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From the President  by Carol Stanley  

My Own Private Library  by Jason Puckett  

We Love Libraries  by John J. Roberts  

Save gas using your office computer at home  
A COMO White Paper by Steve Duckworth, Damon Armour and Jeff Heck  

Leadership, libraries, LEED for the future  
by Kathryn Ames and Greg Heid  

Library construction news from around the state  

In the News  

The Porter Memorial Branch Library will be a full-service branch of the Newton County Library System in the Oak Hill section of Newton County. The branch is named in honor of James Hyde Porter, of Porterdale fame, in appreciation of the continual major donations made to the library system by the Porter Foundation during the past 40 years. Plans call for the 19,000-square-foot facility to open by January 2011. It will feature adult books, children’s books, magazines, DVDs, books on tape, a children’s room, a reference area, a teen room, study rooms, a meeting room and public-access computers. (Photo courtesy Craig Gaulden Davis Architects.)
It is my pleasure to serve you as president of GLA for 2010. 2010! Are you kidding, how can it be 2010? Well, it is, and I am looking forward to working with each of you to make our association as strong as it can be. How can we do this? To begin with, I think the best parts of GLA are the members — YOU! Oh, and our journal, our Web site and our conference! Anyway, I wouldn’t be involved if I had not gained so much from the relationships I’ve developed with folks in libraries throughout this state during the last 15 years.

In addition to our face-to-face meetings, let’s use Facebook to facilitate communication; I want to know your ideas for GLA, favorite authors, favorite library places, favorite library activities, etc. So, be sure and become a fan of the Georgia Library Association’s Facebook page and feel free to create group pages for the GLA Runners, GLA Knitters, GLA Storytellers, GLA Artists among us.

We will see that we are all connected to each other and to Georgia — to its past and to its future. How many of us are NOT from Georgia or, even if we are, are not familiar with those who came before us? To get to know where we come from as Georgia librarians and where we are going, I hope you will attend the GLA Mid-Winter Planning Conference, Jan. 29 at Clayton State University in Morrow. Experience a blast from the past on Georgia library history with “Georgia, Queen of Benighted Southern Libraries, 1895-1945,” presented by Georgia native Dr. James V. Carmichael Jr., a professor at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro’s Department of Library and Information Studies. We’ll be ready to carry the torch in 2010 by planning the year for GLA!

And as some of you know, I like to try to make things fun, so if you are not familiar with “Unshelved” — the library comic strip by Bill Barnes and Gene Ambaum, we plan to include it in each issue of GLQ this year. I encourage you to have fun getting to know each other this year, have fun working in and supporting your libraries and have fun with GLA! And of course, the more the merrier, so I encourage each of you to invite a new or renewing member to join us. The membership form and more is on our Web site (http://gla.georgialibraries.org), which recently was revamped thanks to David Baker, Laura Burtle, Laura Choyce and Sarah Steiner.

You may have heard that The New Oxford American Dictionary has chosen unfriend as its 2009 Word of the Year. While “Unshelved” is a fun thing, “unfriend” is not. Please don’t unfriend GLA this year. I’m counting on your support at our Mid-Winter Planning Conference, as well as Georgia Library Day at the Capitol on Feb. 25, at COMO in Athens Oct. 13-15 and throughout 2010!

— Carol Stanley
President
Georgia Library Association
My Own PRIVATE LIBRARY

A peek inside the personal library of a librarian

by Jason Puckett

My library — at least this part of it — occupies a space the size of a credit card, replenishes itself automatically with new fiction, surprises me constantly and costs nothing.

I’m a huge fan of podcast fiction. I rarely leave the house without my portable media player in my pocket, and at any given time, I usually have several different podcasts loaded onto it. In case you’re not familiar, podcasting uses RSS (Really Simple Syndication), the Web mechanism that powers blogging, to automatically deliver audio files to listeners as they’re published. Many authors, aspiring and famous and in-between, are using podcasting as a tool to publish free audio versions of their work.

I subscribe using a free “podcatcher” program, and every time a new chapter is published, it turns up in a folder on my computer. Authors like Scott Sigler, Seth Harwood and Cory Doctorow simply use their own blogs to self-publish, and podiobooks.com has hundreds of titles available. I’m an enthusiastic fan of science fiction and fantasy, and I’m happy that authors in these genres seem particularly willing to experiment with this new form of self-publishing.

The fiction magazine, dying out in print, is undergoing a renaissance in podcast form. I’m always happy to see a new episode of Escape Pod (science fiction, at escapepod.org), Podcastle (fantasy, podcastle.org) or Pseudopod (horror, pseudopod.org) appear in my podcast feed. These three are the cream of the crop for podcast genre fiction. They publish fiction by authors ranging from the unknown to the legendary. Escape Pod is the world’s second-largest market for short science fiction.

If these podcast magazines are the Beatles and Rolling Stones (or at least Pearl Jam or Coldplay) of podcast fiction, then Drabblecast (drabblecast.org) is perhaps the equivalent of King Missile: brilliant but confusing and sometimes disturbing. Their tagline is “strange stories by strange authors for strange listeners,” and they deliver. Some of my personal favorites have centered around pie hunters, clown eggs and demon oranges. Some of my real favorites I’d have trouble summarizing in this space, and a few of them are too rude for this venue.

Cory Doctorow, one of my favorite authors of both science fiction and nonfiction (as I hope all librarians know, he writes brilliant commentary on technology, copyright, information access — and libraries, among other things), has been podcasting his own fiction for years via his blog at craphound.com/podcast.php. I first discovered this fact, to my delight, just before a long solo car trip.

Mur Lafferty (murverse.com) publishes a startling number of podcasts. Her fiction is fantasy of all kinds; I’m a fan of her recently completed epic series Heaven, which starts with the death of the protagonists and ends with a war among the gods. Playing for Keeps is a fun superhero novel about a group of friends with superpowers that aren’t useful enough to make them heroes. In addition to Lafferty’s fiction, I also sometimes listen to her I Should Be Writing podcast for fiction writers (the motivational and technical advice is sometimes useful even for aspiring writers of nonfiction, and I’ve discovered authors I like from her interviews).

Seth Harwood’s (sethharwood.com) crime novel Jack Wakes Up is a pulp noir loser-in-over-his-head thrill ride that I enjoyed start to finish. It reminded me of Elmore
Leonard or maybe a San Franciscan James Lee Burke. His semiautobiographical *A Long Way From Disney* surprised me by showing Harwood's range; it's a short story collection that follows his fictional alter ego as he grows up in Boston.

These are samplings of some of my favorite indie artists of the podcast fiction world. Podiobooks (podiobooks.com) is a great repository of these and other works; it's organized by genre and includes staff recommendations. One of the nicest features of Podiobooks is its custom RSS feeds, allowing you to set up autodelivery of chapters at regular intervals or on demand.

Librivox (librivox.org) does offer a fiction podcast, but is really more useful as an online library of audiobooks. Their collection is all in the public domain so it's freely shareable, and their goal is to record audio editions of available public domain works. Earlier this year, a group of friends and I all agreed to read *Moby Dick* together (a book I'd never managed to finish before), and I participated by listening to the Librivox audio version on the train and at the gym.

My public library offers free downloadable audiobooks, but I have to admit I don't use them much. We — “we” being libraries in general — are stuck dealing with vendors that provide audiobooks in proprietary formats that only work with particular devices, which makes them harder to use and far less useful. I’m a lot happier just following the indie artists.

Jason Puckett is librarian for communication and educational technologies at Georgia State University Library. He blogs at jasonpuckett.net and is co-producer of the Adventures in Library Instruction podcast (adlibinstruction.blogspot.com).

The Association for Library Service to Children (ALSC)
2010 National Institute

Two and a half days on some of the most important topics surrounding library service to children and young adults.

Speakers include
Ashley Bryan, Carmen Agra Deedy, John McCutcheon, Brian Selznick, and Walter Dean and Christopher Myers.

Visit the ALSC Web site to learn more
www.ala.org/alscevents

ALSC National Institute
Hits the Spot.

September 23 - 25, 2010
Emory Conference Center in Atlanta, Georgia
ALSC is a division of the American Library Association (ALA).
My life has been enriched and influenced by libraries, librarians, library staffs and, of course, books.

Our home was full of books, many that we owned and always a number from our local library, checked out by any of the five of us. We even had books from “Book Haven,” a business that rented popular mysteries. Our local library was only a block from my grade school and four blocks from junior high. I regularly stopped after school to pick up books to read overnight. The librarian often suggested books based on her knowledge of my reading skills and needs. These I returned the next day on the way to school. Our high school library supplied reference books, but I still relied on the local library for much of my reading, particularly for weekends and summers.

I often visited the main library at Purdue University with my father when he placed books on reserve for students in his classes. I learned to use the card catalog, then a wonderful feature but now only a fading memory. When I started college, my knowledge of the Purdue library was definitely an advantage.

As I concentrated on a biology/agriculture career, I discovered that departmental libraries offered detailed collections suited to my specialties. When I transferred to Griffin, Ga., in 1984, I found two libraries available, one public and the other at the Experiment Station, both with expert staffs. These I also used and benefited from much as I had throughout my education and professional career.

After retirement, we moved to the beautiful North Georgia mountains. Towns County, one of the smallest in Georgia, had three wonderful libraries. We quickly learned that the two public libraries and the Young Harris College library provided marvelous facilities and staffs. We also learned that funding for our public libraries was being steadily reduced at state and local levels. This made no sense since we realized the importance of our public libraries in serving communities in a multitude of ways. We joined The Friends of The Libraries of Towns County, hoping to help by volunteering to work on fundraising projects and perhaps repay in some measure for the years of support provided by the many libraries that have touched our lives.

Our 10 years with our Friends group have been one of the most rewarding of any of the volunteer experiences of our lives. We progressed from toting and sorting books to serving as Book and Bake Sale chairs to each serving a three-year term as president to nearly permanent membership and sale chairs. We still tote and sort books and will continue to do so as long as we can.

When we started, we had one sales event per year, two days in August. We added an April sale to highlight National Library Week and a second weekend to our summer sale. We have a special members-only evening preview sale to treat our members to first choice and encourage new members. We sponsor an adopt-an-author program and a book sale cart offering the best of our donated books year-round.

Community response to our Friends’ efforts has been super. Book donations keep arriving at both libraries regularly. These plus dues from our 160+ members, volunteer hours, donated baked goods plus other community support have enabled FOLTC to provide up to 80 percent of the new books and many added upgrades to technological advances and physical needs.

John Roberts is a Georgia master naturalist who is camp host at Trackrock Campground near Blairsville. He is also a retired research plant pathologist, having spent more than 40 years as a scientist in wheat breeding and pathology.
Save gas using your office computer from home
by Steve Duckworth, Damon Armour and Jeff Heck

Introduction
Improvements in technology in the past decade have improved options for working from home. Increased bandwidth, more secure connections and faster computers allow employees to connect productively with their office computer. Cost efficiencies in business in the past decade, and particularly the current economy, serve as a stimulus for employees to work from home as possible, given the costs of transportation, parking, traffic, the need to be able to connect at any time and concerns about personal safety when visiting an office at night.

How does this play out in the higher education environment in Georgia? What options are available for connection from home, how secure are they and how easy are they to implement? What are the underlying technologies, and how does the establishment of such connections affect the information technology (IT) departments in colleges and universities?

This paper will review current literature available in library databases, provide background on the protocols used to establish remote connections, discuss changes in the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) currently in use in Windows products, illustrate making a connection from home, provide information on security and mention a method currently in use for users at Augusta State University for providing a secure connection. The hope of this paper is that it will provide options for some users and open discussion on how best to provide this service for employees. It is aimed at users with a moderate ability and interest in how computer systems work. Users with little background should consult their IT unit to determine an effective method of connection.

Literature Review
Searches of library databases produced few articles on the subject of remote connection to office computers. While there were articles concerning working from home, the one article located on the use of RDP in libraries focused on its use within a network rather than connection from a computer outside the work network, which is a different security situation. Computers in the same network do not have to pass across the public Internet or travel through a firewall.

Underlying Protocols
Terminal emulation is a long-established process in the Unix world for connecting one computer to another. Products such as Hummingbird have provided an ability to connect from one computer to another device, even from Windows to Unix, since at least the 1970s. In the Microsoft Windows environment, Terminal Services comes in two flavors. One is a Remote Assistance client, for connecting to a server to run applications there; for individual PC users to connect to other PCs, Remote Desktop Protocol is used, providing an established set of instructions both computers use to establish the transfer of data, including moving files. With RDP, all the processing is done on the computer to which you connect, then transferred by “channels” to the computer where you are for display. Mouse activity is one channel, keyboard activity is another channel, etc.

RDP was first introduced as part of Windows NT 4.0 Server, Terminal Server Edition as version 4.0 (August 1996). New versions have been released since including version 5.0 with Windows 2000 Server (February 2000), version 5.1 with Windows XP (October 2001), version 5.2 with Windows Server 2003 (April 2003), Version 6.0 with Windows Vista (November 2006) and version 6.1 with Windows 2008 Server (February 2008). By default, the protocol uses 128-bit encryption, using the RC4 encryption algorithm, and it listens for incoming...
connections on TCP port 3389. RDP clients exist for most versions of Windows (including handheld versions), Linux/Unix and Mac OSX.

Secure Shell (SSH) is a protocol that allows data exchange using a secure channel. It was designed as a replacement for Telnet and other insecure remote shells that would send information in clear text (no encryption). The encryption used by SSH provides confidentiality and integrity of data over an insecure network, such as the Internet. The first version of the SSH protocol, known as SSH-1, was first introduced in 1995. It has been revised over the years, and the latest version of the protocol, which provides both security and feature improvements, is known as SSH-2.

RDP Features
RDP currently is in version 6.1, and that version will continue in Windows 7. Earlier versions of remote desktop caused some problems with matching screen resolutions and number of colors, printing, file transfer, etc., but ease of use and functionality have steadily improved in the versions. One consideration for institution networks traditionally has been that if many users are connected remotely, it can overconsume available bandwidth and input/output. In Windows 7, connecting to a Windows 2008 server, the compression and design are improved; users will even be able to play high-definition video using Media Player. Video was unavailable in earlier versions of RDP.

Version 6.0 improvements

- Server authentication (keeps you from connecting to the wrong server; can be set to refuse the connection if authentication fails)
- Resource Redirection (supports Plug and Play devices)
- Terminal Server Gateway Servers (combines RDP with secure HTTP to allow connection over a corporate firewall using a Secure Sockets Layer tunnel; removes a need for a Virtual Private Networks (VPNs))
- Terminal Services RemoteApp (allows you to run a specific application on a remote computer without having to view the complete desktop; the program opens on a window on the local computer.)
- Monitor Spanning (allows the use of two high-resolution monitors)
- Supports 32-bit color and font smoothing
Version 6.1 features

- Network Level Authentication (verifies user before a full connection to the remote computer is established; can be used with XP Service Pack 3)
- Terminal Services Web Access (reach your PC through any computer with a Web browser)
- RDP Signing (allows administrators to restrict your access to specific resources)
- Terminal Services EasyPrint (removes the need to set up the local printer (only for connections to Windows 2008 servers)

Security Concerns

In a system of providing remote access to campus resources, the confidentiality, integrity and authentication of all data and systems are crucial. RDP offers a relatively easy method for users to connect to remote computers on or off campus. Earlier versions of RDP (versions prior to 6.0) were very susceptible to man-in-the-middle attacks where — even though the traffic was encrypted — the potential was there to decrypt the data if it was weak or no certificate system was in place. Version 6 of RDP introduced the use of TLS (Transport Layer Security), the antecedent protocol to Secure Socket Layer (SSL). Wikipedia explains TLS as a “protocol allowing client/server applications to communicate across a network in a way designed to prevent eavesdropping, tampering and message forgery. TLS provides endpoint authentication and communications confidentiality over the Internet using cryptography.” Version 6 has reduced the risks associated with man-in-the-middle attacks.

Other methods for implementing RDP sessions include utilizing other security protocols for connectivity and transport of data. These options can include RDP over SSL, RDP over SSH, and RDP over VPN. Utilizing these secure protocols better insures that the data between the two endpoints is transferred securely, including reducing the risk of man-in-the-middle attacks. Utilizing the above protocols also eliminates issues related to RDP version conflicts. The sessions are contained within the secure tunnels created by SSL, SSH, and VPN.

In any secure transaction, security at each endpoint is as important as the security of the transfer of information between the endpoints. With a successful connection to a campus computer, the remote endpoint (if allowed by your institution's policies, this could be your home computer) is now connected and interacting with the campus computer in a trusted fashion, so the security of the remote endpoint is key. The home institution loses control of the security infrastructure of these endpoints.

Maintaining proper training and assistance to remote users on security tools to protect their systems on and off campus is therefore vital. The home user must remain up to date with their virus protection, anti-spyware software, critical operating system patches and appropriate wireless network encryption and remember to avoid weak password practices (such as using the same password for all accounts) and social engineering threats (don’t allow others to use your computer account). For these and other recommendations, see the National Institute of Standards and Technology User’s Guide to Securing External Devices for Telework and Remote Access, http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistpubs/800-114/SP800-114.pdf.

For our school, these concerns are addressed in our Remote Access Agreement. (See sample on page 10.) The agreement covers: All requests for accounts must be approved by the employee's supervisor, accounts may be disconnected from remote access at any time, and no other remote networks may be connected to at the same time as the ASU remote access.

A security concern with commercial products is that they may bypass the campus firewall or similar security infrastructure and connect directly to a desktop; these connections can be set without the immediate awareness of the local IT group. Such connections may pose a security risk because of the possible insecurity of the home computer.

An Example of How To Start RDP

To establish an RDP connection, either a Virtual Private Network (VPN – to connect you to a group of computers where you can identify one computer by its name) or the specific IP of the computer on the Internet will be needed. VPNs are more often used in the corporate world. If your institution provides VPN connections, contact them for access.

If you have a specific IP address for the computer to which you wish to connect, follow these steps. (The same approach with screen shots is available at: http://www.microsoft.com/windowsxp/using/mobility/getstarted/remoteintro.mspx)

For XP:

On your office computer (must run XP Professional or server):
1. Click on Start, then Control Panel, then Performance and Maintenance
2. Click System
3. Click the Remote tab; check the box for Allow users to connect remotely to this computer
Remote Access Agreement

Last Name: ______________________________
First Name: ______________________________
Department: ______________________________

Timeframe Needed:
☐ Annual  ☐ Semester  ☐ Other ______________________________

By signing on the line below, I agree to and understand the following criteria:

➤ Ensure the confidentiality of the records I have been given access
➤ Safeguard the security of my password and other credentials involved in connecting with ASU resources
➤ Maintain current anti-virus definitions, all Operating System patches and hot fixes on all computers or other devices used to connect to the ASU network (http://www.aug.edu/its/pe_mgt_home.html)
➤ Ensure that the ASU or privately owned computer that is remotely connected to the ASU network is also not remotely connected to another network at the same time. Example: Establish only one remote connection at a time
➤ I agree to abide by and follow the policies and procedures established by the University for the use of the network and information systems (http://www.aug.edu/its/policies)
➤ If network problems are detected, your remote access may be disconnected at any time
➤ Accounts will be monitored for inactivity, and disabled after 90 days if unused. Accounts can be reactivated by contacting the ITS Help Desk.

My signature indicates that I have read, understand, and agree to abide by the terms and conditions of this agreement

________________________________________  Date: ______________
Signature of the requestor

Department Head Authorization:

________________________________________  Date: ______________
Name / signature of the requestor’s department head

ITS Use Only

________________________________________  Date: ______________
Remedy Ticket Number

Version 1.2  3/2/2009
4. Set Windows Firewall to allow RDP connections; return to the Control Panel and select Security Center
5. Click Manage security settings for Windows Firewall
6. Uncheck the Don’t Allow Exceptions box
7. Click the Exceptions tab
8. Check the Remote Assistance box; click OK
9. Return to Control Panel; click Performance and Maintenance, click System, then click Computer Name tab. Write down computer name (if using a VPN); click OK.
   Or, if not using a VPN, go to Control Panel, Network and Internet Connections, Network Connections, Local Area Connection, Properties; click on Internet Protocol(TCP/IP) and Properties. Write down the IP address. If there isn’t one there, check with IT. It’s likely your computer is randomly assigned an IP number, and you’ll need to work with them.

**On your home computer:**
1. Click on Start, choose All Programs, then Accessories
2. Choose Communications, then Remote Desktop Connection
3. In the Computer box, type in the name of your host computer (if using a VPN) or the IP address of the computer if not.

**Note:** Your campus may restrict use of RDP for security reasons by limiting remote connections on the network, by blocking access to the port RDP normally uses or by other means. Contact your IT unit if you have questions.

**Example of Use**
Augusta State University currently provides remote access capabilities for faculty and staff using RDP tunneled over the SSH protocol. Using freely available terminal software (Bitvise Tunnelier, PuTTY, etc.), the Microsoft RDP client and an SSH server, the remote session can make use of the 256-bit AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) encryption provided by SSH to further secure the connection to the office computer over the Internet. Once connected, the experience is identical to the user sitting at their office computer. This method provides the users with easy access to their work data in a visually familiar environment, which keeps productivity high — even while sitting at home. Now instead of taking data home on a flash drive or other removable media, data is protected from being lost or stolen since it never leaves campus.

The librarian author of this paper uses a MacBook Pro at home, with VMWare Fusion (to run a different operating system virtually) and Windows 7 release candidate to connect to campus. (There is a Mac RDP client that can be run directly in the Mac operating system, but the terminal services client to provide the SSH tunnel is a Windows-environment software.)

**Use at Other USG Sites**
In an informal review of four other universities in the system, two schools reported that remote desktop connections are not allowed by the campus IT unit, based on security concerns. One school reported that they point interested users to PCAnywhere. The last school provides access through SSH (as we do) but does not provide support. While security is crucial, and RDP in earlier versions ran unencrypted or with weak encryption, it is now possible to run the protocol with higher levels of encryption. One author promotes such connections in the Linux environment. A belief in the adequacy of the level of security is an issue that must be settled at the local institution.

**Other Considerations**
Another consideration is that, according to state law, any device you use at home for business purposes may legally be searched by state enforcement agencies. The Secretary of State’s Department of Archives and History notes that under the Open Records Act, it would be possible for government agencies to subpoena access to your personal computer and cell phone in order to see public records.

**Conclusion**
While there are security issues to be considered, and which must remain a primary concern, there are options for securely connecting to an office computer. The option offers meaningful time savings and ease of productivity for employees. The remote desktop may provide access to software that cannot be purchased for home use, access to stored e-mail and access to resolve problems when remote services go down.

Steve Duckworth is assistant director for network services and Damon Armour is IT security officer in the Information Technology Services at Augusta State University (ASU). Jeff Heck is automation librarian at ASU’s Reese Library.

**Software Options:**
Some commercial software options that make use of RDP to connect to your office computer:
- GotoMyPC – 30-day trial; $20/month, discount for annual subscription. https://www.gotomypc.com
- LogMeIn – free version; provides strong encryption. https://secure.logmein.com
- GBridge – establishes a VPN. Extends Google GTalk but not supported by Google; supports XP, Vista, Windows 7 among others. http://www.gbridge.com/

Note: Use of these packages is likely to require logging in through and transferring information through third-party servers, a practice that security-conscious IT personnel may consider a risk in itself.

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Recommended Sites:


RDP FAQ from Microsoft: http://windowshelp.microsoft.com/windows/en-US/Help/5f5326fa-e629-423b-abba-b30f76cc616f1033.mspx


To see a comparison chart that shows many of the software packages allowing remote connection, including Linux and Mac, see: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_remote_desktop_software

For a site offering reviews of and downloads for Remote Desktop software: http://download.cnet.com/windows/remote-access/?tag=mncol;pop

Troubleshooting RDP connections (focused on Vista, but may help): http://windowshelp.microsoft.com/windows/en-US/Help/5c4f7ad8-40b3-452d-81ec-3a63453f0ada1033.mspx


2005 advisory about Man in the Middle attacks with RDP: http://www.oxid.it/downloads/rdp-gbu.pdf


Bibliography:


6. Ibid.


Environmental awareness is essential in the design of the modern public library, and there are various levels of implementing green design techniques in library construction. Library directors, trustees and the public should take the lead to define their local expectations for the level of sustainability during the planning phase. While there are no requirements under the Georgia Public Library Construction Policies, use of sustainable practices makes sense from both an economic and socially responsible perspective, and local library boards should consider implementing green techniques. The LEED construction and design principles provide one tool for evaluating project sustainability. Library supporters must assume leadership in deciding to build a green facility.

What is LEED construction? LEED stands for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design and was developed by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) as a means to evaluate construction design and to establish standards for sustainability. The USGBC represents all phases of the construction industry and has long been a pioneer in promoting sustainable construction materials and design. Originally developed in 1994 with a revision in 2009, the standards, which provide measurable goals, have undergone several changes, and there are now separate LEED standards for homes, schools, retail businesses, renovations and new buildings including public libraries in Georgia.

LEED is intended to provide a tool for design professionals and their clients to help promote energy savings, develop water efficiency, reduce greenhouse gases, eliminate harmful chemicals that produce gas emissions, reduce solid waste, improve air quality and build sustainable buildings that will have a positive return on investment. By using LEED as a guide to design and management of the project, patrons will enjoy healthier buildings that are more comfortable for both users and staff. Operating costs from use of high-efficiency systems will be lower. Durability from using quality construction materials will also limit operating costs. Finally, some insurance companies are beginning to recognize the benefit of LEED construction and will reduce policy costs based on this certification.

LEED certification is based on a series of points that are accumulated from a set of design categories. LEED 2009 offers 100 possible points; buildings may qualify at four levels based on the category achieved: Certified LEED requires 40-49 points, Silver requires 50-59 points, Gold requires 60-69 points and Platinum is 80 points and above. Each of the seven categories has at least one or more prerequisites that must be met. LEED 2009 offers a definition of the intent for each classification, the requirements, options for meeting the point and potential strategies and technologies.

To receive the voluntary LEED certification, the architect or LEED consultant must register the project and submit various documents. The LEED 2009 rating system is based on applying points for design in seven areas; each credit is worth one point. All project work must meet local, state and federal environmental laws and must be a complete project.

Some examples of the requirements are as follows:

- **The Site** — The prerequisite for site selection is “Construction Activity Pollution Prevention,” which means that all construction will use methods to control...
erosion, limit waterway sedimentation and minimize airborne dust generation. There are 26 possible points for site work. Points are awarded for such things as development density and community connectivity, brownfield redevelopment, alternative transportation availability (including access to public transportation such as city bus and routed carriers, bicycle storage, parking and carpooling availability, low-emission and fuel-efficient vehicles), reduction of site disturbances, stormwater design, reduction of heat islands and light pollution reduction. As an example, using Credit 4.1, Alternative Transportation, worth six points, the intent is to reduce pollution and land development impacts from automobile use. The first option is to be within 1/2 mile of an existing or planned commuter rail, light rail or subway station. The second option is bus stop proximity with a stop within 1/4 mile of the site. The strategy for gaining this credit would be to locate the building near public transit.

■ Water Efficiency — The intent of this 10-point credit is to increase water efficiency to reduce the burden on the municipal water supply and wastewater systems. Prerequisite is “Water Use Reduction.” Credits are awarded for water-efficient landscaping, innovative wastewater technologies and water use reduction methods including low-flow toilets and faucets.

■ Energy and Atmosphere — The intent of the section, which includes up to 35 possible points, is to ensure that energy-related systems are selected to meet owner’s expectations in an efficient manner. Commissioning, which includes a planning team to oversee the process, looks at every stage of the design and identifies best practices of energy efficiency. The team examines the use of renewable resources, minimum code requirements and anticipated energy performance.

■ Materials and Resources — Fourteen points are available in this category with a prerequisite of reducing waste generated by the construction project. If this is a renovation project, are the building shell, windows, floors, ceilings reused? Points are allocated for each phase of this process. Points are also awarded for such things as recycling construction waste, reuse of existing materials, use of recycled materials and the use of rapid growth and renewable materials.

■ Indoor Environmental Quality — The purpose of these points is to help establish standards for a minimum level of indoor air quality, environmental smoke controls, ventilation, daylighting and thermal comfort. Fifteen points are possible in this section.

■ Innovation in Design Process — Six points may be awarded for renewable design that is deemed to be exceptional or innovative.

■ Regional Priority — Four points will be applied for those projects that address geographically specific environmental priorities. The USGBC has identified specific issues based on these priorities.

In addition, the LEED process encourages an educational component, so appropriate for the “lifelong learning” role of public libraries. Libraries that use the LEED standards could promote informational seminars on green buildings and develop displays of materials so that library users not only may see how the library will incorporate LEED standards into the library design but will also see how they too might implement sustainable techniques in their own homes. The full LEED 2009 standards and a discussion of each point may be found on the USGBC Web site, https://www.usgbc.org.

Why would we want to have a LEED-certified library?

Reduced operating costs are the first expectation of a new LEED facility. Research has shown that decreased energy costs of at least 15 percent and some by more than 60 percent should be realized (Building Commissioning Association). This reduction may be accomplished by using LED lighting in selected locations, electronic ballasts in fluorescent lights, and energy-efficient heating and air conditioning systems. Other advantages include lower systems replacement costs, lower facility maintenance and a sustainable approach to the project. Many communities now require new public construction to be sustainable because they recognize the value of providing healthier buildings for public use.

There is, of course, a downside to using the LEED standard, and that is the increased up-front expense. First, an architect must be hired who understands the LEED requirements; the same is true for contractors who may have limited experience with the process. It does mean that the director and library board must be aware of the requirements and the choices that must be made during the early design phases.

Construction materials required for LEED certification may be higher in cost due to their recycled content, the special nature of the materials and the low volatile content and because the materials and design concepts are not yet a part of mainstream construction and hence are not manufactured in amounts that usually bring bulk discount pricing. The percentage of increased cost that LEED design and specified materials will bring to a construction project depends on the level of LEED certification that the library director and library board wish to pursue. The more sustainable the facility is to be constructed, the higher the percentage of up-front costs that need to be added to the
project. Many design professionals will cite differing estimates as to the percentage of up-front construction costs that LEED projects will require above basic traditional construction costs. The following is a general standard that averages what can be found in the current literature:

- **LEED Certification** — Generally no significant increase in construction costs.
- **LEED Silver** — Average of 1 percent to 2 percent increase in construction costs.
- **LEED Gold** — Average of 2 percent to 4 percent increase in construction costs.
- **LEED Platinum** — Average of 11 percent to 35 percent increase in construction costs.

Green construction, energy efficiency and sustainability of LEED standards apply to many forms of construction and renovation. LEED standards and principles can be applied to renovation of an existing library space without the addition of square footage. Additionally, through the Existing Buildings: Operations and Maintenance section, the LEED rating system helps library directors and staff measure operations, improvements and maintenance on a scale, with the goal of maximizing operational efficiency while minimizing environmental impact. LEED for Existing Buildings addresses whole-building cleaning and maintenance issues (including chemical use), recycling programs, exterior maintenance programs and systems upgrades. A visit to the full LEED 2009 standards at the USGBC Web site, https://www.usgbc.org, gives further information on the various types of construction that can receive LEED certification.

Once the library director and library board of trustees have made the decision to pursue LEED standards in construction and/or renovation of the library facility, the next major decision to be made is concerning the selection of architect for the project. The majority of architects and architectural firms are becoming aware of LEED principles for construction and design. The Request for Qualifications should require that architectural firms not only have previous experience designing and constructing a LEED-certified or green building but that the firm place architects on the design team who are certified LEED AP (Accredited Professional) as certified by U.S. Green Building Council. Architects who are certified by the USGBC are fully trained and tested in LEED principles, the point system that governs LEED certification and how best to integrate LEED practice in all methods of design and construction.

LEED AP certified architects educate the library director and library board and explain all of processes of LEED design. Throughout the design and layout of the library, the architect will discuss LEED points with the director and library board. Trained knowledge of LEED points allows the architect to best interpret what the owner of the building wants in functionality and design of the building and select the best design to maximize on LEED standards and points. Through training, the architect also learns how to negotiate and interpret LEED standards and requirements with the general contractor and the subcontractors who are selected to construct and/or renovate the building.

Another key participant for LEED design and construction of a building is the LEED commissioning agent. Often the LEED commissioning agent represents an independent team of engineers who are trained and certified by the USGBC to ensure that all LEED standards are followed from design to construction of the facility. This team ensures that LEED points have been obtained and certifies to the USGBC that a building has followed all of the requirements to achieve the points to attain a particular level of LEED certification (Certified, Silver, Gold or Platinum.) Once the architect has been selected for a construction project, it is imperative that the library director and library board move forward to select a LEED commissioning agent for the project. Often, the architect may assist the library director and board in selecting the commissioning agent by generating the RFP and finding a list of agents who may be interested in submitting a proposal for the job. Because the commissioning agent is independent to the design and construction of the project, the library board needs to directly contract with the selected LEED commissioning agent rather than subcontracting through the architect.

Contracting the services of a LEED commissioning agent is a required step in order to obtain LEED certification of a library facility. Many times, library boards of trustees decide to forgo the hire of a Commissioning Agent. The additional cost of a commissioning agent is well-spent insurance that the director, the library board and the citizens are receiving the best design, construction and equipment installation for the tax dollars spent on the project. The LEED commissioning agent works for the owner of the project. The Commissioning Agent works with the architect to ensure good practices are implemented into the layout and design of the building. He also reviews interior surfaces and furniture chosen by the interior designer to ensure green, sustainable products are chosen for the project. If the agent believes that LEED principles or other good practices are not being followed,
the agent will inform the owner of issues and will assist the library director and library board in discussions to correct inconsistencies or issues that have been found.

The LEED commissioning agent also proves an invaluable partner, working for the library director and library board, during the construction and after the construction of the facility. Once the design of the library has been completed and the general contractor has been selected with all of the subcontractors, the LEED commissioning agent works with the general contractor to ensure that all LEED design principles and requirements are followed and implemented. The agent begins with a mandatory pre-construction meeting with the owner, architect, general contractor and all subcontractors to discuss the commissioning agent’s role, expectations and processes with the group. During the meeting, the agent clarifies that they represent the owner of the project. Then during the actual construction of the project, different engineers of the LEED commissioning agent will periodically inspect the building to ensure all LEED principles and practices are followed.

Not only does the agent inspect whether the structure is correctly erected with specified green materials, but the different engineers also inspect the construction site to ensure that construction waste is recycled, silt fences are working, that runoff from the site is contained and that all other clean, green construction practices are being observed. During this process, directors and library boards of trustees soon find the fees of the LEED commissioning agent to be a well-placed investment, as the agent serves as a second set of professional eyes that ensure that the building is being well-constructed as designed.

The general contractor company should be selected by the library board for the company’s collective knowledge in LEED standards and point system as well as for their experience constructing buildings that have been LEED-certified. To date, the USGBC does not have a training program or distinction for general contractors or subcontractors in LEED standards or practices. Selecting a general contractor and requiring subcontractors to be knowledgeable about LEED standards as well as requiring previous experience constructing a green or LEED building will ensure a better understanding and realization of the architect’s design. It will also minimize miscommunication and conflicts between the general contractor or subcontractors with the LEED commissioning agent.

Throughout the construction of the facility, the engineers of the LEED commissioning agent perform inspections as to the actual fabrication of different aspects of the building. The agent also monitors the actual construction site to ensure that the workers continue to maintain a clean working environment that follows recycling of construction waste and creates as little impact upon the surrounding environment as possible. Once the construction project has achieved substantial completion, the commissioning agent enters into a major phase of the contract. At this juncture, the engineers of the agent will inspect the actual operation of each of the building’s systems to ensure that the installation is operating and that each system is operating within both the specified guidelines of the contract documents and LEED energy-efficiency guidelines. Electrical systems, plumbing, fixtures, heating and cooling systems and any other energy systems in and outside of the building are tested. When all systems are inspected and passed by the LEED commissioning agent, LEED standards require that the owner of the building be given full instructions of each system and be given full verbal instruction as to the layout and operation of each.

Once the library is opened to the public, the responsibility of LEED standards and practices now become the responsibility of the staff. Staff members must embrace the principles of LEED sustainability and energy efficiency by maintaining systems and routines that have been implemented into the building. For example, the energy-efficient heating and cooling systems that are installed in the library must be maintained through regular inspections and ongoing upkeep by the staff or hired contractors. Regular paper, plastic, etc. waste from the library needs to be recycled appropriately. Sensors in offices, closets and restrooms that automatically illuminate the spaces when occupied should not be adjusted to stay on throughout the hours that the library is occupied by the public. Certified nontoxic cleaning agents must be used for regularly scheduled cleaning of the library, and any repairs that must be made to the building need to be fixed or mended with identified nonvolatile materials.

The LEED certification of the library facility depends on the ongoing adherence to green practices of operation. For eight months after the library opens to the public, the commissioning agent will make periodic inspections of the facility to ensure that the staff members are continuing to understand and maintain the heating, cooling and other systems to peak energy efficiency. The agent will also observe public and staff practices to ensure that the documented paper and plastic recycling program is being maintained. At the end of the eight-month time period, engineers from the commissioning agent will return to
perform a rigorous series of tests on all systems within the building to ensure that these systems continue to perform in the most energy-efficient capacity.

If the library passes all of the informal inspections and when the agent’s tests have verified that all systems within the facility are performing to the standards of peak efficiency, then the agent will certify the building, and the library will receive their LEED award of distinction at the appropriate level.

Sustainable, green design is an attainable goal for any public library construction, expansion or interior renovation project. LEED standards and practices of design are among the best principles that a library director and library board of trustees can follow to design tomorrow’s libraries. There will be some additional costs that will be added to the project. There will be additional consideration and work that will be added to the project. And there also will be additional professionals who need to be subcontracted with to complete the project. But the overall human, environmental, cost recovery, and durability benefits that LEED construction brings to a library construction will far outweigh any additional efforts that are necessary to complete a LEED-designed project. LEED is the method for responsible construction of future public libraries.

Kathryn Ames is director of the Athens Regional Library System. Greg Heid is director of the Newton County Library System.

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Live Oak opens Savannah’s first LEED-certified building

Live Oak Public Libraries cut the ceremonial ribbon for Chatham County’s first LEED-registered building on Nov. 18. Numerous state and local elected officials, civic leaders and neighborhood groups attended the ceremony for the Southwest Chatham Branch in Savannah.

“We are very excited to open this new 50,000-square-foot LEED-certified building,” said Director Christian Kruse. “We’re even more proud, however, of how the community has flocked to it in the few short weeks since its opening. The public has embraced this wonderful new building and everything it has to offer. In this day and age, it’s heartwarming to see just how important public libraries are to our community.” The Southwest Chatham Branch is the second largest library in the 20-facility Live Oak system.

The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System, developed by the U.S. Green Building Council, provides a suite of standards for environmentally sustainable construction. LEED-certified projects cost less to operate and maintain, are energy- and water-efficient and contribute to the health and productivity of their occupants. The new library will cost at least 30 percent less to operate than an average building of similar size, Kruse said.

The $15 million facility first opened to the public on Oct. 20. It boasts approximately 100,000 books, DVDs, Blu-ray, CDs and audiobooks, and it features a 200-seat auditorium that will be available for public use.

Its children’s department features a three-dimensional live oak tree made of steel that wraps around a 10-foot column and has an 18-foot canopy. For teens, the library offers four study rooms and two teen study lounges. The library also features a public-access computer room that seats up to 50 and a Friends of the Library store.
Construction to begin on UGA Special Collections Library building

The University of Georgia will hold a ground-breaking ceremony for the Richard B. Russell Building, which will be the new home of the Special Collections Library, on Thursday, Jan. 28 at 3 p.m. The ceremony will take place at the building site, on the corner of Hull Street and Florida Avenue, where it will anchor the planned Northwest Campus development. UGA President Michael F. Adams and University Librarian and Associate Provost William Gray Potter will speak. Construction is expected to take two years.

The 115,000-square-foot building is projected to cost close to $46 million, with approximately one-third of that amount coming from private sources. The building will be called the Richard B. Russell Building in recognition of an early pledge from the Richard B. Russell Foundation, which founded and continues to support one of the special collections libraries to be housed in the new facility.

“This building will allow the University Libraries to provide state-of-the-art storage and security for its most valuable collections,” Potter said. “It will provide galleries where students and citizens can view these treasures. An auditorium, classrooms and seminar rooms will allow students to directly use these materials in instructional settings, truly making history come alive.”

Occupying the building will be:

- The Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library – a repository on Georgia history and culture. Highlights include papers of the first colonists, the charter of the university, the original Confederate Constitution, an extensive collection of maps and the papers of many prominent authors, including Margaret Mitchell. See http://www.libs.uga.edu/hargrett/index.shtml for more information.

- The Walter J. Brown Media Archive and Peabody Awards Collection – the third-largest archive of broadcasting in the country with more than 100,000 audio and video recordings. It is built around 80,000 radio and television programs submitted to the Peabody Awards since 1940. The collection also includes more than 5 million feet of news film from WSB-TV in Atlanta, entries to the Southeastern Emmy Awards, personal collections of broadcast pioneers and unique recordings of Georgia folk music and storytellers. See http://www.libs.uga.edu/media/ for more information.

- The Richard B. Russell Library for Political Research and Studies, developed around the papers of U.S. Sen. Russell. Given Russell’s lengthy service and the inclusion of nearly 300 individuals involved in post-20th century state and national politics, the Russell Library is often compared in importance to a presidential library. Both the Democratic and Republican parties have chosen the Russell Library to house their archives, as well as editorial cartoonists Clifford Baldowski and Gene Bassett. See http://www.libs.uga.edu/russell/ for more information.

The building will be constructed around a 30,000-square-foot storage area with shelves that will be 30 feet high. State-of-the-art climate control will be used to provide an environment that will protect and preserve the materials for future generations.

The building’s location will increase accessibility to unique, original and irreplaceable primary sources for all citizens of Georgia. The collections are routinely used for research by faculty and students from other higher education institutions around the state.

“The space in the Main Library now housing our special collections was not designed for that purpose, and, thanks to the staff of these libraries, the volume of our holdings has increased dramatically. Once the new building is occupied, 50,000 square feet will be converted — at minimal cost — to student study space and shelving,” said Potter.
Support your library...
Join GLA on Thursday, Feb. 25!

Sponsored by the Georgia Association for Instructional Technology (GAIT), Georgia Library Association (GLA) and the Georgia Library Media Association (GLMA)

8:45 a.m.
Registration, coffee and juice
Floyd Building
("Twin Towers," 20th floor,
West Tower)

9:15 a.m.
Remarks from Georgia legislative guests
Floyd Building

9:40 a.m.
Address on advocacy and lobbying
Floyd Building

10:00 a.m.
Visit the Capitol
Georgia State Capitol
(Please contact your legislators prior to Feb. 25, and let them know you will be attending.)

11:45 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.
Box lunch with your legislators
Floyd Building

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Georgia Library Day 2010
Registration Form  (Please complete one form for each registrant.)

Name: ____________________________________________________________

Address: __________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________

Library Name: _____________________________________________________

My Library is in Georgia Senate District(s)*: ____________________________

My Library is in Georgia House District(s)*: ____________________________

*For assistance, visit the Secretary of State Web site at http://www.sos.state.ga.us/cgi-bin/locator.asp

Please enclose:
Registration form and $30 per person. Make check(s) payable to GLA, and reference “Registration” in note section. Mail payment to: Georgia Library Association, P.O. Box 793, Rex, GA 30273. Payment must be received by Feb. 12, 2010!

Questions? Contact Gordon Baker at 678-466-4325 or gordonbaker@clayton.edu.
Forsyth’s Hampton Park Library to open early in 2010

The Forsyth County Public Library will open its new Hampton Park branch on Settingdown Road in early February of 2010. The library is just off Highway 400 near the Hampton subdivision in the north part of Forsyth County.

The new $6.6 million building will open with 23,500 square feet of space and a collection of 60,000 items for adults, teens and children. The collection is planned to eventually reach 96,000 items. The structure is built with funds from a special local option sales tax (SPLOST V), impact fees and a state construction grant. Architect for the project is Pope/Partners Inc., and the general contractor is Hogan Construction Group, LLC. Harris Interior Design planned the furnishings and décor, with Source Interiors providing the furniture and shelving.

The new building incorporates a number of sustainable and environmentally friendly features. Wide roof overhangs shade windows from heat and ultraviolet sun rays, and energy-efficient T-5 lighting fixtures are installed over adult shelving. Carpets are woven from recycled fibers, and the linoleum in entryways is a pressed wood product. Native water plants in the retention pond filter runoff from the parking lot. Programmable thermostats provide control of heating and cooling.

Inside, the library has the comfortable feel of a mountain lodge, with wooden accents and warm, autumn colors. A Quiet Room provides a haven to read newspapers and magazines or plug in a laptop. This room is marked with a sophisticated air of deep red walls, solid wood shelving and comfortable seating around a beautiful area rug.

Library users will be able to park and enter at either the front or the back of the building. Convenient drive-up book drops will allow patrons to return items without leaving the car.

Hampton Park Library will join two other branches — the Cumming Library near central Forsyth and the Sharon Forks Library on Old Atlanta Road in southern Forsyth County. Construction funds and a library site are available for a fourth branch on Post Road in west Forsyth County, with a projected opening in 2013.
Tifton library comes home after three-year renovation

The Coastal Plain Regional Library System held a rededication ceremony for the Tifton-Tift County Public Library on Nov. 1. According to Director Carrie Zeiger, planning for the renovated library began in 1998 when the library needed to address a leaking roof.

In 2001, voters approved a special-purpose local-option sales tax (SPLOST) that included $1.5 million for library renovations.

“When we realized this was not enough,” Zeiger said, “the library trustees began working with our legislators, and we eventually were awarded a 2005 Georgia library capital outlay grant by the legislature and Gov. Sonny Perdue. That $1.765 million allowed the three-year project to begin.

“It was a down-to-the-dirt, off-with-the-ceiling-and-roof, hello-new-metal-stud-walls renovation,” she explained. “We took both connected buildings down to the shells and built them back up, adding 1,830 square feet of space.

We split our old circ desk and are using half upstairs as a reference desk and half downstairs as the children’s desk. We saved all of the old windows from the former post office building, and they are among the highlights of the renovated facility.”

The building also features a new Young Adult Room; a genealogy room; a self-contained board room with Internet, kitchenette and restrooms; an enlarged work space for staff; additional public restrooms; and an Internet café. The library also converted to RFID (radio frequency identification) technology for its circulation activities.

The library closed its temporary facility, housed inside a former Walmart building, on Sept. 25 and spent the following few weeks moving back to its renovated home. Zeiger said a number of celebratory programs were held during opening week, including presentations by genealogist Melody K. Porter and author Danny Schnitzlein.

Participants in the rededication ceremony included (from left): trustees Jim Lavery and Eunice Mixon; George Lee from the office of the lieutenant governor; trustee Kim Rutland; Victoria Horst, branch manager; trustees Filiberto Hernandez, Bertha Williams and Loraine Sullivan; former Sen. Joseph Carter; Dr. Hal Henderson, chair of the Tifton-Tift County Public Library board of trustees; trustee Lennie Vollmer; Carrie Zeiger, director; trustee Mariana Keesee; Tifton Mayor Jamie Cater; Dr. Jo Griffeth, chair of the Coastal Plain Regional Library board of trustees; trustees Lorenzo Williams and Bea Cater; Grady Thompson, Tift County Commission chairman; and trustee Dotty Royal. Photo by Dina Willis.
Coweta County is among the top 100 fastest-growing counties in the United States and among the top 20 fastest growing counties in Georgia. To meet the needs of its growing population, the Coweta County Board of Commissioners submitted, and citizens approved, a special purpose local options sales tax (SPLOST) in 2001 to fund improvements in county library services. The near completion of the Grantville branch library construction project represents Coweta County’s near fruition of its goal to enhance county library services. The SPLOST projects completed to date are the new construction of the Central Library, located on the county’s fastest-growing east side, and the expansion and renovation of the A. Mitchell Powell Jr. branch library from 22,000 to 25,000 square feet. The Central Library construction was made possible by the citizens of Coweta County and a Georgia Public Library Service Capital Outlay Grant.

The Grantville branch of the Coweta County Public Library system underscores the flurry of synergetic energy surrounding enhancements in community library services throughout the state of Georgia.

The new construction of a 5,000-square-foot, state-of-the-art library facility in Coweta County’s southwestern region is made possible through the financial collaboration among state, county and municipal government entities: $665,000 funded through a Georgia Public Library Service Capital Outlay Grant, $500,000 and $200,000 funded by SPLOST from Coweta County and the city of Grantville respectively.

The new 5,000-square-foot freestanding facility replaces the 1,200-square-foot library housed in two classrooms of the former Glanton Elementary School built in 1937, renamed the Grantville Municipal Complex, which now houses the Grantville City Hall, police department and other municipal services.

Residents of the city of Grantville and surrounding communities will enjoy enhancements in collection size, public access to technology and library programming. The collection capacity will increase to 25,000 plus from its current 8,589-volume capacity; desktop computer access will increase from eight to 18 and will be enhanced with a Wi-Fi network. A meeting room, not available at the present location, will be an additional feature for library programs and community events.

Architectural design services are rendered by Atlanta-based Gardner Spencer Smith Tench and Jarbeau, the firm responsible for the Central Library new construction and the A. Mitchell Powell Jr. Branch Library renovation and expansion project. The Grantville Branch’s square-shaped design with wrapped porch sits surrounded by trees and is in walking distance to a newly constructed ball field complex and community park. Interior spaces provide separate areas for

**Grantville Library will foster interactive learning**

Barbara Osborne-Harris outside the Grantville library.
The LaFayette-Walker County Public Library is number two on the list of state capital outlay building projects pending approval this year — yea! So with nerves of steel and many a cup of coffee, Director Lecia Eubanks and the staff at the Cherokee Regional Library system will move forward with our predesign planning for this regional headquarters library.

The communities served by this library have responded robustly to an online survey. This survey allows respondents an opportunity to communicate library and information service needs to the building team. The response to the survey has reinforced many of the needs staff members listed in meetings with consultant architects Jack Killian and David Cameron of Killian Clark Partnership. The information gathered also has shown a large gap in programming and services for the young adult and teen population. And survey respondents overwhelmingly have supported the inclusion of a coffee shop area within the newly planned library space.

Library staff members, along with the consultants, visited the Cartersville Main Street Library and the Catoosa County Public Library on a “library design ideas” field trip. With notepads and cameras in hand, we toured these well-designed spaces to see what ideas we might want to incorporate into our future building plan. Library Directors Carmen Sims and Bridgid Broderick gave us informative and honest information about what works and does not work so well in their libraries. We left these libraries with many ideas, photographs and good, solid advice.

The general goals of the LaFayette-Walker County Public Library building program are to augment the programming areas within the library structure, better design the shelving and public reading areas (which are tight, even after a vigorous weeding program) and design better work/task spaces. Meetings held in our meeting rooms are very intimate gatherings, virtually nose to nose and knee to knee. The teen and children’s spaces in our library need to be updated, expanded and better designed to meet the needs of young children, teens, parents and caregivers using this section of the library.

The LaFayette-Walker County Public Library renovation and addition will add much-needed square footage to allow technology upgrades and provide a larger space to support the ever-increasing programming and information demands of the community.

The ideas for the newly updated library structure are many and the budget limited. However, this library system is gearing up to provide services from spaces that are environmentally smart and technologically efficient with room to grow — while being aesthetically inviting to our patrons.

In next year’s GLQ construction issue, I hope to have photos of work in progress and beautiful architectural renderings to share with readers.

— Darla Chambliss
What is currently a simple break room and open study hall area on Moultrie Technical College’s Turner County Campus on Rock House Road in Ashburn will soon take on a warm and welcoming atmosphere for students, faculty and staff, complete with the scent of coffee beans among stacks of books.

The current break room will be split in half to create a coffee break and vending environment and a library with a small computer lab.

“There is nowhere quiet for the students to study right now. The campus needs a library for its students,” said MTC Turner County Campus Dean of Academic Affairs Brandi Giddens.

According to MTC President Tina Anderson, “We want the students to feel special. It is going to be the smallest but the most fantastic library area among all of MTC’s campuses. This will make it a full-service campus for our students.”

The library will contain books specific to the programs offered on the MTC Turner County Campus, such as BAT (business administrative technology), carpentry, cosmetology, ECE (early childhood care and education), and IEC (industrial electrical construction). Books that will assist students in core subjects will also be available. Among the selections, students and community members will also have access to leisure reading and self-development resources.

“Our libraries are open to anyone in the community who wants to receive access to them. All they have to do is get an MTC library card,” added Anderson.

In the coming year, DeKalb County Public Library expects to complete five additional library projects. In late January, a new Tucker-Reid H. Cofer Library will open for service. The new 25,000-square-foot facility will be twice as large as the current building.

This will be followed by an expanded Embry Hill branch, which will double in size from 4,000 square feet to 8,000 square feet, and a new 25,000-square-foot Stonecrest branch. Both are expected to open during the first half of the year. The Stonecrest Library will be DeKalb County Public Library’s first entirely new branch to open in nearly 20 years.

Later in the fall, the Hairston Crossing and Salem-Panola branch projects, which broke ground in August 2009, will be completed. Also in 2010, construction will begin on a 40,000-square-foot Central Library Annex and Processing Center, a new 12,000-square-foot Scott Candler branch and a 12,000-square-foot Ellenwood branch near the DeKalb/Henry County border.

The library system expansion is the result of a bond referendum passed by DeKalb County voters in 2005.
Newnan’s original public library celebrates grand reopening

After a little more than 11 months of construction activity, the highly anticipated grand reopening of the Carnegie took place on Sept. 15, 2009.

In 1904, the original Carnegie Library was opened and remained in service until 1987 when a new facility was constructed. The building became a county courthouse annex for the next 20 years until a new judicial building was completed in 2007, which left the building vacant.

A “Friends of the Carnegie” group formed in an effort to encourage the city of Newnan to bring the library back. After a needs survey was compiled, the local media jumped on board, the mayor lent his support, and the story was chronicled on Glenn Walsh’s Web site, http://www.andrewcarnegie.cc/.

The 1904 Newnan Carnegie Library is a shining example of the early 20th century beaux arts, neoclassical style of architecture. Some of the exterior representations of this style are: paired brick pilasters symmetrically spread across the façade, angled entry façade facing the city's public square and arched windows reminiscent of Roman arcades. The building’s brick is “salt and pepper,” which is unusual for the region but typical for the beaux arts neoclassical in order to make the exterior appear stonelike in lieu of brick.

The interior also reflects this neoclassical style with paneled, stained interior columns spaced evenly throughout the interior space; large beams with classical crown moldings; large-scale fireplace mantles centered in grand spaces; and high ceilings giving the structure an airy, lofty look and feel.

The interior wood finish is called “faux-bois,” a French term meaning a false wood finish, which gives the building a stately look. Among the features that have remained intact are the columns, ceilings, fireplace mantles and front staircase.

The city of Newnan partnered with the Newnan Carnegie Library Foundation (formerly the “Friends”) to present a Celebration Week that commenced with the Sept. 15 bagpipe procession and ribbon cutting. Throughout the week, other activities included children's story time, historian speakers and a visit from U.S. Sen. Johnny Isakson.

Today’s Carnegie is a unique, city facility that has brought back library-type services in the downtown Newnan area. The bottom floor serves as a reading room and the second floor as a meeting space. Among its many offerings, the Carnegie brings popular magazines and newspapers, computer workstations and Wi-Fi access, an art gallery for local exhibits, meeting rooms with warming kitchen and programs for adults and children. Its mission is to provide a central dynamic gathering place that serves residents of all ages and backgrounds as well as community organizations.

The Carnegie was funded by the General Fund and partly by the 2007 special local option sales tax (SPLOST). The Carnegie’s cost to the city to be renovated was more than $1.5 million. Headley Construction Corporation served as the general contractor on the project. Architectural services were provided by Carter Watkins Associates, who succeeded in creating an interior design that was period correct for the early 1900s.
Construction of the Hamilton Mill branch of the Gwinnett County Public Library System is on schedule. The new branch will be Gwinnett County’s first “green” library. Precision Planning Inc. of Lawrenceville designed the 20,000-square-foot building to meet Silver LEED energy efficiency and sustainability standards, making it the first green library in the county and third in the state. When complete, the library will offer up to 75,000 books and other items for checkout, including adult, teen and children’s print and online collections. (Photo: Michael Casey)

Part of the West Georgia Regional Library System, the new 2,800-square-foot Whitesburg Public Library was constructed for less than $75 per square foot. The passive-solar-heated facility has had a tremendous impact on its community, enrolling more than 170 children in its summer reading program this year.

The University of Georgia’s Griffin Campus, located 40 miles south of Atlanta, was established as the Georgia Experiment Station in 1888. The new student learning center was funded in large part through a $10 million special purpose local option sales tax approved by Spalding County voters in November 2005. A dedication ceremony took place Aug. 26, 2009, and classes are now being held in the building.
GLA honors state’s best at COMO Conference

There were four award recipients and one lifetime honorary membership granted at the 2009 Georgia Library Association Conference of Media Organizations Awards Banquet in Columbus.

Georgia Library Quarterly Editor and Director of the Sara Hightower Regional Library System Susan Sexton-Cooley was the recipient of the Bob Richardson Award for her dedicated service as a member of the GLA Executive Board and editor of GLQ. She was not in attendance, but Bob Fox and Gordon Baker accepted the award on her behalf and read her acceptance speech. The nominee of this award must be a GLA member who has made a significant contribution to the organization through their time and effort.

Randall Cravey received the Library Support Services Award, established in 2008. Cravey was nominated by Chris Huff for his dedication and service to libraries for more than 30 years. He was instrumental in transitioning Georgia libraries to GALILEO Inter-Connected Libraries integrated library system. This service qualified Cravey for this relatively new GLA award, designed to recognize someone employed in a library support profession who has furthered library development or who has made outstanding contributions to Georgia libraries.

Right: Camilla Alire, president of the American Library Association, addresses the crowd at the GLA awards banquet. Far right: Bill Nelson receives his certificate granting lifetime honorary membership in the Georgia Library Association from awards committee chair Lori Lester.
Union County Commissioner Lamar Paris received the Charles Beard Library Advocacy Award for his role in a major library expansion, despite major funding cuts by the Union County Board of Education midway through the project. The financial support Paris was able to secure topped off a long history of library support. The Charles Beard Library Advocacy Award is designed to honor someone not employed in a library who has made outstanding contributions to libraries, and Commissioner Paris has definitely succeeded in this area within his public library system in Union County.

Columbus native Michelle Jones received the McJenkin-Rheay Award for outstanding service to GLA by a librarian new to the field. This award is given to a young librarian who has made outstanding contributions to the Georgia Library Association. The nominee must be a graduate of an American Library Association library school or an NCATE-approved master’s program in media education and must have completed their degree within the last 10 years, must be currently employed in a Georgia library and have been employed in a Georgia library for at least three years, and must currently be a member and have been a member of the Georgia Library Association for at least three years. Jones, nominated by her library director, Callie McGinnis, has proved herself worthy of this award in her work on the Interlibrary Loan Interest Group and through various contributions to her library.

Dr. William N. “Bill” Nelson, director of Reese Library at Augusta State University, received a certificate granting lifetime honorary membership in the Georgia Library Association effective upon his retirement.

The awards committee consisted of Chair Lori Lester, Cathy Jeffrey, Lisa Smith, Fred Smith, Brian Koo, Joan Osborne, Kellie Justice, Susan Lamothe, Shirley Paramore, Karen Manning and Teresa Rhodes.

Randall Cravey (left) and Michelle Jones (right) receive their awards from Lester (center).

GLA’s President Emeritus Jim Cooper (left) with ALA President Camilla Alire

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“Off the Shelf,” our book review section, will return in the next issue. Georgia Library Quarterly reviews books on aspects of life in Georgia and the South, including history, literature, politics, education and genealogy. Materials written by Southern authors or published by regional publishers may also be considered, as well as those on libraries and librarianship. For submission information, please contact:

**Brijin Boddy**, Off the Shelf Co-editor, Chattahoochee Valley Libraries, bboddy@cvrls.net

**Karen Odom**, Off the Shelf Co-editor, Houston County Public Libraries, kodom@houpl.org

*See previous Off the Shelf reviews at [http://gla.georgialibraries.org/glq_bookreviews.htm](http://gla.georgialibraries.org/glq_bookreviews.htm)*
The University of Georgia Libraries is the recipient of a grant from the National Film Preservation Foundation to save historically significant American films that are unlikely to survive without public support.

“A growing area of scholarship in the film studies field in the last few years is research into intinerant filmmakers and ‘hometown movies’ they made. Itinerants went from town to town all over the United States from the 1920s through the 1950s, making films involving town residents,” said Margie Compton, a film archivist with the Brown Media Archives and Peabody Awards Collection at the UGA Libraries.

The $14,780 NFPF grant will be used to preserve a 1947 Fitzgerald hometown movie, a 1936 Cordele hometown movie’s outtakes, and a home movie of itinerant filmmaker Don O. Newland making the “Americus’ Hero” melodrama in November 1928.

Compton was surprised, after researching Newland, to discover in a home movie donated this year that Americus resident Frank Sheffield Jr. had used his home movie camera to film the action while Newland shot “Americus’ Hero.”

“This is an exciting and unique convergence of itinerant and amateur filmmakers and is fabulous documentation to have and preserve,” Compton said.

The Americus home movie was donated by Sheffield’s grandson, F. Sheffield Hale, who learned of the libraries’ interest in preserving home movies. Frank Sheffield Jr. shot his home movies between 1925 and 1965 in his hometown and on travels in the United States and abroad.

“This is a truly lively collection of one man’s life and enthusiasms on 16 mm film,” Compton said.

Films saved through the NFPF programs are made available for on-site research and are seen widely through screenings, exhibits, DVDs, television broadcasts and the Internet. The grants fund the creation of a preservation master and two public-viewing copies of each film. The
Dr. Elaine Yontz has tendered her resignation from the Valdosta State University MLIS Program, effective Jan. 1, 2010. Dr. Yontz leaves to become head of East Carolina University’s Department of Library Science. Dr. Yontz came to VSU in 2001. She was instrumental in helping develop the program and guiding it toward ALA accreditation.

Chris Huff, associate professor, has been appointed associate director of university libraries at the University of West Georgia, effective Oct. 1. Huff was appointed as systems librarian in 1994. Prior to that appointment, he held positions with Lake Lanier Regional Library System and Cobb County Public Library System. He currently serves as chair pro tem of Faculty Senate and has held a variety of Senate appointments and elected positions. Huff has been instrumental in the integration of technology to support library collections and services, including serving as an information technology leader, on the WebCT/Course Management System Migration Team and on the library’s Automation, Web and Systems Functionality committees. He had extensive involvement with the University System’s development of GALILEO, one of the first online libraries built on the World Wide Web platform. Huff currently serves as project advocate for Ingram Library’s $8 million renovation project. A member of the Ex Libris Users of North America, SFX Products Groups, the Association of College & Research Libraries and the Southeastern Library Association, Huff chairs the Governmental Relations Committee of Georgia Library Association. He holds the B.A. in English from Kennesaw State University, the M.S.L.S. in library automation from Clark Atlanta University, and the M.A. in English from the University of West Georgia. He participated in the 2008 Institute for Academic Library Leadership at Vanderbilt University.

Charles Sicignano, electronic resources librarian, was appointed Ingram Library’s head of technical services Oct. 1. Sicignano joined the library faculty in 2009. He previously held positions with SOLINET, the Cadence Group, Inc. and with the publishing firm of John Wiley & Sons, Inc. He is a member of the American Library Association, the Association of College & Research Libraries and the Georgia Library Association. He received the M.L.S. from Florida State University and the B.A. from the University of Tennessee, and he participated in the 2005 Atlanta Law Library Association Legal Research Seminar.

Anne Barnhart was appointed assistant professor and Ingram Library’s head of instructional services Oct. 1. She was previously Latin American & Iberian studies librarian, religious studies librarian, and Chicano/a studies librarian at the University of California Santa Barbara and held appointments at Lafayette College prior to going to UCSB in 2002. She has developed and taught a graduate course in Latin American, Iberian and Latino/a studies librarianship at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Barnhart serves as indexer for Hispanic American Periodicals Index and has published and presented in both the United States and internationally on information literacy and Latin American librarianship. She is a member of the American Library Association, the Association of College & Research Libraries, the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials and the National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies. Barnhart chairs the Executive Committee of the Center for Research Libraries. She holds the M.S. in library and information science from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and the M.A. in Latin American and Caribbean studies and the M.A. in religious studies from Indiana University, where she completed her undergraduate studies.

Valdosta State news and notes

Dr. Elaine Yontz has tendered her resignation from the Valdosta State University MLIS Program, effective Jan. 1, 2010. Dr. Yontz leaves to become head of East Carolina University’s Department of Library Science. Dr. Yontz came to VSU in 2001. She was instrumental in helping develop the program and guiding it toward ALA accreditation.
The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library presented Margie Palatini with its 26th annual Milner Award. The winner is chosen by Fulton County and city of Atlanta elementary schoolchildren, who vote each year for their favorite living author and then get an opportunity to meet the winner in person. The award was created in 1982 by the Friends of the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System using a gift from Vera Milner, a former Atlanta schoolteacher. A ceremony was held Nov. 13 at the system’s central library.

The Kinchafoonee Regional Library board has selected Jean Turn to be the Dawson-based system’s new director. She will replace Norris Wootton, who has retired. Turn most recently served as librarian at the Clay County Library in Fort Gaines. She holds a master’s degree in information studies and library science from Florida State University. The Kinchafoonee Regional Library serves citizens in Calhoun, Clay, Quitman, Randolph, Terrell and Webster counties.

Mark Malkoff has been featured on the “Today” show, “Good Morning America,” CNN, Fox News, ABC News and “The Tonight Show.” The comedian and filmmaker, known for his humorous real-world experiments — like visiting 171 Starbucks in one day, living in an Ikea for a month or living on Airtran for 30 days — stopped to visit the Cobb County Public Library System in Marietta on Oct. 14. Malkoff is traveling cross-country for four weeks with the goal of convincing 100 mayors to give him a key to their cities. He visited the Cobb library to check his e-mail. Although the CCPLS Director Helen Poyer (right) opted out of giving Malkoff any library keys, she presented Malkoff with a special-edition Georgia brass bookmark to commemorate his visit.

Daniel Ceabron Williams, M.L., has been promoted to head of information technology services at the Flint River Regional Library System in Griffin. He has been employed with the library system since 2001.

The Kinchafoonee Regional Library board has selected Jean Turn to be the Dawson-based system’s new director. She will replace Norris Wootton, who has retired. Turn most recently served as librarian at the Clay County Library in Fort Gaines. She holds a master’s degree in information studies and library science from Florida State University. The Kinchafoonee Regional Library serves citizens in Calhoun, Clay, Quitman, Randolph, Terrell and Webster counties.

A new rose garden presented to the Dalton-Whitfield Public Library is the focal point of the entrance to the headquarters of the Northwest Georgia Regional Library. Library advocate JoAnn Williams, wife of state Rep. Roger Williams, and members of the Four Seasons Garden Club of Dalton presented the library with nearly two dozen Knock Out Roses with the intention that they would provide a welcoming splash of color for patrons arriving at the library. The roses were selected for their striking appearance, ease of maintenance and length of bloom. Joining the garden club in establishing the garden were landscape firm Starrscapes Solutions and the 44th Georgia Volunteer Infantry North-South Skirmish Association. During the dedication ceremony held in late August,
Library Director Joe Forsee commented that this project highlighted the importance of how good things happen when people work together. The project, the brainchild of the garden club, grew out of concern of club members of the importance of supporting the public library. Early in 2009, Mrs. Williams spearheaded an effort to increase local funding of the library. Forsee credits her and other library advocates with securing an increase in local funding during a period of economic downturn. Forsee presented Beautification Awards to Four Seasons, the 44th Georgia Volunteer Infantry, and to Starrscapes.

**Sara Hightower news and notes**

“Be Green,” an environmental awareness show hosted by Susan Cooley, director of the Sara Hightower Regional Library System, and Mary Hardin Thornton, director of Keep Rome Floyd Beautiful, received a 2009 Urban Forestry Award from the Georgia Urban Forest Council. The award was presented at the organization’s annual conference in Stockbridge on Nov. 5. The Rome-Floyd County Library is the only library in the state to include a full television studio and to offer its own five-and-a-half-hour slate of prime-time, public-access programming through the local cable television system’s Public Education and Government Channel, Channel 4.

**Southwest Georgia news and notes**

On Oct. 27, the Bainbridge Subregional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped supervisor Kathy Hutchins presented their first digital player to World War II veteran and Purple Heart recipient Kenneth Smith. The new digital players offer many advantages over the old tape players. They are smaller in size, have a longer battery life and have a bookmark function. As only a small number of the machines are currently available, the Library of Congress, which oversees the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped program, designated veterans as the first group to receive the new machines.

Smith was excited to be the first in the area to receive his digital player. “It will get used,” he said exuberantly. “Those talking books, that’s just about my total entertainment. I really enjoy them; they’re great,” Smith explained to Hutchins. The Bainbridge Subregional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped selected him as the first veteran due to his status of having listened to the most titles. He has listened to over 500 titles since learning about the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped program at the Southeastern Blind Rehabilitation Center at the Birmingham VA Medical Center in Birmingham, Ala. Smith served in the Navy as a boatswain’s mate from 1942 through 1948.

The Bainbridge Subregional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped provides resources to qualifying patrons who are legally blind, unable to handle print books due to a physical handicap or certified as having a reading disability. For more information, visit www.swgrl.org/handicap.php.

**Statesboro Regional news and notes**

The Statesboro Regional Public Libraries board has announced that Sharon Rowe will become director of the system on Dec. 1. Rowe, who has more than 20 years of experience as a professional librarian, holds a bachelor's degree in political science from Valdosta State College and a master's degree in library and information studies from Florida State University. She most recently served as director of the Marlboro County Library in Bennettsville, S.C. Rowe succeeds Lois Roberts, who has stepped down from the position, but who will continue to serve as public services librarian for the system. “The public service side of library work has always brought me the greatest satisfaction in my career, and I can think of no finer way to conclude my career than to be once again active in that arena,” Roberts said.
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