

Florida Library Network Council

Meeting Minutes

February 20-21, 2007

The Lexington Hotel, Orlando, Florida

The following council members were in attendance: Judi Ring, State Librarian, Barry Baker, Mary Brown, John Callahan, James Corey, Loretta Flowers, Danny Hales, Mary Anne Hodel, Betty Johnson, Brian Kelley, Richard Madaus, Nancy Teger, and Brad Ward. State Library attendance included, Mark Flynn, Dan Lhotka, and Debra Flemming. Special Guest: Paul Meyer. Visitors included Charlie Parker and Beth Farmer.

Mark Flynn opened the meeting by reviewing the agenda. The purpose of this meeting was to review progress of implementation of the Florida Virtual Library Plan; to review the Budget for Grant Year 2007-2008; to discuss implementation of a standards-based resource sharing management system according to the Florida Virtual Library Plan; and to participate in the development of a new long range plan for library services.

Judi Ring, State Librarian, opened the meeting with announcements

The Division is working on a new long range strategic plan with a task force that includes librarians, archivists, and records management staff from around the State. The process will guide the development of a new and unified strategic plan for the entire division using an ongoing process for thinking and planning strategically and implementation that will be integrated throughout the Division.

Judi Ring reported on changes in the R. A. Gray Building which houses the State Library and Archives. The R.A. Gray Building houses the Secretary's office and Deputy of Secretary of State's office. At this time the only Department of State offices that are not in the R.A. Gray Building are the Human Resources Office and the Central Computing Facility Office. The Central Computing Facility Office and part of the archaeology lab (currently in the R. A. Gray Building) are moving from their current locations to the Northwood Mall Center. When the archaeology lab is moved out of the R.A Gray Building the Human Resources Office and the Finance, Planning and Budget Offices will be moved into the R. A. Gray building.

The Department of Management Services is in charge of the temperature and humidity controls for the building as well as the HVAC. Temperature and humidity monitoring in the stack areas have been improved. The building is now more than 30 years old and requires more maintenance for mechanical infrastructure.

The Supreme Court Library's water damage problems were briefly discussed. There is some confusion regarding the location of the Supreme Court Library. It is across the street from the R. A. Gray Building and is a separate library from the State Library.

A question was asked by a Council member if the FEL budget will come from state general revenue or continue to be funded with LSTA dollars. Judi answered that the FEL budget will

continue to be paid from LSTA dollars. Until state revenues improve, the FEL will continue to be funded by Federal dollars.

Brian Kelly announced that the Southeast Florida Library Information Network (SEFLIN) is interested in expanding the “one library card program” for Palm Beach County libraries and is also considering what a one card system might mean for all of SEFLIN libraries.

Council Action:

Motion was made to adopt the Minutes for February 27-28, 2006. Motion passed.

Mark Flynn, Florida Electronic Library Budget for 2007-2008 Grant Year:

Mark Flynn gave an overview of the Florida Electronic Library proposed budget for 2007-2008. This budget reflects the programs that will be included in the annual LSTA grant submission that is due March 15th.

Discussion of the FEL Budget Comparison:

A program comparison was provided showing all expenditures for the last three years by program. The program comparison also shows projected expenditures for 2007-2008. Overall the proposed budget represents a 5% increase in funding.

The FEL budget’s bulk cost is for vendor licensing which includes the Gale Group and OCLC FirstSearch. Other licensing costs include the VRLPlus software used by the Ask a Librarian Service and MetaLib/SFX which is used for the FEL Web site.

A question was asked about how hardware might be represented in the budget. Any hardware costs are included in each program area. For example under the Library Portal program there are facility costs at FCLA that include equipment, internet access fees, and telecom costs among other support expenditures. There is also hardware, facility and internet access fees associated with the Ask a Librarian program at TBLC and CCLA.

Questions were asked regarding the courier delivery program and how many libraries are served. Charlie Parker answered that the current budget provides service to 235 customers. However, the amount in the FEL budget for the courier service represents only 25% of the total cost for the delivery program. The rest is paid by the libraries participating in the service. The program is administered by the Tampa Bay Library Cooperative (TBLC). Charlie Parker, Director of TBLC, stated that there will be an increase in cost for next year because of a fuel supplement fee that is part of the vendor’s contract. Charlie briefly discussed the cost of ILL delivery. Charlie also noted that TBLC handles about 325,000 bags per week.

Review of the Florida Electronic Library Budget Narrative, 2007-2008:

In 2002 the Division negotiated a five year license with the Gale Corporation to make the core databases available to public libraries, community college libraries and state university libraries. In 2006, The State Library renewed this contract extending service through 2012. The current contract provides an array of electronic resources available through the FEL that includes new and enhanced databases.

Gale Group License fees for access to research database products are currently budgeted at \$2,078,370 million for next year as per the license agreement executed in December, 2006. This represents a 3% increase over the prior year. Extensive additional data has been added to the Florida Electronic Library resulting from the new contract agreement negotiated last year. (See the list of resources as Addendum to Minutes attached.) Access is provided to all Florida residents and are accessible at any Florida public library, State University Library, public K-12 School, and Community College Library.

OCLC FirstSearch Access:

Access to FirstSearch will be provided to all libraries statewide at an estimated cost of \$800,634. This includes all libraries in the state.

The FirstSearch subscription provides statewide access library holdings through the new Open WorldCat product from OCLC known as WorldCat.org. An additional \$15,000 will be used to fund a pilot project for up to ten public libraries in Florida to test the implementation of an Open URL Link Resolver within WorldCat.org. (See attached Addendum for the list of resources.)

Open WorldCat.org provides a searchable interface to WorldCat that is available on the Web without requiring a login. When a user clicks on a citation, WorldCat.org will display all libraries within the geographic vicinity of the user that own the title. At that point, the user can “click-through” to their local library to check for availability and request that the book be reserved for checkout (if the patron has a library card for the holding library).

Open WorldCat.org is able to determine geographic vicinity through the user’s IP address which can be fixed to a certain County or City with an accuracy rate of up to 98%. For instances when the IP address cannot be determined, open WorldCat.org will ask the user to supply a zip code.

Worldcat.org will only display holdings and provide the “click-through” service for libraries that have a valid license service agreement with OCLC for FloridaCat, the state’s group catalog. The Florida Electronic Library provides funding to license usage of FirstSearch, Worldcat, and FloridaCat for all libraries in Florida. Hence, all Florida holdings are plainly visible to any user of the open WorldCat.org service.

FloridaCat:

One of the primary requirements for the Florida Electronic Library is the linking of all Florida libraries into a Library network that can be used to identify library materials and indicates their location and availability. Starting in January, 2004, the Florida Electronic Library implemented “*FloridaCAT*”, the Florida Group Catalog available through OCLC’s FirstSearch service.

Currently, there are over 34,207,430 location listings in the collected holdings of 298 Florida libraries.

During the 2007-2008 grant year OCLC has proposed that the Florida Electronic Library will work with OCLC to test and evaluate an eResource Server for a sample group of Florida public libraries as a pilot project.

The eResource Server will be an OpenURL link-server system being developed by OCLC for library consortia, based on the 1Cate link-server from OCLC Openly Informatics. It is designed to help libraries effectively manage and maximize patron access to licensed electronic library resources.

This program will provide a way for Florida's extensive electronic holdings, including citation level periodical articles, to be accurately described in and accessible via FloridaCat and Worldcat.org and via any online resources that uses OpenURL linking.

Discussion ensued regarding OpenURL Link Resolvers and the Open URL standard. Mark Flynn and Jim Corey demonstrated the SFX open URL link resolver as it has been implemented at University of Central Florida and Google Scholar.

Council members also expressed concern regarding the overall cost increase for OCLC licensed resources overall compared to the prior year. The Council directed Flynn to renegotiate pricing for the OCLC FirstSearch Base package insisting that increases be held to no more than 4%. The Council recommended postponing any pilot project pending new pricing.

Ex Libris (USA) Portal Software Implementation:

The amount of \$204,558 will fund the ongoing costs of the Florida Library Portal at <http://www.flelibrary.org>. Funds will be used to pay ongoing maintenance fees to Ex Libris (USA) for portal software with an accompanying search engine (MetaLib/SFX). A small portion of this amount, \$23,000 will be used by the Florida Center for Library Automation to host the application and maintain hardware relating to the program. There will be costs in this next year to provide Continuity of Operations facilities for the Florida Electronic Library in accordance with the Department of State's Continuity of Operation Plan (COOP). The COOP plan provides for the continuation of online access in the event of a disaster such as a hurricane or other occurrence. These figures were provided by Ex Libris (USA) and the Florida Center for Library Automation. MetaLib/SFX provides the Florida Electronic Library the ability for federated searching across all of the FEL licensed resources. It also provides the FEL with a database of updated full-text resources accessible via the Web and provides IP authentication and barcode authentication for schools and libraries.

Consulting Professional Fees:

The purpose of this line item is to pay for the evaluation activities provided by the Information Use Management Institute at FSU. The Institute does our evaluation requirements as per LSTA and ILMS. During the past year the Institute worked on the five year LSTA Long Range Plan for the Florida Electronic Library based on the broad goals set out in the LSTA Long Range Plan. In addition to the fees for evaluation \$20,000 is being requested to hire a technology consultant who can facilitate meetings of the Florida Library Network Council for the purpose of developing a new five year plan for the Florida Electronic Library.

Virtual Reference Program:

The “Ask a Librarian” program will require \$346,430 to continue services in 2007-2008. The promotion efforts during 2006-2007 have been successful. More people are using this service and the State Library will work with TBLC and CCLA to continue efforts in promotion. This year’s grant will maintain ongoing service in 90 plus participating libraries as well as seek additional participants for the cooperative from Florida’s public K-12 schools.

DLLI Delivery:

LSTA provides a 25% subsidy for FLIN member participants in the statewide courier service which comes to \$150,000.00. Tampa Bay Library Consortium is the fiscal agent and administrator for the courier program.

Travel:

Funding is provided to allow the Director to participate in state and national meetings directly related to program implementation and promotion of the Florida Electronic Library. It also pays for meetings of the Network Council.

Digital Collections:

The amount of \$10,000 is designated to cover the cost of adding new collections into Florida on Florida through metadata harvesting. Funding also include paying to assist libraries in implementing the OAI/PMH software. The Florida Electronic Library will begin harvesting new digital oral history in the Florida on Florida program for 2007-2008.

Other:Marketing & Publicity:

This includes funds for the development of collateral marketing materials, funding publicity events, and promotion of the Florida Electronic Library and all of its affiliated programs. A portion of these funds are used to enhance the FEL Website.

Council Action:

The council members made a motion that the budget be approved with recommended changes in OCLC licensing costs. Motion passed.

Charlie Parker, Overview and Update of iBorrow:

Mark introduced Beth Farmer and Charlie Parker. The TBLC iBorrow/URSA Business Model makes extended circulation/ILL available to Florida libraries that are interested in sharing resources using SirsiDynix’s URSA product. Libraries can participate as members of iBorrow, as regional groups, and groups comprised by types of libraries.

Beth Farmer presented information on the program in order to inform Council members of how iBorrow might be used to address the statewide resource sharing (ILL) goal of the Florida Virtual Library Plan.

Beth demonstrated iBorrow to the council members. The iBorrow program implements ISO standards-based ILL as well as the NISO Circulation Interchange Protocol (NCIP). By doing so, it allows library automation systems to interoperate with each other through

the iBorrow server. It supports physical & electronic delivery of materials and allows libraries to refine, promote, & enforce statewide ILL policies & procedures at costs that are much more affordable than traditional ILL through OCLC. It also would enable the implementation of a virtual borrower's card. It relies on the OCLC FloridaCat (Florida's virtual union catalog) as well as the ability to search library online catalogs. It can automate the ILL protocols found in the FLIN manual. An important distinction with the iBorrow program is that it does more than just automate the ILL process. Most libraries join iBorrow because it automates reciprocal borrowing agreements among and between libraries.

Beth demonstrated how iBorrow works. The iBorrow program searches library automation systems using Z39.50 but also uses the OCLC FloridaCAT database as the last resort for requesting materials. It allows a user to request that materials be pulled for them and "charged" to their library card so that the user may then pick up materials at a lending library different than the patrons' "home" library. iBorrow treats resource sharing services (ILL and reciprocal borrowing) routinely as a "circulation" function. This streamlines workflow and allows libraries to increase resource sharing services without significant added costs. The system can also handle a traditional ILL request as well allowing the user's to request that materials be delivered to their "home" library via Florida's ILL courier service.

Charlie discussed TBLC's development and implementation plan for iBorrow as well as a pricing structure that they have been using with member libraries that wish to join the iBorrow program. There is much interest from libraries outside of the TBLC service area in joining an iBorrow like resource sharing program if available statewide. TBLC has been working primarily with member libraries to better understand how iBorrow can enhance library resource sharing services while controlling costs. TBLC is implementing the iBorrow program in member libraries on a voluntary basis. The recurring costs of iBorrow are being paid by participating libraries. LSTA does provide funds to provide support for TBLC staff who are involved in implementation. Some of the implementation costs are also shared by participating libraries. Charlie announced that TBLC is seeking an additional position to work with the iBorrow program.

The first day of the Council's February meeting adjourned at 5:00 pm.

FLNC Meeting: February 21st, (Day Two).

Paul Meyer, Tecker Consultants: Facilitated Discussion on Goals and Priorities for a New Long Range Plan for Statewide Library Services

The State Library and Archives of Florida has embarked on a process of strategic long-range planning. The process is designed to guide the development of (a) a new and unified strategic plan for the entire State Library and Archives; (b) to provide an ongoing process for thinking and planning strategically; and (c) provide an implementation strategy that would be integrated throughout the agency and guide the next 5 year statewide library development cycle under the Federal Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) program. The State Library has hired Paul Meyer of Tecker Consulting to facilitate the planning process.

The Strategic Planning process was discussed by Paul Meyer. Paul has been working with the State Library and Archives management and staff to develop and implement the planning process. A steering group has been appointed and will have their first meeting in March in Tallahassee. The steering group represents all of the Division as well as different types of stakeholders around the State including people who use our services. The strategic planning process that is being used for our Division was built by Jim Collins, author of a guide to organizational sustainability and growth called “Good to Great.” Jim Collins is also a faculty member of the Stanford Graduate School of Business and a frequent lecturer on the subject of organizations.

Data collection with key stakeholders had already started. Paul has conducted focus group interviews with public library directors at the Florida Public Library Directors meeting held in Jacksonville. He will be conducting telephone interviews with a variety of stakeholders around the state. The FLNC members were given the opportunity to give input to the strategic plan especially pertaining to library technology and collaborative programs for resource sharing. A copy of the strategic planning process was made available to the FLNC members. The agenda for the strategic plan includes: the strategic planning process; the FLNC member’s role and their input; the mega issues or what issues that the Division needs to address; and the planning steps.

The State Library and Archives strategic plan will look at a five year planning horizon articulating outcomes to be achieved for its stakeholders. The approach involves crafting a comprehensive strategic direction based on the balance between what must not change, or timeless principles describing core purpose and values, and a future vision that must stimulate change: what the State Library and Archives seeks to become within 5 years characterized by a shared envisioned future.

Paul explained the difference between operational planning and strategic planning. The difference is that a strategic plan should be visionary, conceptual, directional, and should determine the entire direction of your organization. In contrast an operational plan would be short term, tactical, focused on operations, and measurable or in other words, everyday activity. The strategic plan enables the organization to think through and document what they are doing, for whom they are doing it and why.

Paul stated that the FLNC members do contribute to the strategic plan and the group does fit into the strategic plan. Paul asked the council to give their thoughts and expectations on what they might wish to get out of the strategic plan. Below are the questions to prompt discussion:

- What is the value that the State Library brings to the state and is the value being communicated? Does the general public understand what the State Library does?
- How do the different councils (e.g. State Library Council, Florida Library Network Council) work together and how they fit.
- We need to explain the differences between State Archives and the State Library.
- The services that the organization does should be a broader one like web bases to the consumer.
- How does the State Library deal with other agencies dumping electronic documents (e.g. the Governor’s email)?

Mark made a comment that the current FLNC members are dealing with the web and turning its attention to a new way of delivering information. The council members are no longer just talking about ILL.

What will be the State Library future roles in dealing with the services for small and medium libraries? These libraries need technical help with the services directly and indirectly.

Charlie Parker discussed that libraries have enormous websites but no advertising budget. Libraries need to start working together with their services like Best Buy. Best Buy only has one website but is able to focus in what they do. Libraries need to start consolidating their brand like behaviors or the services might become fragmented. We need to bring our activities together so we will be able to bring resources together and to be able to deliver services. We don't have money to have good platforms.

We need more clarity on the political side of the State Library role in dealing with consolidating brand like behaviors or services and who will be the leader and the library spokesperson. Judi made a comment that the State Librarian cannot be this person because the Secretary of State is no longer elected. The Secretary of State's office is the only person who can give Judi permission to speak. The State Librarian is no longer able to lobby even for state aid. All communications must go through the Secretary of State's communication officer.

Next on the agenda was identifying the future in the context of three major issues: technology, competition, and demographics.

Technology:

Comments made on technology for the five year plan are mentioned below:

- Users will have more devices available to access information. The PC will no longer be the norm for access
- New technology will drive future trends.
- Libraries will need to become centers with programming capacity for creating new library products and services
- The software platform will be more complicated.
- Consumer expectations for information delivery will increase and the ability of the library to keep up and meet these new expectations is a key issue
- Unique collections should be digitized and moved to the web
- Resources will need to be maximized and focused
- The library vendor marketplace is shrinking: will the companies that we depend upon now at this moment be there in the future?
- Libraries will need more computer programmers as open source becomes more prevalent
- Will the AV material that we are collecting today go away?
- What about Web 2.0? At what point and how do these new tools turn into viable library services? The assumption is that people will wish to participate in content development and how will the State Library facilitate that new role for library patrons
- Is there a role for the State Library for future assistance for library development? The State Library will need to do more to show the people of the State of Florida that it has a role

Competition:

Paul asked the council members to give comments on competitors for information services and delivery:

- If we don't change we will be left with marginal services. There will be more competition.
- The libraries will find it harder to hire skilled workers and professionals due to lack of funds.
- Not having people or staff to work with future technology.
- Competing against ourselves. How do we prevent this?
- An example of competing against each other is when Mark goes out among the counties and gives out the FEL bookmark. This is competing against the counties technology. We need to work together in trying not to compete.
- We need to have conversation with the community so can have some course of action for the future.
- Getting money from the Legislature will be harder.
- More competition in K-12.
- Google competition.
- Satisfied with Google research in that a person doesn't wish to take the time to find more information beyond Google.
- Greater need for assistance in helping consumer in reading information or more education in research.

Demographics:

Paul asked the members what is changing in Florida from their conceptive that might impact for five year plan. Comments are below:

- We will continue to grow.
- More Hispanics.
- Population is aging.
- More students in the school system which will include younger, older, and illegal students.
- More diversity in languages.
- Shifts in where people will be living within the state.
- More people will be using technology.
- Baby boomers and the retirement people using technology.
- Technology becoming more sophisticated and more expensive.
- E-government using more technology.
- No voice for lower income people.
- The "have knots" will depend upon the library more.
- The three-tier system.
- Unsure of the legislature and government commitment in the future like funds.

Impact:

Paul asked the FLNC group what issues will have the greatest impact on libraries in the future

- Technology – driving future trends and the need for resources

- Need for staff with new skills and ability to use future technology
- Collaboration
- Redefinition of what libraries do and their value including the web
- Redefining what is the State Library and Archives ongoing relationship to the county libraries and other libraries.

Core purpose:

The FLNC group was asked to describe the core purpose of the State Library and Archives into one sentence that would unify the division.

- To preserve Florida's history so the State Library will be able to foster learning statewide.
- Collaboration: It is the only entity defined in Florida Statute as having a recognized role that can bring libraries together for conversations on what they need to work on collaboratively to be successful in serving residents of the state
- If all libraries had to go out and buy the same resources the cost would be more. The core role would be in delivering services in a cost effective way.
- One core purpose is to see the consumer side including public and government.
- Re-define the leadership role of the State Library avoiding politics.
- Defining a new higher level of goals is harder because of lack of funds.

Activity Level:

Paul asked the group to discuss the Activity Level and give examples of what they think should be added to the strategic plan.

- State Library needs to focus on leadership institute activities for the future.
- Do more promotion.
- Cross branding brochures and bookmarks so libraries can use their own logo at the top.
- Continuing access to electronic resources for the Florida Electronic Library and improving access to it
- A new funding model for library development
- More focus group with schools and libraries to discuss the 21st century learner and discuss how to better serve the 21st century learner
- Digitizing more documents to make library collections more broadly available for patrons.

A council member discussed the collection at the State Library. The council member stated that the collection at the State Library didn't look all that impressive. If the State Library's collection is to serve as an ILL source for libraries across the state it would need to be very different.

Judi Ring stated that the State Library has a new collection development policy. As part of implementing the new policy the collection at the State Library has been weeded and acquisitions have been realigned to the new policy. The new policy focuses on the historical strength of our collection including the State Documents and the Florida collection and serving the information and research needs of state employees. The main purpose of this library is to be a library for state government and a major resource for Florida history. While the State Library

participates in FLIN and has a key role in promoting statewide resource sharing, the primary purpose of the collection is no longer to only serve as a public library resource for statewide ILL.

Paul asked the group to assist with making a list of the mega issues that would define the strategic plan that the Division needs to address over the next five years.

Mega Issues:

The mega issues that were discussed are below:

- Money, influence, and impact
- State Library must collaborate more with FLA
- How can the State Library help libraries market their resources
- New funding models for funding library programs and development
- How can the State Library continue to nurture and advise growing and struggling libraries with new systems, new technology, staff training and better funding for operational programs
- A more unified purpose on activities and to better communicate what those core activities are
- How can the State Library bring value to the state by using state contracting strategies for purposes similar to the successful statewide courier service and statewide access to OCLC?
- How can the Division help to resolve the service disparities between the least and most effective libraries in the State

Paul asked the council members how they see the council fitting into a strategic goal.

- To help work together with libraries across the state in developing goals and strategies.
- Collaboration in deployment of technology statewide that will help libraries across the state provide services more efficiently.
- To plan statewide ILL and resource sharing programs
- To participate in discussion of valuable issues affecting libraries in the State and share information, reporting back the information to other libraries.
- Provide information to the field about trends for library networking

Wrap-up:

Paul stated that the strategic plan should be completed by this summer. Implementation will be a key role that this group will need to play.

The Meeting Adjourned.

Addendum to Minutes: Florida Electronic Library Licensed Database Resources

The Gale Database Florida Core Collection

- *InfoTrac OneFile*: Provides access to 50 million database records covering 10,000 magazine titles and news information sources. Includes more than 6,000 articles in full text. Includes 121 newswires from all over the world and full indexing of the New York Times, Washington Post, Los Angeles Times and the Christian Science Monitor. Coverage is from 1980 to the present.
- *General Reference Center Gold*: A general reference database offering a broad scope of subjects providing access to 8.3 million citations. This database integrates key business and general interest titles that can be used as source material for answering reference questions.
- *General Business File*: Provides resources that enable a user to analyze company performance and activity, industry events and trends as well as the latest in management, economics and politics. Includes access to a combination of broker research reports, trade publications, newspapers, journals and company directory listings with full text and images available.
- *Expanded Academic ASAP*: Offers access to journal citations of every academic concentration. This database combines citations, abstracts, full text and images for 3,390 indexed and 2,089 full text titles of an appropriate to college level research.
- *InfoTrac Professional Collection*: A custom selection of 300 full text journals covering subjects appropriate for professional educators and librarians.
- *Computer Database ASAP*: Provides full text access to articles in 150 key technology periodicals.
- *Informe*: Provides indexing and access to full text articles in approximately 140 Spanish language periodicals and bilingual information products.
- *Health & Wellness Resource Center & Alternative Health Module*: A reference resource covering information related to medical references and allied health care.
- *Kids Editions*: these are three databases resources providing coverage that is selected for specific age and grade levels. They include the Kids Edition with coverage appropriate from Kindergarten to 6th grade; Junior Edition covering junior high school and middle school grade levels; and Student Edition providing coverage appropriate to secondary school students.

- *What Do I Read Next: What Do I Read Next?* Includes over 100,000 recommended titles, more than 56,000 plot summaries, and awards information from 561 awards, all to help users uncover new reading adventures, find long-remembered favorites, and discover award-winning titles. Search by genre, subject, author, title, series, and more. A monthly highlights page allows the user to see selections of award winners, upcoming titles, and titles that revolve around different subjects each month.

In addition, the following titles from the Gale Virtual Reference Library collection are also available.

- Business
 - *Encyclopedia of Small Business 2nd ed., 2v, 2002*
- Environment
 - *Beacham's Guide to the Endangered Species of North America 6v, 2000*
- History
 - *St. James Encyclopedia of Popular Culture 5v, 2000*
- Medicine
 - *Gale Encyclopedia of Alternative Medicine 2nd ed., 4v, 2005*
 - *Gale Encyclopedia of Cancer 2nd ed., 2v, 2006*
 - *Gale Encyclopedia of Cancer 2v, 2002*
 - *Gale Encyclopedia of Genetic Disorders 2nd ed., 2v, 2005*
 - *Gale Encyclopedia of Genetic Disorders 2v, 2002*
 - *Gale Encyclopedia of Medicine 3rd ed., 5v, 2006*
 - *Gale Encyclopedia of Medicine 2nd ed., 5v, 2002*
- Multicultural Studies
 - *Gale Encyclopedia of Multicultural America 2nd ed., 3v, 2000*
- Science
 - *Biology 4v, 2002*
 - *World of Earth Science 2v, 2003*

New Resources from Thomson-Gale starting in 2006-2007:

- *LitFinder*: International in scope, *LitFinder* covers all time periods and contains a wealth of primary literature content, including more than 126,500 full-text poems; 850,000 poem citations and excerpts; 5,000 full-text short stories; 2,800 full-text essays; 1,800 full-text speeches; and 1,000 full-text plays. *LitFinder* also includes biographies, work summaries, photographs, and a glossary. *LitFinder* will require that libraries link directly to <http://www.litfinder.com>.
- *Junior Reference Collection*: Featuring current, relevant, organized, easy-to-read information students can access at their fingertips, the entries in *Junior Reference Collection* are thorough, in-depth, and written in clear, concise terms at an appropriate reading level. *Junior Reference Collection* integrates the updated and award-winning content of the following *U·X·L* databases:
 - *U·X·L Biographies 2.0*
 - *U·X·L Science*
 - *U·X·L Junior DISCovering Authors 2.0*

- *U·X·L Junior Worldmark*
- *U·X·L Multicultural*
- *U·X·L Encyclopedia of Science, 2nd. Ed.*
- ***Kids InfoBits:*** Targeting the research needs of students in kindergarten through grade 5, *Kids InfoBits* features a developmentally appropriate and visual graphic interface; a subject-based topic tree search; and full-text, age-appropriate, curriculum-related magazine and reference content; including:
 - *Kidbits, 2nd Ed.* (Blackbirch Press)
 - *The Blackbirch Encyclopedia of Science and Invention*
 - *The Blackbirch Kid's Almanac of Geography*
 - *The Blackbirch Kid's Visual Reference of the World*
 - *The Blackbirch Kid's Visual Reference of the States*
 - *The Columbia Encyclopedia, 6th Edition*
 - *Merriam-Webster's Elementary Dictionary*

In addition, the *InfoTrac OneFile* subscription will be upgraded to include *InfoTrac* “PowerPacks” on special topics. Each PowerPack combines select periodical titles with reference content.

These new special topics will be included:

- Communications and Mass Media
- Computer Database
- Criminal Justice Collection
- Diversity Studies Collection
- Educator's Collection
- Environmental Studies and Policy
- Gardening, Landscape, and Horticulture
- Gender Studies
- General Science Collection
- Health Reference Center Academic
- Information Science and Library Issues
- Insurance and Liability Collection
- Military and Intelligence Database
- Pop Culture Collection
- Psychology Collection
- Religion & Philosophy Collection
- Small Business Collection
- Tourism, Hospitality, and Leisure
- Vocations, Careers, and Technical Education
- U.S. History
- War and Terrorism Collection
- World History

OCLC FirstSearch Base Package:

- WorldCat: contains all bibliographic records cataloged by OCLC member libraries (approximately 41,000 libraries in 82 countries and territories around the world). The OCLC database includes more than 1 billion location listings worldwide.
- FloridaCat: Florida Group Catalog: This is a new database that the Division has worked with OCLC to develop over the last year. It provides access to over 8.5 million titles and over 34 million library holdings representing contributed cataloging from Florida libraries since 1971.
- Classe Periodica: 400,000 references in the humanities and social sciences, selected from more than 2,600 journals and other materials published in Latin American and Caribbean countries.
- OCLC Article First: includes over 19 million citation records listed on the table of contents pages of from over 16,000 journals from 1990 to the present and provides a list of libraries that have the journal title. Subjects include business, humanities, medicine, popular culture, science, social science & technology.
- OCLC Electronic Collections Online: this database is an online citation index to over 5,400 academic journal titles covering 20 subject areas.
- ERIC: contains annotated references to educational materials issued in the monthly Resources in Education (RIE) and to citation in over 2,000 journal titles issued in the monthly Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE).
- GPO Monthly Catalog: Covers all types of U.S. government documents, including Congressional reports, hearings, debates, and records; judiciary materials; and documents issued by executive departments. This database includes over 522,000 records from 1976 to the present.

- MEDLINE: provides online citations to content published in Index Medicus, Index to Dental Literature, and International Nursing Index. Includes over 15,000,000 records from 10,500 sources from 1965 to the present.
- OCLC PapersFirst and ProceedingsFirst: An index covering every published congress, symposium, conference, exposition, workshop and meeting received by the British Library Document Supply Centre. Includes 5.7 million records from 1993 to the present.
- World Almanac: Offers a fundamental reference source for library patrons. Includes biographies, encyclopedia entries, facts, and statistics. Source material includes *Funk & Wagnall's New Encyclopedia*, *The World Almanac and Book of Facts*, *The World Almanac of the U.S.A.*, *The World Almanac of U.S. Politics*, *The World Almanac for Kids*
- eBooks: Electronic Books includes records for more than 200,000 e-books that have been cataloged by OCLC member libraries, including titles available from NetLibrary and other providers. The database allows users to quickly and efficiently retrieve records for e-books that their libraries have purchased or licensed, as well as titles that are available in the public domain.
- WorldCat Dissertations and Theses: includes over 5 million records representing all dissertations and theses and published material based on theses as cataloged in OCLC WorldCat.