PLANNING COMMISSION
MEETING AGENDA
SPECIAL/STUDY MEETING

500 W. Big Beaver
Troy, MI 48084
(248) 524-3364
www.troymi.gov
planning@troymi.gov

Michael W. Hutson, Chair, and Mark Maxwell, Vice Chair
Donald Edmunds, Tom Krent, Philip Sanzica, Robert M. Schultz
Thomas Strat, John J. Tagle, and Lon M. Ullmann

June 28, 2011 **7:30 P.M.** **Council Board Room**

1. ROLL CALL
2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
3. MINUTES – June 14, 2011 Regular Meeting
4. PUBLIC COMMENT – For Items Not on the Agenda
5. ZONING BOARD OF ZONING (ZBA) REPORT
6. DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (DDA) REPORT
7. PLANNING AND ZONING REPORT

REZONING REQUEST

8. PUBLIC HEARING – REZONING APPLICATION (File Number Z 738) – Proposed Holiday Inn Express Hotel & Suites, East side of Stephenson Hwy, North of 14 Mile (466 Stephenson Highway), Section 35, From RC (Research Center) District to OM (Office Mixed Use) District

STUDY ITEMS

9. STORM WATER 101 – Presentation by Kelly Cave, Director of the Water Quality Management Division, Wayne County Department of Environment
10. PUBLIC LIBRARIES – Presented by Mark Maxwell, Troy Planning Commission

OTHER ITEMS

11. PUBLIC COMMENT – Items on Current Agenda
12. PLANNING COMMISSION COMMENT

ADJOURN

NOTICE: *People with disabilities needing accommodations for effective participation in this meeting should contact the City Clerk by e-mail at clerk@troymi.gov or by calling (248) 524-3317 at least two working days in advance of the meeting. An attempt will be made to make reasonable accommodations.*

The Regular Meeting of the Troy City Planning Commission was called to order by Chair Hutson at 7:30 p.m. on June 14, 2011, in the Council Chamber of the Troy City Hall.

1. ROLL CALL

Present:	Absent:
Donald Edmunds	Mark Maxwell
Michael W. Hutson	
Tom Krent	
Philip Sanzica	
Robert Schultz	
Thomas Strat	
John J. Tagle	
Lon M. Ullmann	

Also Present:
R. Brent Savidant, Acting Planning Director
Allan Motzny, Assistant City Attorney
Zachary Branigan, Carlisle/Wortman Associates, Inc.
Kathy L. Czarnecki, Recording Secretary

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Resolution # PC-2011-06-032
Moved by: Schultz
Seconded by: Tagle

RESOLVED, To approve the Agenda as printed.

Yes: All present (8)
Absent: Maxwell

MOTION CARRIED

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Resolution # PC-2011-06-033
Moved by: Sanzica
Seconded by: Edmunds

RESOLVED, To approve the minutes of the May 24, 2011 Special/Study meeting as published.

Yes: All present (8)
Absent: Maxwell

MOTION CARRIED

4. PUBLIC COMMENTS – Items not on the Agenda

There was no one present who wished to speak.

POSTPONED ITEM

5. PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN REVIEW (File Number SP 186 A) – Proposed Sunset Plaza CVS Pharmacy Drive-Through, Northeast Corner of Long Lake and Livernois (125 E. Long Lake), Section 10, Currently Zoned Neighborhood Node M District (Controlled by Consent Judgment)

Resolution # PC-2011-06-034
Moved by: Schultz
Seconded by: Edmunds

RESOLVED, That the Planning Commission hereby recommends that Preliminary Site Plan Approval, pursuant to Article 8 of the Zoning Ordinance, as requested for the proposed Sunset Plaza CVS Pharmacy Drive-Through, located on the Northeast Corner of Long Lake and Livernois (125 E. Long Lake), in Section 10, within the Neighborhood Node Form-Based Zoning District, controlled by Consent Judgment be granted, subject to the following conditions:

1. Relocate existing watermain and provide a new easement and abandon existing easement.
2. Arborvitae shall be replaced with a more street hardy species to be administratively approved by Planning Department.
3. That both landscaped islands shall be irrigated.

Resolution # PC-2011-06-035
Moved by: Krent
Seconded by: Strat

RESOLVED, To amend motion on the floor to add the following condition:

Extend the width of the island near the drive-through to the end of the existing 17-foot parking spaces, basically adding 1 or 2 feet to the south of that southern edge of the island by the drive-through, to delineate for the driver coming through to direct vehicle away from handicapped spaces.

Vote on amendment on the floor.

Yes: Edmunds, Krent, Sanzica, Strat, Tagle, Ullmann
No: Hutson, Schultz
Absent: Maxwell

MOTION CARRIED

Vote on the original motion as amended.

Resolution # PC-2011-06-034 (as amended)
Moved by: Schultz
Seconded by: Edmunds

RESOLVED, That the Planning Commission hereby recommends that Preliminary Site Plan Approval, pursuant to Article 8 of the Zoning Ordinance, as requested for the proposed Sunset Plaza CVS Pharmacy Drive-Through, located on the Northeast Corner of Long Lake and Livernois (125 E. Long Lake), in Section 10, within the Neighborhood Node Form-Based Zoning District, controlled by Consent Judgment be granted, subject to the following conditions:

1. Relocate existing watermain and provide a new easement and abandon existing easement.
2. Arborvitae shall be replaced with a more street hardy species to be administratively approved by Planning Department.
3. That both landscaped islands shall be irrigated.
4. Extend the width of the island near the drive-through to the end of the existing 17-foot parking spaces, basically adding 1 or 2 feet to the south of that southern edge of the island by the drive-through, to delineate for the driver coming through to direct vehicle away from handicapped spaces.

Yes: Edmunds, Krent, Sanzica, Schultz, Strat, Tagle, Ullmann
No: Hutson
Absent: Maxwell

MOTION CARRIED

SPECIAL USE REQUESTS

6. PUBLIC HEARING – SPECIAL USE REQUEST AND PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN REVIEW (File Number SU 388) – Proposed Adult Foster Care Home, North Side of Square Lake, East of Beach (2420 W Square Lake), Section 6, Currently Zoned R-1A (One Family Residential) District

PUBLIC HEARING OPENED

David Bardlow, 2460 W. Square Lake, support.
John Weisgerber, 2475 Charnwood, oppose.
Larry English, 6140 Beach Road, oppose.

PUBLIC HEARING CLOSED

Resolution # PC-2011-06-036
Moved by: Edmunds
Seconded by: Strat

RESOLVED, That Special Use Approval and Preliminary Site Plan Approval for the proposed Adult Foster Care Small Group Home, located on the north side of Square Lake and east of Beach Road, at 2420 W. Square Lake, Section 6, within the R-1A zoning district, be granted, subject to the following:

1. The maximum number of adult foster care residents shall be 9.

2. Sheet 1 shall be corrected as per the recommendation of the report prepared by CWA.

3. An opaque screen fence or landscaping shall be provided to obscure the trash storage area on the east façade.

Yes: All present (8)
Absent: Maxwell

MOTION CARRIED

7. PUBLIC HEARING – SPECIAL USE REQUEST AND PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN REVIEW (File Number SU 389) – Proposed Trainers Academy LLC, North Side of Maple, East of Crooks (950 W Maple), Section 28, Currently Zoned MR (Maple Road) District

PUBLIC HEARING OPENED

No one was present to speak.

PUBLIC HEARING CLOSED

Chair Hutson requested a recess at 8:53 p.m.

The meeting reconvened at 9:02 p.m.

Resolution # PC-2011-06-037
Moved by: Schultz
Seconded by: Sanzica

RESOLVED, That Special Use Approval and Preliminary Site Plan Approval for the proposed Trainer's Academy LLC, located on the north side of Maple, east of Crooks, at 950 W. Maple, Section 28, within the MR zoning district, be granted, subject to the following:

1. Add a 3-foot landscape hedge to screen the parking area from Maple Road.
2. Add not less than 329.3 square feet of landscape area to mitigate for the outdoor relief area.
3. Add 7 greenbelt trees within the existing greenbelt.
4. Add landscape screening to the outdoor enclosure to buffer the appearance of the proposed fence from the east.

Yes: All present (8)
Absent: Maxwell

MOTION CARRIED

OTHER BUSINESS

8. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Mr. Branigan briefly presented and distributed copies of the Sustainable Development Project Process and Regulations draft dated June 14, 2011.

9. PUBLIC COMMENTS – Items on Current Agenda

There was no one present who wished to speak.

10. PLANNING COMMISSION COMMENTS

There was general Planning Commission discussion.

The Regular Meeting of the Planning Commission adjourned at 9:34 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

_____
Michael W. Hutson, Chair

_____
Kathy L. Czarnecki, Recording Secretary

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DATE: June 20, 2011

TO: The Planning Commission

FROM: R. Brent Savidant, Planning Director

SUBJECT: PUBLIC HEARING – REZONING APPLICATION (File Number Z 738) – Proposed Holiday Inn Express Hotel & Suites, East side of Stephenson Hwy, North of 14 Mile (466 Stephenson Highway), Section 35, From RC (Research Center) District to OM (Office Mixed Use) District

The applicant, FAS Hotels LLC, seeks a rezoning of the subject parcel from RC Research Center District to OM Office Mixed Use District. A vacant building presently sits on the property. The owner is considering developing a hotel on the site; hotels are not permitted in the RC zoning district. The owner intends to rezone to OM, which permits hotels by Special Use Approval. The property abuts OM to the north and east, RC to the south and IB Integrated Industrial Business District and O Office District to the west.

The Master Plan classifies this area as Smart Zone. A description of this classification is attached. The range of uses permitted in OM, including lodging facilities, would complement the existing industrial, research development and office uses in the area. This is consistent with the Master Plan.

The attached report by Carlisle/Wortman Associates, Inc. summarizes the application.

City Management recommends approval of the rezoning request.

Please be prepared to discuss this item at the June 28, 2011 Planning Commission Special/Study meeting.

Attachments:

1. Maps
2. City of Troy Master Plan (excerpt)
3. Report prepared by Carlisle/Wortman Associates, Inc.

G:\REZONING REQUESTS\Z 738 Holiday Inn Express Hotel and Suites Sec 35\PC Memo 06 28 11.doc

PROPOSED RESOLUTION

REZONING APPLICATION (File Number Z 738) – Proposed Holiday Inn Express Hotel & Suites, East side of Stephenson Hwy, North of 14 Mile (466 Stephenson Highway), Section 35, From RC (Research Center) District to OM (Office Mixed Use) District

Resolution # PC-2011-06-
Moved by:
Seconded by:

WHEREAS, That the Planning Commission hereby recommends to the City Council that the RC to OM rezoning request, located on the east side of Stephenson Highway, north of Fourteen Mile, within Section 35, being approximately 3.05 acres in size, be granted.

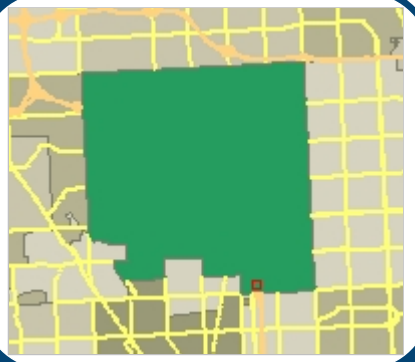
Yes:
Absent:

MOTION CARRIED / FAILED

G:\REZONING REQUESTS\Z 738 Holiday Inn Express Hotel and Suites Sec 35\Proposed PC Resolution 06 28 2011.doc

466 Stephenson Hwy, Holiday Inn Express

City of Troy Planning Department



Legend

- I-75
- Road Centerline
  - Major Road
  - Industrial Road
  - Local Road
- Ponds and Basins
- Streams and Creeks
- Parcels
- Aerial Photos - 2010
  - Red:Band_1
  - Green:Band_2
  - Blue:Band_3

187 0 94 187 Feet

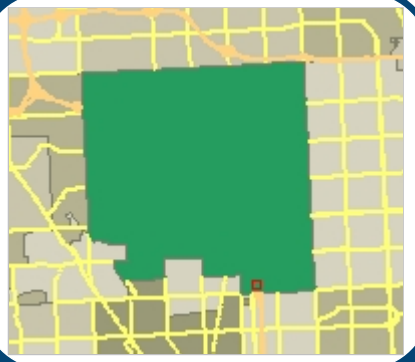
Scale 1: 1,123

Printed: 6/14/2011

Note: The information provided by this application has been compiled from recorded deeds, plats, tax maps, surveys, and other public records and data. It is not a legally recorded map survey. Users of this data are hereby notified that the source information represented should be consulted for verification.

466 Stephenson Hwy, Holiday Inn Express

City of Troy Planning Department



Legend

- I-75
- Road Centerline
  - Major Road
  - Industrial Road
  - Local Road
- Form Based Zoning (Current)
  - (PUD) Planned Unit Development
  - (CF) Community Facilities District
  - (EP) Environmental Protection District
  - (BB) Big Beaver Road (Form Based)
  - (MRF) Maple Road (Form Based)
  - (NN) Neighborhood Nodes (A-U)
  - (CB) Community Business
  - (GB) General Business
  - (IB) Integrated Industrial Business District
  - (O) Office Building District
  - (OM) Office Mixed Use
  - (P) Vehicular Parking District
  - (R-1A) One Family Residential District
  - (R-1B) One Family Residential District
  - (R-1C) One Family Residential District
  - (R-1D) One Family Residential District
  - (R-1E) One Family Residential District
  - (RT) One Family Attached Residential District
  - (MR) Multi-Family Residential
  - (MHP) Manufactured Housing
  - (UR) Urban Residential
  - (RC) Research Center District
  - (PV) Planned Vehicle Sales
- Ponds and Basins
- Streams and Creeks
- Parcels
- Aerial Photos - 2010
  - Red:Band_1
  - Green:Band_2
  - Blue:Band_3

187 0 94 187 Feet

Scale 1: 1,123

Printed: 6/14/2011

Note: The information provided by this application has been compiled from recorded deeds, plats, tax maps, surveys, and other public records and data. It is not a legally recorded map survey. Users of this data are hereby notified that the source information represented should be consulted for verification.

The Smart Zone: Big Beaver and Beyond

- *A special focus on high-technology uses that complement one another*
- *Potential high-density housing in proximity of 21st Century knowledge economy employers*
- *Regionally prominent location for technologically advanced companies*

The Smart Zone was strongly emphasized in the Big Beaver Corridor Study and is the only proposed district within the Study to be called out specifically as a future land use category in the Master Plan. **The Study envisions the Smart Zone as a unique area dominated by high-technology uses which are at the cutting edge of innovation.** The Study calls this location a "paragon of innovation" and prescribes a combination of "signature" light industrial, research and development, and office uses.

The Master Plan uses this category in an area expanded beyond the boundaries shown in the Big Beaver Corridor Study. **The area south of the main Smart Zone area, situated around Interstate 75 provides an opportunity to foster additional Smart Zone uses and development.**

Furthermore, much of this area is occupied by vacant or underutilized office and industrial facilities that could be readily redeveloped into Knowledge Economy uses, or into uses that work in direct support of those uses. This area is highly visible from Interstate 75. Business-to-business functions, such as materials suppliers or office support uses also represent an ideal fit in this southern section of the Smart Zone.

Ford Rouge LEED Rated Assembly Plant and Visitor Center

Automation Alley Technology Park in Troy; Photo by Brent Savidant

DESIGN CONCEPT

- New construction and redeveloping properties should be set in an integrated campus environment.
- Paths, generous landscaping, water features and similar features found in first-class business parks should be infused throughout the site.
- Mass-transit stops should be located along routes to accommodate the workforce.

SITE DESIGN ATTRIBUTES

- Primary parking areas will be within rear or interior side yards and separated into modest-sized components by storm water management and landscaping.
- All parking should be screened from view by landscaping or walls.
- Walks should connect businesses, adjacent developments and the public sidewalks.
- Storm water detention should be captured in pedestrian friendly landscaped designs.
- Mass transit stops should be provided on the exterior and within the interior of the district.

ARCHITECTURAL ATTRIBUTES

- Height should be encouraged in cases where the development makes unique contributions to the area.
- Non-industrial portions of businesses should face the street system.
- Durable metal, glass, masonry and other materials should be used to promote the scientific image of emerging technology.
- Entries should be well-defined.

High-tech industry within the Smart Zone; Photos by Brent Savidant

CARLISLE/WORTMAN ASSOCIATES, INC.
Community Planners /Landscape Architects

605 S. Main, Suite 1
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
734-662-2200
fax 734-662-1935

6401 Citation Drive, Suite E
Clarkston, MI 48346
248-625-8480
fax 248-625-8455

Date: June 22, 2011

Rezoning Analysis
For
City of Troy, Michigan

Applicant:	Asad Malik
Project Name:	Holiday Inn Express Hotel and Suites Rezoning
Location:	466 Stephenson Highway
Current Zoning:	RC, Research Center District
Action Requested:	To rezone Tax Parcels #20-35-327-014 and part of 20-35-327-013 to OM, Office Mixed Use District
Required Information:	As noted in review.

BACKGROUND

The purpose of this analysis is to assist the City in determining the appropriateness of rezoning a site on the east side of Stephenson Highway, ultimately for the purpose of permitting a hotel to be developed on the site. This application is not for conditional rezoning, however; consequently, the site plan is not a bonding agreement with the City in the event of an approval. The site is located just north of 14 Mile Road. The two parcels are zoned RC, Research Center District, and the applicant seeks a rezoning to OM, Office Mixed Use District.

The RC District is intended *"..to provide areas for industrial-research and office uses in planned developments. Such districts are to be located and developed so as to complement the significant light industrial character of the community, while at the same time providing for the necessary related non-manufacturing uses such as corporate office and research facilities. The RC District is intended to encourage the development of uses and services that will support and enhance the office environment in the RC District, primarily for the benefit of tenants and local residents. Further, the Research Center District is intended to provide for those major industrial-research, and office, and training uses which require proximity to major non-residential areas, rather than office uses serving a local market, which could reasonably be located in commercial and service areas elsewhere in the community."*

The RC District permits a wide variety of office and light industrial uses such as conventional offices, medical offices, laboratories, financial institutions, accessory uses and buildings by right. It does not permit lodging facilities or residential uses.

The proposed OM District would permit a wider list of uses that still generally support the same type of overall intent of the RC District, albeit with a less focused purpose. The OM District is intended *"…to provide areas for large office uses which serve large numbers of people, as well as the retail, service, restaurant, lodging, and residential options that should be provided to support such large employment centers. A major purpose of this District is to provide areas for buildings of greater height and more intensive land use activity in an otherwise low-density community, while providing amenities on-site or within the same immediate area to foster a walkable, compact, dense urban environment. The OM District is also intended to encourage the development of uses and services that will support and enhance the marketability of the City of Troy as a vibrant and desirable place to work where a high quality of life can be offered for both workers and residents. As such, it is a primary role of the OM District, along with the IB, RC, CB and GB Districts to preserve the economic vitality of the area."*

The OM District permits a wide variety of uses that are permitted in the RC District, but adds retail, restaurant, and lodging uses to support the high-density employment base encouraged by the Ordinance (and Master Plan, as we will demonstrate later in this report).

Items to be Addressed: *None.*

SITE DESCRIPTION AND SURROUNDING USES

We visited the site on June 21, 2011. The site is currently occupied by a vacant light industrial building and supporting site improvements. The site is not well maintained, and has overgrown landscaping, a downed light pole, and several other features that suggest a site in neglect.

To the north and south are large office developments that house a variety of large tenants. Across Stephenson Highway to the west are a collection of light industrial uses, and to the east is Interstate 75.

Items to be Addressed: *None.*

NATURAL RESOURCES

The site is previously developed and is essentially devoid of natural features, with the exception of some existing overgrown landscaping materials.

Items to be Addressed: *None.*

ZONING/LAND USE/MASTER PLAN

The zoning, land use and Master Plan designations for the surrounding parcels are shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1
Zoning, Land Use and Master Plan Designations

	North	South	East	West (across Stephenson Highway)
Zoning	RC	OM	I-75	O-1
Land Use	Office	Office	I-75	Office, light industrial
Master Plan	Smart Zone District	Smart Zone District	I-75	21st Century Industrial

The subject site lies in the Smart Zone future land use category. The intent of the Smart Zone future land use category is described in the Master Plan as follows:

The Smart Zone was strongly emphasized in the Big Beaver Corridor Study and is the only proposed district within the Study to be called out specifically as a future land use category in the Master Plan. The Study envisions the Smart Zone as a unique area dominated by high-technology uses which are at the cutting edge of innovation. The Study calls this location a "paragon of innovation" and prescribes a combination of "signature" light industrial, research and development, and office uses.

The Master Plan uses this category in an area expanded beyond the boundaries shown in the Big Beaver Corridor Study. The area south of the main Smart Zone area, situated around Interstate 75 provides an opportunity to foster additional Smart Zone uses and development. Furthermore, much of this area is occupied by vacant or underutilized office and industrial facilities that could be readily redeveloped into Knowledge Economy uses, or into uses that work in direct support of those uses. This area is highly visible from Interstate 75. Business-to-business functions, such as materials suppliers or office support uses also represent an ideal fit in this southern section of the Smart Zone.

While the existing RC District is well suited to the Smart Zone future land use category in that it allows and encourages high-technology research and light industrial uses, it is not alone in supporting the Smart Zone Concept. The proposed OM category, as stated previously, also permits nearly the same uses as are permitted in the more specific RC District, but also allows the kind of supporting uses encouraged by the Master Plan. While OM may not be the most suitable district in more remote areas of the Smart Zone, or those adjacent less intense residential areas, it does have a place along major roads like Stephenson Highway.

The applicant intends to use the property to develop lodging. The Smart Zone also supports this concept in that it specifically mentions "*uses that work in direct support of those uses"* in reference to Knowledge Economy uses. It goes on to support business-to-business functions in the south area of the Smart Zone, and recognizes the area's unique visibility from Interstate 75. In short, we feel the proposed OM District is in keeping with the Master Plan, and supports the surrounding office, research, and light industrial uses. We also recognize the compatible presence of existing OM properties immediately north of the site, and the desirable visibility of this site along Stephenson Highway and Interstate 75.

Items to be Addressed: *None.*

TRAFFIC IMPACT AND SITE ACCESS

The proposed rezoning would not necessarily increase traffic volume from what is permitted within the RC District already. In fact, if used as intended for a Holiday Inn Express, the traffic would be likely spread over a less intense period than a conventional office or research use that would be permitted under current zoning. These uses tend to have more acute peak traffic periods around the morning and late afternoon.

Items to be Addressed: *None.*

SUMMARY

The proposed OM District has potential to support the goals and policies of the Master Plan. It is a logical category when considering the site's characteristics, the surrounding categories and uses, and the policies contained within the Master Plan. Therefore, we support the applicant's request and recommend that the Planning Commission recommend to the City Council that the proposed rezoning be approved.

CARLISLE/WORTMAN ASSOCIATES, INC.
Zachary G. Branigan, LEED AP, AICP
Associate

225-02-1109

Date: June 20, 2011

To: Planning Commission

From: R. Brent Savidant, Planning Director

Subject: STORM WATER 101 – Presentation by Kelly Cave, Director of the Water Quality Management Division, Wayne County Department of Environment

This presentation was suggested by the Planning Commission at previous meetings. Kelly Cave, Director of the Water Quality Management Division, Wayne County Department of Environment, will be the presenter. The presentation will focus on the innovative approach taken by Wayne County regarding treatment of storm water.

Please be prepared to discuss this item at the June 28, 2011 Special/Study meeting.

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MEMO 6-20-2011

To: Troy Planning Commission, Staff and Consultants

Re: Troy Master Plan and the Public Library

I am proposing that the Troy Planning Commission revise the Master Plan to include a vision statement and guidelines for the expansion of digitalized library services and the development of a digital library.

The Troy Public Library is a unique, well-used, social-cultural-educational amenity that is a priority with Troy residents. It is clear from surveys that most residents want a public library but disagree on how to fund it and how much to fund it. Public libraries across the United States, in addition to Troy, are under intense funding pressure, resulting in cuts and/or changes in their systems of service delivery.

The rate of technological change affecting library services is increasing rapidly, resulting in libraries moving to digital formats. There are already on-going , large-scale digitalization projects at Google, the Million Book Project, and Internet Archive. Google is dedicating itself, it seems, to ensuring that every piece of documentation that exists will be available in a digital format. The sheer volume of the task, permissions, copyrights, and licensing agreements slow the process, but such an endeavor is certainly possible in the next 5-10 years.

The combination of funding pressure and the digitalization movement make now the time to plan for a digital library. The Troy Planning Commission has a unique role, as planners, to create a vision for a future library and library services that meets the demands of the broad-based community while making full use of the technologies available. The current Troy Master Plan does not adequately describe the trend toward digitalization or provide any vision for future services.

I am recommending that the Troy Planning Commission hold public hearings and seek the input of library and digitalization experts in order to revise the Troy Master Plan to include a vision statement for the library and a description of a conceptual framework for an eventual digital library in the City of Troy. We should involve the business and academic community, in addition to the general public, and form partnerships with them to include research and research and development activities. Digitalization can cause the range and scope of library services to expand and not contract. Libraries and library service systems are on the brink of radical change, and as planners, we should help manage that change.

I think that the planning process will generate discussion and ideas that will, at the very least, lead to enhanced library services and possible sources of additional revenue. Other expected outcomes would be: the exponential increase in the amount of books and information available in the public domain that is free; increased involvement from the business and academic community and an increase in research material available ; and increased opportunities for lifelong learning for Troy residents.

In spite of recent controversies and disagreements on funding, the Troy Public Library has a future because most Troy residents want a public library. It is important that the Troy Planning Commission plan for that future by providing residents a vision and a plan of what that future can be. Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Maxwell

Attachments

Google Books Library Project-Wikipedia

Digital Library-Wikipedia

Troy Virtual Library Report

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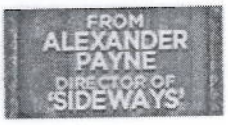

March 23, 2011

A Digital Library Better Than Google's

By ROBERT DARNTON

Cambridge, Mass.

ON Tuesday, Denny Chin, a federal judge in Manhattan, rejected the settlement between Google, which aims to digitize every book ever published, and a group of authors and publishers who had sued the company for copyright infringement. This decision is a victory for the public good, preventing one company from monopolizing access to our common cultural heritage.

Nonetheless, we should not abandon Google's dream of making all the books in the world available to everyone. Instead, we should build a digital public library, which would provide these digital copies free of charge to readers. Yes, many problems — legal, financial, technological, political — stand in the way. All can be solved.

Let's consider the legal questions raised by the rejected settlement. Beginning in 2005, Google's book project made the contents of millions of titles searchable online, leading the Authors Guild and the Association of American Publishers to claim that the snippets made available to readers violated their copyrights. Google could have defended its actions as fair use, but the company chose instead to negotiate a deal.

The result was an extremely long and complicated document known as the Amended Settlement Agreement that simply divided up the pie. Google would sell access to its digitized database, and it would share the profits with the plaintiffs, who would now become its partners. The company would take 37 percent; the authors would get 63 percent. That solution amounted to changing copyright by means of a private lawsuit, and it gave Google legal protection that would be denied to its competitors. This was what Judge Chin found most objectionable.

In court hearings in February 2010, several people argued that the Authors Guild, which has 8,000 members, did not represent them or the many writers who had published books during the last decades. Some said they preferred to make their works available under different conditions; some even wanted to make their work available free of charge. Yet the

settlement set terms for all authors, unless they specifically notified Google that they were opting out.

In other words, the settlement didn't do what settlements are supposed to do, like correct an alleged infringement of copyright, or provide damages for past incidents; instead it seemed to determine the way the digital world of books would evolve in the future.

Judge Chin addressed that issue by concentrating on the question of orphan books — that is, copyrighted books whose rightsholders have not been identified. The settlement gives Google the exclusive right to digitize and sell access to those books without being subject to suits for infringement of copyright. According to Judge Chin, that provision would give Google "a de facto monopoly over unclaimed works," raising serious antitrust concerns.

Judge Chin invited Google and the litigants to rewrite the settlement yet again, perhaps by changing its opt-out to opt-in provisions. But Google might well refuse to change its basic commercial strategy. That's why what we really need is a noncommercial option: a digital public library. (I am part of a group at Harvard that is studying the best form of such a digital library.)

A coalition of foundations could come up with the money (estimates of digitizing one page vary enormously, from 10 cents to $10 or more), and a coalition of research libraries could supply the books. The library would respect copyright, of course, and it probably would exclude works that are now in print unless their authors wanted to make them available. It would include orphan books, assuming that Congress passed legislation to free them for non-commercial use in a genuinely public library.

To dismiss this as quixotic would be to ignore digital projects that have proven their value and practicability throughout the last 20 years. All major research libraries have digitized parts of their collections. Large-scale enterprises like the Knowledge Commons and the Internet Archive have themselves digitized several million books.

A number of countries are also determined to out-Google Google by scanning the entire contents of their national libraries. France is spending 750 million euros to digitize its cultural treasures; the National Library of the Netherlands is trying to digitize every Dutch book and periodical published since 1470; Australia, Finland and Norway are undertaking their own efforts.

Perhaps Google itself could be enlisted to the cause of the digital public library. It has scanned about 15 million books; two million of that total are in the public domain and could

be turned over to the library as the foundation of its collection. The company would lose nothing by this generosity, and might win admiration for its good deed.

Through technological wizardry and sheer audacity, Google has shown how we can transform the intellectual riches of our libraries, books lying inert and underused on shelves. But only a digital public library will provide readers with what they require to face the challenges of the 21st century — a vast collection of resources that can be tapped, free of charge, by anyone, anywhere, at any time.

Robert Darnton is a professor and the director of the Harvard University Library.

Digital library

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **digital library** is a library in which collections are stored in digital formats (as opposed to print, microform, or other media) and accessible by computers.[1] The digital content may be stored locally, or accessed remotely via computer networks. A digital library is a type of information retrieval system.

In the context of the DELOS (http://www.delos.info) , a Network of Excellence on Digital Libraries, and DL.org (http://www.dlorg.eu) , a Coordination Action on *Digital Library Interoperability, Best Practices and Modelling Foundations*, Digital Library researchers and practitioners produced a **Digital Library Reference Model** [2] [3] which defines a digital library as:

> A potentially virtual **organisation**, that comprehensively collects, manages and preserves for the long depth of time rich digital **content**, and offers to its targeted **user** communities specialised **functionality** on that content, of defined **quality** and according to comprehensive codified **policies**.

Actually, this document contains a **Digital Library Manifesto** which introduces the three types of relevant 'systems', i.e. Digital Library, Digital Library System, and Digital Library Management System. It describes the main concepts characterising these systems, i.e., organisation, content, user, functionality, quality, policy and architecture. It introduces the main roles that actors may play within digital libraries, i.e., end-user, manager and software developer. Finally, it describes the reference frameworks needed to clarify the DL universe at different levels of abstraction, i.e., the Digital Library Reference Model and the Digital Library Reference Architecture.

The first use of the term *digital library* in print may have been in a 1988 report to the Corporation for National Research Initiatives[4] The term *digital libraries* was first popularized by the NSF/DARPA/NASA Digital Libraries Initiative in 1994.[5] These draw heavily on As We May Think by Vannevar Bush in 1945, which set out a vision not in terms of technology, but user experience.[6] The term *virtual library* was initially used interchangeably with *digital library*, but is now primarily used for libraries that are virtual in other senses (such as libraries which aggregate distributed content).

A distinction is often made between content that was created in a digital format, known as born-digital, and information that has been converted from a physical medium, e.g., paper, by digitizing. The term hybrid library is sometimes used for libraries that have both physical collections and digital collections. For example, American Memory is a digital library within the Library of Congress. Some important digital libraries also serve as long term archives, for example, the Eprint arXiv, and the Internet Archive.

Contents

Academic repositories

Many academic libraries are actively involved in building institutional repositories of the institution's books, papers, theses, and other works which can be digitized or were 'born digital'. Many of these repositories are made available to the general public with few restrictions, in accordance with the goals of open access, in contrast to the publication of research in commercial journals, where the publishers often limit access rights. Institutional, truly free, and corporate repositories are sometimes referred to as digital libraries.

Digital archives

Physical archives differ from physical libraries in several ways. Traditionally, archives were defined as:

1. Containing primary sources of information (typically letters and papers directly produced by an individual or organization) rather than the secondary sources found in a library (books, periodicals, etc);
2. Having their contents organized in groups rather than individual items.
3. Having unique contents.

The technology used to create digital libraries has been even more revolutionary for archives since it breaks down the second and third of these general rules. In other words, "digital archives" or "online archives" will still generally contain primary sources, but they are likely to be described individually rather than (or in addition to) in groups or collections, and because they are digital their contents are easily reproducible and may indeed have been reproduced from elsewhere. The Oxford Text Archive is generally considered to be the oldest digital archive of academic physical primary source materials.

The future

Large scale digitization projects are underway at Google, the Million Book Project, and Internet Archive. With continued improvements in book handling and presentation technologies such as optical character recognition and ebooks, and development of alternative depositories and business models, digital libraries are rapidly growing in popularity as demonstrated by Google, Yahoo!, and MSN's efforts. Just as libraries have ventured into audio and video collections, so have digital libraries such as the Internet Archive.

According to Larry Lannom, Director of Information Management Technology at the nonprofit Corporation for National Research Initiatives, "all the problems associated with digital libraries are wrapped up in archiving." He goes on to state, "If in 100 years people can still read your article, we'll have solved the problem." Daniel Akst, author of The Webster Chronicle, proposes that "the future of

libraries—and of information—is digital." Peter Lyman and Hal Varian, information scientists at the University of California, Berkeley, estimate that "the world's total yearly production of print, film, optical, and magnetic content would require roughly 1.5 billion gigabytes of storage." Therefore, they believe that "soon it will be technologically possible for an average person to access virtually all recorded information."[7]

Searching

Most digital libraries provide a search interface which allows resources to be found. These resources are typically deep web (or invisible web) resources since they frequently cannot be located by search engine crawlers. Some digital libraries create special pages or sitemaps to allow search engines to find all their resources. Digital libraries frequently use the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH) to expose their metadata to other digital libraries, and search engines like Google Scholar, Yahoo! and Scirus can also use OAI-PMH to find these deep web resources.[8]

There are two general strategies for searching a **federation** of digital libraries:

1. distributed searching, and
2. searching previously harvested metadata.

Distributed searching typically involves a client sending multiple search requests in parallel to a number of servers in the federation. The results are gathered, duplicates are eliminated or clustered, and the remaining items are sorted and presented back to the client. Protocols like Z39.50 are frequently used in distributed searching. A benefit to this approach is that the resource-intensive tasks of indexing and storage are left to the respective servers in the federation. A drawback to this approach is that the search mechanism is limited by the different indexing and ranking capabilities of each database, making it difficult to assemble a combined result consisting of the most relevant found items.

Searching over previously harvested metadata involves searching a locally stored index of information that has previously been collected from the libraries in the federation. When a search is performed, the search mechanism does not need to make connections with the digital libraries it is searching - it already has a local representation of the information. This approach requires the creation of an indexing and harvesting mechanism which operates regularly, connecting to all the digital libraries and querying the whole collection in order to discover new and updated resources. OAI-PMH is frequently used by digital libraries for allowing metadata to be harvested. A benefit to this approach is that the search mechanism has full control over indexing and ranking algorithms, possibly allowing more consistent results. A drawback is that harvesting and indexing systems are more resource-intensive and therefore expensive.

Frameworks

The formal reference models include the DELOS Digital Library Reference Model (Agosti, et al., 2006) [9] and the Streams, Structures, Spaces, Scenarios, Societies (5S) formal framework [10] The Reference Model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS) provides a framework to address digital preservation. [11]

Construction and organization

See also Digital Collections Selection Criteria.

Software

There are a number of software packages for use in general digital libraries, for notable ones see Digital library software. Institutional repository software, which focuses primarily on ingest, preservation and access of locally produced documents, particularly locally produced academic outputs, can be found in Institutional repository software.

Digitization

In the past few years, procedures for digitizing books at high speed and comparatively low cost have improved considerably with the result that it is now possible to plan the digitization of millions of books per year for creating digital libraries.[12]

Advantages

The advantages of digital libraries as a means of easily and rapidly accessing books, archives and images of various types are now widely recognized by commercial interests and public bodies alike.[13]

Traditional libraries are limited by storage space; digital libraries have the potential to store much more information, simply because digital information requires very little physical space to contain it. As such, the cost of maintaining a digital library is much lower than that of a traditional library.

A traditional library must spend large sums of money paying for staff, book maintenance, rent, and additional books. Digital libraries may reduce or, in some instances, do away with these fees. Both types of library require cataloguing input to allow users to locate and retrieve material. Digital libraries may be more willing to adopt innovations in technology providing users with improvements in electronic and audio book technology as well as presenting new forms of communication such as wikis and blogs; conventional libraries may consider that providing online access to their OPAC catalogue is sufficient. An important advantage to digital conversion is increased accessibility to users. They also increase availability to individuals who may not be traditional patrons of a library, due to geographic location or organizational affiliation.

- **No physical boundary**. The user of a digital library need not to go to the library physically; people from all over the world can gain access to the same information, as long as an Internet connection is available.
- **Round the clock availability** A major advantage of digital libraries is that people can gain access 24/7 to the information.
- **Multiple access**. The same resources can be used simultaneously by a number of institutions and patrons. This may not be the case for copyrighted material: a library may have a license for "lending out" only one copy at a time; this is achieved with a system of digital rights management where a resource can become inaccessible after expiration of the lending period or after the lender chooses to make it inaccessible (equivalent to returning the resource).
- **Information retrieval**. The user is able to use any search term (word, phrase, title, name, subject) to search the entire collection. Digital libraries can provide very user-friendly interfaces, giving clickable access to its resources.
- **Preservation and conservation**. Digitization is not a long-term preservation solution for physical collections, but does succeed in providing access copies for materials that would otherwise fall to degradation from repeated use. Digitized collections and born-digital objects pose many preservation and conservation concerns that analog materials do not. Please see the following "Problems" section of this page for examples.

- **Space.** Whereas traditional libraries are limited by storage space, digital libraries have the potential to store much more information, simply because digital information requires very little physical space to contain them and media storage technologies are more affordable than ever before.
- **Added value.** Certain characteristics of objects, primarily the quality of images, may be improved. Digitization can enhance legibility and remove visible flaws such as stains and discoloration.[14]
- **Easily accessible.**

Challenges

Digital preservation

Main article: Digital preservation

Digital preservation aims to ensure that digital media and information systems are still interpretable into the indefinite future. Each necessary component of the must be migrated, preserved or emulated.[15] Typically lower levels of systems (floppy disks for example) are emulated, bit-streams (the actual files stored in the disks) are preserved and operating systems are emulated as a virtual machine. Only where the meaning and content of digital media and information systems are well understood is migration possible, as is the case for office documents.[15][16][17]

Copyright and licensing

Some people have criticized that digital libraries are hampered by copyright law, because works cannot be shared over different periods of time in the manner of a traditional library. The republication of material on the Web by libraries may require permission from rights holders, and there is a conflict of interest between them and publishers who may wish to create online versions of their acquired content for commercial purposes.

There is a dilution of responsibility that occurs as a result of the spread-out nature of digital resources. Complex intellectual property matters may become involved since digital material is not always owned by a library.[18] The content is, in many cases, public domain or self-generated content only. Some digital libraries, such as Project Gutenberg, work to digitize out-of-copyright works and make them freely available to the public. An estimate of the number of distinct books still existent in library catalogues from 2000BC to 1960, has been made.[19][20]

The Fair Use Provisions (17 USC § 107) under copyright law provide specific guidelines under which circumstances libraries are allowed to copy digital resources. Four factors that constitute fair use are purpose of use, nature of the work, market impact, and amount or substantiality used.[21]

Some digital libraries acquire a license to "lend out" their resources. This may involve the restriction of lending out only one copy at a time for each license, and applying a system of digital rights management for this purpose (see also above).

Metadata creation

In traditional libraries, the ability to find works of interest was directly related to how well they were catalogued. While cataloguing electronic works digitized from a library's existing holding may be as simple as copying moving a record for the print to the electronic item, with complex and born-digital works requiring substantially more effort. To handle the growing volume of electronic publications, new

tools and technologies have to be designed to allow effective automated semantic classification and searching. While full text search can be used for some searches, there are many common catalog searches which cannot be performed using full text, including:

- finding texts which are translations of other texts
- linking texts published under pseudonyms to the real authors (Samuel Clemens and Mark Twain, for example)
- differentiating non-fiction from parody (The Onion from The New York Times, for example)

See also

- List of digital library projects
- List of online encyclopedias
- Category:Digital library software
- Category:Institutional repository software
- Digital library article at LISWiki, a Library science wiki
- Libraries in Second Life

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External links

- CNRI-DARPA: D-Lib Magazine (http://www.dlib.org/) Electronic publication that primarily focuses on digital library research and development

Conferences

- TPDL (http://www.tpdl.eu/) - International Conference on Theory and Practice of Digital Libraries
- ECDL (http://ecdlconference.isti.cnr.it/) - European Conference on Digital Libraries
- ICADL (http://www.icadl.org/) - International Conference on Asian Digital Libraries
- JCDL (http://www.jcdl.org/) - ACM and IEEE Joint Conference on Digital Libraries
- ICSD (http://www.icsd-conference.org/) - International Conference for Digital Libraries and the Semantic Web

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Categories: 1988 introductions | Digital libraries | Library science | Types of library | Archival science | Digital Humanities

Google Books Library Project

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Google Books Library Project** is an effort by Google to scan and make searchable the collections of several major research libraries.[1] The project, along with Google's Partner Program, comprise Google Books (formerly Google Book Search). Along with bibliographic information, snippets of text from a book are often viewable. If a book is out of copyright and in the public domain, the book is fully available to read or to download.[2]

Contents

Participants

The Google Books Library Project continues to evolve;[3] however, only some of the institutional partners are listed on the web page currently maintained by Google:[4]

Initial Project Partners

The number of academic libraries participating in the digitization and uploading of books from their collections has grown beyond the original five: Harvard, Michigan, Stanford, Oxford, and the New York Public Library.

Harvard University

Harvard University (and Harvard University Library) is an institutional participant in the project.[5] The Harvard University Library (HUL) today is best understood as a coordinated system of more than 80 libraries with shared holdings. The University Library is also a department of the University's central administration through which the libraries collaborate in the areas of digital acquisitions and collections, information technology, high-density storage, and preservation.[6]

The Harvard University Library and Google are building on a successful pilot conducted by Harvard and Google throughout 2005. The project will increase Internet access to the holdings of the Harvard University Library, which includes more than 15.8 million volumes. While physical access to Harvard's library materials generally is restricted to current Harvard students, faculty, and researchers, or to scholars who can come to Cambridge, the Harvard-Google Project has been designed to enable both members of the Harvard community and users everywhere to discover works in the Harvard collection.

> "The new century presents important new opportunities for libraries, including Harvard's, and for those individuals who use them. The collaboration between major research libraries and Google will create an important public good of benefit to students, teachers, scholars, and readers everywhere. The project harnesses the power of the Internet to allow users to identify books of interest with a precision and at a speed previously unimaginable. The user will then be guided to find books in local libraries or to purchase them from publishers and book vendors. And, for books in the public domain, there will be even broader access."[4]
> "The Harvard-Google Project links the search power of the Internet to the depth of knowledge in Harvard's world-renowned libraries. Harvard has been collecting books for nearly four centuries. Among our out-of-copyright books are countless unique copies, unusual editions, and neglected or forgotten works. Our efforts with Google will bring about the broad dissemination of the knowledge contained in those books and, with it, significant information about the world views that those books represent .... By working with Google, Harvard is furthering an essential aspect of the University Library's mission, which is to serve scholars around the world."
>
> -- Sidney Verba, the former Carl H. Pforzheimer University Professor and former Director of the University Library.[5]

New York Public Library

The New York Public Library (NYPL) is an institutional participant in the project.[7]

In this pilot program, NYPL is working with Google to offer a collection of its public domain books, which will be scanned in their entirety and made available for free to the public online. Users will be able to search and browse the full text of these works. When the scanning process is complete, the books may be accessed from both The New York Public Library's website and from the Google search engine.[7]

> "The New York Public Library Research Libraries were struck by the convergence of Google's mission with their own. We see the digitization project as a transformational moment in the access to information and wanted not only to learn from it but also to influence it. Our response at present is a conservative one, with a limited number of volumes in excellent condition, in selected languages and in the public domain. With appropriate evaluation of this limited participation, we look forward to a more expansive collaboration in the future."
>
> — David Ferriero, Andrew W. Mellon Director and Chief Executive of the Research Libraries, The New York Public Library.[4]

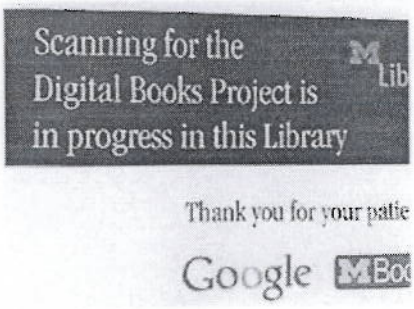
Stanford University

Stanford University (and Stanford University Libraries/SULAIR) is an institutional participant in the project.[8]

> "Stanford has been digitizing texts for years now to make them more accessible and searchable, but with books, as opposed to journals, such efforts have been severely limited in scope for both technical and financial reasons. The Google arrangement catapults our effective digital output from the boutique scale to the truly industrial. Through this program and others like it, Stanford intends to promote learning and stimulate innovation."
>
> — Michael A. Keller, University Librarian.[4]

University of Michigan

The University of Michigan (and the University of Michigan Library) is an institutional participant in the project.[9]



Notice about the project

> "The project with Google is core to our mission as a great public university to advance knowledge — on campus and beyond. By joining this partnership that makes our library holdings searchable through Google, UM serves as an agent in an initiative that radically increases the availability of information to the public. The University of Michigan embraces this project as a means to make information available as broadly and conveniently as possible. Moreover, the UM Library embarked on this ground-breaking partnership for a number of very compelling reasons:

- "We believe that, beyond providing basic access to library collections, this activity is critically transformative, enabling the University Library to build on and re-conceive vital library services for the new millennium.
- "This work will create new ways for users to search and access library content, opening up our collections to our own users and to users throughout the world.
- "Although we have engaged in large-scale, preservation-based conversion of materials in the Library's collection for several years, and have been a leader in digital preservation efforts among research libraries, we know that only through partnerships of this sort can conversion of this scale be achieved. Our program is strong, and we have been able to

> digitize approximately 5,000 volumes/year; nevertheless, at this rate, it would take us more than a thousand years to digitize our entire collection."
>
> — John P. Wilkin, Associate University Librarian.[4]

University of Oxford

University of Oxford is an institutional participant in this project.[10] Oxford is the oldest university in the English-speaking world, and its historic Bodleian Library is the oldest university library.

> "The Bodleian Library's mission, from its founding in 1602, has been based on Sir Thomas Bodley's vision of a library serving the worldwide 'Republic of Letters', with the Library's collections open to all who have need to use them. To this day over 60% of readers who use and work in the Bodleian Library have no direct affiliation with the University of Oxford . The Google Library Project in Oxford testifies to our ongoing commitment to enable and facilitate access to our content for the scholarly community and beyond. The initiative will carry forward Sir Thomas Bodley's vision and the ethos of the Bodleian Library into the digital age, allowing readers from around the world to access the Library's collections over the World Wide Web."
>
> — Ronald Milne, former Director of Oxford University Library & Bodleian Librarian.[4]

Additional Project Partners

Other institutional partners have joined the Project in the years since the partnership was first announced.

Bavarian State Library

The Bavarian State Library (*Bayerische Staatsbibliothek* or BSB) is an institutional participant in the project.[11]

> "With today's announcement we are opening our library to the world and bringing the true purpose of libraries — the discovery of books and knowledge — a decisive step further in into the digital era. This is an exciting effort to help readers around the world discover and access Germany's rich literary tradition online — whenever and wherever they want."
>
> — Dr. Rolf Griebel, Director General of the Bavarian State Library.[4]

Columbia University

Columbia University (and Columbia University Library System) is an institutional participant in the project.[4]

> "Our participation in the Google Book Search Library Project will add significantly to the extensive digital resources the Libraries already deliver," said James Neal, Columbia's vice president for information services and university librarian. "It will enable the Libraries to make available more significant portions of its extraordinary archival and special collections to scholars and researchers worldwide in ways that will ultimately change the nature of scholarship."

> — James G. Neal, University Librarian and Vice-President for Information Services at Columbia University.[4]

Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC)

The Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC) is an institutional participant in the project.[12] The CIC developed in the late 1950s from a cautious exploration of the ways in which 11 major universities — two private and nine state-supported — might pool their resources for the common good. Today the CIC is an active participant in the Google Books Library Project, which becomes something of a logical extension of the initial working relationships forged a half century ago amongst Big Ten universities and the University of Chicago.

- The CIC is a consortium of 12 research universities:
  - Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
  - Michigan State University
  - Northwestern University
  - Ohio State University
  - Pennsylvania State University
  - Purdue University
  - University of Chicago
  - University of Illinois
  - University of Iowa
  - University of Michigan
  - University of Minnesota
  - University of Wisconsin–Madison

The CIC is guided by the Provosts of the member universities; and the CIC Digital Library Initiatives Overview Committee monitors the digitization and dissemination of books in the CIC collections.[13]

> "This partnership with Google is one of the most ambitious undertakings in the history of the CIC, and sets the stage for a remarkable transformation of library services and information access. We're opening up these resources as both a common good shared among the universities, as well as a public good available more broadly. "
>
> — Barbara McFadden Allen, Director of the CIC.[4]

Complutense University of Madrid

The Complutense University of Madrid (*Universidad Complutense*) is an institutional participant in the project.[14]

> "Out-of-copyright books previously only available to people with access to the University Complutense of Madrid's Library, or the money to travel, will now be accessible to everyone with an Internet connection, wherever they live. We are quite literally opening our library to the world. The opportunities for education are phenomenal and we are delighted to be working with Google on this project."
>
> — Carlos Berzosa, Chancellor.[4]

Cornell University

Cornell University (and Cornell University Library) is an institutional participant in the project.[15]

> "Research libraries today are integral partners in the academic enterprise through their support of research, teaching and learning. They also serve a public good by enhancing access to the works of the world's best minds. As a major research library, Cornell University Library is pleased to join its peer institutions in this partnership with Google. The outcome of this relationship is a significant reduction in the time and effort associated with providing scholarly full-text resources online."
>
> — Ann R. Kenney, Interim Cornell University Librarian.[4]

Ghent University Library

Ghent University (and Boekentoren/Ghent University Library) is an institutional participant in the project.[16]

> 'We are thrilled to open our books and our library to the world through this project. This is an exciting effort to help readers — no matter where they are — discover and access part of Belgium and Europe's rich literary tradition and culture. In addition, we are about to start a multi-year project to renovate our library building, and while our library's doors will be closed, its books will remain open to students and academics through Google Book Search."
>
> — Sylvia Van Peteghem, Chief Librarian, Ghent University Library.[4]

Keio University

Keio University (and Keio Media Centers (Libraries)) is an institutional participant in the project.[17]

> "The Google project allows us to make our collections visible worldwide, so that our books will contribute to research and education on a global scale. Our university was founded in 1858 by Yukichi Fukuzawa, who was well known for his commitment to bringing information and media forward in modern Japan. This makes Keio ideally suited to be the first Japanese library to participate in Google Book Search."
>
> — Professor S. Sugiyama, Director, Keio University Library.[4]

National Library of Catalonia

The National Library of Catalonia (*Biblioteca de Catalunya*) is an institutional participant in the project.[18]

> "It once was the case that only those who could visit our library were able to 'visit' our books. Now, anyone interested in the vast number of titles our library houses will be able to find and access them online–or perhaps just discover them by chance via a simple search of the Google Book Search index. This is a tremendous step forward for enabling readers all around the world to discover and access the rich history of Catalonian, Castilian, and Latin American literature."

-- Dolors Lamarca, Director of the National Library of Barcelona.[4]

Princeton University

Princeton University (and Princeton University Library) is an institutional participant in the project.[19]

> "Generations of Princeton librarians have devoted themselves to building a remarkable collection of books in thousands of subjects and dozens of languages. Having the portion of that collection not covered by copyright available online will make it easier for Princeton students and faculty to do research, and joining the Google partnership allows us to share our collection with researchers worldwide, a step very much in keeping with the University's unofficial motto of Princeton in the nation's service and in the service of all nations."
>
> — Karin Trainer, Princeton University Librarian.[4]

University of California

The University of California is an institutional participant in the project.[20]

> "By unlocking the wealth of information maintained within our libraries and exposing it to the latest that search technologies have to offer, the University of California is continuing its work to harness technology and our library collections in support of research, learning, patient care, and cultural engagement. In this new world, people will make connections between information and ideas that were hitherto inaccessible, driving the pace of innovation in all areas of life – academic, economic, and civic – and enhancing the use of the world's great libraries.
>
> "With digital copies of our library holdings, we will also provide a safeguard for the countless thousands of authors, publishers, and readers who would be devastated by catastrophic loss occasioned, for example, by natural disaster. Anyone who doubts the impact that such disaster can have on our cultural memory need look no further than the devastation wrought by Hurricane Katrina on our sister libraries in the Gulf States.
>
> "As an institution that has built these vast collections as a public good and in the public trust, joining the Google library partnership was the right thing to do."
>
> — Daniel Greenstein, Associate Vice Provost for Scholarly Information and University Librarian.[4]

University Library of Lausanne

The University of Lausanne (and the Cantonal and University Library of Lausanne) is an institutional participant in the project.[21]

> "Out of copyright books previously only available to people with access to Lausanne's university library, will now be accessible to everyone with an Internet connection, wherever they live. We are quite literally opening our library to the world. The opportunities for education are phenomenal and we are delighted to be working with Google on this project".
>
> — Hubert A. Villard, Director of the Cantonal and University Library of Lausanne.[4]

University of Mysore

The University of Mysore (and the Mysore University Library) is an institutional participant in the project.[22]

University of Texas at Austin

The University of Texas at Austin (and the University of Texas Libraries) is an institutional participant in this project.[23]

> "University libraries in our society are entrusted with the critical mission of collecting and providing access to information spanning the entire range of human knowledge. Our libraries are also responsible for effectively preserving this knowledge and ensuring access to it over vast periods of time. At the University of Texas at Austin, we hold a deep commitment to each of these objectives and believe that participating in this venture will help ensure our ability to meet those commitments far into the future."
>
> — Fred Heath, Vice Provost and Director of Libraries.[4]

University of Virginia

The University of Virginia (and the University of Virginia Library) is an institutional participant in this project.[24]

> "The U.Va. Library was a pioneer in digitizing public domain materials. We started with printed texts in 1992, and faculty and students quickly discovered that long-forgotten and out-of-print texts could reach new audiences and spark new scholarship. We have often talked about libraries without walls, but now we are even closer to realizing that vision, thanks to this partnership."
>
> — Karin Wittenborg, University Librarian, University of Virginia.[4]

University of Wisconsin–Madison

The University of Wisconsin–Madison (and the University of Wisconsin Digital Collection) is an institutional participant in this project.[25]

> "The combined library collections of the University of Wisconsin–Madison Libraries and the Wisconsin Historical Society Library comprise one of the largest collections of documents and historical materials in the United States. Through this landmark partnership with Google, Wisconsin is taking a leading role in preserving public domain works for future generations and making the Library's resources widely available for education and research. This effort truly exemplifies the vision of The Wisconsin Idea—the notion that the boundaries of the university are limitless. The Wisconsin libraries have been following in this tradition. The Google digitization efforts will enable the libraries to expand access to public domain materials that have heretofore only been accessible in the libraries. Much of this material is rare and one-of-a-kind, providing a rich, open source of information for educational, research and general public use."
>
> — Edward Van Gemert, Interim Director, UW–Madison Libraries.[4]

See also

- HathiTrust

Notes

1. ^ Stein, Linda L. *et al.* (2009). *Literary Research and the American Realism and Naturalism Period: Strategies and Sources, p. 261.* (http://books.google.com/books?id=PydRWpl4OTYC&pg=PA261&dq=)
2. ^ Google Books Library Project – An enhanced card catalog of the world's books (http://books.google.com/googlebooks/library.html)
3. ^ O'Sullivan, Joseph and Adam Smith. "All booked up," (http://googleblog.blogspot.com/2004/12/all-booked-up.html) *Googleblog.* December 14, 2004.
4. ^ *a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u* Google Library Partners (http://books.google.com/googlebooks/partners.html)
5. ^ *a b* Harvard + Google (http://hul.harvard.edu/hgproject/index.html)
6. ^ HUL summary/overview (http://hul.harvard.edu/about.html)
7. ^ *a b* New York Public Library + Google (http://www.nypl.org/press/2004/google.cfm)
8. ^ Stanford + Google (http://www-sul.stanford.edu/about_sulair/special_projects/google_sulair_project_faq.html)
9. ^ Michigan + Google (http://www.lib.umich.edu/mdp/)
10. ^ Oxford + Google (http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/google/)
11. ^ Bavaria + Google (in English) (http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6422888.html) ; Staatsbibliothek + Google (in German) (http://wiki.netbib.de/coma/GooglePrint)
12. ^ CIC + Google (http://www.cic.uiuc.edu/programs/CenterForLibraryInitiatives/Archive/PressRelease/LibraryDigitization/ind
13. ^ CIC overview (http://www.cic.uiuc.edu/groups/DigitalLibraryInitiativeOverviewCommittee/index.shtml)
14. ^ Madrid + Google (in English) (http://www.libraryjournal.com/article/CA6376481.html) ; *Complutense Universidad* + Google (in Spanish) (http://www.ucm.es/info/ucmp/cont/descargas/prensa/tribuna859.pdf)
15. ^ Cornell + Google (http://www.library.cornell.edu/communications/Google/)
16. ^ Ghent/Gent + Google (http://lib1.ugent.be/cmsites/default.aspx?ref=ABAFBB&lang=NL_BO)
17. ^ Keio + Google (in English) (http://www.keio.ac.jp/english/news/2007/070712.html) ; Keio + Google (in Japanese) (http://www.keio.ac.jp/pressrelease/070706.pdf)
18. ^ *Biblioteca de Catalunya* (BNC) + Google (in Spanish) (http://www.lamalla.net/digitalia/bitsel_lania/article?id=156915)
19. ^ Princeton + Google (http://www.princeton.edu/main/news/archive/S16/84/71S02/index.xml?section=topstories)
20. ^ California + Google (http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/news/2006/aug09.html)
21. ^ *Bibliothèque Cantonale et Universitaire*/BCU + Google (in French) (http://www.unil.ch/bcu/page45509.html)
22. ^ Mysore + Google (http://arstechnica.com/news.ars/post/20070522-google-to-scan-800000-manuscripts-books-from-indian-university.html)
23. ^ Texas + Google (http://www.lib.utexas.edu/about/news/google/)
24. ^ Virginia + Google (http://www.lib.virginia.edu/old-press/uvagoogle/)
25. ^ Wisconsin + Google (http://www.library.wisc.edu/digitization/)

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- Miller, Michael. (2007). *Googlepedia: the Ultimate Google Resource.* Indianapolis, Indiana: Que. 13-ISBN 978-0-789-73639-0/10-ISBN 0-789-73639-X; OCLC 224762694 (http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/224762694)
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External links

- Google Books website (http://books.google.com/)
- Google Library Partners (http://books.google.com/googlebooks/partners.html)
- Digital Library Federation (http://www.diglib.org/dlfhomepage.htm)
- The European Library (http://www.theeuropeanlibrary.org/)

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Books_Library_Project"
Categories: Digital libraries | Educational projects | Google services | Public domain books | Mass digitization

Troy Public Library – "Virtual" Library
By John Robertson, Technology Librarian, Troy Public Library
January 2011

Introduction

At the Troy Library, we offer 3 core electronic resource types. These include databases, downloadable eBook and eAudiobook collections, and online tutoring services.

Databases comprise the majority of our electronic resources. Many databases, such as General One File, provide access to journal, magazine, and newspaper articles. Others provide business and stock information, such as ValueLine and Morningstar Research Center. Additionally, some are topical in nature, such as Mango Languages, which helps patrons learn a foreign language.

Troy's eBook and eAudiobook collections, NetLibrary and OverDrive, have become increasingly popular. These collections allow patrons to view or download books or audiobooks in electronic format. These items can then be transferred to portable devices, such as eBook readers or MP3 players, or can be read and listened to on computers.

We also currently subscribe to an online tutoring program called Brainfuse. This program allows patrons to be connected online to tutors that can help with homework in a variety of subjects. In addition, Brainfuse has added programs to help adults, including an Adult Learning Center that offers resume reviewing and Microsoft Office help.

Budget

We currently purchase electronic resources through several sources. The majority of the resources we offer are provided free through the Michigan eLibrary (MeL). Eleven are group purchases through the Suburban Library Cooperative (SLC). Five products are purchased through our membership in the Midwest Collaborative for Library Services (MCLS). Additionally, 18 databases are purchased directly by Troy.

When the physical Library closes, we will continue to be able to provide access to databases that are provided by MeL. This currently includes popular reference products such Academic One File, Business and Company Resource Center, Novelist, ChiltonLibrary.com, and more.

When the Library closes, we will no longer be a member of SLC. Because databases purchased through SLC receive group discounts, we may have to pay higher subscription fees as a non-member. For example, in talking to our EBSCO Publishing representative our current purchase price for an institutional subscription to ConsumerReports.org through SLC is $2,995. If we were to purchase it individually it would cost $11,295. Our EBSCO representative did say that she would most likely be able to honor our current subscription price; however, some companies

may not be able to do this. Some products we currently purchase may cost significantly more should we renew them.

We also purchase several databases through MCLS. I talked to Brian Austin from MCLS regarding membership if we only are a "virtual" library. He said that we could continue to be members. Because of this, we would still be able to get discounts on databases that we purchase through MCLS, including Morningstar Research Center, ValueLine, and Reference USA. We will also still be able to participate in the MCLS OverDrive group.

Authentication

The majority of our electronic resources are accessed by library card authentication while some have more strict requirements. Most database vendors store our library card format, and authenticate cards that match this format. Because of this, library cards will still have to be issued and a database of cardholders will still need to be maintained even if we only have a virtual branch.

One product which requires additional authentication is OverDrive. Currently, when a patron logs into OverDrive their card number is checked against their patron record in our ILS. If they have too many items overdue or have excessive fines they are unable to use OverDrive. After talking to an OverDrive representative, there is another way to authenticate patrons if we do not have an ILS. This system is called Library Card Manager, and would allow patrons to access OverDrive if their library card number has been uploaded to OverDrive through Library Card Manager.

NetLibrary, our other eBook provider, does not allow access via library card authentication. Instead, users first need to create an account from within the Library to be able to access the product remotely. Because of this, we may not be able to offer NetLibrary directly but will instead have to rely on the NetLibrary options that are provided through MeL.

Summary

Our current electronic resources budget is $110,000. If our budget was increased to $250,000, based on initial talks with vendors and representatives from MCLS we should be able to maintain most of our current offerings, with the exception of those products that only allow access from within a physical library, such as Ancestry and ALLDATA. With the additional funding, we should have room to absorb price increases of currently purchased products, re-subscribe to products that we have had to cancel, or purchase new products.

One important caveat to consider the long term offering of a Troy Virtual Public Library is the current debate regarding Michigan's budget. Should funding for the Library of Michigan be cut, the number of databases offered through MeL would be affected, which in turn would affect the number of databases that we could offer through the Troy Virtual Public Library.