and journal articles based on templates for these types of digital content. Our system automatically records, extracts and exports metadata via XML for digital content items (theses, dissertations, journal articles), so that the author and the digital library do not have to fill out forms to do this. Our method maintains the overall DSpace process and simply eliminates the initial steps by automatically extracting the metadata from the digital content item. We have also modified DSpace to base its metadata and input forms on the collection (for instance ETDs versus journal articles). In our initial evaluations with ETDs we find that authors require only a fraction of the time, and are much more likely to submit material using our enhanced paradigm than if they use the standard DSpace forms. In other preliminary work with bioinformatics and information science faculty at UNC we are finding similar results for submitting journal articles.

We believe that standard, open source applications like DSpace are a solid base on which to build digital libraries, and that their support of OAI provides an excellent mechanism to export our ETDs. We also believe that universities will become significant electronic publishers of scholarly material, and that systems like DSpace which can support initial electronic publishing steps like ETDs as well as supporting the electronic publication needs of the whole university are a good choice. In order for a flexible, general system like DSpace to be effective for specific purposes like ETDs, several important enhancements are suggested for DSpace or similar applications. We demonstrate methods to accomplish these enhancements and show results that indicate that they significantly improve the effectiveness and user experience of the submission process.

Title: Planning and Implementation of the ETD Initiative at Brigham Young University
Authors: C. Selby Herrin and Scott J. Eldredge (Brigham Young University)
Abstract:
- *Retrospective Conversion Projects by Scott Eldredge:*
 Even before the development of a campus-wide ETD program, the Lee Library at Brigham Young University took on projects aimed at retrospectively converting selected subsets of the theses in its collections. To date over 600 print theses have been converted to digital format and made available on the Internet. These projects are on-going and have been folded into the University's broader ETD program. In the course of these retrospective conversion projects, many lessons have been learned in a variety of areas including outsourcing, rights management, text conversion, web delivery, and more.
- *Campus-wide Planning and Implementation by Selby Herrin:*
Planning for possible implementation of electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs) at Brigham Young University began during the 1999-2000 & 2000-2001 academic years. Several committees were formed and meetings were held to discuss the ramifications of implementing ETDs at the university. During the 2001-2002 & 2002-2003 academic years implementation plans were formulated and implemented by a team representing

Graduate Studies, The Lee Library, and the Office of Information Technology (OIT). Information on the ETD initiative was made available to new graduate students through information fairs and to department and college graduate faculty and staff at annual university conferences using PowerPoint presentations, an ETD Website, and an ETD brochure. Orientation and training sessions for department and college graduate faculty, staff and administrators was developed and presented with assistance from the OIT Product Training Department personnel. As of the first of May 2004 there have been 130 ETDs submitted to the digital document collection using the ETD submission software.

- *ETD Submission Software Development by Scott Eldredge:*

The Lee Library Information Systems Department accepted the responsibility of developing the online ETD submission software, the first version of which was completed and deployed for use by the end of May 2002 for demonstration at the NDLTD sponsored ETD 2002 Symposium hosted by Brigham Young University. This software was modeled somewhat after the Virginia Tech software, but was developed to meet our own specific needs and to deliver the ETDs and data directly to the ContentDM database system being used for library digital document collections. During the 2002-2003 academic year version 2 of the submission software was developed and released along with and integrated into a new improved ETD Website. During the past academic year (2003-2004) version 3 of the submission software was developed and released the first week of March, 2004 with significant enhancements.

- *CONTENTdm as an ETD Archive by Scott Eldredge:*

The final step to making our University-wide ETD program a success was the selection and implementation of CONTENTdm as the storage and delivery mechanism for our ETDs. While CONTENTdm, as a digital library product, was not initially intended as a home for text-based materials, we have successfully configured our submission software to deliver ETDs and associated metadata to the system. We are also able to deliver the ETDs to the public as well as allow the harvesting of ETD metadata by the NDLTD Union Catalog.

Title: Dissertation Archiving and Access: A Case Study for Accessibility and Preservation
Authors: Gary Ives (Texas A&M University) and Austin McLean (ProQuest Information and Learning)
Abstract: Many universities keep paper copies of dissertations, without reliable back-up. Vulnerable to theft, fire and decay, they also take up valuable shelf space. Dissertations may be held in several different media within an institution.

ProQuest is the designated "national repository" by the Library of Congress, who deems the ProQuest dissertations as a remotely held collection. The Library was interested in having their retrospective titles placed in this collection since microfilming and digitizing an institution's dissertations and master's theses are important ways to