



Petroleum & Energy Resources Division Bulletin

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Letter from the Chair By Daran Bishop

Greetings DPER Members,

After much planning and anticipation (read: blood, sweat and tears), the 2006 SLA conference has come and gone, and I'm still catching my breath.

I enjoyed meeting our members at the PER Division's Annual Business Meeting and Breakfast (the minutes from the Meeting will be posted on the PER Division website soon). Guest of honor was Edna Paulson, recipient of the DPER Special Achievement Award.

Edna's name is a familiar and respected one among PER members which made it an even greater pleasure to acknowledge and honor the tremendous contributions that she has made to the PER Division, the energy industry, and the library profession. Ashley Smith, recipient of the DPER Student Stipend, was also in attendance at her first SLA Conference. Congratulations, Ashley, and we hope to see you at future DPER events.

The focus of this year's Energy Resources Roundtable was the 2005 National Energy Policy Act (EPAAct). Scott Minos, U.S. Dept. of Energy, provided a thorough discussion of EPAAct and its effect on DOE policy and programs. In particular, he discussed the increased role of alternative and renewable energies. Angela Santamaria, Washington State University Extension Energy Program, followed Scott's presentation with an excellent overview of resources for further information on EPAAct. She particularly noted resources dealing with the state of implementation and financial aspects of EPAAct. Both of their presentations will be available soon on the DPER website. You can also review Amanda Robertson's notes on the Energy Resources Roundtable on the PER blog at <http://sla-divisions.typepad.com/per/>.

Finally, the highlight of this year's Conference was the PER Anniversary Reception held at the Babe Ruth Museum – great location, great food, great company! See Marlene Vogelsang's article in this issue of the *PER Bulletin* for details. Many thanks to Marlene for making this a memorable reception that we'll be talking about for years to come.

Copies of Marie Tilson's and Jan Heagy's wonderful retrospective keepsake program, *Forty Years of the Petroleum & Energy Resources Division*, were also distributed at the Reception. If you are interested in a copy, please contact Jan at jan.b.heagy@exxonmobil.com.

Generously sponsored by Petroleum Abstracts, this volume captures the history of the Public Utilities Division while providing an update to the last 13 years of the PER. Great job, Jan and Marie!

Looking forward, Chair-Elect and 2007 Conference Program Planner Gilberto Morales is already hard at work planning DPER's 2007 conference program. Please see his article in this issue of the *PER Bulletin* for a preliminary look at what you can expect from DPER at the 2007 SLA Conference in Denver. In other words, let the blood sweat and tears begin anew.

Daran Bishop
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DPER Celebrates 40 Years

By Marlene Vogelsang

Baltimore is home to many historical places including the historic Enoch Pratt Free Library. It is also the home of George Herman Ruth...the "Babe" of baseball legends. And his birthplace, now the Babe Ruth Museum, was the venue for our 40th Anniversary Celebration on Monday evening, June 12.

Our celebration was one of the first stops on the reception/party circuit that night and approximately 50 people stopped by. Not only could we celebrate together, but we could also tour the museum and learn more about the life and times of the Babe.



Marlene Vogelsang "TheBabe" Lorene Kennard

While touring the museum, we were treated to a delicious buffet of Baltimore edible delights, including raw oysters

and clams, crab cakes, and Baltimore crab soup.

Division members were joined by SLA leadership including new SLA President Rebecca Vargha, Suzi Hayes, and others.

We were delighted that Nathan Yungkans, SLA Graphic Designer joined us as well. Nate designed the great logo that depicted our division history.

Division history was beautifully captured in the DPER keepsake program prepared by Marie Tilson and Jan Heagy. In addition to current division leadership, the program features profiles of member libraries and librarians of years past. The program was sponsored in part by Petroleum Abstracts. Plans are to post it on the chapter website.

Attendees also received a keepsake baseball cap inscribed with our anniversary logo.

Our celebration was made possible by the gracious support of our sponsors: Elsevier, EOS International, Wall Street Journal Online, and cake sponsor Penpoint Documents. Thanks again to each of them for their support as well as their attendance at our events.

Photo Gallery courtesy of Marlene Vogelsang



We had our cake, and ate it too!!



Chair Daran Bishop thanks ...



... our sponsors



Celebrants enjoyed hats, candy, and the DPER Keepsake Program



Chair-Elect Gilberto Morales welcomes Jan Heagy and Vivian Kobayashi

SLA 2006 Conference Report – Web 2.0 Sessions By Ann Coppin

The SLA Annual Conference was held this year in Baltimore June 11th – 14th. The Conference Blog, http://slablogger.typepad.com/sla_2006_conference_blog/, provides many interesting comments. Many conference presentations will be available at <http://www.sla.org/content/Events/confpresentations/index.cfm>.

I attended several Web 2.0 types of sessions. They were:


- How to Use RSS to Know More and Do Less, by Jenny Levine, Metropolitan Library System (IL), “the Shifted Librarian:” <http://theshiftedlibrarian.com/presentations/2006/20060613SLA.pdf> (Most of the 158 slides are sites illustrating her points)
- Hot Topics: Web 2.0 - Making use of RSS and collaborative applications by Karen Huffman and Barbara Ferry, Libraries & Information Services, National Geographic Society <http://www.ngslis.org/sla>
Username: conference
Password: sla2006 (There are 72 slides. They said their presentation would be available for a while.)
- Collaboration Tools: Using Social Software by Kevin Matthew Dames, SESO Group Digital (Information Advisors)
- Working outside of the box: Science and Technology academic and corporate librarians interacting with non-traditional user groups, materials, spaces, and resources – poster session leading to a free Web Conference October 10-22, 2006 – registration is required. For more information, contact: William Armstrong, notwwa@lsu.edu.

General Impressions overall are:

- RSS is a hot topic with librarians.
- Wiki software is finding uses for both internal documents and organizing web sites in libraries.
- Blogs are used for new book lists and general library news.

- Podcasts are just being experimented with, and are used mostly for news or competitive type information.

Jenny Levine in “How to Use RSS to Know More and Do Less” covered everything you might want to know about RSS and what you might do with it. She gives many examples of resources to use for RSS and many examples of what you can do with RSS. Briefly, RSS is for machines to read; the reader or aggregator reads RSS feeds and provides the readable information. RSS provides access to the new content without having to go to the various sites you want to monitor. It is just another way to get alerts. The user subscribes to various feeds. The words “Syndicate this site” and now four different symbols (see her slide 7) denote RSS capability.

The newest symbol is . The aggregator/reader software may either be on your computer or be on a server somewhere. Feedster, <http://www.feedster.com>, is a RSS search engine that can be used to find results from the blogosphere as well as being an aggregator. Libraries display other feeds, provide feeds out of existing library resources – new books, literature search alerts, etc., aggregate information sources/recommend sources to patrons, and use Suprglu, www.suprglu.com, to gather content from all the social software sites into one place. Jenny recommends that a library have a “syndication policy statement” so that those subscribing know what they can and can’t do with the feed you provide. The IoP statement was used as an example, <http://syndication.iop.org/?site>. Her take on the future of RSS includes RSS replacing e-mail newsletters, news to someone the way they want it and

using smartphones, PDAs, etc., more keyword filtering and customization, password protected feeds for intranets, and aggregators becoming part of operating systems and browsers.

Karen Huffman and Barbara Ferry in “Hot Topics: Web 2.0 - Making use of RSS and collaborative applications” shared what they have been doing at the National Geographic Society. They tried the various web 2.0 technologies both for external and internal use. Their talk gave an overview of RSS and Podcasting; Blogs, Wikis, and CoPs; Lessons learned; and Getting started. Concerning RSS and Podcasting, they displayed RSS feeds and built an index page of recommended RSS feeds for internal use. For Podcasting they used a studio and recording/editing equipment through their Audiovisual division. They used a very professional approach with scripts, speakers, and recordings done in more than one take. User access to podcasts is through browser, mp3, or a subscription to the podcast. They taught National Geographic staff how to use RSS and podcasting for research through 20-minute coffee breaks.

Huffman and Ferry also covered blogs, wikis, and communities of practice. Blogs, or Web logs and diaries, are a means of sharing thoughts and ideas. They are great at capturing emergent information or daily news from multiple people. Blogs can be used to track trends and competitive information and learn about information before it hits the press or a website. Many blogs provide RSS feeds for easy of keeping up-to-date. Also, blogs can be monitored using Bloglines.com or Technorati.com. They reported that internally blogs have been less successful because of other

available communication channels. Their Library's blog is now used as a way to reduce some of their e-mail "conversations," market new books, exchange ideas on trends, highlight staffs' accomplishments and share travel adventures, party pictures, etc. Wikis are best at aggregating and distilling shared knowledge (including article evolution) and they are a blend of voices. They are used for staff resumes, project status, training materials, quick reference guides, and dictionaries. A "community of practice" is a collaborative work group. It refers to the process of social learning that occurs when people who have a common interest in some subject or problem. The community members collaborate over an extended period to share ideas, find solutions, and build innovations. A community requires membership to participate. Huffman and Ferry found that a required password may be a barrier to participation in a community; there was a lack of dedicated staff to maintain/keep it fresh; and communities in their environment did not integrated with or did not streamline workflow.

Huffman and Ferry gave summary of lessons learned which included the following:

- Web 2.0 is a concept not an application. Make technology work for you; don't make your users work/slaves to technology.
- Define your "spaces" – what to use when, for what.
- Show concepts, ideas of how to use the applications. Note -- Not all tools explored have delivered what promised.
- Show how the user can Integrate tool into work processes. Be

able to answer the user "What's in it for them?"

- Keep it simple.
- They marketed through their liaison program, new resources, meetings with staff/senior management, "elevator talks," etc.

Kevin Matthew Dames in "Collaboration Tools: Using Social Software" gave a more conceptual talk rather than specifics. He defined social software as the tool to do what we used to do in person and that supports group interaction. It harnesses the collective intelligence of the group and works best when the interaction and/or sharing are by default. Flickr.com is an example of default sharing with all. General characteristics are that it uses the web as the platform, software is build quickly with constant user feedback, it is customized for a particular service, and beta is now the new, final version of particular software. An example given was Google: basic Google is at the center with other applications done quickly, in modular fashion and plugged in. Also, Google uses link rankings and relations to determine search results. Another example given was Amazon.com's user input of reviews and rankings. Additional characteristics of social software include the system/web manages the traffic and it is not on a single machine. He also talked about information flow. Formerly information flow went from source through layers such as librarians to eventually the customer. The new information flow is from the source with the web as a platform directly to the customer. Librarians now facilitate the seamless use of resources. Formerly librarians purchased information; now we license

access. He showed a chart to illustrate Web 2.0 manifestations. Two lines were very helpful in understanding where Web 2.0 is headed. According to him Applications first resided on a mainframe, then on a personal computer, and now for Web 2.0 they reside on the web. News was shared by routing something, then photocopies were sent, and now for Web 2.0 blogs are used. Librarians facilitate the virtual community and provide the missing context of how data relates to prior data.

The poster session “Working outside of the box: Science and Technology academic and corporate librarians interacting with non-traditional user groups, materials, spaces, and resources” had four papers on Physical Spaces, ten papers on User Groups – Interactions, and five papers on Resources and Materials. Papers that I found particularly interesting were:

- Focus Groups Measure Satisfaction of Interdisciplinary Customer Groups by Nancy Allmang, National Institute of Standards and Technology (nancy.allmang@nist.gov)
- Outside of the Box: Non-traditional Interactions by Dana Roth, California Institute of Technology Library (dzrlib@library.caltech.edu)
- Outreach for Scientists and Engineers by Mary Frances Lembo, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory Library (mf.lembo@pnl.gov) et. al.
- Social Web & Communication Tools: Social bookmarking, weblogs, RSS feeds and instant messaging by Jennifer Lee, University of Calgary Library

(Jennifer.lee@ucalgary.ca) – She used Connotea and CiteULike for social bookmarking. Her point about them was librarians need to be aware of them for possible changes in user information seeking and management.

- Using Social Bookmarks in an Academic Environment – PennTags by Annette Day, University of Pennsylvania (dayannet@pobox.upenn.edu)
- Using Text Mining in a Software Engineering Library Setting by Sheila Rosenthal, Software Engineering Institute (slr@sei.cmu.edu)
- Drilling for Services – Meeting the Needs of the Oil and Gas Exploration Community by Claudett Cloutier, University of Calgary (ccloutie@ucalgary.ca)

These posters will be a basis of a web conference sponsored by SLA Chemistry, PAM, and Sci-Tech Divisions on October 10-22, 2006, at <http://forum.lib.lsu.edu/slachem/>. Registration is required. William Armstrong, notwwa@lsu.edu, can provide more information.

The final Web 2.0 type of presentation I attended was the Closing Session presentation “The Current State of the Internet” by Walt Mossberg. The Conference Blog has a good review of his talk. For me, the highlights were:

- Think of the Internet in a different way. It will become part of the background just like the electrical grid is. Each device will plug in and take just what is needed.

- The personal computer has peaked as the dominant digital device because broadband allows downloading as needed.
- He feels issues to be worked on include:
 - Telecommunications carriers thwart the free market.
 - We need copyright laws that recognize consumers' behavior.
 - Anonymity is a problem because we need to stand behind what we say/write.
 - Idea of the general community providing answers instead of experts – who is ethically responsible for an adverse consequence?
- In response to the question concerning the future of the information professional? “There is a need for someone who understands the context, can look for adjacencies, can seek out the information...”

2007 Conference Planner – DPER Events

By Gilberto Morales, Chair-Elect

Now that the 2006 SLA Conference has ended, it's time to start planning for 2007. SLA will hold its Annual Conference in Denver, CO, June 3-6, 2006 at the Colorado Convention Center.

The theme of the 2007 Conference is “Climbing to New Heights!”

Below is a tentative list of DPER programming:

- **Energy Resources Roundtable: Energy Industry Statistics**
This program will focus on sources of statistical information on the energy industry. Jan Heagy will be coordinating this program. Please contact Jan at jan.b.heagy@exxonmobil.com with your speaker suggestions or to assist with planning this program.
- **Alternate Energy & The Environment** (co-sponsored with the Energy & Resource Management Division)
This program will focus on the various forms of alternative and renewable energy (biofuels, wind, solar, tidal, fuel cells, etc.). Learn about new developments in alternative energy, who's doing what, and where the industry is going. Daran Bishop will be coordinating this program. Please contact Daran at dlbishop@marathonoil.com with your speaker suggestions or to assist with planning this program.
- **Dealing with Downsized Space**
This program will focus on information centers that have had to deal with floor space challenges. Chevron has agreed to discuss their implementation of a store-front library. Please contact Gilberto Morales at gmoralesprbsd@yahoo.com with additional speaker suggestions or

to assist with planning this program.

- **Standards Update** (co-sponsored with the Science & Technology Division and the Engineering Division)
The annual standards update will provide the information on what is happening in the standards world and the latest vendor news. Participants will have an opportunity to give feedback to standards developing organizations.
- **Petroleum & Energy Resources Division Annual Business Meeting & Breakfast**
Find out what's been happening in the PER Division and help us plan for the future.
- **Tour**
DPER would like to plan a tour of an information center or facility in the Denver area of interest to PER Division members. Please contact Gilberto Morales at gmoralesprbsd@yahoo.com with any suggestions or to assist with planning this program.

Plans are still very tentative, so please share your ideas on the type of conference programming that you want from your Division. Remember, the Division's strength lies in the unique experiences and ideas of its members -- so make your voice heard!

The Energy Information Libraries: Unity Is Key to Future Stability

By Jim McGray, Chief Geologist, Mid-Con Energy Corp, and Director, Oklahoma Well Log Library, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Jim McGray, a geologist with Mid-Continent Energy, is trying to improve coordination and interaction among 40-50 petroleum data libraries housing collections of well data, well logs, scout tickets, production data and more. As a means to this end, he has contacted SLA about SLA membership for these libraries as a possible solution. In the article below Jim discusses the value of these petroleum data libraries and their efforts to coordinate for increased cooperation and communication. Please contact Jim McGray at Jmcgray@aol.com if you are interested in finding out more about his petroleum data library initiative or attending the October 2006 conference in Tulsa, OK.

Critical need for accessible data: You are in the energy business and you need information on previous drilling and production activities in an area, including what has been drilled, where the wells are located, base maps, results of down-hole surveys and tests, data on attempted completions, information about abandoned wells, and the production histories on producing wells. You integrate this information with geological and engineering research to help you make sound business decisions.

Where is this information that defines the very foundation of your efforts to find and produce more energy for the

American marketplace? Oil and gas producing states collect information through their regulatory agencies, but, is it complete with the details you need to know? State files often have limited public accessibility. It is not uncommon that the 'historical' data critical to your efforts often predates the regulatory agency.

Commercial vendors collect, repackage and sell "state" data, ranging from land surveys to drilling permits, seismic data to completion and production data and well logs to base maps.

Veritable golden data nuggets: Where are the collections of data from the companies previously active in the area and now long merged/sold/out of business? Where are the hand written notes about the old wells, the drillers and geologists notes and files?

The answer is simple. All of the above information and data is collected and is available to companies large and small through the local energy information library. Independent operators, independent and consulting geologists, engineers, landmen and others benefit daily from their membership in these organizations.

But what is an energy information library? Excluding the state agencies and academic collections, there are perhaps 30 to 50 of these organizations in the United States. These libraries are typically locally-focused facilities, started by the contributions and shared materials of companies and individuals working in the region, or contributions by folks retiring and leaving their data collections for others to use. Many are private, non-profit organizations

available through memberships or usage fees; some are owned by professional societies. Others are commercially owned and managed for the member clients. Yet, almost all are quite independently-minded groups, which fiercely hold on to their hard-earned private donations and collections which are truly 'one-of-a-kind' information. With the few exceptions of reciprocal use agreements, most organizations have never met nor even talked with the other, *until now*.

Truce on the tight hold: In the fall of 2005 a group of library managers and associated governing board members of these energy library organizations from the mid-continent region came together for the first time, to discuss common issues. Topics included daily operations issues, staffing needs and training, data acquisition and organization, various styles of data utilization by the members, changes in the industries served, changing access and utilization needs, the preservation and security of the organization assets, trends in information technology and the 'digitization' of the collections, capital needs and associated funding and endowment issues, the communication and cooperation between the separate organizations and the possible need to 'organize' the various individual libraries into a group or association. From the conference invitation: *"Our vision of the future is simple: to keep these libraries as functional, viable, and beneficial to all of our stakeholders (employed staff, the individual members, client companies and industries served). However, our path to the future of these energy libraries will not be simple. It will be complex and demanding*

requiring cooperation and assistance among one another.”

From start to finish it was evident that the first conference was both welcomed and long overdue. It was a “small but spirited” group that shared common concerns about the rapidly changing conditions of data acquisition, preservation, and accessibility. It was evident that the representatives in attendance felt it was a time of turmoil for the energy libraries, and that urgent changes are necessary to serve the membership needs, now and into the future.

Moving forward together: Those present felt the best course of action required meeting again, with a more complete group of libraries represented. Therefore, these energy library pioneers are developing a national conference for the fall of 2006. Planned discussions include the acquisition, preservation and utilization of library information assets, solutions to operational issues, copyrights and information 'sharing' among organization members, digital information storage/retrieval, capital financing methods and capital sources. Also there will be further discussions on the formation of an alliance or an association that will create benefits for these libraries and their memberships individually and collectively, in order to secure the foundation of independent energy exploration and production in America for the future.

Internet Corner – Web 2.0, Library 2.0

By Ann Coppin

What is Web 2.0 and how does it relate to Library 2.0? Tim O'Reilly and others developed the concept of "Web 2.0" during a conference brainstorming session in 2004. It has been much discussed since then and there remains disagreement as to what exactly it means. Some of us may think “What is the big deal? The Web is the Web.” However, the term “Web 2.0” does capture some concepts that are changing the way we do things in libraries.

It seems to me that a core Web 2.0 concept is to consider the web as a platform providing services not simply static programs or data. These services are interactive, modular, and facilitate communication and community relationships. They can be incorporated into something new that is a mix of the original contribution and our own concept (mashups). They reside upon the Web, not on our personal computer, and are used at the time of need. Participation is a key feature. Examples of participation include when you add a rating for a book in Amazon.com, adding a bookmark to Connotea or Del.icio.us, commenting upon a blog entry, contributing to Wikipedia, etc.

Another view is that Web 2.0 is the center of the new digital lifestyle. It is claimed that the shared network space will drive work, research, education, entertainment and social activities. It is expected that you are always online with mobile (PDA, iPod, laptop, cell phone, etc.) and non mobile (desk top PC, TV, refrigerator, etc.) devices using or accessing whatever you need. Implied is

that you are always interacting with something or someone. Collective intelligence, i.e. getting answers from the community instead of from “an expert,” is part of this digital lifestyle.

The discussion of the effects of Web 2.0 on libraries is labeled “Library 2.0” by enthusiasts in the library community. Again there is disagreement as to what may be meant. But a key point seems to me is to use appropriate “Web 2.0” technologies for the benefit of library users. This may be a technology to directly “interact” with your user, such as providing a RSS feed of some kind of information. Or, it may be a technology, such as a wiki for a procedures manual, which enables you to do your job more easily.

Related Articles

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_2.0

Web 2.0 From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, July 21, 2006
“The term Web 2.0 refers to a second generation of services available on the World Wide Web that lets people collaborate and share information online. In contrast to the first generation, Web 2.0 gives users an experience closer to desktop applications than the traditional static Web pages. Web 2.0 applications often use a combination of techniques devised in the late 1990s, including public web service APIs (dating from 1998), Ajax (1998), and web syndication (1997). They often allow for mass publishing (web-based social software). The concept may include blogs and wikis.”

<http://www.oreillynet.com/pub/a/oreilly/tim/news/2005/09/30/what-is-web-20.html>

O'Reilly, Tim, “What Is Web 2.0: Design Patterns and Business Models for the Next Generation of Software.” Published on O'Reilly, 09/30/2005. This article clarifies what Tim O'Reilly conceived when developing the Web 2.0 concept. He discusses seven principles. The first, The Web as Platform, has a “meme map” showing what the relationship of core concepts to principles and current sites demonstrating the principles. The other principles are: 2. Harnessing Collective Intelligence, 3. Data is the Next Intel Inside, 4. End of the Software Release Cycle, 5. Lightweight Programming Models, 6. Software Above the Level of a Single Device, and 7. Rich User Experiences. He ends with a list of “Core Competencies of Web 2.0 Companies.”

<http://www.infotoday.com/online/may06/OnTheNet.shtml>

Notess, Greg R., “On The Net: The Terrible Twos: Web 2.0, Library 2.0, and More.” Online, v. 30, no. 3, p. 40+, May/June 2006.

He uses Tim O'Reilly's paper (listed above) as the definitive overview and then discusses the various Web 2.0 ideas. He ends with briefly relating Web 2.0 to Library 2.0.

<http://cical.info/civ6i2.pdf>

Crawford, Walt. "Library 2.0 and 'Library 2.0'" Cites & Insights: Crawford at Large, v. 6, no. 2, p. 1-32, Midwinter 2006.

<http://cical.info/civ6i3.pdf>

Crawford, Walt. "Beyond 'Library 2.0 and 'Library 2.0'" Cites & Insights: Crawford at Large, v. 6, no. 3, p. 1-3, Midwinter 2006.

He includes 62 views and 7 definitions in the first ‘Perspective.’ The ‘Follow-

up Perspective' includes posts that did not make it into the first of these articles. I believe a key conclusion he has is that "almost everyone involved is moving away from confrontation and bandwagons toward a series of overlapping conversations and applications."

<http://www.dlib.org/dlib/april06/miller/04miller.html>

Miller, Paul. "Coming Together around Library 2.0: A Focus for Discussion and a Call to Arms." D-Lib Magazine, v. 12, no. 4, April 2006.

He discusses the benefits of sharing information and integration of library services into the workflow of the user. He stresses breaking down the walls between silos of information and systems and developing a platform of subsystems which can be combined as needed in various ways.

<http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue45/miller/>
Miller, Paul. "Web 2.0: Building the New Library" Ariadne, v. 45, no. 30, October 2005.

He defines his principles of Web 2.0 in this paper.

http://wired.com/wired/archive/12.10/tail_pr.html

Anderson, Chris, "The Long Tail."
He explains how with online distribution and retail is making everything available even if there is not a high demand for it. While this article is not about library service, it is about one of the Web 2.0 concepts that may need to be considered by libraries. (To me it is ironic that when there has been a cultural push to serve just the '20%' of frequent customers or to retain the '20%' most

used items there is now the concept of providing the low demand item.)

Sites of Interest

<http://www.flickr.com/>

Flickr.com

An online photo sharing web site with the default set to share.

<http://eprints.relis.org/>

E-LIS: E-prints in Library and Information Science

This is an open access archive for published or unpublished documents on Librarianship, Information Science and Technology, and related areas. "It is community-owned and community driven."

<http://www.usgs.gov/pubprod/maps.html>

General Map Information

Learn about, locate, view, download, or order topographic, geologic, and other special purpose maps and charts in a variety of printed and digital formats.

The National Atlas is at

<http://www.nationalatlas.gov/>.

<http://www.jpl.nasa.gov/multimedia/indexPod.cfm>

JPL Multimedia: Podcast

The most recent one is "Mars -- 30 Years After Viking."

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