u2.gmu.edu:8080/dspace-oai/request?verb=ListRecords&from=2004-08-01T14:15:00Z&metadataPrefix=oai_dc

Mozilla Firefox

/dspace-oai/request?verb=ListRecords&from=2004

seti AMD64 koko

This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.


```
- <OAI-PMH xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/
http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/OAI-PMH.xsd">
  <responseDate>2004-12-06T14:33:30Z</responseDate>
  <request metadataPrefix="oai_dc" verb="ListRecords"
  from="2004-08-01T14:15:00Z">http://u2.gmu.edu:8080/dspace-oai/request</request>
- <ListRecords>
  - <record>
    - <header>
      <identifier>oai:u2.gmu.edu:1920/5</identifier>
      <datestamp>2004-10-05T20:36:38Z</datestamp>
      <setSpec>hdl_1920_4</setSpec>
    </header>
    - <metadata>
      - <oai_dc:dc xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc/
        http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc.xsd">
        <dc:creator>Tomorrow, Tom</dc:creator>
        <dc:date>2004-10-05T20:36:19Z</dc:date>
        <dc:date>2004-10-05T20:36:19Z</dc:date>
        <dc:date>2004-10-05T20:36:19Z</dc:date>
        <dc:identifier>http://hdl.handle.net/1920/5</dc:identifier>
        <dc:format>107171 bytes</dc:format>
        <dc:format>image/jpeg</dc:format>
        <dc:language>en_US</dc:language>
        <dc:subject>editorial cartoon</dc:subject>
        <dc:title>In Their Own Words</dc:title>
        <dc:type>Image</dc:type>
```


In response to an OAI-PMH request the system returns metadata about the contents of the collection...

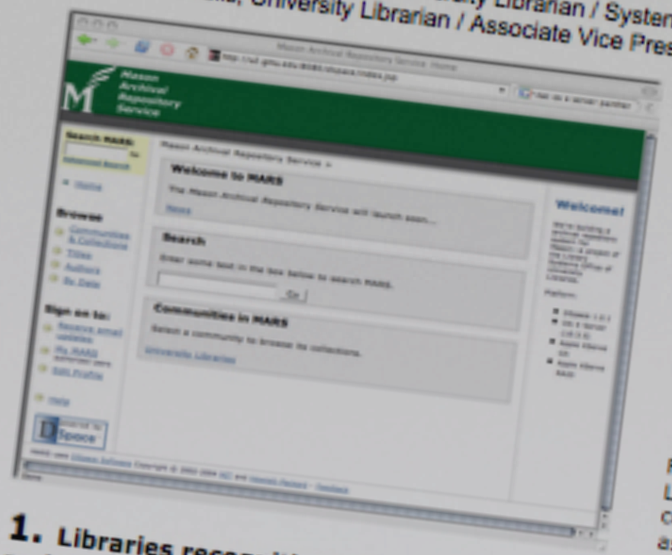
Last month, we presented a session on Mason's work in the IR area at the SPARC / SPARC Europe meeting held in Washington, D.C.

SPARC®

Leveraging Institutional Repository Technology to Address Archiving, Preservation and Access Objectives Across the University

Wally Grotophorst, Associate University Librarian / Systems
John G. Zenelis, University Librarian / Associate Vice President, IT

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY



Executive Summary:

University Libraries recognized a range of digital preservation needs across campus--many specific to the libraries but not exclusively. Bringing together stakeholders and staff expertise, a university-wide Task Force was formed, led by the Library Systems Office.

The group created a website to pull together readings and useful links, identified candidate platforms and evaluated implementation options. DSpace was selected as the platform for several reasons:

- system architecture met needs beyond open-access publishing
- open source, OAI compliant, persistent web-accessible object identifiers
- mind share in the academic community

Final report was shared with senior University administrators. Library was given responsibility for the initiative and new funding to cover startup hardware. A new Librarian position was authorized to assist in the management of this new library service.

1. Libraries recognition of multiple needs for digital preservation, archiving and access in the libraries and across the university.

- A previous commitment to the Center for History and New Media to explore preservation of objects in their ECHO project archives (www.chnm.gmu.edu).
- Several departments had expressed need for a publication system for working papers, individual research, etc.
- Multiple departments had approached library staff with need to preserve digital assets
- Library had archiving needs of digital objects in Special Collections (film, video, oral histories, images, scanned documents).
- Library needed to improve access and streamline workflows in processing digital objects
- A need to archive and preserve digital assets of the library (e.g., MARC database; purchased digital content, etc.)

2. Campus-wide Task Force was formed by University Libraries to explore issues and recommend solution(s)

Bringing together stakeholders and staff expertise we formed a task force drawn from library functional areas (Library Systems, Special Collections, Cataloging and Reference), departmental representation (Center for History and New Media); campus IT (database / web services expertise) and Copyright Office.

Task force built a website (http://silo.gmu.edu/da) of readings and relevant links; formalized system requirements; developed a "tiers of service" model; evaluated three candidate systems (Fedora, Greenstone and DSpace); recommended DSpace and developed a pilot project test plan.

Institutionalizing IR

The task force report was shared with the VP/CIO of the University (IT), the Provost (Academic) and the University Budget Group (Funding). The IR concept was approved by all and the library was given responsibility for what was viewed a "university project."

Library has selected Apple Mac OS X Server and Apple XServe hardware for our production system.

A new librarian position has been added to staff to manage the service and provide outreach/audience-building activities closely with our Faculty

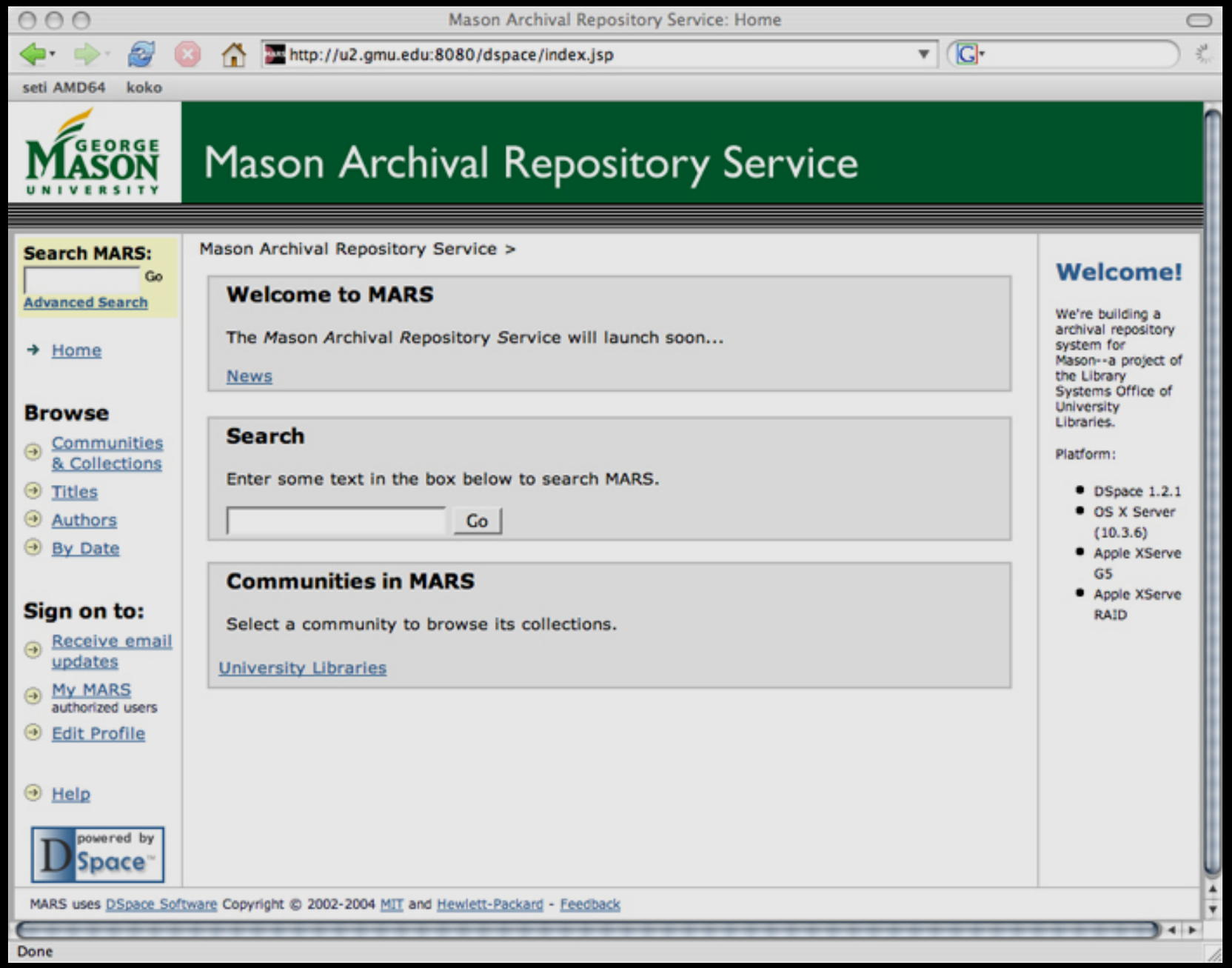
Lessons Learned Thus far...

- Not all digital preservation needs can be met by DSpace, e.g., it is not very good at archiving websites.
- Mac OS X works as a server platform and XServe RAID works well too. We believe this platform offers a way for libraries to build a low-cost, high-performance DSpace system while reducing the level of UNIX system administration expertise required.
- Don't allow your IR system to be viewed as a "cost-free" digital storage service
- DSpace can serve as a "digital warehouse" of web-addressable objects...givig new options for system integration

3. Tiers of Service

Just as we determined that DSpace could be used to satisfy a variety of digital preservation, archiving and access needs, we also realized that no one level of service would fit every audience. Based on work done at Duke University, we adopted the following tier-based approach:

- **Archived** - Materials of significant and widespread value; complex, normalized metadata; commitment to periodic migration.
- **Preserved** – Materials have enduring value, but not enough to merit significant investment currently; basic metadata, supplied by content submitters; commitment to preserve in current


Mason Archival Repository Service: Home
http://u2.gmu.edu:8080/dspace/index.jsp
seti AMD64
koko
GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY
Mason Archival Repository Service
Search MARS:
Go
Advanced Search
Home
Browse
Communities & Collections
Titles
Authors
By Date
Sign on to:
Receive email updates
My MARS
authorized users
Edit Profile
Help
powered by DSpace
Mason Archival Repository Service >
Welcome to MARS
The Mason Archival Repository Service will launch soon...
News
Search
Enter some text in the box below to search MARS.
Go
Communities in MARS
Select a community to browse its collections.
University Libraries
Welcome!
We're building a archival repository system for Mason--a project of the Library Systems Office of University Libraries.
Platform:
DSpace 1.2.1
OS X Server (10.3.6)
Apple XServe G5
Apple XServe RAID
MARS uses DSpace Software Copyright © 2002-2004 MIT and Hewlett-Packard - Feedback
Done

Are we ahead of the curve with this service?

Yes, but not by much...

http://scholar.google.com/scholar?q=site:

Search

Google Scholar BETA

site:gmu.edu

Results 1 - 10 of about 1,550 from gmu.edu for . (0.07 seconds)

Scholar

[PDF] Simple mathematical models with very complicated dynamics
RM May - View as HTML - Cited by 420
Page 1. Published in Nature, Vol. 261, p.459, June 10 1976. SIMPLE MATHEMATICAL MODELS WITH VERY. COMPLICATED DYNAMICS. Robert M. May*. Abstract. ...
Nature, 1976 - math.gmu.edu - nedwww.ipac.caltech.edu - organic.usc.edu - nih.gov - all 7 versions »

[PS] Web Server Workload Characterization: The Search for I
MF Arlitt, CL Williamson, C Drive - View as HTML - Cited by 366
Page 1. Web Server Workload Characterization: The Search for Invariant ... Version). Martin F. Arlitt Carey L. Williamson Department ...
Proceedings of the ACM Sigmetrics Conference, Philadelphia, ..., 1996 - cs.usask.ca - all 9 versions »

[PDF] Statistical learning by 8-month-old infants
JR Saffran, RN Aslin, EL Newport - View as HTML - Cited by 325
Page 1. Institution: George Mason University | Sign In as Individual | FA... Rights | Join AAAS. Statistical Learning by 8-Month-Old. Infants. ...
Science, 1996 - archlab.gmu.edu - dx.doi.org - ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

[PDF] Distributed representations of structure: A theory of analogical access and mapping
JE Hummel, KJ Holyoak - View as HTML - Cited by 168
Page 1. Psychological Review. Copyright 1997 by the American Psychological Association, Inc. 1997, Vol. 104, No, 3, 427-466. 0033-295X/97/$3.00. ...
Psychological Review, 1997 - hfac.gmu.edu

[PDF] The POSTGRES Data Model
LA Rowe, M Stonebraker - View as HTML - Cited by 110
Page 1. The POSTGRES Data Model? Lawrence A Rowe Mxhael R. Stonebraker. Computer ... EECS Department University of California Berkeley, CA 94720. ...
...ternational Conference on Very ..., 1987 - classweb.gmu.edu - acm.org - cs.bgu.ac.il - vldb.org - all 14

On Monday (12/6/2004) this search on Google Scholar revealed there are already 1,500+ self-archived articles on various Mason servers.

Google has developed an algorithm that makes a calculated "guess" at what it thinks is scholarly material and makes that available to the end user via the Google Scholar interface.

Google has made arrangements with publishers (e.g., database vendors) to "crawl" and index their content, then provide information at the abstract level to the end user...pulling this content out of the "invisible" or "deep" web.

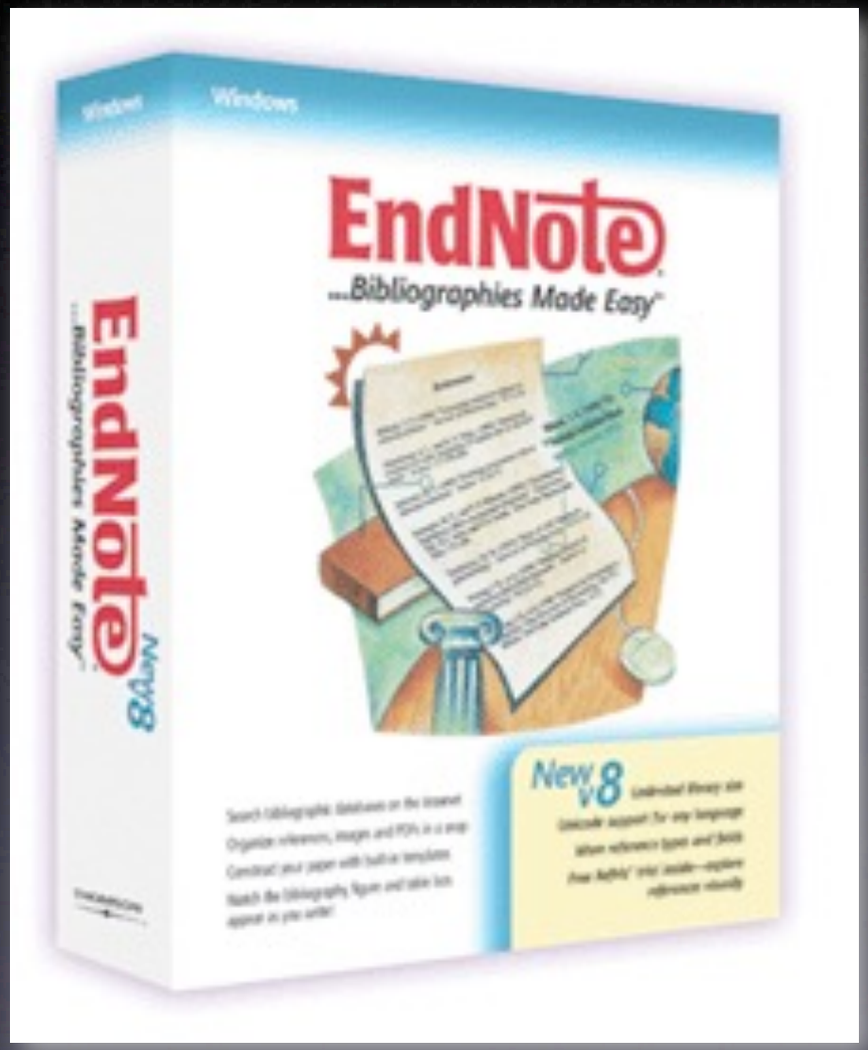
What version of content do you see? It depends on the source of the version you select and your relationship with its owner:

Full text of articles from open access journals and preprint repositories, as well as preprints on the web. For others, you should be able to get access to the full text if you or an institution you belong to has a subscription for the content. Regardless of the source, you should be able to see an abstract for any article, with the exception of those that are offline and referenced in citations only.

Interesting features:

- Citation counts
- Google requires content providers to include abstracts (at a minimum) in displayed "match" content
- Links can trigger a business transaction with the publisher
- Yahoo will likely enter this space soon (e.g., CAP program arrangements with NPR, Northwestern, OAIster, etc.)
- Exposes copyright-violations

Personal Search Software



Millions of researchers, scholarly writers, students, and librarians use EndNote to search online bibliographic databases, organize their references and images, and create bibliographies and figure lists instantly.

Instead of spending hours typing bibliographies, or using index cards to organize their references, they do it the easy way—by using EndNote!

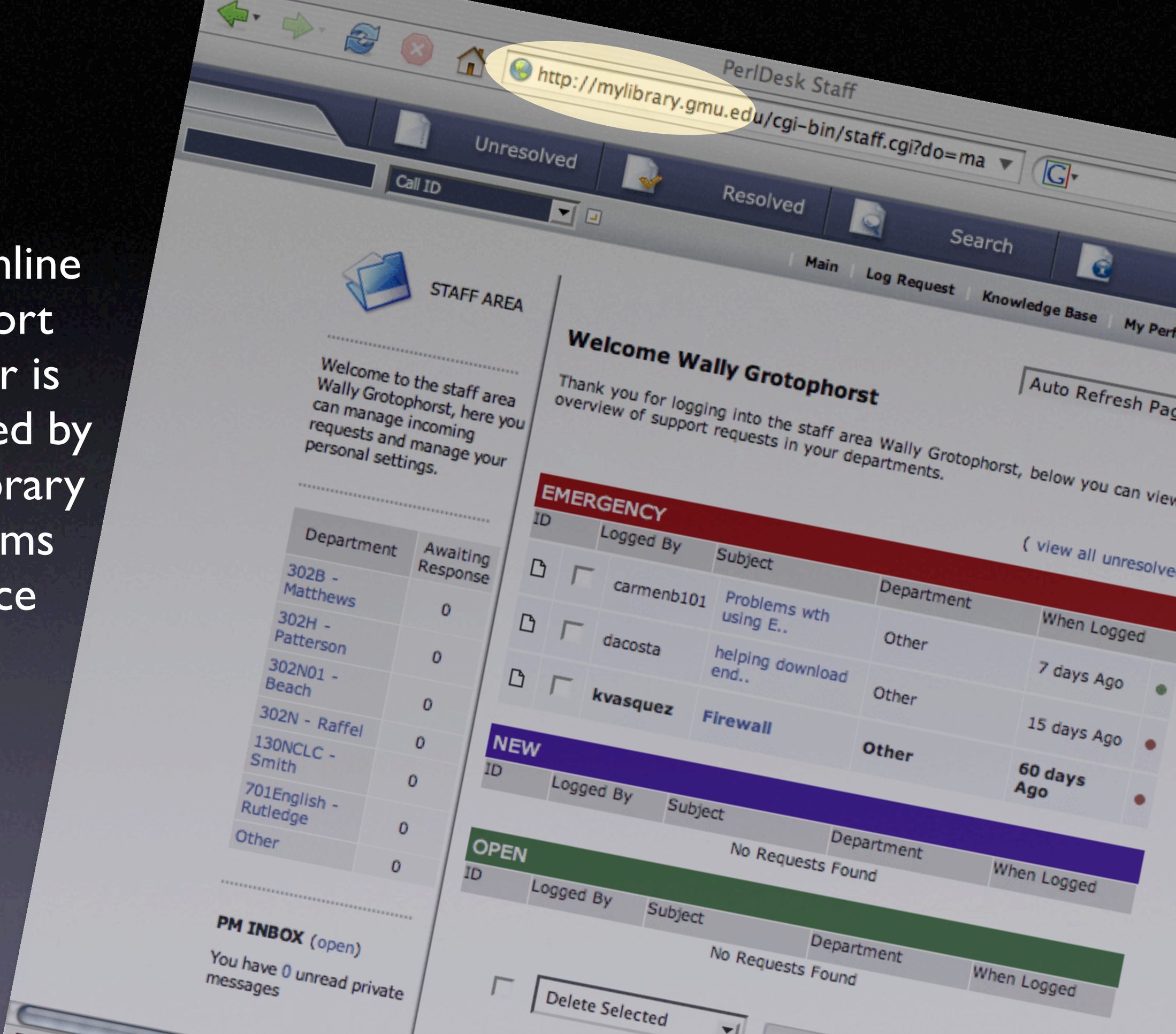
LITA Top Trends - 2004

Personal Search Software

University Libraries (George Oberle and Kevin Simons) is leading an joint effort (with Technology Across the Curriculum, DoIT, and the ITU Support Center) to support use of EndNote software across campus.

- site license for all students, faculty & staff
- training sessions
- online support center

The online support center is provided by the Library Systems Office



Federated Searching

LITA Top Trends - 2004

"The Network is the Database"

- Library Catalogs
- Citation Databases
- FullText Databases
- E-Journals
- Aggregated Content
- Open Web
- "Deep Web"
- Digital archives
- Institutional Repositories

"*Noise*" in the system

- Many sources of information
- Many different user interfaces
- Content / format varies across sources
- Overlapping coverage
- Undocumented gaps in coverage
- Easy to miss content or be flooded with irrelevant information
- Must deal with inevitable duplication

The Problem

- Figuring out where to begin a search is a challenge for many users, particularly undergraduates.
- Selecting the "optimal" resources requires experience with organizational schemes imposed by the discipline, by libraries and by content providers.
- There typically is no "one best path."

Solutions?

- Cross-database searching (e.g., federated searching, metasearching, or broadcast searching)
- Content linking

Federated Searching

- For the user, federated searching is a simple search box that retrieves content from a wide variety of databases and e-resource collections.
- Who does that sound like...?

But it's not like Google™

- Google sends its robots to collect data from millions of web pages **in advance**, so the user is actually searching a *cross-file index*, not the content that created the index
- Users connect to the full-text pages when they click on a hyperlink in the results set.

A Federated Search...

- Executes a cross-file query across citation and full-text databases that do not share a common thesaurus or index.
- A different search protocol may required for each source.

Search protocol challenges

- Some use variations of Z39.50 protocol which predates the web.
- Some use XML to identify the data elements being used
- Many leave it to the search engine vendor to figure out how to access the content (screen scraping).

Myths and Realities of Federated Searching

Myth # 1
No Stone Left Unturned

- Not all federated search engines can search all data sources.
- Most can handle Z39.50 interfaces and popular (free) databases.

Myth #2
De-duplication really works

- True de-duping is virtually impossible. The search engine would have to download all results and compare them on multiple data elements (often poorly documented)
- The limiting factor is the way in which data sources return results -- 10 to 20 at a time. Completing a true de-dupe would take hours as a typical search might return hits in the thousands...

Myth #3
Relevancy Rankings are Relevant

- When attempting to relevancy-rank citations, the only words you have to work with are those that appear in the citation. Often, the search word doesn't appear.
- The abstract and full-text data, as well as the indexing that content providers use to relevancy-rank their content, are unavailable to federated search engines

Myth #4
E-Resource Management is Simplified

- A federated search engine searches databases that update and change an average of 2 to 3 times a year. A system accessing 200 databases is subject to 400 to 600 updates per year--better than two a day.
- When updates are not made, access to content is lost and expensive resources go unused.
- Maintenance of this software layer is expensive.

Our take...

- University Libraries believes that federated search engines *show promise* but we do not feel they are ready for anything more than experimental use.
- We are *monitoring developments* in this area closely and positioned to expand our use of the technology as it becomes useful to do so.

Mason is an active participant in the WRLC's MetaLib project

Content Linking

Federated searching tackles information overload on the front end--attempting to improve the efficiency of the discovery process.

Content linking focuses on the back end--you've found a useful source but how do you know that it is the most complete version available? And is there "related" information that you might be missing?

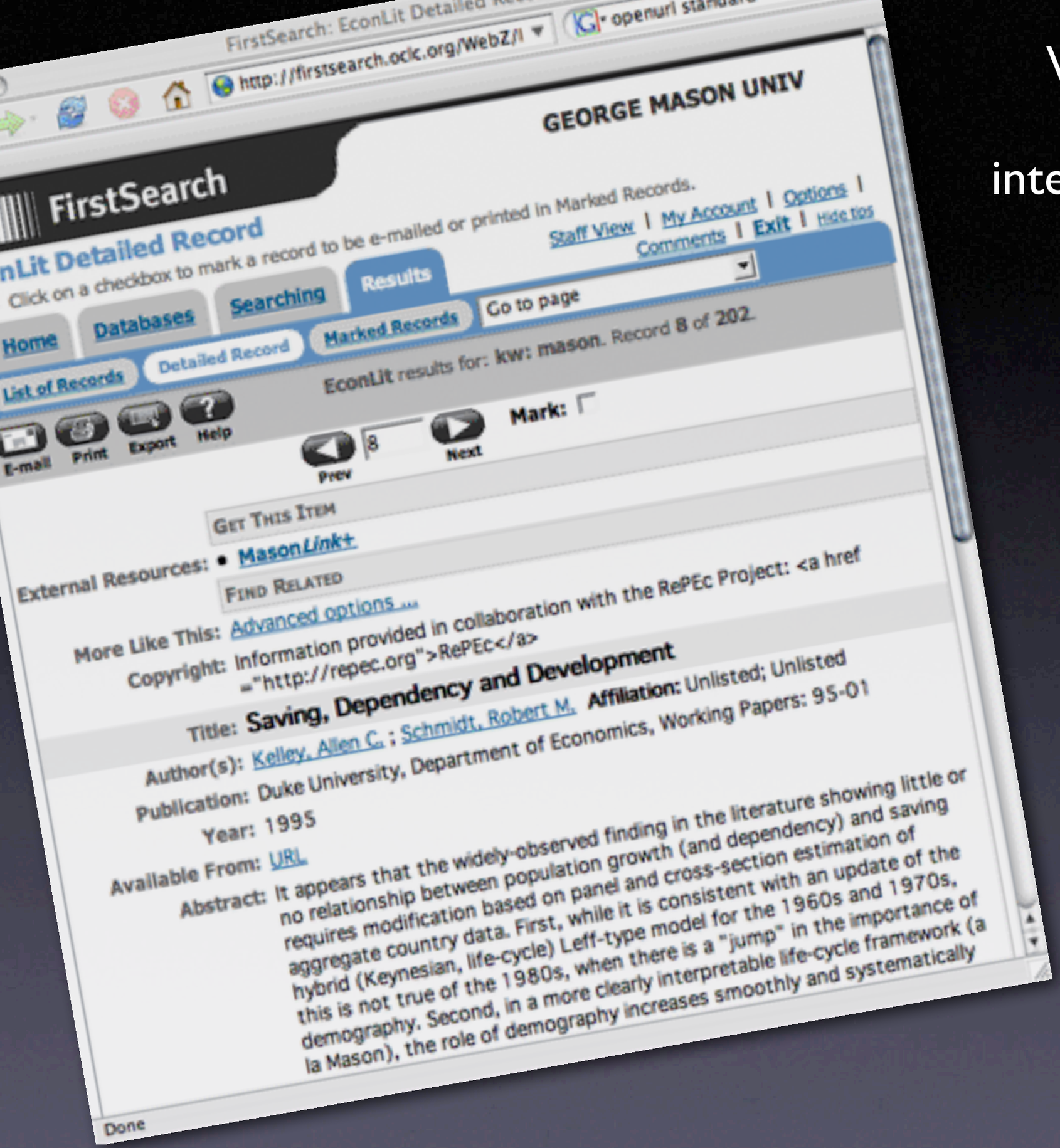
OpenURL

http://www.mysrv.org/menu?
id=doi:10.111/12345&
genre=article&
aulast=Weibel&aufirst=Stu&ISSN=35345353
&year=2001&volume=14&issue=3&spage=44
&
pid=2829393&
sid=OCLC:Inspec

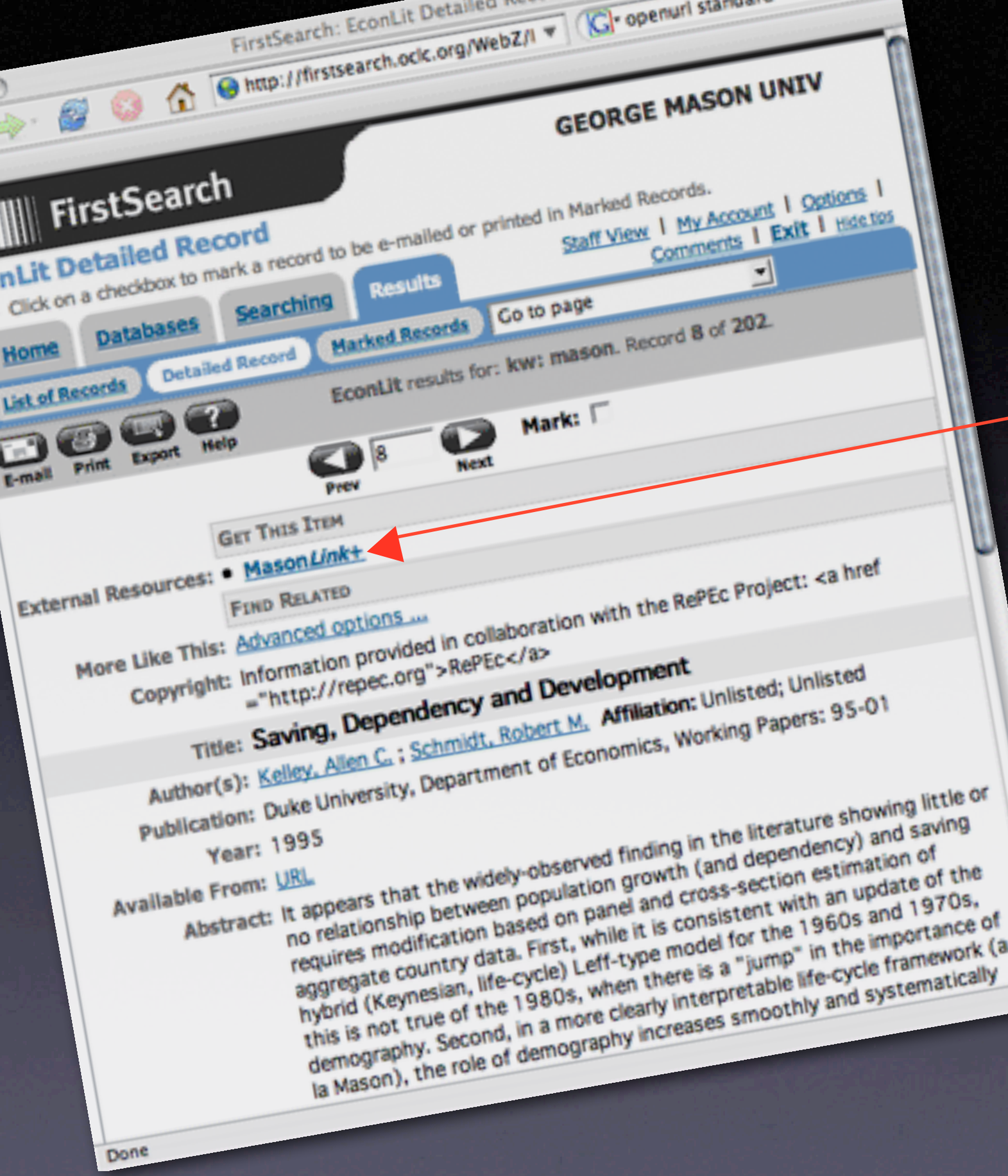
Sample OpenURL

- This service relies on the OpenURL standard (Z39.88-2004)
- OpenURL is a syntax for encoding metadata into a URL so that it might be passed between systems via the HTTP protocol.

How does it work?



We've done a search in EconLit and found an interesting citation. We click on **Mason*Link+***



http://129.174.55.84:8888/lfp/LinkFinderPlus/Display??sid=FirstSearch%3AEconLit&genre=article&atitle=Saving%2C%20Dependency%20and%20Development&title=Duke%20University%2C%20Department%20of%20Economics%2C%20Working%20Papers&issue=%2095-01&date=1995&aulast=Kelley&aufirst=Allen&auinitm=C&id=doi%3A&pid=%3Caccession%20number%3E0698586%3C%2Faccession%20number%3E%3Cfssessid%3Esp06sw04-39299-e2erws1z-q2wfin%3C%2Ffssessid%3E%3Cedition%3E%3C%2Fedition%3E&url_ver=Z39.88-2004&rfr_id=info%3Asid%2Ffirstsearch.oclc.org%3AEconLit&rft_val_fmt=info%3Aofi%2Ffmt%3Akev%3Amtx%3Ajournal&req_id=%3Csessionid%3Esp06sw04-39299-e2erws1z-q2wfin%3C%2Fsessionid%3E&rfe_dat=%3Caccessionnumber%3E0698586%3C%2Faccessionnumber%3E&rft.aulast=Kelley&rft.aufirst=Allen&rft.auinitm=C&rft.atitle=Saving%2C%20Dependency%20and%20Development&rft.jtitle=Duke%20University%2C%20Department%20of%20Economics%2C%20Working%20Papers&rft.date=1995&rft.issue=%2095-01&rft.genre=article

FirstSearch

GEORGE MASON UNIV

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Title: **Saving, Dependency and Development**

Author(s): Kelley, Allen C. ; Schmidt, Robert M. **Affiliation:** U

Publication: Duke University, Department of Economics, Wor

Year: 1995

Available From: URL

Abstract: It appears that the widely-observed finding in the lit
no relationship between population growth (and de
requires modification based on panel and cross-se
aggregate country data. First, while it is consister
hybrid (Keynesian, life-cycle) Leff-type model for
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demography. Second, in a more clearly interpre
la Mason), the role of demography increases s

Done

LinkFinderPlus

Mason *Link+*

University Libraries, George Mason University

Citation Information

Edit Citation

Article Title: Saving, Dependency and Development

Source: Duke University, Department of Economics, Working Papers; Issue: 95-01; Date: 1995

MasonLink+ is unable to make a direct link to this item.

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1

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Mason*Link*+

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OAIster

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* View your results, starting with **records 1 of 1** .

Results by Institution

Research Papers in Economics (RePEc)
1 record

Sort by | title

Record 1 of 1

Title	**Saving, Dependency and Development**
Author/Creator	Kelley, Allen C.
Author/Creator	Robert M. Schmidt
Resource Type	preprint
Note	It appears that the widely-observed finding in the literature showing little or no relationship between population growth (and dependency) and saving requires modification based on panel and cross-section estimation of aggregate country data. First, while it is consistent with an update of the hybrid (Keynesian, life-cycle) Leff-type model for the 1960s and 1970s, this is not true of the 1980s, when there is a "jump" in the importance of demography. Second, in a more clearly interpretable life-cycle framework (a la Mason), the role of demography increases smoothly and systematically over the 30 years, although the form which it takes (life-cycle versus lifetime level) also varies systematically over time. Overall, however, demographic factors accounted for a major portion of changes in saving across countries
Note	RePEc:duk:dukeec:95-01
URL	http://www.ec

Done

Mason*Link*+

MasonLink+ is an OpenURL link resolver.

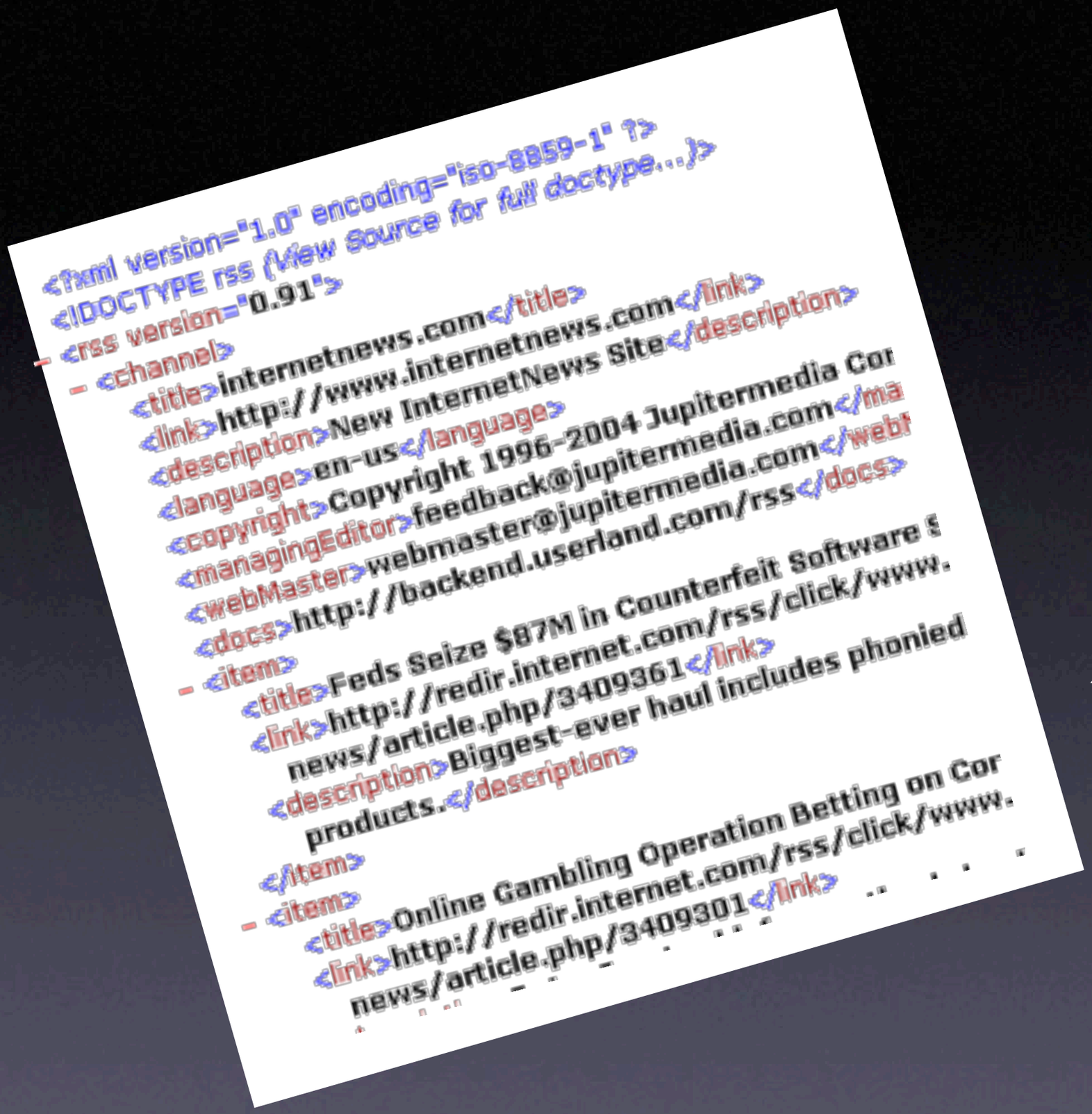
It allows the user to move from a citation in one vendor's database to the full-text version of the same content in another.

It enables the university to get more value and use from the content we pay to license.

It offers the library a tool (and development platform) to deliver related but remote content

RSS

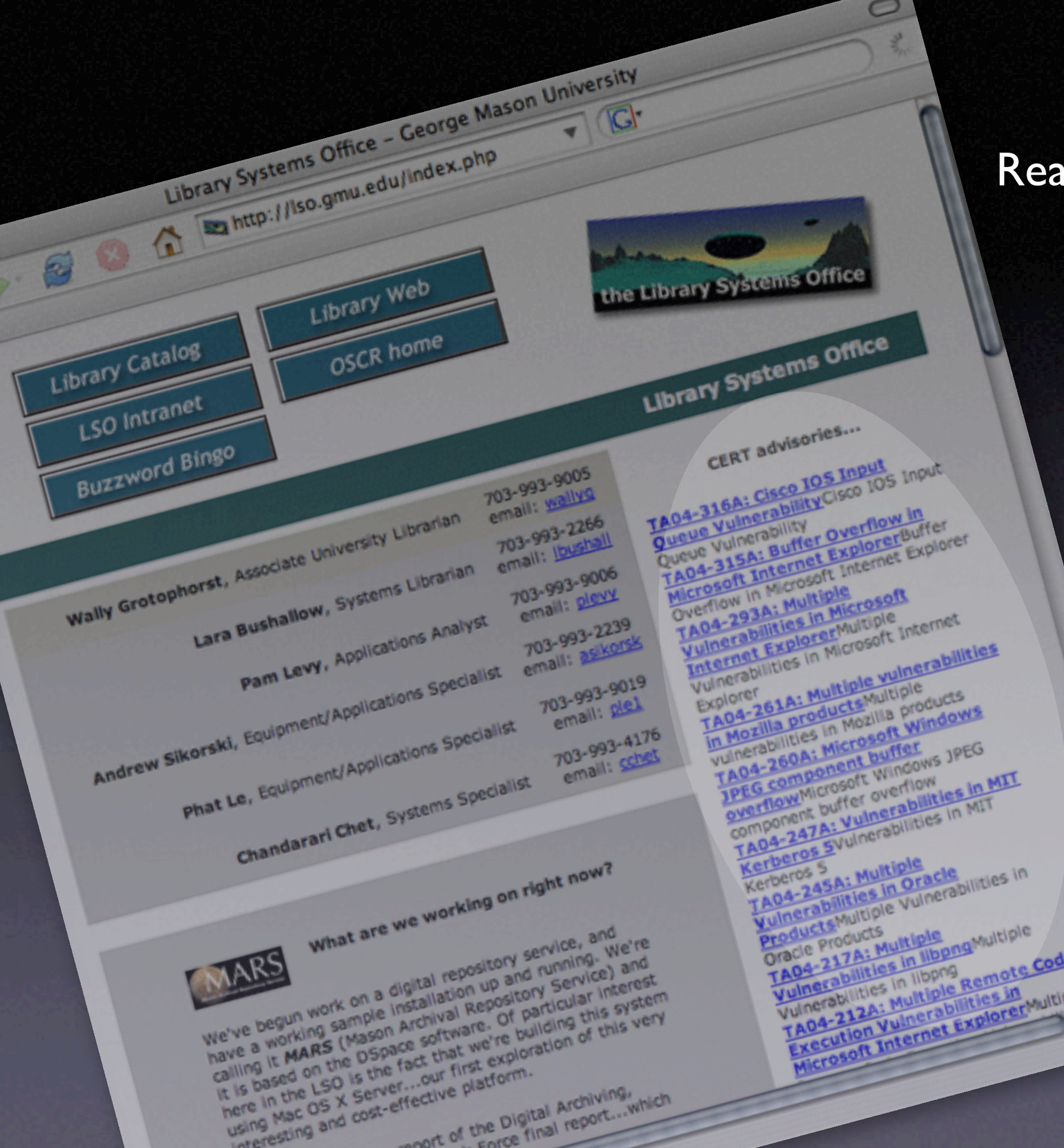
Really Simple Syndication



RSS is an XML-based format for distributing and aggregating Web content.

The format can be used to “feed” RSS readers or other websites (e.g., portals, blogs, etc.)

LITA Top Trends - 2004



RSS

Really Simple Syndication

University Libraries is currently using RSS to build dynamic content on some web pages

RSS

In the future we expect to begin pushing other content to our users via RSS

- New book and e-content lists
- Library News and Announcements
- Research / Reference Tips from Liaison Librarians

RFID

Radio Frequency Identification

University Libraries is not contemplating a conversion to RFID security in the near future but will consider the technology when we implement our next generation checkpoint control system.

RFID is expensive for larger libraries.

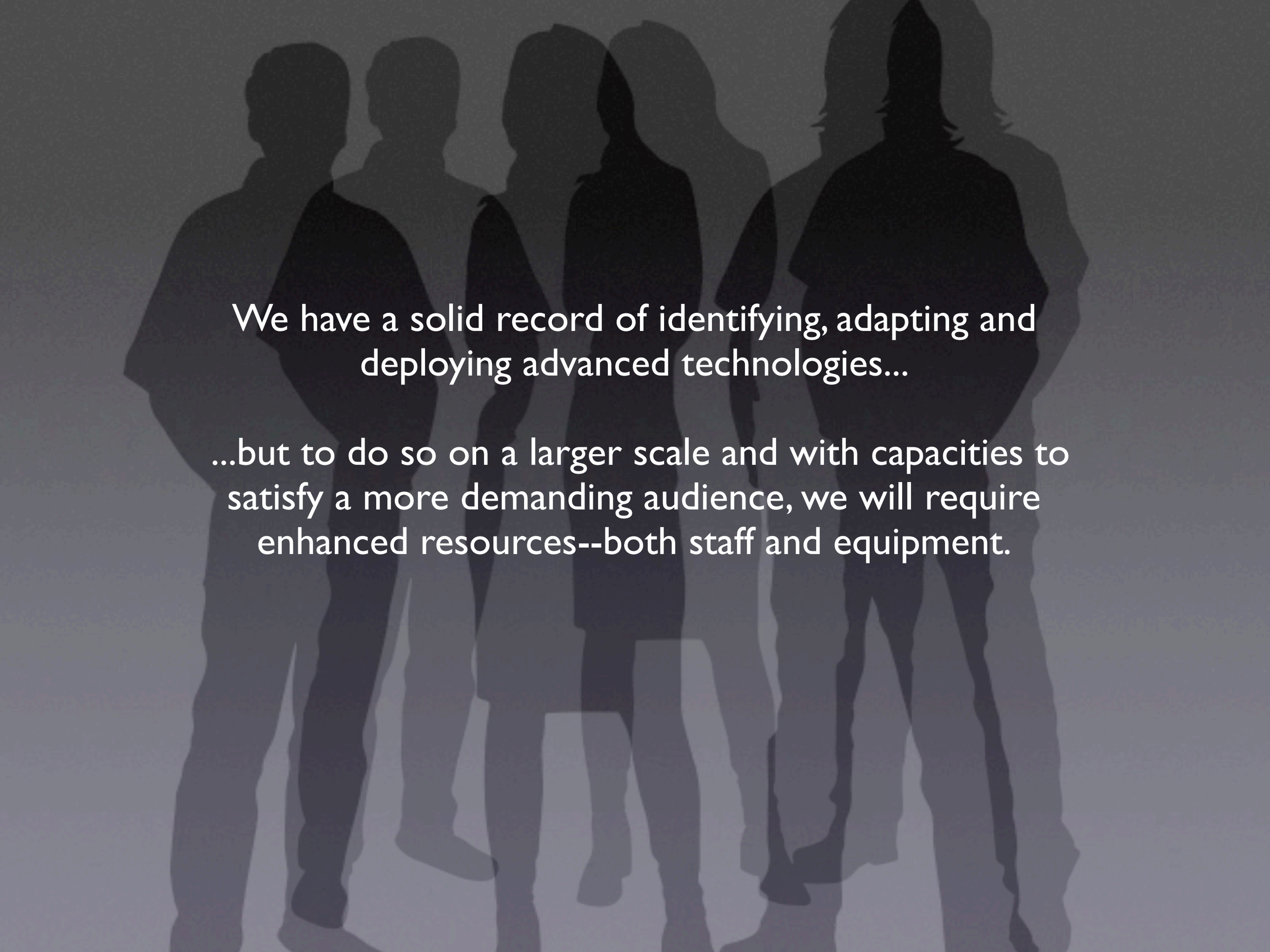
e.g., RFID tags cost $0.85 each

LITA Top Trends - 2004

What's Ahead?

By 2010...

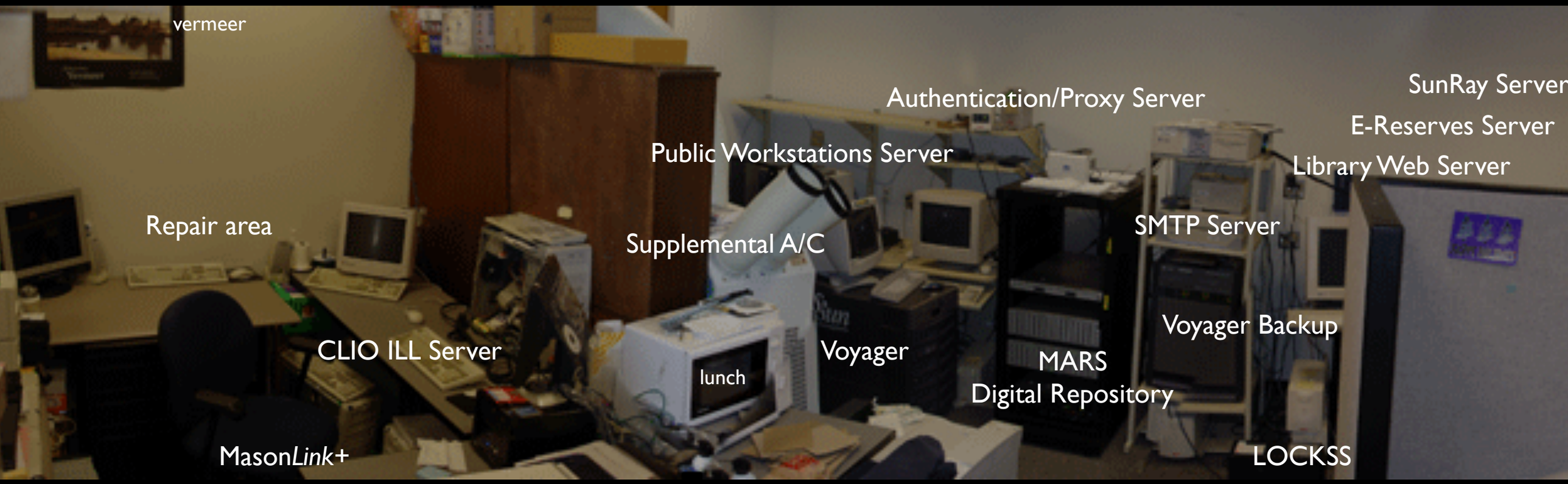
We will have to expand and improve facilities, increase systems office staff and improve the skill level and IT literacy of library staff.

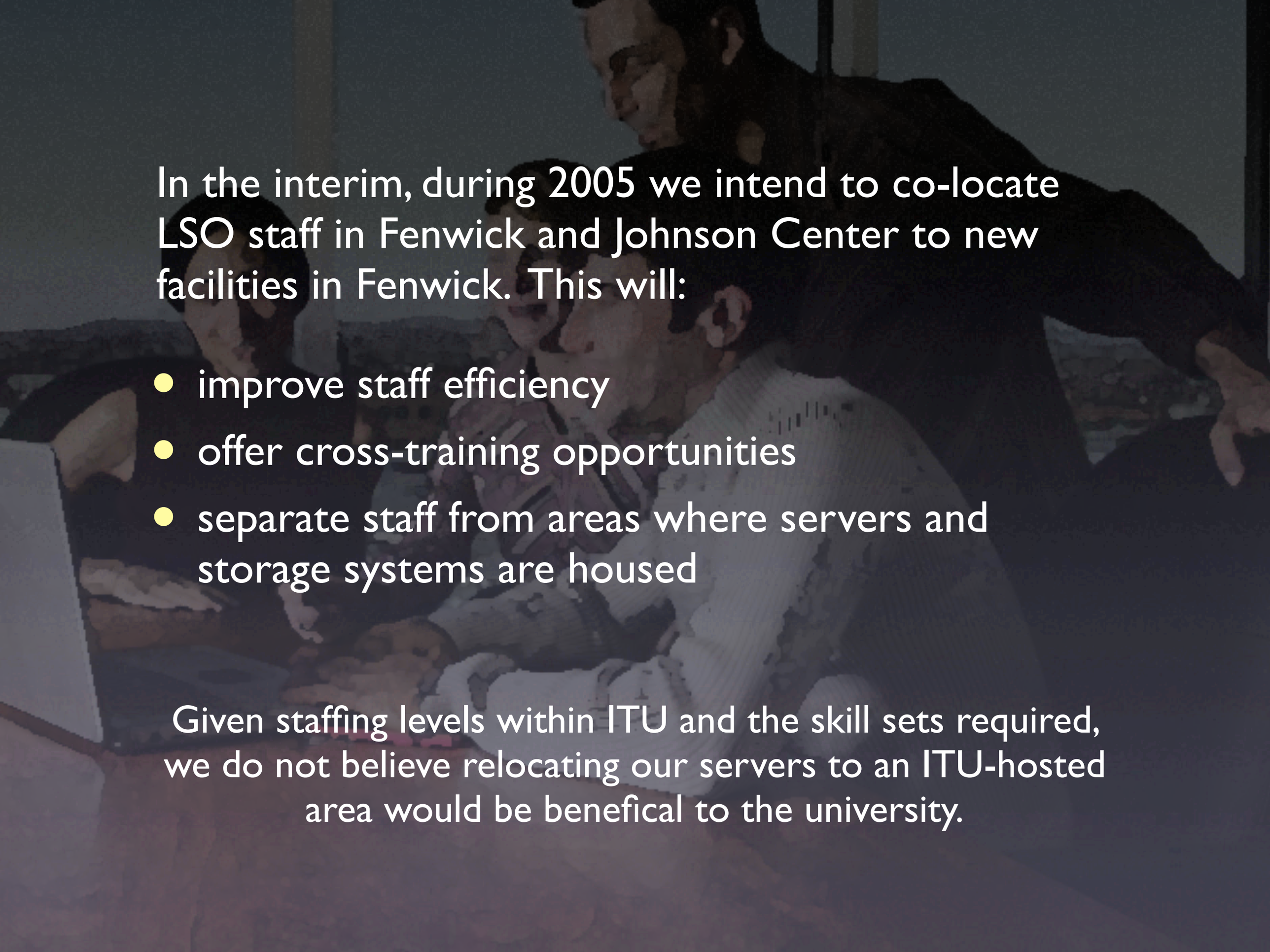


We have a solid record of identifying, adapting and deploying advanced technologies...

...but to do so on a larger scale and with capacities to satisfy a more demanding audience, we will require enhanced resources--both staff and equipment.

Current facilities for mission-critical LSO systems are indequate. We recommend construction of a secure server area in the next structure built for library use.





In the interim, during 2005 we intend to co-locate LSO staff in Fenwick and Johnson Center to new facilities in Fenwick. This will:

- improve staff efficiency
- offer cross-training opportunities
- separate staff from areas where servers and storage systems are housed

Given staffing levels within ITU and the skill sets required, we do not believe relocating our servers to an ITU-hosted area would be benefical to the university.

Hardware Funding

By 2008 all servers currently in use will have reached or exceeded their expected service lifetime.

We will need to find a funding stream to replace them.

SunFire V880 $35,000

Three Sun E250's $24,000

Additional storage for MARS $20,000+

Also true for our 200+ public workstations

As we move toward 2010, we should focus more attention on providing robust, secure wireless connectivity to our in-house users and recalibrate the number of library-provided workstations we feel we must offer.

In Summary

- Library should maintain an in-house IT operation (e.g., resist "outsourcing" either to other university operations or third-party services). The requirements of Library IT support are too specialized for generic IT assistance.
- We need to encourage central IT (ITU) to fully develop core technologies that can benefit the library (e.g., LDAP for authentication, high-speed access to off-site backup, etc.)

In Summary

- Staffing and support for Library Systems should be expected to increase between now and 2010.

  Additional staff will enable University Libraries to embark on the sorts of initiatives one associates with libraries of research universities.

  With workloads reduced, LSO staff can assume a greater role in staff development efforts--which can improve overall technology skills across professional staff.

- Improving LSO facilities must be an important component of new construction initiatives.

Questions?

University Libraries
Library Systems Office