Coalition for Networked Information
Fall 2014 Membership Meeting

December 8-9, 2014
Washington, DC

#cni14f

Keep up with CNI:
Announcements: www.cni.org/cni-announce/
News: www.cni.org/news/
Twitter: @cni_org
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3:30 p.m.</td>
<td><strong>Executive Roundtable (Ohio)</strong> prior registration only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 a.m.</td>
<td><strong>Executive Roundtable (Ohio)</strong> prior registration only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 a.m.</td>
<td><strong>Registration Opens</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(Foyer I)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 a.m.</td>
<td><strong>Orientation for First-Time Attendees</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(Senate)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:15 p.m.</td>
<td><strong>Break</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(Foyer I)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:15 p.m.</td>
<td><strong>OPENING PLENARY SESSION (Presidential Ballroom)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:15 p.m.</td>
<td><strong>Break</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(Foyer I)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MONDAY, December 8

#### 2:30 p.m.  
**PROJECT BRIEFINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Libraries &amp; User Privacy</td>
<td>Presidential BR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving the Odds of Preservation</td>
<td>South American B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smithsonian X Digitization</td>
<td>Federal B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update on SHARE</td>
<td>Federal A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency/Effectiveness w/ Cloud Services</td>
<td>Statler A&amp;B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-Journal Archiving: Changing Landscape</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linked Data Initiatives at NLM</td>
<td>Pan American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Shelley-Godwin Archive</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostering Human-to-Human Collaboration</td>
<td>South American A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3:30 p.m.  
Break (Foyer I)

#### 4:00 p.m.  
**PROJECT BRIEFINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linked Data for Libraries (LD4L) Project</td>
<td>Presidential BR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessing Internet Identity</td>
<td>South American B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytics Dashboard for Coursera Discussion</td>
<td>Federal B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archiving/Analysis for Global News</td>
<td>Federal A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topical Research in Discovery Services</td>
<td>Statler A&amp;B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing Research Data</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Digital Math Library for Research</td>
<td>Pan American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Library Publishing Coalition</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensuring Access to Digital Back Copy</td>
<td>South American A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5:00 p.m.  
Break (Foyer I)

#### 5:15 p.m.  
**PROJECT BRIEFINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analytics and Privacy</td>
<td>Presidential BR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Preservation &amp; Institutional Failures</td>
<td>South American B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online-Only Media</td>
<td>Federal B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Scholarship Centers</td>
<td>Federal A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library’s Role(s) Supporting Discovery</td>
<td>Statler A&amp;B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Archiving Service at Johns Hopkins U.</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towards an Open Annotation Standard</td>
<td>Pan American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Impact, Scholarly Output</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Repository Development at Yale Library</td>
<td>South American A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 6:00 p.m.  
Reception (Congressional/Senate)
### TUESDAY, December 9

#### 7:30 a.m.  
**Breakfast** *(Congressional/Senate)*  
PROJECT BRIEFINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archives and Digital Humanities</td>
<td>Presidential BR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYPL's Audio &amp; Moving Image Collections</td>
<td>South American B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving Scholarly Workflow</td>
<td>Federal B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fedora 4 Early Adopters</td>
<td>Federal A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update on Funding Opportunities</td>
<td>Statler A&amp;B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confidential Data Storage</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights &amp; Access Challenges</td>
<td>Pan American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual Research Environments in Math</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 10:00 a.m.  
**Break** *(Foyer I)*  
PROJECT BRIEFINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exposing Library Collections on the Web</td>
<td>Presidential BR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publishing and Preserving Data as Research Objects</td>
<td>South American B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trends in 3-D Printing</td>
<td>Federal B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roundtable Report: Supporting Digital Humanities</td>
<td>Federal A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Preservation Network Pilot Project</td>
<td>Statler A&amp;B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 National Agenda for Digital Stewardship</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills/Infrastructure for Changing Environments</td>
<td>Pan American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Global Open Knowledgebase (GOKb)</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Evolution of VIVO Software</td>
<td>South American A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 11:45 a.m.  
**Lunch** *(Congressional/Senate)*  
PROJECT BRIEFINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The NIH Contribution to the Commons</td>
<td>South American B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extending the Lifecycle of Scientific Field Notes</td>
<td>Federal B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wikipedia and Libraries</td>
<td>Federal A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Benefits of Collaboration</td>
<td>Statler A&amp;B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trend Analysis Using Text Mining</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update on BIBFRAME</td>
<td>Pan American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developments in Digital Repositories</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Humanities at Penn State</td>
<td>South American A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2:00 p.m.  
**Break** *(Foyer I)*

#### 2:15 p.m.  
CLOSING PLENARY SESSION *(Presidential Ballroom)*

**2014 in Review and 2015 in Prospect**

Clifford Lynch, Coalition for Networked Information

#### 3:30 p.m.  
Meeting Adjourns
A Conversation on the Changing Landscape of Information Systems in Higher Education: Community Source, Community Platforms and Systems as Services

Tom Cramer
Chief Technology Strategist
Stanford University

James Hilton
Dean of Libraries and Vice Provost for Digital Educational Initiatives
University of Michigan

Michele Kimpton
Chief Executive Officer
DuraSpace, Inc.

Clifford Lynch
Executive Director
Coalition for Networked Information

For the last decade the higher education and research world has invested heavily in community source development efforts to develop alternatives to large-scale commercial software, and, in some cases, to create new kinds of software in advance of the emergence of a commercial marketplace. Recently, we have seen substantial changes in the framework for one major, well-established community source development program to introduce a for-profit component; the launch of several new projects that are primarily focused on the development of community platforms based in the cloud; and a growing number of institutions investigating strategies that move existing in-house applications to software as a service offerings. This is an enormously complex, dynamic, and difficult to understand environment both for developing new institutional strategies and for launching new community collaborations for innovation.

This opening plenary session will be a conversation in which three long-time leaders, both in the world of community source and also in the broader enterprise of organizing and advancing inter-organizational collaborations to advance technology in support of higher education, explore these developments and where they may be taking us in the near and longer terms. We will focus on the landscape broadly, using individual systems and projects mainly as illustrations, and try to understand issues like the diversity, stability and resilience of the emerging landscape, the changing loci of innovation and expertise, the shifting role of standards, and the implications of shifts in the rate of innovation and deployment of innovation.
2014 in Review and 2015 in Prospect

Clifford Lynch
Executive Director
Coalition for Networked Information

This plenary presentation (which usually opens the conference, but this time instead closes it, allowing me to build on the opening plenary conversation) will look at key developments that the Coalition has been tracking over the past year, highlight some specific emerging developments that we believe to be of particular importance, and summarize CNI’s 2014-2015 Program Plan.
Swords, Dragons, and Spells: Libraries and User Privacy

Peter Brantley  
Director Digital Library Applications  
New York Public Library

Eric Hellman  
Chief Executive Officer  
Gluejar

Marshall Breeding  
Independent Consultant  
Library Technology Guides

Gary Price  
Library Consultant  
infoDOCKET.com

As libraries become more reliant on networked-based services, they are increasingly swept between a Scylla and Charybdis of user data, with mandated user protections on one side and the desire to build personalized services on the other. The proliferation of search engine optimization (SEO), Web analytics, and user tracking results in much greater leakage of user data across the Web, particularly into ad-sharing and social networks, while at the same time libraries seek to utilize these identical tools to construct their own content recommending and service integrations that make use of online libraries as seamless as other well-designed Internet sites, while generating new data that are increasingly susceptible to hacking. The panel will discuss these conflicting privacy challenges and survey the real-world data environments that libraries are working in. The session will also cover the ramifications of new services more resembling commercial Web tools than the mainframe online public access catalogs (OPAC) of yore, and the need to shift the debate on privacy guidelines to a more realistic baseline. Examples of unexpectedly widespread user tracking and data dissemination on the open Internet from existing library services, some managed by third parties, will be shared, as will a survey of the security practices of the major integrated library system (ILS) vendors, with particular attention on back end data encryption practices.
Improving the Odds of Preservation

David S. H. Rosenthal
Chief Scientist, LOCKSS Program
Stanford University

Attempts have been made, for various types of digital content, to measure the probability of preservation. The consensus is about 50%. Thus the rate of loss to future readers from "never preserved" vastly exceeds that from all other causes, such as bit rot and format obsolescence. Will persisting with current preservation technologies improve the odds of preservation? If not, what changes are needed to improve them?

http://www.lockss.org/
Smithsonian X Digitization:
Rapid Capture for Vast Collections, 3D Digitization for Iconic Objects

Günter Waibel
Director, Digitization Program Office
Smithsonian Institution

Vincent Rossi
3D Program Officer
Smithsonian Institution

With 138 million objects and specimens housed in 41 facilities, the scale and diversity of Smithsonian collections presents a unique digitization challenge. The Smithsonian's Digitization Program Office currently runs extended pilot projects which aim to establish high-quality, high-throughput digitization methodologies for different collection types, as well as apply 3D technologies to the most iconic collection objects. In October, the Smithsonian launched the first conveyor-belt rapid digitization project in the US, with throughput rates of up to 6,000 items per day. A two-year project to digitize the entire Cooper-Hewitt Smithsonian Design Museum collection of 210,000 objects began in November. Digitization workflows integrate the Smithsonian Transcription Center, where digital volunteers transcribe data from the digital images to make the digital collections searchable. Smithsonian X 3D brings iconic Smithsonian collection objects and remote research sites to a web-browser near you by applying cutting-edge 3D technology to one-of-a-kind objects and environments. The pilot project investigates the applicability of 3D technology to a cultural heritage setting by focusing on use cases from many of the Smithsonian museums and science centers, such as the 1903 Wright Flyer, Lincoln's Life Masks, a 1500 year old Buddha sculpture, a prehistoric fossilized whale, and a Super Nova. As presented in the Smithsonian's 3D explorer, the 3D models turn online visitors into active investigators. Full datasets for most of the models can be downloaded, which empowers anyone with a 3D printer to create replicas.

http://dpo.si.edu/
http://3d.si.edu
Update on SHARE Developments

Tyler Walters  
Dean of University Libraries  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and  
State University

Eric Celeste  
Technical Director  
SHARE

Jeffrey Spies  
Co-Founder  
Center for Open Science

During the summer and fall of 2014 the Center for Open Science built a prototype of the SHARE Notification Service, which includes data from a number of academic institutions, commercial publishers, data repositories, and others in the research ecosystem. We will present this prototype, share plans for a beta notification service in early 2015, and describe emerging plans for a SHARE Registry and other SHARE activity.

arl.org/share  
bit.ly/sharegithub
"Do More With Less"?
See How Four Organizations Translate That Into "Being More Efficient and Effective" Through the Use of Private & Commercial Cloud Services

Steven Escar Smith
Professor and Dean
University of Tennessee

Kevin Kidd
Head of Library Systems & Applications
Boston College

Carl Grant
Associate Dean, Knowledge Services
and Chief Technology Officer
University of Oklahoma

Oren Beit-Arie
Chief Strategy Officer
Ex Libris Group

As is true with all higher education today, libraries face large challenges in providing core services while at the same time, offering clear differentiation and distinct value to their organizations. Cloud based infrastructure and services offer a pathway for achieving that result. Many libraries have long relied on private clouds and continue to do so today, but now the commercial cloud offerings have also become a ubiquitous and solid choice. As librarians plan new services, they will want to understand the vision of change behind cloud services and the features and benefits of both types of clouds and what those will mean for the library in terms of being more efficient and effective. They will also want to examine how to best prepare an organization to properly select and implement technologies in the cloud and how best to use that movement as a strategy for managing, or changing, cost models. Other issues to be looked at include: opportunities and challenges that systems departments will face as they push their applications and services into the cloud; what new services will be possible; what considerations should go into using a private vs. commercial cloud; what are the differences between commercial cloud services; how do cloud-based services better support collaboration efforts; what will be the practical effect of implementing a Library Service Platform (LSP) on an organization and its services (on a systems department, for example, including what will be the change in job responsibilities); and what new duties will departments take on and what skills will they need to develop. This presentation looks at all these issues and the answers developed by three separate organizations that are in the process, or have completed it, and one organization that develops these technologies.
e-Journal Archiving: Changing Landscape

Oya Y. Rieger
Associate University Librarian for Digital Scholarship & Preservation Services
Cornell University Library

Lars Bjørnshauge
Director European Library Relations,
SPARC Europe & Managing Director, DOAJ
SPARC Europe & DOAJ

Mark Jordan
Head of Library Systems
Simon Fraser University Library & Public Knowledge Project (PKP)

Bernie Reilly
President
Center for Research Libraries

Academic libraries rely increasingly on born-digital content, whether it is commercially produced and licensed or widely available through open access (OA). Responding to this concern, this panel discussion will review a number of critical issues pertaining to e-journal preservation. We will reflect on what has been learned so far from the Center for Research Library's (CRL) Trusted Repository Audit and Certification (TRAC) process and review concerns that pertain to preservation and access to OA literature. We will also look at recent progress such as the Public Knowledge Project’s development of a Private LOCKSS Network (PLN) to preserve Open Journal System (OJS) journals and the Directory of Open Access Journal's (DOAJ) efforts in increasing awareness of OA publishers on preservation matters. Also included in the session will be a consideration of how the common preservation strategies, such as Portico, LOCKSS, Archive-It, institutional repositories, and self-archiving done by publishers, are being perceived by library staff who are involved in selection and acquisition processes.
Linked Data Initiatives at the National Library of Medicine

Barbara Bushman
Assistant Head, Cataloging and Metadata Management Section
National Library of Medicine

Nancy Fallgren
Metadata Librarian
National Library of Medicine

In January 2014, following an environmental scan of linked data at peer institutions and a survey of the National Library of Medicine's (NLM) "datascape," the Library formed the Linked Data Infrastructure Working Group to investigate the potential for publishing NLM linked data, determine best practices for publishing NLM linked data, and prioritize linked data projects. The Working Group was charged with developing and building an infrastructure for transforming, storing and publishing NLM linked data beginning with transforming the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) as a linked data pilot. This presentation will review the progress of our pilot project to convert MeSH XML to MeSH RDF. We will discuss our collaborative process, the technical and organizational issues we tackled, and the future of linked data at NLM.

http://id.nlm.nih.gov
What does the next generation literary archive look like? We undertook to answer this question in the creation of the Shelley-Godwin Archive, which builds on linked open data principles and emerging text-encoding standards such as the Text Encoding Initiative's Genetic Editions vocabulary. These technologies are supporting us in opening the contents of the Archive to widespread use and reuse. They will also help in subsequent phases of the project to enable a form of participatory curation that will engage students in the classroom and "citizen humanists" in transcribing, encoding, and annotating the digitized manuscripts of Percy Shelley, Mary Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft, and William Godwin. This project results from a partnership between The Maryland Institute for Technology and the Humanities (MITH) and the New York Public Library, in cooperation with the Bodleian Library, the Huntington Library, the British Library, and the Houghton Library. We will discuss both the challenges and successes we have had so far, as well as the lessons learned. The Archive went live on Oct. 31, 2013, with the release of the Frankenstein manuscripts, and further materials will be published online in the coming year.

http://shelleygodwinarchive.org
Fostering Human-to-Human Collaboration

Adam Hyde
Production Owner, Tahi
PLOS

Knowledge production is a 'human-to-human' collaborative process. Most technologies inadvertently create barriers to this - emphasizing pipelines over human engagement. To remove these barriers, PLOS has spearheaded the creation of a structured knowledge production platform that fosters concurrent human-to-human collaboration. Tahi is card-based to enable community development for customization and utilization of the platform to meet new use cases. This session will detail the research we have conducted and the resulting open source platform we are developing. Collaborators: Kristen Ratan, John Chodacki, Adam Hyde.

https://github.com/Tahi-project/tahi
The Linked Data for Libraries (LD4L) Project: A Progress Report

Dean B. Krafft
Chief Technology Strategist
Cornell University

Tom Cramer
Chief Technology Strategist
Stanford University

We will report on the first year of The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation-funded Linked Data for Libraries (LD4L) project. LD4L is a partnership of Cornell University Library, Stanford University Libraries, and the Harvard Library Innovation Lab. The goal of the project is to use Linked Open Data to leverage the intellectual value that librarians and other domain experts and scholars add to information resources when they describe, annotate, organize, select, and use those resources, together with the social value evident from patterns of usage. The project is producing an ontology, architecture, and set of tools that work both within and across individual institutions in an extensible network. This progress report will describe the LD4L use cases, which focus on linking data about library bibliographic resources for well-described assets (the catalog) with other silos of information, including people's scholarly profiles, curation and annotation data, and information about usage. We will also discuss the relationship of LD4L to BIBFRAME and how LD4L efforts are seeking to influence BIBFRAME development; the emerging LD4L ontology and the various component ontologies that it draws upon; our progress in representing structural, annotation, curation, and usage metadata beyond MARC and BIBFRAME; and our initial engineering work in drawing from disparate library data sources, exploring potential user-facing services, and beginning to integrate with the Hydra Framework.

http://ld4l.org
The rise of Internet identity began in earnest ten years ago, as academic, government and corporate and social deployments started and began to influence each other. Government initiatives have come and gone and come anew. Research and education deployments worldwide have pushed the envelope but are now challenged to interoperate. Social providers evolve business models that leverage the user as product.

There are impressive successes now in many instances and key integrations have been achieved. The extent of usage has grown dramatically. At the same time, there are obvious stress points, where the conflict of economic motives compound issues of privacy, where the international differences in cultures and legal systems create a swamp of issues, and helping the institution and the user manage the complexity of privacy. This session will provide both an update and an assessment of Internet identity and discuss how the stress points may be addressed, or not.
Developing an Analytics Dashboard for Coursera MOOC Discussion Forums

Bill Parod
Architect for Software Development
Northwestern University

In February 2013, Northwestern University partnered with Coursera to begin delivering Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) as part of our diversified online learning strategy. The "Massive" scale of these courses make tools showing learner activity in aggregate and by cohort extremely useful to our faculty. The Coursera platform provides some of these analytics tools, allowing instructors to track broad reach, engagement, and performance in their MOOCs. A valuable part of the completely online learning experience, however, is participation in discussion forums. The free text discourse that occurs in the forums is not easily tracked by quantitative, event-oriented, learning analytics. The Northwestern dashboard provides to faculty a view into MOOC-scale forum activity by combining forum metadata with text analysis and visualization techniques. The project performs entity extraction (people, places, organizations, and keywords) and sentiment analysis on forum posts, combined with geographic location information to enhance forum posts metadata for faceted searching and subsetting. Search results display facet values in aggregate using a variety of visualizations techniques, such as world map, heat map, word clouds, network graphs, stream graphs, and pie charts. Discussion forum activity can then be probed in aggregate by a variety of demographic, curricular, temporal, and topical characteristics.
Snatch: An Archiving and Analysis Service for Global News

Todd Grappone  
Associate University Librarian for Digital Initiatives and Information Technology  
University of California, Los Angeles

Peter Broadwell  
Academic Project Developer  
University of California, Los Angeles

Martin Klein  
Programmer Analyst  
University of California, Los Angeles

Sharon E. Farb  
Associate University Librarian for Scholarly Communication  
University of California, Los Angeles

The University of California, Los Angeles Library is building an event-based global news service with archival depth. One key component of this vision is the development of social media collections that record local perspectives on world events. To provide such multi-perspective histories, we envisage a service model in which integrated tools for collecting and aggregating information are coupled with archival functions and software for analysis and data mining, as well as semantic cross-collection topic mapping. As a key element of the proposed news platform, we introduce "Snatch," a global news archiving and analysis service for Twitter data. Currently deployed tools for the collection of social media data such as Social Feed Manager and twarc are limited in application and not well suited for use by non-technologists. In contrast to such implementations, Snatch is based on the following specifications:

- It operates on-demand, meaning that trusted clients specify parameters such as the temporal boundaries of the tweets to be collected as well as search terms, hash tags, and user handles that will identify topically relevant Tweets. This allows for near real-time collection building, a feature that is essential for capturing reactions to emerging world events as they are reflected in the similarly fast-paced information environments of social media.
- It allows for rapid analysis of collection contents at varying levels of detail. For example, tweet frequency counts, language and sentiment analysis, as well as graph analytics are possible. This integrated feature is unique to Snatch and,
more importantly, enables research on the collections across disciplines, irrespective of the technological savvy of researchers.

• It fosters collection-agnostic linking of related resources. Rather than creating ever more numerous data silos, Snatch provides a means of connecting tweets and their embedded content to relevant resources from presently disjoint collections, such as Web archives, recorded television news media, and other digital ephemera. To enable multimodal research and storytelling based upon such connections, Snatch proactively archives all Tweets and their embedded resources upon collection, thereby preserving such important contextual linkages for the long term.
How Relevant are Your Results?
Supporting Topical Research in Discovery Services

Athena Hoeppner
Electronic Resources Librarian
University of Central Florida

Ashley Brewer
Information Delivery Services Librarian
Old Dominion University

James G. Rhoades, Jr.
Social Sciences Research Librarian
Old Dominion University

Dave Edwards
Director, Discovery Service Engineering
EBSCO Information Services

Web-scale discovery services, which provide single search box discovery of library resources, are revolutionizing the online research process but questions arise: How well do discovery services support topical research needs? To what extent do discovery services support specialized discipline research? How do discovery services decide which resources are most relevant to the user's search query? This panel will look at recent advances in subject-based discovery, and how they support topical research needs. The concept of subject-based discovery has existed in libraries since their inception, however the nature of subject-based discovery is changing rapidly as information resources continue to grow, and library search technologies progressively advance. The panel will also discuss the delivery of topical research and examine the role of Web-scale discovery services in advancing and supporting topical research for a variety of library user communities.
Managing Research Data: Some Ins and Outs

Joyce Ray
Faculty and Program Coordinator,
Digital Curation Program
Johns Hopkins University

Geneva Henry
University Librarian and Vice
Provost for Libraries
George Washington University

Michele Kimpton
Chief Executive Officer
DuraSpace

Melissa Levine
Lead Copyright Officer
University of Michigan

Successful management of research data requires consideration of the entire data life cycle as well as understanding of specific user and institutional needs. This session will focus on some aspects of research data management that may receive insufficient attention, including strategies for promoting use and academic recognition of research data while protecting intellectual property; new developments in cloud-based storage practices; and consideration of data management needs in the digital humanities. A high-level overview of other data management issues and approaches along the life cycle, based on a recent volume, Research Data Management: Practical Strategies for Information Professionals (Purdue University Press, 2014), will also be provided.

http://www.thepress.purdue.edu/titles/research-data-management-practical-strategies
Developing a 21st Century Global Digital Mathematics Library for Research

Clifford Lynch
Executive Director
Coalition for Networked Information

Patrick Ion
Associate Editor Emeritus
American Mathematical Society

Timothy W. Cole
Mathematics & Digital Content Access Librarian
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

The amount of research mathematics available online, both retrospectively digitized and born digital, has greatly increased over the last decade and a half; however, the methods for describing, linking and discovering these resources has so far evolved much more slowly. In July 2012, with support from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, the International Mathematical Union organized a symposium on "The Future World Heritage Digital Mathematics Library: Plans and Prospects" at the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), Washington DC. The Sloan Foundation then commissioned a follow-up study, the results of which were published in March 2014 by the National Academies Press under the title, "Developing a 21st Century Global Library for Mathematics Research." The report opens by noting that, "Mathematics is facing a pivotal junction where it can either continue to utilize digital mathematics literature in ways similar to traditional printed literature, or it can take advantage of new and developing technology to enable new ways of advancing knowledge." In this briefing the presenters will discuss concrete ideas for creating a community-driven and community-owned next generation Global Digital Mathematics Library (GDML) to better support and enable advanced research in mathematics. The presentation will place the committee's effort in the context of prior and ongoing work, including the World and European Digital Mathematics Library initiatives begun in the last decade. Findings and recommendations articulated in the NAS report will be discussed, many of which align well and resonate with analogous issues and goals arising in other disciplines. Opportunities and what's next in the wake of the publication of the NAS Report will also be covered, focusing on community, literature, knowledge management and administrative facets of the new GDML initiative.

http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=18619
https://blog.wias-berlin.de/imu icm-panel-wdml/tag/gdml/
The Library Publishing Coalition: From Collective Action to Collective Impact

Sarah Kalikman Lippincott
Program Manager
Library Publishing Coalition

Katherine Skinner
Executive Director
Educopia Institute

Beginning in 2012, more than 60 academic libraries from the U.S. and Canada worked with the Educopia Institute to launch a two-year effort to form a new organization. The Library Publishing Coalition (LPC) project brought together a wide range of perspectives, from small liberal arts colleges to large research institutions. Their common goal was to establish a community of library publishers within which they could learn, experiment, collaborate, and ultimately grow, both as a distinct publishing sub-field, and in cooperation with other publishing sub-fields. This experiment sought to establish a new community in community; the project intentionally involved this full range of institutions in every aspect of the LPC's founding and formation, including the creation of its governance structure, business model, documentation, and initial services. This briefing will share information regarding this two-year process, LPC's successful launch this year, and what we've all learned along the way, both about library publishing and about community formation. As part of this briefing, we will discuss the current state of the library publishing sub-field, reporting the findings from two years of data collected by the LPC on more than 120 research libraries' activities which illustrate the impact of library publishing on campuses around the world, and underscore the potential for libraries to collectively propel meaningful change in scholarly communications. A variety of recent studies (e.g., Ithaka S&R's sustainability studies, the Association of Research Library's SPEC Kit 343, KN Consultants' white paper on open access publishing), meetings (e.g., Scholarly Communications Institute, Project Bamboo, ARCS), and alignment efforts (e.g., SPARC, SCOAP, Knowledge Unlatched, Lever Initiative, Force11) reflect the broad and ongoing interest in libraries as publishers. The briefing will frame the LPC's current and future work within these other efforts in the scholarly communications landscape. The briefing will end with a discussion of the Collective Impact Model and its potential utility in coordinating an ever-widening circle of stakeholders in order to move from collective action (where we are now, system-wide) to collective impact (the system-level change we aspire to create).

http://www.librarypublishing.org
Ensuring Access to Digital Back Copy: Who Has the Digital Shelving?

Peter Burnhill
Director, EDINA & Head of Data Library
University of Edinburgh

Perhaps the key task for research libraries is to ensure ease and continuity of access to both the record of scholarship and to the resources that scholarship requires. This talk will focus on that which is issued as streams of digital content, including but also going beyond what are readily recognized as journals, serials and the like and assigned an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN). Central to this is the Keepers Registry, which acts as a global monitor on what is known to be in the custody of organizations with archival intent, and (by subtraction) what we might worry is at risk of loss. This session will also include some discussion of threat and remedy for 'reference rot,' the evidentiary base for scholarly statement.

thekinders.org
edina.ac.uk
hiberlink.org
clockss.org
Throughout their everyday interactions with university systems, individuals create, intentionally or unintentionally, numerous streams of digital data. Universities and libraries are increasingly moving to aggregate and utilize these data streams as they seek to provide the best services and resources possible for their users. These analytics offer the promise of improving educational and service quality by revealing patterns, trends, and behaviors that are not readily apparent through observation or self-perception. However, new analytics also challenge long-held principles with regard to privacy, confidentiality, informed consent, and other values. This issue-oriented briefing examines the role of libraries as producers and consumers of educational analytics, and proposes a framework of principles and best practices for the stewardship of these data throughout their lifecycle. After a short presentation of the proposed framework, the remainder of the session will be given to structured discussion to elicit feedback and critique and to discuss how institutions might fruitfully engage with local policy and practice development. Session participants will have the opportunity to contribute to an ongoing dialogue about user privacy, service quality, and ethical data collection, stewardship, and decision-making while considering the complexity of values expressed in the American Library Association Code of Ethics and other professional ethical frameworks. Through these discussions, this session aims to provide participants with tools to initiate discussions in their own organizations in order to develop policies and procedures related to data gathering and analysis that is informed by professional values as well as institutional priorities and requirements.
Falling Through the Cracks: Digital Preservation and Institutional Failures

Jerome McDonough
Associate Professor
University of Illinois

Existing digital preservation efforts typically occur within the institutional contexts of libraries, archives, and museums, and focus on materials held to serve a given institution's designated community. While there has been significant work over the last two decades on methods, models and best practices for digital preservation, as a community, we have paid less attention to the issue of whether our institutions themselves are designed in a way which facilitates long-term access to cultural heritage materials. This talk will identify ways in which the larger institutional structures within which preservation activities occur impede the preservation of cultural materials.
Online-Only Media: 21st Century Collection Crisis?

John Vallier
Head, Distributed Media
University of Washington

Today's music and movie industry is increasingly favoring online-only, direct-to-consumer distribution. No longer can librarians expect to collect music recordings or videos on tangible media where first sale doctrine applies. Instead, at an ever-increasing rate, librarians are discovering that music recordings, in particular, are only available via such online distribution sites as iTunes or Amazon.com. These distributors require individual purchasers to agree to restrictive end-user license agreements (EULAs) that explicitly forbid institutional ownership and such core library functions as lending: "Upon payment for Music Content, we grant you a non-exclusive, non-transferable right to use the Music Content only for your personal, non-commercial, entertainment use..." (amazon.com). What does this mean for the future of library collection? Is this only of concern to music and media librarians or are e-book distributors sure to follow this model? This session will present an overview of an Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) funded project tasked with investigating the issue; participants will be given an opportunity to offer solutions to the impasse.

http://guides.lib.washington.edu/imls2014
Digital Scholarship Centers: Trends and Opportunities

Joan K. Lippincott
Associate Executive Director
Coalition for Networked Information

An increasing number of institutions, from liberal arts colleges to research universities, are creating digital scholarship centers. CNI wanted to understand better the types of projects in which these centers are involved, the skill sets of staff associated with centers, the relationship to teaching and learning as well as to research, and the range of services offered in the centers. We convened a workshop following the spring CNI Membership Meeting in April, 2014, and participants were chosen after reviewing their responses to a call for participation. Twenty-four institutions were represented at the workshop; most participants were library staff with a wide range of titles, and others included information technologists, faculty, academic staff, and a graduate student.

Digital scholarship centers or labs are most frequently located in libraries and usually offer consultation on such topics as digital technologies, preservation/curation, project management, and intellectual property. While many people assume that they provide support for digital humanities projects, most of the centers represented provide support for most if not all disciplines in their institution. The centers host workshops, provide one-on-one assistance, offer specialized hardware and software, participate in grant writing, and offer internships or fellowships. Staff are often involved as partners in faculty research or teaching and learning initiatives. Participants engaged in a lively discussion of what, exactly, constitutes a digital scholarship center, and did not come to a clear conclusion; there were many variations among institutional perspectives.

Participants in this briefing will learn about the findings from these leading programs and then will be asked to suggest topics for a workshop that CNI will offer next year, in partnership with the Association of Research Libraries, for institutions that would like to develop such a center or are in the early planning stages.

http://www.cni.org/go/cni-dsc-workshop-2014/
What Role(s) Should the Library Play in Support of Discovery?

Roger C. Schonfeld  
Program Director  
Ithaka S+R

Discovery is an example of the challenges that libraries face both strategically and managerially as they navigate through large-scale change. It is equally an example of the opportunities they can find by explicitly addressing their changing roles in a well-designed decision-making process that incorporates evidence and judgment. While investing in recent years in a new generation of discovery services, many academic libraries have nevertheless had a long-standing vision for their fundamental role in discovery, serving as a starting point for research. It is a good moment to take stock of accomplishments and to ensure that wise investments are being made in support of a realistic vision for the library's role. For example, while libraries have served as the starting point for anonymous research inquiries, they might be able to support personalization, current awareness, and more. The purpose of this session, following up on Ithaka S+R's recent issue brief on discovery, is to discuss complementary and alternative roles that academic libraries might pursue in support of discovery.

http://www.sr.ithaka.org/blog-individual/does-discovery-still-happen-library
Development of a Small Data Collections Archiving Service Option at Johns Hopkins University

Betsy Gunia
Data Management Consultant
Johns Hopkins University

Barbara Pralle
Head, Entrepreneurial Library Program
Johns Hopkins University

Since our inception in July 2011, Johns Hopkins University Data Management Services has been offering a single data archiving service focused on support for data collections of any size and number of files from a single grant. As we listened to our research community, we recognized that some researchers desired us to offer an additional service that was more tightly coupled with the publication process. We began offering this new service, "Small Collections Archiving Service," starting in July 2014. During this project briefing we will elaborate on the work involved in developing this new service, including how we scoped the service, assessed the required human effort, and considered the different types of data collections and researchers' needs this model would accommodate. In addition, we will discuss how we came up with a cost for this service, vetted it with various stakeholders within our community, and marketed it. Although we have not yet completed a data deposit using this new service, we have archived data sets for other researchers under our other service model, which is similar in scope to the Small Data Collections Archiving Service.

http://dmp.data.jhu.edu/preserve-share-research-data/archiving-services-we-offer/
http://dmp.data.jhu.edu/
Towards an Open Annotation Standard

Rob Sanderson  
Technology Standards Advocate  
Stanford University

Karen Myers  
Business Development Lead, Americas and Australia  
World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)

The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recently created a working group for the purposes of standardizing web annotation, based on the output of the Open Annotation Community Group that has been discussed at previous CNI events. The working group received the most positive reviews in W3C's history, showing the global and cross-sector support for the effort. This presentation will update the community regarding the ongoing efforts of standardization, with an emphasis on the benefits of taking work from project status up through a community group and on to the global stage.

http://www.w3.org/annotation/  
http://www.openannotation.org/
Research Impact, Scholarly Output, and Models of Sustainability in the Libraries

Steven Braun
Informatics/Data Services Specialist
Health Sciences Libraries
University of Minnesota

There is a long tradition in academia of developing methods to assess the scholarly output and impact of researchers. Although many such metrics, including the h-index, have been broadly adopted across disciplines, there continues to be a limited awareness of their limitations and true domain of applicability, particularly at the level of administrative review. At the University of Minnesota Medical School, a recent mandate from the office of the dean to keep faculty and departments accountable for their output and impact has stimulated a drive in the University Libraries to redefine how existing measures like h-index, publication count, citation count, and distribution of publications over time are interpreted, as well as identify novel measures of scholarly output and impact that are simple and meaningful. To this end, I have been developing an interface that produces profiles of scholarly output and research metrics for Medical School faculty while exploring new ways to contextualize, through visualization and statistical analyses, these metrics to inform their responsible interpretation. The colossal data maneuvers and resources involved in this project have thrust the University Libraries into much discussion about the architectural and design considerations that must be made to develop a model of Libraries' support for the evolving landscape of metrics that is sustainable over the long term. In this case, sustainability is defined not only in terms of the human and technological resources required to meet capacity for rapidly evolving needs, but also, and perhaps more fundamentally, in terms of the intellectual framework through which new sources and forms of scholarly data are stewarded to ensure higher understanding.

http://z.umn.edu/medmetrics
Digital Repository Development at Yale Library

Michael Dula
Chief Technology Officer, Library
Yale University

In response to a fragmented digital collections environment developed over many years using many systems, in 2012 the Yale Library launched a project to unify its digital collections within a single software framework using Hydra/Fedora. This session will include discussion of:

• The legacy digital collections environment and why it has to change.
• The decision to go open source with Hydra and Fedora as the underlying technologies.
• Some of our initial projects, from small boutique collections to the Henry Kissinger Papers (1.7 million pages).
• Challenges of scale and security: how do we plan to build a petabyte-sized repository infrastructure and support complex authentication and security requirements?
• Future development plans.
Archives and Digital Humanities

Charlotte Nunes  
Council on Library and Information Resources Postdoctoral Fellow in Digital Scholarship  
Southwestern University

Mary W. Elings  
Head of Digital Collections,  
The Bancroft Library  
University of California at Berkeley

Jen Wolfe  
Digital Scholarship Librarian, Digital Research & Publishing  
University of Iowa

Paul Soderdahl  
Senior Associate University Librarian  
University of Iowa

Tom Keegan  
Head, Digital Research & Publishing  
University of Iowa

Archives-Based Digital Humanities Projects: Transformative Potential at Institutions Large and Small (Nunes, Ellings)

This session will focus on efforts to create opportunities for students to learn about digital archives by building, analyzing, and enhancing access to them. Featuring speakers from two very different higher educational contexts (the University of California at Berkeley, a large state university, and Southwestern University, a small liberal arts college in Georgetown, Texas) the presentation will consider how small-scale, archives-oriented digital humanities projects at both institutions have transformative potential for higher education. Emerging scholarship such as Mia Ridge's Crowd-Sourcing Our Cultural Heritage (2014) offers best practices as well as important insights into the challenges and rewards of projects that connect the public with ongoing archival digitization projects. Yet large-scale public crowd-sourcing projects are often resource intensive, even for a large research institution like Berkeley. There exists no systematic consideration of how smaller-scale, targeted projects can engage faculty and students in the work of archives using digital methods. How can digital archiving practices be substantively incorporated into pedagogies and curricula targeting university students? How might digital archiving processes, including digitization, transcription, and metadata creation, be incorporated in higher education curricula, so as to create meaningful learning opportunities for students? These questions will be addressed through discussion of archives-based digital humanities projects that rely on cross-campus interdisciplinary
collaboration. For example, UC Berkeley's recent #HackFSM hackathon brought together small teams of students to re-envision access to the Free Speech Movement Digital Archives. Southwestern's Latina History Project involves student participants in digital archiving processes for a collection of photographs and oral histories provided by Latina social justice activists from across Central Texas. Drawing on case studies from multiple projects in process at their respective institutions, the speakers will demonstrate how targeted archives-based digital humanities projects can enhance research and pedagogy at both a large research institution and a small liberal arts college.

Archives Alive!: Adding Scalability to Digital Humanities Scholarship, Undergraduate Engagement, and Librarian/Faculty Collaboration (Wolfe, Soderdahl)
This presentation will include the results of a collaboration between library staff and IDEAL (Iowa Digital Engagement and Learning) faculty that extends a manuscript transcription crowd-sourcing project, DIY History, into the undergraduate classroom. Archives Alive!, a month-long curriculum module for freshmen Rhetoric students, uses DIY History to teach research, writing, and presentation skills through a series of digitally-engaged tasks. Students not only work with primary source materials, but become part of the collaborative effort to build and enhance them. Piloted last year with two courses, the project has grown to nearly 20 classes totaling 400 students. Scalable, interdisciplinary, and open access, the assignment can be re-used and adapted for instructors at any institution interested in experimenting with digital humanities pedagogy grounded in library collections of primary sources.

http://hackfsm.lib.berkeley.edu/
http://research-it.berkeley.edu/publications/hackfsm-bootstrapping-library-hackathon-eight-short-weeks
http://ideal.uiowa.edu/projects/archives-alive
http://diyhistory.lib.uiowa.edu/
Stewarding New York Public Library's Audio and Moving Image Research Collections into the Future

Ann Thornton
Andrew W. Mellon Director
New York Public Library

Evelyn Frangakis
Aaron and Clara Greenhut Rabinowitz
Assistant Director for Preservation
New York Public Library

This session will share New York Public Library's (NYPL) efforts to assess, prioritize and develop long-term strategies for its audio and moving image (AMI) research collections, which are among the largest and most significant in the world. They form an invaluable resource for scholars and artists, and provide the world with an irreplaceable record of its cultural heritage. In the next 10-15 years the majority of this media is at risk of loss due to degradation, unsupported media technologies, and the increasingly cost-prohibitive nature of preservation reformatting.

With support from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, assistance from contract partner AVPreserve, as well as an internal working group and broad curatorial engagement, NYPL performed a deep, thoughtful, and comprehensive assessment of its AMI collections. The three-phase project consisted of: an onsite physical collection assessment and inventory; a preservation needs assessment for collections with recommendations for future action; and an assessment of NYPL's current AMI facilities, equipment and workflow, with resulting time, staff and cost estimates for future action. Recommendations were developed in key areas including storage conditions, processing and sustainable collection policies for each site and collection. Four distinct scenarios were developed by which NYPL can reformat and otherwise preserve priority items. Costs and assumptions for each scenario are comprehensive, including recommended processing and associated digital storage costs as well as the quantifiable costs of inaction.

http://www.nypl.org/node/270307
http://www.nypl.org/preservation
The Center for Open Science (COS) was founded as a non-profit technology start-up in 2013 with the goal of improving transparency and reproducibility by connecting the scholarly workflow. COS achieves this goal through the development of a free, open source web application called the Open Science Framework (OSF), providing features like file sharing and citing, persistent urls, provenance tracking, and automated versioning. Initial workflow API connections focused on storage services and included Figshare, GitHub, Amazon S3, Dropbox, and Dataverse. The team is now working to connect other parts of the workflow with services like DMPTool, Databib/re3data, and Databrary. This session will introduce the core architecture and the problems that it solves, and illustrate how connecting services can benefit everyone involved in supporting the research ecosystem. COS is funded through the generosity of grants from the Laura and John Arnold Foundation, the John Templeton Foundation, the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, the Association of Research Libraries, and others.

http://osf.io
Fedora 4 Early Adopters

David Wilcox
Fedora Product Manager
DuraSpace

Stefano Cossu
Director of Applications
Development, Collections
Art Institute of Chicago

Declan Fleming
Chief Technology Strategist and
Director of IT
University of California, San Diego

Michael Giarlo
Digital Library Architect
Pennsylvania State University

Tom Cramer
Chief Technology Strategist and
Associate Director of Digital
Library Systems and Services
Stanford University

Fedora (Flexible Extensible Digital Object Repository Architecture) is a community driven, open source repository system under the stewardship of the DuraSpace not-for-profit organization. Fedora 4, the new, revitalized version of the software, was released in Beta in June, and several institutions have already kicked off pilot projects using Fedora 4. This session will include a brief project update and a panel discussion by representatives from organizations with new Fedora 4 projects.

http://fedorarepository.org/
https://wiki.duraspace.org/display/FF/
Update on Funding Opportunities: New Programs, New Directions

Robert Horton  
Associate Deputy Director  
Institute of Museum and Library Services

Amy Lucko  
Director of Program Data and Statistics  
Council on Library Resources

Kathleen Williams  
Executive Director  
National Historical Publications & Records Commission

Christa Williford  
Director of Research and Assessment  
Council on Library Resources

Joel Wurl  
Senior Program Officer  
National Endowment for the Humanities

In this update, representatives of federal funding agencies and non-profits will discuss the programs, goals and processes they have recently introduced, and they will report on current trends and priorities in the fields they monitor.

www.clir.org  
www.archives.gov/nhprc  
www.neh.gov  
www.imls.gov
Under The Mattress? The Current Landscape of Confidential Data Storage

Jamene Brooks-Kieffer
Data Services Librarian
University of Kansas

Despite the attention they have received due to developing federal policy and emerging funding agency mandates, science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) researchers are not the only data generators at your institution and so-called big data are not your only storage problem. Faculty and graduate student researchers, including social scientists, generate and manipulate small- to medium-sized datasets, many of a confidential or sensitive nature. Where are your institution’s researchers storing these data? Do they know about the data storage services you offer? Literature and current experience suggest that many researchers have trouble meeting their confidential data storage needs and resort to their own storage and backup methods in the (perhaps perceived) absence of solutions from their institutions. This approach is particularly troubling in the social sciences, in which data about people trigger both privacy and security concerns. This issue-oriented project briefing will argue that provisioning and marketing institutional storage resources for small- and medium-sized confidential data are vital actions, not least because the exposure of confidential research data threatens the research subject, the researcher, and the institution. Attendees will be encouraged to discuss the scope of the problem, storage options at their own institutions, and whether gaps in existing storage solutions can and should be filled by the external marketplace.
Rights & Access Challenges for Large Scale Collections, Aggregators, and Repositories

Elaine Westbrooks  
Associate University Librarian for Research  
University of Michigan

Kevin Smith  
Director, Copyright and Scholarly Communication  
Duke University

Emily Gore  
Director for Content  
Digital Public Library of America

Debra Hanken Kurtz  
Executive Director  
Texas Digital Library

The HathiTrust and the Texas Digital Library, which are nodes of the Digital Preservation Network, have appointed groups devoted to finding ways to increase access to their collections while preserving human knowledge and the scholarly record. These efforts are challenging because of a number of barriers including the US and international copyright regime, legacy bibliographic metadata, and inconsistent rights expression. While our users increasingly demand access to more content, most are unaware of the conditions, which limit access and the resources that would be necessary to remove those access barriers. The Digital Public Library of America (DPLA), a national aggregator for US content, is faced with the challenge of aggregating materials from various sources throughout the country without standardized rights. To meet this challenge, DPLA has teamed up with Europeana to develop an international rights framework for large-scale aggregators. The panelists who are affiliated with the aforementioned large-scale collections, aggregators, and repositories will discuss their efforts to build rights policies that are ultimately designed to increase access to and in some cases, the preservation of the collections that are common good for cultural heritage institutions as well as the general public. The session will include discussion of recent activities, community feedback, and implementation of these efforts.

http://www.hathitrust.org/rights_and_access_charge  
http://dp.la/info/2014/03/03/promoting-interoperability-working-on-rights/  
http://www.dpn.org/succession-rights/  
https://www.tdl.org/
In order to create virtual research environments for the area of mathematics, it is essential to have high-quality access to literature, which, even today, continues to be the heart of mathematical knowledge. In this connection, the establishment of digital libraries in the field of mathematics involves building up a controlled vocabulary and a taxonomy of fine-grained topics, as well as developing processes for automated content indexing (content analysis, semantic enrichment) and assigning documents. This presentation showcases the results of the DeLiVerMATH project consisting of methods and tools for content indexing and the retrieval process as prerequisites for creating a virtual research environment in the area of literature provision. This enables the efficient and user-friendly provision and application of mathematical knowledge for future science and research in the long term.

https://www.l3s.de/en/projects/e-science-esc/~ delivermath/
Exposing Library Collections on the Web: Challenges and Lessons Learned

Timothy W. Cole  
Mathematics & Digital Content Access Librarian  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Kenning Arlitsch  
Dean of the Library  
Montana State University

Ted Fons  
Executive Director, Data Services & WorldCat Quality  
OCLC

Janina Sarol  
Visiting Research Programmer  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Patrick OBrien  
Semantic Web Research Director  
Montana State University

Transforming Bibliographic Records into Linked Open Data (LOD): As an increasing number of institutions seek to transform metadata from their library catalogs into linked open data (LOD), they encounter a number of issues and practical challenges in integrating LOD services into their workflows and transforming MARC bibliographic records into RDF using emerging semantics standards such as Schema.org. The goal is to enhance discoverability of and interactions with library collections on the Web, but how to get there is not always obvious. Ted Fons, will discuss OCLC's experimentation with new models for library collection metadata management and exposure, describing OCLC's goals, its data strategy, and the benefits of LOD and entity-based data models. This presentation will describe the community's effort to better represent bibliographic materials in Schema.org through the Schema BibExtend effort. It will also include a report on experiences and lessons learned in using some of these OCLC resources and services to help the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC) transform and share bibliographic and holding metadata records describing its 11 million volume print collection as Schema.org graphs, serialized in JSON-LD and HTML+RDFa. We will also briefly describe early UIUC experimentation to better understand additional ways LOD graphs and services might be leveraged to enhance end-user interactions with library metadata.

Establishing Semantic Identity for Accurate Representation on the Web: Libraries both large and small continually miss the opportunity for accurate and robust representation in semantic web applications such as Google's Knowledge Card
display, and possibly suffer from reduced visitation and use as a result. Machines have trouble understanding the concept of "things" and their relationships without considerable help. Google and other search engines are most successful in gathering accurate information about libraries and their services if those things exist as defined entities in the Semantic Web. Accurate recognition as an entity depends on verification from data sources that Google trusts, including Wikipedia, Freebase, etc. Our research demonstrates that libraries and library concepts tend to be poorly represented on the Web, and we can do a better job of improving the semantic data about our buildings, products and services in those trusted data sources.

Learn how Montana State University* and OCLC Research** have been working to refine machine comprehension of the library using Wikipedia, Google Places, Freebase, and Schema.org markup in RDFa and JSON.

* Jason A. Clark, Scott W.H. Young and Leila Sterman from Montana State University have contributed to this research.
**Jeffrey Mixter, Jean Godby and Jeff Young from OCLC Research have contributed to the intellectual content of this research.

http://catalogdata.library.illinois.edu/
The Data Conservancy at Johns Hopkins University, Portico, and IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) has received support from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation for the planning and development of a framework that will connect publications and their linked data, and preserve that connection. The project is motivated by the recognition that the "atomic unit" of scholarly communication is becoming a complex distributed object, consisting of distinct building blocks, including text, graphics, and data, which often reside in different repositories, maintained by different institutions, employing different technologies. This framework will represent these connections among cited and uncited data, publications, and other artifacts of scholarly research and communications, in a graph-based view that captures many-to-many relationships amongst those objects, their creators, funders, institutions, and repositories. The project is taking a multidisciplinary approach from the onset, with the intent of making the framework and tools suited for cross-disciplinary connections between publications and data of all types, including software, visualizations, and workflows. In this presentation representatives from the project team will discuss the project's goals, its technical approach, and its potential value for the publishing, library, and research communities.

rmap-project.info
Trends in 3-D Printing

James King
Information Architect, Library
National Institutes of Health

Kathlin Ray
Dean, University Libraries and
Teaching/Learning Technologies
University of Nevada, Reno

NIH Library Technology Sandbox: 3D Printing for Medical Research (King)

In 2013, the National Institutes of Health Library converted a print reference collection space into a "Technology Sandbox" to foster collaboration, partnerships, and innovation across the agency. The highest profile component of that space has been the 3D printer and modeling software. In the first six months of the open prototype phase, over one hundred unique prints have been produced, including proteins, viruses, and anatomy as well as rapid prototyping and custom laboratory equipment. We have also assisted in the creation of the 3D Print Exchange, which creates validated scientific biomedical 3D print models. This presentation will discuss the lessons learned from a federal agency perspective as well as our future plans.

2.5 Years of 3D Printing in the Library: Lessons Learned (Ray)

In 2012, the DeLaMare Library at the University of Nevada, Reno launched a 3D printing service as part of a larger "makerspace" initiative. Wildly popular with students, faculty and community members, 3D printing services have evolved over the past two years to include more robust printers/scanners and a whole new class of student employees called 3D Wranglers. The recent addition of a laser cutter has generated even more traffic. In this session, we will discuss the pleasures and pitfalls of providing 3D printing and other makerspace activities within today's academic library.

http://nihlibrary.nih.gov
http://3dprint.nih.gov/
What We Heard at the Roundtable: Supporting Digital Humanities at Scale

Clifford Lynch
Executive Director
Coalition for Networked Information

The Coalition for Networked Information (CNI) held two sessions of an Executive Roundtable on "Supporting Digital Humanities" just prior to the start of this membership meeting. Many more of our members were interested in attending this limited registration event than we could accommodate. While we will produce a written summary of the Roundtable, this session is intended to summarize and to some extent synthesize what we heard and what we learned. I"ll review the questions that framed the Roundtable and the major themes that surfaced.

The focus of the Roundtable was to understand institutional approaches and strategies for supporting new research methods and modes of scholarly communication (shorthanded as "digital humanities") in the humanities at scale, as opposed to in settings where a few faculty receive specialized intensive support in the context of a research grant or some form of highly selective institute. This includes questions of new or different organizational structures, collaborations, funding and staffing.
Inaugural Digital Preservation Network Pilot Project Findings and Next Steps

Debra Hanken Kurtz  
Director  
Texas Digital Library

Tony Navarrete  
Digital Library Services Manager  
Stanford University

David Minor  
Director, Research Data Curation Program  
University of California at San Diego

As the Digital Preservation Network (DPN) organization matures and greater thought is given to operationalizing the service, it has embarked on the first of what is thought will be a series of pilot projects to test the workflows and functionality of the network architecture and to engage member institutions and Nodes to discuss organizational and technical challenges and plan how to meet those challenges, individually and collectively. The inaugural DPN Pilot is limited to three teams each comprised of a DPN member institution and a First and Replicating Node:

- Yale University Libraries (Member) and Stanford (Node)
- Texas A&M University Libraries (Member) and Texas Preservation Network (Node)
- Dartmouth (Member) and Chronopolis (Node)

The pilot will realize other non-technical objectives including refinement of the initial deposit process, initial drafting of legal and service level agreements, preparation of materials and application of metadata, and other work needed to ensure the long-term preservation and eventual succession of collections. This group meets bi-weekly over two months and the presenters will share outcomes from the pilot including an overview of decisions made; additional resources identified; and discussion of unexpected issues at each phase of the pilot.
The 2014 National Agenda for Digital Stewardship: What Works in Digital Preservation, and What is Needed

Micah Altman
Director of Research, Libraries
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Trevor Owens
Digital Archivist
Library of Congress

Michelle Gallinger
Principal
Gallinger Consulting

There is more content being created than ever, and businesses, research institutions, policymakers and funders are increasingly recognizing that legacy digital content contributes to positive job creation and international competitive advantage. At the same time, digital stewardship processes are reaching a critical mass of maturity and uptake, and more work is being done to steward digital content than ever before. The 2015 edition of the National Agenda makes sense of the changing landscape, summarizes successes in the field, and articulates the priority actions that will have the most impact on community and practice. The 2015 National Agenda is the result of many months of individual effort and dedicated institutional support from across the National Digital Stewardship Alliance (NDSA) community and it integrates the perspective of leading government, academic, nonprofit and private-sector organizations with digital stewardship responsibilities.

http://ndsa.org/nationalagenda
Planning for What's Next: Growing Skills and Infrastructure for Changing Environments

Marianne Ryan
Associate University Librarian for Public Services
Northwestern University

Geoffrey Swindells
Head, User Experience Department, Library
Northwestern University

Chelcie Juliet Rowell
Digital Initiatives Librarian
Wake Forest University

Beth Forrest Warner
Associate Director for Information Technology
The Ohio State University

Terry Reese
Head of Digital Initiatives
The Ohio State University

At the Threshold: New Strategies for Building Capacity (Ryan, Swindells)

At a juncture where staff in academic libraries need tomorrow's skills today, the preponderance of human resources in many organizations still reflect yesterday's competencies. Expanding capacity to support both ongoing work and new programmatic initiatives can be challenging. This session will describe how one academic library is tackling this problem, first by continuously assessing the needs of students and faculty through vibrant liaison and user experience programs, and surveying library staff to identify untapped skills and talents, and then by developing a training grid to address any gaps in organizational capacity. It also will suggest effective strategies for redeploying staff and providing them with new opportunities to grow and to contribute to the organization, while being mindful of the need to maintain, renew, and celebrate existing expertise. Finally, it will recommend additional strategies for identifying campus partners with whom to collaborate to raise the visibility of the library and accomplish institution-wide goals.

Designing the Technological Infrastructure to Support Digital Projects at Wake Forest University (Rowell)

Institutions of higher education and academic libraries are responding to the need to support faculty and students in their endeavors in digital scholarship. Z. Smith Reynolds Library is working to implement an infrastructure to support digital projects
at Wake Forest University that is responsive to the particularities of the university's context, mission, and scale. The aim is to provide a solution that is both scalable and sustainable, from simple course blogs to custom Web applications. The organization is designing a service called Build.ZSR that would provide server space as well as out-of-the-box support for certain platforms (e.g. WordPress, Omeka, Scalar), themes, and plug-ins to faculty free of charge. The service would be tiered, however. Should a more custom solution be desired, staff would consult with the faculty member or student and work with them to develop a clear service-level agreement. Existing in parallel with Find.ZSR, the library's catalog, Build.ZSR, is intended to convey that the library is not just a place to seek information resources, but also a place to construct new knowledge. The purpose of this project briefing will be to share the organization's process for conceptualizing and implementing Build.ZSR, from requirements analysis to the early stages of implementation.

Old Wine in New Bottles: Reframing Digital Initiatives at The Ohio State University Libraries (Warner, Reese)

The Ohio State University Libraries has a long history of making a rich range of digital cultural heritage information available. Recently, with new leadership in place, recognition of evolving user expectations, changes in technology, and evolving requirements to support the wide range of digitized and born digital assets, the Libraries realized it had reached an opportune point to reassess its digital initiatives strategy and status. Working with stakeholders, content providers, and the larger community, the Libraries has undergone a significant re-thinking of its basic strategy for digital initiatives beginning with development of core principles and a framework for a programmatic approach and consistent architecture across the organization. This has allowed us to more deliberately identify and fill policy and technical gaps, replace aging systems, and restructure how the Libraries handles the management and long-term preservation of digital content. Throughout this process, the organization has sought to take an honest, self-reflective approach to identify improvements. It has also served as an excellent opportunity to engage with the Libraries' faculty and staff around issues related to long-term content preservation, discovery, shared resource development, workflows, and best practices by moving beyond historical issues of departmental autonomy and the organic nature of past projects. This talk will focus on the process, current outcomes, and next steps as the Libraries continue to work with faculty and staff to move this new vision forward.

http://library.osu.edu/blogs/di/ (OSU)
The Global Open Knowledgebase (GOKb): A Collaborative Open Data Project
Supporting Electronic Resources Management and Scholarly Communication

Kristin Antelman
University Librarian
California Institute of Technology

Liam Earney
Senior Manager, Collections
Jisc

Kristen Wilson
Associate Head of Acquisitions and Discovery
North Carolina State University

The Global Open Knowledgebase (GOKb) is a collaborative project between Kuali OLE and Jisc, developed also with support from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. GOKb is an open data repository of packages, titles, and associated organizations designed to support how electronic collections are acquired and managed by libraries. In addition to being open data managed on an open, collaborative platform, GOKb is extending the concept and uses of the knowledge base well beyond traditional discovery-focused tools. With the foundational GOKb platform now in place, and its data being consumed by several services, the team is beginning to look at how GOKb could be leveraged as a tool that goes beyond internal process improvement to begin to explore how it can contribute to the broader scholarly community infrastructure.

gokb.org
The Evolution of VIVO Software, Standards, and Open-Source Community: Project Update

Layne M. Johnson
VIVO Project Director
DuraSpace

During 2014, VIVO has adopted a governance structure that is consistent with DuraSpace projects and has begun evolving to a community-supported sustainability model. In this presentation, the technical, community, and sustainability advances will be reviewed and open-source community best practices will be presented. VIVO is an open-source, semantic-web-based tool that enables the discovery of researchers, research data, and scholarly output ranging from space physics, climate change, to the social sciences and the arts and humanities. VIVO uses a standard ontology (VIVO-ISF) that continues to undergo enhancements to meet the needs of a growing user community. VIVO interconnects researchers, communities, and scholars by using Linked Open Data. Its structured data can be navigated, analyzed, visualized and used to measure academic output, collaborations, research engagements, impact, etc. The evolution and enhancement of VIVO is supported by an open community with strong national and international participation. VIVO is hosted by DuraSpace, a 501(c)3 not-for-profit organization dedicated to providing leadership and innovation for open technologies including VIVO, Fedora, and DSpace that promote durable, persistent access to digital data.

http://www.vivoweb.org
http://www.duraspace.org
The NIH Contribution to the Commons

Philip E. Bourne  
Associate Director for Data Science  
National Institutes of Health

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is in the process of standing up a contribution to the Commons. This session will describe what that means and how folks can be engaged. In short, we are seeking to establish a consortium of Commons compliant resources that will be used by investigators through science driven funding initiatives that seed the Commons. We will evaluate this pilot phase and determine if sustainability, cost effectiveness and innovation have been achieved or are anticipated.

http://bd2k.nih.gov/index.html#sthash.1QKmA5PO.dpbs
Extending the Lifecycle of Scientific Field Notes: Making Hidden Collections Reusable

Riccardo Ferrante  
Director of Digital Services, Archives  
Smithsonian Institution

Rusty Russell  
Program Director for Collections and Informatics, Department of Botany, National Museum of Natural History  
Smithsonian Institution

Scientific field notes and field books dating well back into the 19th century house a trove of valuable information. They often remain undocumented, the potential of their scientific record barely tapped, their information lifecycle limited and research communities the poorer for it. Since the Field Book Project's start in 2008, it has worked to bring these hidden collections to light, establishing access to thousands of field books through an online catalog and digitized collections. A joint effort of the National Museum of Natural History, the Smithsonian Institution Archives and the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, the Project has added additional access to its digital collections through the Digital Public Library of America and the Biodiversity Heritage Library. Its most recent inroad, crowd-sourced transcriptions, provides the most granular access including use of these primary sources as open data. The lifecycle of this valuable information has been extended in ways that make it accessible to 21st century research methodology.

http://www.mnh.si.edu/rc/fieldbooks/  
https://transcription.si.edu/browse?filter=collection%3A6&sort=&showcompleted=1  
http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/browse/collection/smithsonianfieldbookcollection
Wikipedia and Libraries: Increasing Library Visibility

Merrilee Proffitt
Senior Program Officer
OCLC Research

Jake Orlowitz
Founder of the Wikipedia Library
The Wikimedia Foundation

The Wikipedia Library is a novel project that allows active Wikipedia editors to gain access to the vital reliable sources that they need to do their work. In support of this mission, the project has created alliances with libraries and publishers. Learn how libraries are working to make their collections more visible on the world's largest free encyclopedia, and find out what steps your library can take to gain visibility on this important reference site. Hear examples of how libraries are engaging with Wikipedia: virtually hosting an editor, undertaking usage research and using OCLC's knowledge base API and a Wikipedia script. Current library partners for this project include: Rutgers University, Montana State University, George Washington University, and the University of California, Riverside.

The Benefits of Collaboration: Optimizing Content Coverage in Library Discovery Systems

Amira Aaron  
Associate Dean, Scholarly Resources, Libraries  
Northeastern University

Bruce Heterick  
Vice President, JSTOR | PORTICO  
ITHAKA

Christine Stohn  
Product Manager  
Ex Libris Group

The recommendations of the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) Open Discovery Initiative (ODI) and the recently launched collaboration between ProQuest and Ex Libris highlight the challenges and opportunities arising from the dual roles that some stakeholders in the library domain play, in which they act as both information providers and technology vendors. In this session, we will discuss the benefits of collaboration for all stakeholders, despite the conflicts of interest that can stem from the duality of roles, and the impact of increased findability of content through discovery interfaces. The speakers represent various stakeholders in the scholarly publishing arena.
Trend Analysis Using Text Mining

Sara Mannheimer  
Data Management Librarian  
Montana State University

Scott W.H. Young  
Digital Initiatives Librarian  
Montana State University

Zheng (John) Wang  
Associate University Librarian, Digital Access, Resources, and Information Technology  
University of Notre Dame

Using Sentiment Analysis of Twitter to Develop Strategies for Library Data Sharing Partnerships (Mannheimer, Young)

The Open Data movement has grown in recent years as data is increasingly seen as a valuable scholarly product that should be publicly available. Data as a public asset is further reflected by data management plan requirements from funding agencies and data archiving requirements for some academic journals. In this presentation, we will discuss the evolution of open data and present a sentiment analysis of Twitter that reveals the prevailing discipline-specific attitudes towards public data sharing. Sentiment analysis is the computational study of opinions and attitudes, as expressed in natural language with reference to a subject. In this case, we collaborated with computer scientists to investigate the subject of open data. Results from this research can encourage data sharing partnerships by guiding libraries in strategically aligning with departments that are most positive toward data sharing. This session aims to continue a conversation about open data in libraries that builds towards and encourages institution-wide data sharing.


This session will provide a detailed narrative on Quantifying the State Trials, a collaborative project carried out between faculty and the Center for Digital
Scholarship at the Hesburgh Libraries. The project sought to establish whether computational methodologies could provide new insights into the State Trials and thus advance research in the field of legal history. This general inquiry was driven by the faculty's more specific research interest, namely, the relationship between religious tolerance and political economy in the period 1649-1700. This session will also offer a retrospective on the project methodology, technologies and tools, and team makeups and dynamics as an example to demonstrate possible factors contributing to the success of digital humanity projects.
Update on BIBFRAME (Bibliographic Framework Initiative)

Karim B. Boughida  
Associate University Librarian for Digital Initiatives and Content Management  
George Washington University

Jackie Shieh  
Resource Description Coordinator  
George Washington University

Jeff Penka  
Consulting Product Director  
Zepheira

Nate Trail  
Digital Project Coordinator  
Library of Congress

Initiated by the Library of Congress, BIBFRAME (Bibliographic Framework Initiative project) provides a foundation for the future of bibliographic description, both on the Web, and in the broader networked world. BIBFRAME was designed to replace the MARC standards by using linked data and semantic technologies.

This session will include a brief introduction to BIBFRAME, use cases of BIBFRAME in the cultural heritage community, an update on BIBFRAME implementation planning underway at the Library of Congress, Zepheira's practical training program and community based Web visibility activities and George Washington University as early implementer.
Developments in Digital Repositories

Tracy Seneca
Head of Digital Programs and Services
University of Illinois at Chicago

Charles Blair
Director, Digital Library Development Center
University of Chicago

Glen Robson
Head of Systems Unit
National Library of Wales

E Pluribus Unum: Melding Manifold Metadata for Use in a Consortial Setting (Seneca, Blair)

The Chicago Collections Consortium (CCC) consists of over a dozen Chicago-area libraries, archives, and museums, small and large, public and private, special and academic. In April 2014 the CCC received funding from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to build a research portal that provides in-depth discovery of Chicago-focused materials at member institutions. The CCC portal, scheduled for release in August 2015, will integrate the discovery of thousands of archival and digital collections for researchers studying Chicago history and culture. This will include the full text of EAD finding aids, MARC records for archival collections and thousands of digital images in various metadata formats. The portal will be built using the XTF digital library platform and the Django Web framework. As part of this work, the CCC is building the Metadata Hopper, an open-source application that will support on-demand deposit and management of metadata contributed to a consortial research portal. The central challenge of the CCC portal project has been to provide integrated and user-friendly access to disparate implementations of EAD and MARC across its member institutions, together with scores of image collections with no single metadata standard. The same degree of variation exists in the descriptive terms used by member libraries: rarely are the same subject terms used by member libraries to describe similar topics. The Metadata Hopper will allow member libraries to map their local metadata standards, deposit records that rely on those standards, and tag those materials using a shared vocabulary. This will allow member libraries to contribute to
an integrated, user-friendly portal without disrupting local practices. This session will include a demonstration of the Metadata Hopper, which currently supports metadata mapping, record deposit and both automated and manual tagging of records using a shared vocabulary.

Cynefin: A Sense of Place (Robson)

The National Library of Wales has developed a large number of digital resources (including newspapers, archives, manuscripts and photographs) that are freely available as a national digital public library for Wales. Development of this material has involved research and innovation in all aspects of the digital life cycle, and development of an underlying digital infrastructure, to support the creation of open and sustainable digital collections that can be used, and re-used, by the widest range of stakeholders. Central to this has been the development of digital content in collaboration with national and international partners. This presentation will discuss this national context for Cynefin, a recent project developed in collaboration with the Archives and Records Council Wales (ARCW) and funded by the UK's Heritage Lottery Fund. The project will digitize over a thousand tithe maps covering 95% of Wales between the period 1838 and 1947. The project has explored new approaches to crowd sourcing to geolocate the tithe maps and transcribe related apportionments, and also to develop links between content in the collections, linking location, ownership, land use and value. The project has also had to find innovative ways to digitize large tithe maps, including the use of an automated tripod head originally developed to capture panoramic landscapes and the construction of a specifically designed wall to ensure a consistent horizontal distance from the camera. The digital images have been ingested into a Fedora repository and shared using the IIIF standard. The crowd-sourcing element will be released to the public at the beginning of November 2014 and the initial results of the uptake and engagement of volunteers will be discussed in the presentation. The digital preservation of the tithe maps, apportionments and the crowd-sourced data will present future challenges, and approaches to these issues will also be discussed. This project is a potential model for other institutions to leverage the resources of the crowd to produce a useful and enduring digital humanities resource.

http://chicagocollectionsconsortium.org/
http://cynefinblog.archiveswales.org.uk/?p=195
http://welshnewspapers.llgc.org.uk/en/home
http://cymru1914.org/en
Hybrid and Fluid by Design:
Collective Capacity Building for the Digital Humanities at Penn State

Patricia Hswe
Digital Content Strategist and Head, ScholarSphere User Services
The Pennsylvania State University

This presentation will detail the ways in which The Pennsylvania State University (Penn State) Libraries have implemented new organizational collaborations, departmental models, and positions for advancing a rich program of digital scholarship services, with particular attention to support for the digital humanities (DH). One example is the department of Publishing and Curation Services (PCS). In developing a digital scholarship services program that mindfully engages participation from liaison librarians, PCS has taken a three-pronged approach: it is building capacity and depth for multidisciplinary, cohesive support and collaboration in data curation, scholarly publishing, and digital projects. A key programmatic area for the university, the department, and the libraries has been DH, in which humanities librarians at Penn State have been strategically active. A variety of funding, partnership, and hiring strategies continue to build growth and commitment in DH. These include the libraries' alliance with the College of Liberal Arts in the university's "Humanities in a Digital Age" initiative, a partnership that created the new, jointly funded position of Digital Humanities Research Designer (DHRD). The DHRD reports to PCS yet intentionally works outward, in collaboration with liaison librarians and technologists, and thus across organizational lines and structures in the libraries and at the university as a whole. The permeable boundaries of PCS as an "undepartment" kind of department translate to those of the positions it engages, like the DHRD, to achieve its programmatic and service goals, including revisiting and revising approaches to technology and other infrastructure support. A cornerstone of this project briefing will be an overview of the kinds of collaborations, both scholarly and pedagogical, in which the DHRD is engaged within the College of Liberal Arts community. They model DH project development as hybrid, inclusive, and iterative. The presentation will outline how the DHRD and liaison librarians partner with learners, both student and faculty, as collaborators, so that projects become pedagogical mechanisms as much as scholarly objectives, and how this model feeds into a community-of-praxis approach, toward the development of a sustainable DH infrastructure. The presentation will demonstrate how these activities are informing a collective, "de-siloized" understanding of services for DH. James O'Sullivan is contributing significantly to digital humanities programming at Penn State, in collaboration with librarians, faculty, and students. He co-authored this presentation.