

TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN

Volume 39 No. 4
June 2014

<http://www.aallnet.org/sections/ts/TSLL>
ISSN: 0195-4857

INSIDE:

From the Officers

OBS-SIS.....	5
TS-SIS.....	3

Announcements

Renee D. Chapman Award	1
Silent Auction Donations	7
TS-SIS Grant Recipients.....	10

Columns

Acquisitions	8
Classification.....	9
Collection Development	11
Description & Entry.....	11
The Internet.....	12
Library Metrics	13
OCLC.....	15
Preservation.....	17
Private Law Libraries.....	19
Research & Publications.....	20
Serials Issues.....	21
Serials Titles.....	23
Subject Headings	24
TechScans	25

Reports

2013 OBS-SIS Annual Bus.....	35
------------------------------	----

Programs & Meetings

2014 Annual Meeting Info.....	30
-------------------------------	----

Renee D. Chapman Award Announcement

TS-SIS Awards Committee: Carol Collins (Chair), Jim Braden, Wendy Moore, Jennifer Noga, Ted Pitts

The Technical Services Special Interest Section Awards Committee is pleased to announce that the recipient of the 2014 Renee D. Chapman Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship is John Hostage.

John is the Senior Continuing Resources Cataloger at Harvard Law School Library. His contributions to technical services law librarianship and the larger library community are profound and extraordinary. John has emerged as a leader in the American Association of Law Libraries' (AALL) Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) Cataloging and Classification Standing Committee and the TS-SIS Descriptive Cataloging Advisory Working Group. In addition to contributions to AALL, his achievements in other national and international organizations have advanced cataloging theory and practice for law librarians worldwide.

From 2005 to 2011, John served as the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions' (IFLA) representative to the American Library Association's (ALA) Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA). He is editor of the consolidated edition of the *ISBD International Standard Bibliographic Description*, published in 2011. This version merges and supersedes seven specialized ISBD titles into one text. Under the aegis of the Library of Congress, John has been active in the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC). From 2012-2013, he served on a task force that produced a report proposing new methods of dealing with undifferentiated personal names in the catalog. In the same year, John participated in revising the Cooperative Online Serials (CONSER) module for legal serials. Since 2009, John has been AALL's representative to the CC:DA. As a member of this group, he serves on various task forces, including those dealing with normalization of the rules for corporate and geographic names. His greatest contribution in this capacity is the creation and deliverance of a proposal that led the Joint Steering Committee for Development of *RDA* (JSC) to approve *RDA* rule revision for access points for treaties (published in 2014).

Continued on page 29

*A Publication of the Technical Services Special Interest Section and the
Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries*

TSLL Staff

Editor-in-Chief:

Michael Maben
Indiana University, Bloomington

Associate Editor:

Michele Thomas
Univ. of Arkansas, Little Rock
Sabrina Davis
Oklahoma City University

Layout & Design:

Julie R. Stauffer
University of Chicago

Web Manager:

Martin E. Wisneski
Washburn University

Contributing Authors:

Acquisitions:

Anne Myers

Classification:

Lia Contursi
Karen Wahl

Collection Development:

Theodora Belniak

Description & Entry:

Robert Bratton

The Internet:

Dan Blackaby

Library Metrics

Ashley Moye

Management:

Mary Lippold

MARC Remarks:

Patricia Sayre-McCoy

OCLC:

Jacqueline Magagnosc

Preservation:

Maxine Wright

Private Law Libraries:

Erin Harper
Allison Rainey

Research and Publications:

Hollie White

Serial Issues:

Wendy Moore

Serial Titles:

Barbara Bohl

Subject Headings:

Aaron Kuperman

TechScans:

Jacqueline Magagnosc &
contributing authors

Editorial Board SIS Representatives

OBS-SIS:

Victoria Sukhol (2012-2014)
New York Law School
Barbara Szalkowski (2013-2015)
South Texas College of Law

TS-SIS:

Catherine Kellett (2013-2015)
Yale University

[Send Us a Message](#)

2013-2014 Officers, Committee Chairs, and Representatives

TS-SIS

Chair:

Brian Striman
University of Nebraska

Vice Chair/Chair-Elect:

Suzanne Graham
University of Georgia

Secretary/Treasurer:

Hollie White
Duke University

Members-at-Large:

Cindy Spadoni (2012-2014)
UCLA
Eric Parker (2013-2015)
Northwestern University

Acquisitions Committee:

Trina Holloway
Georgia State University

Awards Committee:

Carol Morgan Collins
University of Tennessee

Bylaws Committee:

Miriam Childs
Law Library of Louisiana

Cataloging & Classification:

Lia Contursi
Columbia University

Education Committee:

Brian Striman
University of Nebraska

Membership Committee:

Jennifer Creevy
Law Library of Louisiana

Nominating Committee:

Linda Tesar
William & Mary

Preservation Committee:

Lauren Seney
William & Mary

Professional Development Committee:

Aaron Kuperman
Library of Congress

Serials Committee:

Jacob Sayward
Fordham University

OBS and TS-SIS Representatives

ALA MARC Advisory Committee

Patricia Sayre-McCoy, University of Chicago

ALA Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA)

John Hostage, Harvard Law School

ALA Subject Analysis Committee (SAC)

Suzanne Graham, University of Georgia

OBS/TS Joint Research Grant Committee

Chair, Kerry Skinner, Arizona State University

OBS SIS Reps: Merri Hartse (2012-2014), Ellen McGrath (2013-2015)

TS SIS Reps: Victoria Sukhol (2012-2014), Frederick Chan (2013-2015)

OBS-SIS

Chair:

Katrina Piechnik
Jenkins Law Library

Vice Chair/Chair-Elect:

Karen Selden
University of Colorado

Secretary/Treasurer:

Melanie Cornell
University of New Hampshire

Members-at-Large:

Corrine Jacox (2012-2014)
Creighton University
Ilona Tsutsui (2013-2015)
University of Oregon

Education Committee:

Katrina Piechnik
Jenkins Law Library

Local Systems Committee:

Kevin Carey
Ohio State University

Nominating Committee:

Christina Tarr
University of California, Berkeley

OCLC Committee:

Jacqueline Magagnosc
Cornell University

Web Advisory Committee:

F. Tim Knight
York University

T echnical Services Special Interest Section

CHAPMAN AWARD

Before reaching the core of my column, I want to move the spotlight to John Hostage, this year's recipient of the Renee D. Chapman Award. What an incredible leader and advocate he's been for our community for many, many years. Please join me in a long, standing applause for Mr. Hostage. Here's the link you'll find interesting to visit at <http://www.aallnet.org/sections/ts/awards/Awards/2014-John-Hostage>.

RECOGNITION OF YOUR BOARDS

Also before reaching the core of my column, we must extend our congratulations to our new Executive Board! Suzanne Graham, Chair; Hollie White, Vice Chair/Chair-Elect; me as Past Chair; Katherine Marshall, Secretary/Treasurer; Eric Parker, Member-at-Large; and, new Member-at-Large, Ashley Moye. Thanks to Ajaye Bloomstone, Stephanie Schmitt, and Wihelmina Randtke who agreed to run. Many thanks to outgoing member Cindy Spadoni.

IT TAKES A VILLAGE

Here is a partial list of colleagues who in some fashion have worked with me to help serve you this year: Suzanne Graham, Hollie White, Erik Parker, Cindy Spadoni, Miriam Childs, Ismael Gullon, Linda Tesar, Carol Morgan Collins, Lauren Seney, Jennifer Creevy, Abigail Bibee, John Jensen, Jacob Sayward, Pat Sayre-McCoy, John Hostage, Kerry Skinner, Victoria Sukhol, Frederick Chan, Trina Holloway, Lia Contursi, Ashley Moye, Caroline Walters, Yael Mandelstam, Ajaye Bloomstone, Katrina Piechnik, Joni Cassidy, Innovative Interfaces, Inc., Michael Maben, Michele Thomas, Julie Stauffer, all the *Technical Services Law Librarian (TSLL)* contributors, Martin Wisneski, Wendy Moore, Corinne Jacox, Keiko Okuhara, Christine Dulaney, Susan Karpuk, Melissa Beck, Angela Jones, American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) staff (Vanessa, Pam, Kate and Heidi), Betty Roeske, Bess Reynolds, Jolande Goldberg, and not to forget, Aaron Kuperman. If I missed someone, just email me, and I'll grovel for forgiveness. Finally, I would not have been able to do my chairship work without a top-notch technical services staff here at the Schmid Law Library, including Margaret Gipson, Keri Rockwell, and Joyce Jensen, to keep things flowing whilst I spent time on the phone and keyboard communicating with most of those persons listed above.

INVOLVEMENT

As chair, I get ideas from colleagues from time to time which call attention to look at something with a larger view than the daily bombardment of issues and problems we encounter. For example, I received this kind of call to attention from Aaron Kuperman, Senior Cataloger, Law Cataloging (Library of Congress). Aaron writes about two concerns for us to consider seriously. These should be considered priorities for our Special Interest Section (SIS), and by implication, for our profession.

1. **Professional Defense.** The Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) should work with others within AALL to defend our profession. This should be the highest priority. There is a widespread view that librarianship is irrelevant, and in particular, that cataloging is especially doomed. We need to actively defend our relevance and promote the idea to library managers and the legal profession that our cataloging products are useful, high quality metadata. Part of this campaign should be to rename "cataloging" to "metadata" in all SIS groups.
2. **Professional Education.** We need to get others (AALL continuing education people, and especially Library of Congress and Program for Cooperative Cataloging, which routinely does training) to assist us in producing Cataloging 201 (assuming the 101 is basic cataloging) for how to produce effective legal metadata records. Part of it should include "walking through" the KF schedule with reference to the substantive law behind each number, related LCSH headings, and how it differs from foreign law. This of course should include *Resource Description and Access (RDA)* for law. If no one within the section has the technical expertise to produce a high quality continuing professional development course, we need our law cataloging expertise to be coupled with someone else's course production expertise. This could involve a webinar "series," an interactive education site, a MOOC, or some other educational format or venue.

I appreciate communications like Aaron's, those expressing concern about our profession, our image, and keeping up with our ever-changing technical services landscape. I enjoy using the word landscape, so I apologize for those of you who cringe and make a face at colleagues who embed and deploy media saturated buzz terms down to the granularity levels.

WHAT DETERMINES VALUE

Since this is my final column, I'd like to make a positive mental PUSH to the future, to the next group of your elected leaders who will be responsive to your needs. You have to make a personal choice to tell someone on the TS-SIS Executive Board that you have a concern or idea that you alone can't make happen, but are hoping with their expertise and resources, they can take your idea and run with it. It's not just a great SIS because of our committees, committee chairs, officers, *TSLL* volunteers, moderators, coordinators, presenters, and our first-rate website. It's a great SIS because of you realizing the value that this SIS gives you, and part of that value is through continuing professional development, low membership fees, and the contacts and resources that this membership gives you.

COMMUNICATION

Have I ever mentioned how vitally important it is that each of us make the effort to communicate with each other often (not necessarily regularly)? Like it or not, the only email way we have available to communicate among ourselves is with AALL's My Communities. No, it's not quite as easily in front of us, as with a traditional listserv, but it ****IS**** getting better and better. Chris Siwa keeps making tweaks and upgrades to the platform, and it's easy to set up your own "group." The beauty of using AALLNET is that all our communications are kept for historic archive purposes.

THE WEBSITE

The other intangible communication forum, and our best information resource, is our TS-SIS website, managed by Martin Wisneski. It is the Technical Services Law Librarianship Mall. One-stop shopping for most anything you need. Seriously, you need to spend 20 minutes going through the tabs. If there is any outdated information, it's only because Martin didn't get the information to change or upload. This year, the many outdated pages were because I wasn't getting the newest information for him to upload to the site.

BOARD SPENDING GUIDELINES

As I wrote in my last column, I hoped to craft a model spending guideline so the Board would know, at any given time, how much they could spend on the Annual Meeting expenses, grants, promotional items, etc. without tapping into an "untouchable" cap to keep our main treasury at an acceptable degree of wealth management. Our TS-SIS treasury keeps a little more than \$20,000 most all the time, and I hoped we could use membership dues to determine expenditure limits for the new upcoming Board. I assumed a model revenue stream of 600 memberships at \$20 per each membership. We later realized that AALL gets half of that; consequently, the concept of a reasonably healthy income stream broke down and would not allow for spending any surplus money based on the difference of dues revenues and expected expenditures. However, since we only get \$10 per member, that's barely enough to cover a year's worth of spending. So to ensure that we remain financially strong, it's best to keep the status quo since Annual Meeting costs keep rising, and our SIS membership numbers may not rise and could in fact decline.

MEMBERSHIP AND VALUE

How many potential TS-SIS members are "out there"? We have no idea. As of this spring, we know we have about ten new members. That's good! We also know we have just about as many retiring. Oh no! We also know that everyone in AALL makes a determined choice on which SIS's they want to belong and pay more money for that membership; they look at which one is worth it for them ... which one *has value*. Some reading this column don't worry much about membership dues because their institution just goes ahead and pays for AALL and SIS dues. There are many not so fortunate. How many? We don't know. Regardless, I think that committing to providing something of value is the best way to encourage all those potential TS members to jump on board the Good Ship TSSIS.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

"Something of value" translates to what they get from our SIS for their professional development and contacts they make at Annual Meetings, Chapter meetings, Committee meetings, and just standing in food lines during those meetings. We have an Education Committee and a Professional Development Committee. I haven't had time to try to merge those two committees and get together a task force to determine HOW we get Professional Development initiatives planned, implemented, and made accessible on relevant topics for what we do and to warn us how to prepare for what's on our doorstep ringing the bell.

FINAL COMMENTS

Acquisitions colleagues: Please try to be more assertive and communicative with yourselves and the TS-SIS Board. Our new *TSLL* acquisitions columnist, Anne Myers is a very good jump point—watch for her upcoming survey and consider it mandatory to fill it out! Consider adding a My Communities Acquisitions Group. Commit yourselves via your Acquisitions

Committee to discover acquisitions issues and solutions as a group, rather than working on complex issues with publishers one at a time.

Cataloging (including Serials) colleagues: Make sure the nitty-gritty details of bibliographic records don't create an image of unnecessary slowness and nerdiness in the eyes of our non-technical services peers (and administrators). Get involved with new initiatives and bold new ideas concerning database platforms, discovery tools, cataloging packages, issues with your ILS, unpredictable OPAC search results, and keeping up with our American Library Association (ALA) MARC Advisory Committee representative Pat Sayre-McCoy's *TSLL* column, "MARC Remarks," and communicate with Pat anything that's confusing or that you want to see changed.

Preservation colleagues (which should be, in some sense, ALL OF US): It's crucial that we read Maxine's *TSLL* columns. Please keep pushing emergency planning, disaster recovery, conversion from print to digital, importance of preservation of print, new trends, facilities issues, light damage, conditions for mold, and other materials safety measures. Maxine's columns are right on the money. Do it! Keep the conversation going.

Oh my heavens, there's so much more But I'm losing you, I know. Too much column again. I'm making no apologies though. It's been a wonderfully challenging year for me on many fronts, and I've been rewarded by getting to know and work with so many terrific colleagues. I'll sign off by saying, "Y'all are great!"

Brian Striman
University of Nebraska

From the Chair

Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section

Hello OBSers,

As my time as chair comes to an end, I encourage you to get involved in this worthwhile special interest section. You cannot even imagine what you will learn from the very supportive Board that closely works with the Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) Board.

I really recommend volunteering for a position on the Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section (OBS-SIS) Board or on an OBS-SIS Committee. It's a great way to get to know your fellow OBSers better and to get a sense for what the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) and OBS-SIS are all about.

This year, the Board was very busy and accomplished a lot.

Karen Selden did the annual OBS-SIS survey. Because so few people complete it, the survey often feels like a lot of work for not so much return, but there is always something useful in it that makes it worth the time and effort. This year, even with an incentive program, our results were not much better. I am optimistic, and I know that next year will definitely be the best.

Our new editor for *Technical Services Law Librarian (TSLL)*, Michael Maben, kept after us to submit articles on time. This was not an easy task, but he did it—so thank you, Michael.

Our Nominating Committee, Christina Tarr (Chair), Kathy Faust, and Keiko Okuhara, delivered a great slate of candidates. Please join me in congratulating our new OBS-SIS Board members:

Vice Chair/Chair

Marjorie Crawford

Head of Technical and Automated Services

Rutgers University School of Law

Newark, NJ

Member-at-Large

Barbara Ginzburg

Electronic Resources Librarian

Washburn University School of Law

Topeka, KS

I also would like to thank Jennifer Noga, Technical Services Librarian at Wake Forest University Law Library in Winston-Salem, NC, for agreeing to run in the 2014-2015 election.

Our Education Committee, Christina Tarr, Amy Moberly, Karen Selden, Keiko Okuhara, Corinne C. Jacox, Stephanie Edwards, and myself (chair), worked diligently to create and deliver interesting programs for the 2014 American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) Annual Meeting. I hope you are planning to come to the Annual Meeting in San Antonio. There are many programs to attend, so be sure to add them to your schedule!

Our Very Important Person (VIP) for the 2014 Annual Meeting is Nicole Engard, who will speak on **Sunday, 11:45 AM** at the OBS-SIS Local Systems Roundtables. Although not in a roundtable format, this will be a program definitely worth attending. It will be held in Marriott Riverwalk-Travis Room. Please note that because this program will happen during a roundtable, **it will not be listed on the AALL program schedule:**

Nicole C. Engard is the Vice President of Education at ByWater Solutions. Her primary role at ByWater Solutions is to educate librarians about open source software with a focus on the Koha ILS. In addition to her daily responsibilities, Nicole keeps the library community up to date on web technologies via her website “What I Learned Today...” (<http://www.web2learning.net>), and she volunteers as a community moderator on opensource.com. In 2007, Nicole was named one of Library Journal’s Movers & Shakers and in 2009 she was the editor of “Library Mashups,” a book published by Information Today, Inc. and in 2010 she authored “Practical Open Source Software for Libraries,” a book published by Chandos Inc. and in 2012 the second edition of “The Accidental Systems Librarian” which she worked on with Rachel Singer Gordon was released.

The topic of Nicole’s presentation is Open Source Software: a Community and a Philosophy of Freedom.

Here is the complete schedule of OBS-SIS activities for the 2014 AALL Annual Meeting:

Saturday, July 12, 8:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.

Conference of Newer Law Librarians (CONELL): do not miss this great opportunity to send some of your young coworkers to this event.

Saturday, 1:45 PM

OBS/TS-SIS *TSLL* Editorial Board Meeting HBGCC-Room 210A

Saturday, 3:00 PM

OBS-SIS Executive Board Meeting (outgoing and incoming) HBGCC-Room 210A

Saturday, 7:00 PM

Joint Reception of the TS/OBS/RIPS/CS SISs (sponsored by Innovative Interfaces) also known as Alphabet Soup Reception

Sunday, 11:45 AM

OBS-SIS Local Systems Roundtables Marriott Riverwalk-Travis

Monday, 11:45 AM

OBS-SIS OCLC Users Group HBGCC-Room 007A

Monday, 5:30 PM

OBS-SIS Business Meeting Marriott Riverwalk-Bonham

Tuesday, 7:00 AM

OBS-SIS Education Committee

Tuesday, 10:15 AM

F1: Orbis Cascade Alliance Summit: A Library Management Service Model for the Future HBGCC-Room 217A—**This program is a continuation of last year’s roundtable discussion. I definitely will be attending this program. Thank you, Chris Tarr, for coordinating and moderating this program.**

With ILS costs skyrocketing and library budgets shrinking, libraries are increasingly turning to new models of affording the ILS they want. Open Source ILSs are one answer. Consortia are another. The Orbis Cascade Alliance is implementing a new library management service to be shared by all 37 members of the consortium. Soon, all these libraries in the Pacific Northwest will be sharing not only a catalog but also cooperative collection development, digital initiatives, and discovery

services. Hopefully, this will result in better services for students, faculty, and staff. Is it worth giving up the autonomy of a separate institutional ILS? What are the costs, and what are the benefits?

Be sure to stop at the Exhibit Hall by our OBS-SIS Activities table where you could meet our Board and chat with them.



This bunch of flowers goes to Karen Selden, who will take over as a Chair of OBS-SIS in San Antonio. Thanks again to the Board and Committee Chairs for all of your support. I could not do it without you ☺

I know that this is my last message as a Chair, so I would like to get the last shot at encouraging you to

GET INVOLVED and RECRUIT—Just Do it ☺

It is time to renew your AALL and SIS membership—so please join OBS-SIS and get involved.

Do you remember why you joined OBS-SIS?

- Were you looking for networking opportunities with information professionals specializing in the similar work you do?
- Were you seeking professional development opportunities to continue enhancing your expertise and to build new skills in an ever-changing profession?
- Was it because someone recommended that you join OBS-SIS?

Why not pass along that good career advice to information professional that you know by extending to them an invitation to join OBS-SIS now?

PARTICIPATE—RECRUIT—GROW OBS-SIS NOW—CHANCE TO WIN A PRIZE!

Did someone say PRIZE?!!!!

Yes, there will be an opportunity during CONELL and at the OBS Activities Table to win one of two free OBS-SIS Memberships. Look, I am very optimistic here, so additionally, every tenth new OBS-SIS member that joins in 2014 will win a Surprise Prize (a made-by-me piece of ceramic).

Happy Volunteering!!

Your 2013/2014 OBS/SIS Chair,
Katrina Piechnik

Marla J. Schwartz Silent Auction Donations

Please consider making a donation for the 2014 Marla J. Schwartz silent auction, which will be held at the Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) activities table at the San Antonio conference. We welcome any fine piece of craftwork or handiwork. Donations may be dropped off directly at the activities table. The earlier in the conference, the better, since there's then more time to increase bids. The exhibit hall opening reception starts on Saturday at 5:00, so if you want to drop yours off early, feel free! Whenever you bring your donation, we will be sure to keep it in good hands for you.

The proceeds from the silent auction go to help fund the Marla J. Schwartz Grant, given to assist newer law librarians and graduate students in library/information studies programs to attend American Association of Law Libraries-sponsored events in technical services areas.

Feel free to share this information widely with anyone who could donate.

Thank you in advance for your donations. See you in San Antonio!



ACQUISITIONS

Anne Myers
Yale Law Library

The 2014 American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) Annual Meeting is almost here, and I'm thinking of continuing education in terms of what I need or want to see and learn at this point in my career. I've been doing this for a long time, and the professional development I sought when starting out is very different than what I need now.

I never had training in how to be an Acquisitions Librarian. I spent ten years as a cataloger and then jumped in as Head of Technical Services, where I supervised people who did acquisitions, without fully understanding what they were doing much of the time. I learned through osmosis, on the job experimentation, conference programs, exhibit hall visits with vendors, and most of all, through a network of colleagues around the country.

Years ago at an AALL conference Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) Heads of Technical Services meeting, some of us grumbled about how our directors didn't pay attention to our issues. Melody Lembke asked how many of us had attended our type of library SIS meeting earlier in the day, and only a few raised their hands. "That's your problem," she said. "You have to be where they are because they won't be coming to you." That statement changed the way I approach my library work and my conference attendance.

It's not enough for me to be good at my job. It's also critical to be an active participant in the life of my institution. Mine happens to be a law school; yours may be a law firm or court, but the underlying concern is the same. In this time of tight budgets and blurred lines between departments, jobs, tasks, and responsibilities, we have to be in the middle of the action, both to make our case for our own needs and to understand what our colleagues are doing and how our work can blend and complement each other.

What does this have to do with the AALL annual meeting? At first glance, I was very disappointed in what is available this year. There are two sessions that directly address acquisitions needs plus a few more if your work also includes electronic resource management. But when I pull back and think of what I do and also where I do it, there are other programs of value. Knowing what our directors are wrestling with matters because that impacts our budgets and collection choices. Catalogers are still implementing *Resource Description and Access (RDA)*, and their work is changing the records I use daily. Reference librarians are learning new ways to conduct and teach research. Are there tools being mentioned that I need to know about to help the library be the best it can be? I need to be there to find out. Most of all, I need to be there to network with friends, meet new colleagues, reconnect with vendors, and to enjoy a great city.

Parts of what I do—what we do—are controlled by collection development decisions, budgets, institutional teaching or practice focus, and staffing. Other parts are controlled by the online systems we use to implement the first part. No one conference is going to meet all those needs. At AALL, I can learn about what's happening within the world of law libraries and spend time with law-specific vendors. But I also need to learn in other venues and from other people.

I recently started attending the annual Charleston Conference, and I love it. It's not law-specific, but that's part of the value. We don't operate in a vacuum, and I can learn about demand driven acquisitions of print and ebooks, redoing workflow in light of retirements and reorganization, find out what provosts want from directors, and better ways to manage electronic resources with more directly relevant programs than at AALL. Charleston is a gold mine as long as you don't get hung up on the fact that the vendors they are talking about aren't "our" vendors. I love that the programs are often partnerships between librarians who had a need or problem and the vendors they worked with to solve that problem. Real world, real life, real implications.

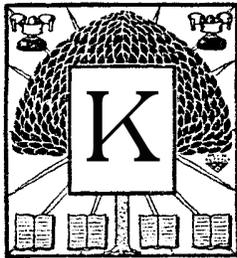
We also use online systems as tools to conduct our work. It's imperative that I stay on top of changes to my Innovative system, see new features and products, learn what changes are being made to what I already use, and identify ways to do my work in the system more efficiently. My entire staff uses it every single day for most of their tasks. The Innovative Users Group (IUG) holds an annual conference and manages a listserv for system users. I've made friends and received excellent ideas and advice from my IUG friends and colleagues. Other vendor systems also have similar resources. If you're not already using them, start now.

Open your eyes and your continuing education to include both AALL and other opportunities that address your specific needs. That may mean attending several different conferences on a rotating basis, especially if you're picking up some,

most, or the entire tab for conference attendance. Take advantage of webinars and live-streaming sessions wherever you can find them; Charleston does some for free. Don't forget the American Library Association (ALA) for its conference, webinars, membership network, and amazing conference exhibit hall. And when you go to a conference, be sure to choose at least one program that has nothing to do with your job. It feels weird and vaguely disloyal, but it's fun—and the ever-wise Bob Berring recommends it.

We must stay current in our jobs, learn to do them better and more efficiently, and how to do that within the context of the library that employs us. Find out what matters to your director and the other librarians with whom you work, and go where they are to learn something new. Melody's words still linger when I look at program topics. I can be more complete and more engaged if I know not only my own work but what will affect my colleagues as well.

Hope to see you in San Antonio, or if not, maybe next year in Charleston?



CLASSIFICATION

Karen Wahl
George Washington University

It's not often that *Law Library Journal* has an article on classification. I encourage you check out the Winter 2014 Vol. 106:1 and read the article, "It's All Enumerative: Reconsidering Library of Congress Classification in U.S. Law Libraries" by Kristen M. Hallows. In the article, Ms. Hallows discusses the benefits and deficiencies of various classification systems and promotes the use of in-house systems for smaller libraries.

Much of the article was based on work she did in the Ohio Attorney General's Library, where they classified at least part of their collection by topic rather than by jurisdiction, as the Library of Congress Classification system (LCC) does in the K schedule. She then compares a variety of systems, including the Class K-Law system of the Los Angeles County Law Library, the Benyon scheme of the University of Chicago Law Library, the Moody/LCC scheme of Harvard Law Library, LCC, and Dewey as used in the New York State Library.¹

The major thesis is that a subject classification scheme, rather than a jurisdictional classification scheme, may better support the needs of users because it will collocate related materials better, leading to better browsability for the patrons. It implies that the hyper-specificity of LCC makes this more difficult for a smaller law library.

I cannot pretend that I know how smaller law libraries operate. I have only ever worked at large academic law libraries, which have for the most part, only used LCC—so I acknowledge my bias. To my mind, however, this specificity does not seem like it should be a hindrance to physical browsing. For instance, let's say you're looking for works on the law of contracts in New York State, and you're not sure if you're looking for a specific type of contract, or just contracts in general. The distance on the shelf of a small library between KFN5215 (general NY contract law) and KFN5239 (rights of unpaid sellers—the last of the more specific contract law numbers) should not be that far from each other. In fact, finding all of these items in a larger library would be harder than in a small library.

It therefore seems like the hindrance to physical browsing discussed in the article is much more due to the jurisdictional arrangement of LCC than its great specificity. The Ohio Attorney General's Library has found that it is much more useful for them to organize the collection by topic. I would argue this is due to the Attorney's General's unique position in the legal community and that a jurisdictional arrangement is more likely to be useful to the majority of libraries. The Attorney General of a jurisdiction is commonly advising and helping to create the laws that are being put into practice by the jurisdiction. It is frequently helpful, then, to see what other jurisdictions may be doing in particular areas and to see what the various arguments are for a particular question. For these reasons, collocating sources from various jurisdictions on that question absolutely makes sense.

But when practicing law and standing in front of a judge in a common law jurisdiction/country, Jurisdiction is King. The only law that applies is the law of that jurisdiction, whether created by statute or precedent. "I don't care what happens in New Jersey," a family court judge told a new lawyer of my acquaintance, "This is New York. Tell me what the New York cases say." A patron will not want to sift through materials from other jurisdictions if it can possibly be helped. They want the material related to their jurisdiction, and their jurisdiction alone. On the occasions that patrons need materials from

other jurisdictions to substantiate their arguments, they'll still likely be looking at the jurisdictions that they know the courts will find most compelling. Conversely, there are certain jurisdictions of which a patron will want to steer clear due to jurisdictional rivalries. "I work in the second department here in New York, and they get really annoyed when we cite to the first department" said another lawyer. She continued, tongue in cheek, "I think that they kind of have a vendetta against Manhattan." But what she jokes about here should be taken seriously. The difference between winning and losing a case when the only precedence you offer is from outside your jurisdiction can depend on from which jurisdiction you're pulling cases.

Another reason that I favor LCC is a purely practical one for catalogers: Time. At this point, if you're using OCLC to find records for copy cataloging, a large amount of the work is done for you. We have become so efficient, and as budget cuts trickle down, we need to keep finding new ways to do more with less. Even choosing a number from a simple classification scheme is going to take more time than to check the number that another library has already assigned against your own catalog.

There are absolutely libraries for which LCC will not work as well as a homegrown scheme. There is no perfect scheme for browsing, and there won't be even if our budgets allowed us to purchase multiple copies of every book and to place them in every area where they might be of use to the patron. In the meantime, I personally think LCC is a good approach for many law libraries.

I am biased in favor of LCC, and as I stated earlier, have never experienced a small law library atmosphere. For those of you who are in that situation, what is your opinion? Do you use an in-house system? Do you find a jurisdictional or topical arrangement to be more useful for your patrons?

Endnotes

¹ It should be noted that, with the exception of the New York State Library, each of these libraries are now using LCC to classify new material.

TS-SIS Grant Recipients

MARLA SCHWARTZ GRANT 2014

The Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) Awards Committee is pleased to announce that the 2014 recipient of the Marla Schwartz Grant is Michelle Modic, Technical Services Intern at Duke University, Goodson Law Library.

Established by the TS-SIS, this award honors Marla J. Schwartz, who was Head of Acquisitions and Technical Services and a tenured member of the Law Library faculty at the Pence Law Library at American University. Ms. Schwartz was active in professional library organizations at the local and national levels and a regular attendee of library conferences. These grants are given to applicants who are either in library graduate school or new to law librarianship.

TS-SIS EDUCATIONAL GRANTS 2014

The Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) Awards Committee is pleased to announce the 2014 recipients of TS-SIS sponsored educational grants. This year, two grants are being awarded to individuals who have not previously attended an American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) educational event and who wish to participate in technical services educational opportunities at the 2014 AALL Annual Meeting in San Antonio, Texas.

2014 recipients are:

Sabrina Davis, Reference Librarian, Oklahoma City University Law Library, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Ning Han, Technical Services Librarian and Assistant Professor, Concordia University, George R. White Law Library, Boise, Idaho

TS-SIS Awards Committee
Carol Collins, Chair
Jim Braden
Wendy Moore
Jennifer Noga
Ted Pitts

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

A Quick Note from Your Collection Development Columnist

Theodora Belniak
University at Buffalo Law Library

Exams are over, our students have left for the summer, parking is plentiful, and the library is quiet. Despite the calm settling over campus, the end of our fiscal year is a busy time for collections. Although only in my third year as Head of Collection Management, the end of year rituals have begun establishing themselves: draft the annual report, make contact with vendors for any final purchasing, tour the stacks to contemplate summer projects, and make sure the law faculty are set with their summer research needs. With an office move next week to boot, work life is quite busy; please accept my apologies for the brevity of this month's column.

Hopefully, many of you will be able to enjoy the beauty and inspiration of San Antonio during this year's Annual Meeting. Here are some collections-related events you might consider attending:

- W2: Techniques for Electronic Resource Management (TERMS): From Coping to Best Practices
Saturday, July 12, 2014: 9:00:00 AM - 5:00:00 PM
- B3: Librarians and Law Firm Pricing: Learn the Stakes, Get Involved
Sunday, July 13, 2014: 4:00:00 PM - 5:00:00 PM
- B6: Hot Topic: Deans and Directors Roundtable: Reinventing Law School Libraries for a Digital Age
Sunday, July 13, 2014: 4:00:00 PM - 5:00:00 PM
- C4: Click and Go: Ensuring Smooth Access to Online Resources
Monday, July 14, 2014: 1:00:00 PM - 2:00:00 PM
- D2: Hip Tips for the Acquisitions Librarian
Monday, July 14, 2014: 2:30:00 PM - 3:45:00 PM
- ALL-SIS Collection Development Committee Roundtable Discussion
Monday, July 14, 2014 at 5:30pm.
- F4: Just In Time: Models of Demand-Driven Acquisitions for E-Books
Tuesday, July 15, 2014: 10:15:00 AM - 11:30:00 AM
- F6: Leveraging SharePoint for Library Services
Tuesday, July 15, 2014: 10:15:00 AM - 11:30:00 AM
- H2: The Law and Ethics of Aggregation and Content Distribution
Tuesday, July 15, 2014: 3:45:00 PM - 4:45:00 PM
- H3: The Bookless Law Library: Potential Reality or Flight of Fancy?
Tuesday, July 15, 2014: 3:45:00 PM - 4:45:00 PM

DESCRIPTION & ENTRY

What to do with undifferentiated names?

Robert Bratton
George Washington University Law Library

In November 2013, the Library of Congress (LC) and the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) declared the end of an era—no more newly created undifferentiated personal name authority records and no more inclusion of additional identities to existing undifferentiated records. Since *Resource Description and Access (RDA)* has such liberal options for qualifiers of personal name authorized access points (AAPs), it is difficult to imagine a name that cannot be qualified to make it unique (although the results aren't always pretty). So as we march forward creating *RDA* authority records, we will

no longer create or add to undifferentiated personal name authority records. That's the easy part. What do we do with all the existing undifferentiated names?

When working with a name whose identity currently resides on an undifferentiated personal name authority record, the first step is to come up with something with which to qualify the name. Just as we did with AACR2, we can try to dig up birth and/or death dates, a fuller form of the person's name, or (in limited cases) a term of rank, honor, or office. AACR2 allowed us to add flourished or century dates, or distinguishing terms ("a suitable brief term") to the AAP, but the dreaded LCRI at AACR2 22.19 only allowed us to use those for pre-20th century persons. The only exception was for musicians, where distinguishing terms were allowed. Those restrictions were not carried over as an LC/PCC Policy Statement in *RDA*. Our new cataloging code allows us to qualify personal name AAPs by date of birth, date of death, fuller form of name, period of activity, profession or occupation, title of the person, including terms of rank, honor, or office, and/or a designation associated with the person. In practice, law catalogers will see a lot more personal name AAPs qualified with (Law professor) or (Lawyer).

Once we come up with something to qualify our name, we create a new authority record for the AAP and transfer any pertinent information from the undifferentiated record to it. We supply a note in our new record, "667 Formerly on undifferentiated name record: [LCCN of undifferentiated name record]." What do we do about the undifferentiated authority record? If there are multiple identities left on it, you can either attempt to sort them all out or leave the undifferentiated record as is. If the undifferentiated record has information for a single identity left on it, we now add a note to the record, "667 Last identity on undifferentiated record; reported for deletion," and we report the record to the NACO folk at the Library of Congress (naco@loc.gov). LC will create a new replacement Name Authority Record (NAR) and delete the old, undifferentiated record.

In February 2014, OCLC uncontrolled all AAPs in bibliographic records that were controlled to undifferentiated authority records. While undifferentiated personal name authority records will exist as legacy data for the foreseeable future, their numbers will diminish as we sort out these identities. The full instructions regarding undifferentiated name records are in LC's Descriptive Cataloging Manual, DCM Z1, section 008/32, which can be accessed at <http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/rda/PCC%20RDA%20guidelines/Z01%20008%2032%202014rfeb.pdf>.

THE INTERNET

Net Neutrality – Will it change our databases?

*Dan Blackaby
Cornell University Law Library*

Net Neutrality has been in the news quite a bit recently with everyone from Eddie Vedder to the Incredible Hulk weighing in (<http://www.theverge.com/2014/5/13/5713292/eddie-vedder-teams-up-with-the-hulk-to-call-for-net-neutrality>). The most visible players in the Net Neutrality drama have been Netflix and Internet service providers such as Verizon and Comcast. The essential battle is whether the bandwidth usage Netflix imposes on the system should be able to be throttled by the ISPs like a utility, instead of the Internet being the same speed for everyone regardless of use.

A question that needs to be addressed if these are the new rules going forward is what it means for other websites if Netflix is just the first web service to have to pay the toll. What happens when Elsevier or Lexis make deals with the ISPs for preferential treatment? Users have few choices, ranging from extremes such as becoming your own ISP to going cold turkey, but when more and more users are storing their data on the cloud, net neutrality or the lack thereof will begin to impact directly the speed with which users can access that data.

"So what," you ask, "it's probably only the difference between three seconds and ten seconds, right?" "Hardly noticeable," you say. Modern users, however, are spoiled in comparison to dial-up users who used to wait an hour for a single .jpg photo to download. They want their information as quickly as possible.

If the ISPs start charging for preferential treatment, then database providers will have pressure to follow suit and pass that cost onto their users. Already, Netflix has announced plans to pass the cost onto their new users (<http://bgr.com/2014/05/21/net-neutrality-fcc-proposal-dumb-idea/>). While Netflix's price increase has been relatively low at two dollars or so a month, there is no reason to believe that academic database providers or legal case management software providers will be so conservative.

An added facet is whether the speed allowed by the ISP, especially in commercial situations, will need to be considered as a describable aspect of the database. It will definitely feature in the acquisition deliberations, but what about in the cataloging? Will its speed need to be indicated when giving the user the choice whether or not to use it? And will it be possible for users to choose to subscribe to a “fast lane” option? How will that impact billing or cost recovery?

LIBRARY METRICS

OMGMetrics

*Ashley Moye
Charlotte School of Law Library*

When I first proposed beginning a column on metrics, it seemed like a common sense notion. In fact, the proposal practically wrote itself. Library metrics are the hottest of topics, as we’re simultaneously a service industry and an industry whose value to patrons and communities is difficult to quantify. This results in our necks traditionally being one of the first on the chopping blocks during cuts, and our staff and supporters constantly fighting for more allocated resources. Qualitative anecdotes don’t defend our worth effectively in this business-savvy, metrics-driven world, nor do they assure that we’re maximizing value for our patrons in our expenditure choices.

As a true librarian at heart, once the column was approved, I started my research. Often when beginning research, you cast your first net with extreme caution, prepared to be buried under a towering mound of inaccurate or inapplicable results. Surprisingly, despite the importance and value of library metrics, I discovered they aren’t touched on with near the frequency you’d expect. Why this phenomenon? I have some ideas.

Let’s face it. Librarians are rarely math-centric. I learned this as a MLIS student with an undergraduate degree in actuarial science. While like majors could bond over their commonalities, I always felt a little lost – who needs a math librarian? Further in to my library school career, I was swept up into Technical Services librarianship when I came in for a part-time reference desk job interview at my legal resources professor’s workplace and the Technical Services Director saw math featured prominently on my resume. She immediately usurped my reference interview and stole me away to the land of backlogs of Westlaw and Lexis bills, much to my delight. In retrospect, I don’t even remember interviewing formally. You say, “statistics,” and librarians’ ears perk up. You say, “I like numbers,” and their eyes light up. Then, they hand you a stack of papers covered with numbers and run before you can hand it back.

Yes, people who have bad memories from their math classes growing up are often squeamish around things number-related. While I understand that fear completely, library metrics are completely different. Hence, one of my goals at the outset of this column is to help our amazing group of technical services law librarian readers realize that hearing the word “metrics” is not synonymous with “panic.”

To begin, let’s go over some basic concepts and vocabulary regarding metrics and their uses in libraries. First, all metrics aren’t created equal – for example, they: (1) use different collection and evaluation methods; (2) speak to different audiences; and (3) serve different purposes. Understanding the breadth of this topic is the first real step in creating and tracking functional metrics, which can then effectively communicate value and aid in decision-making. There are many things you can measure in the library falling into the general categories of inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes and impacts.

“Inputs” is a fancy name for resources used to produce or deliver a program or service, like staff, supplies, equipment, and money. Through processes, these inputs become outputs - resources and services that you produce, including your available materials and the programs you organize and host. Input and output tracking gives you those first glance statistics, easy to count, measure, and report, as these are tangible things. Outputs are usually what are reported to stakeholders or decision makers, e.g., we check out this many books, we have this many research guides, or these many people use the library. However, these metrics don’t accurately demonstrate the *value* of our services and our products.

And here’s where outcomes and impacts come in. I tend to agree with the school of thought that outcomes and impacts are the same thing, seen from different perspectives. Outcomes are changes from the perspective of our customers and impacts are the same change from the perspective of a stakeholder, usually more of a high level change, with long-term effects on the larger community. These metrics are known by quite a few names, including impact metrics, performance metrics, and outcome metrics, and are primarily intangible, making them much more difficult to measure. Naturally, they also communicate the most value and provide the most guidance and support.

Let's be clear. Metrics are different from statistics, and for that matter, so is data. Just because you did poorly in your statistics class or didn't score highly on the quantitative section of the GRE doesn't mean that you should run from data or cringe when metrics is bandied about in a meeting with stakeholders or decision makers. Formally, data is qualitative or quantitative attributes of a variable or set of variables which typically arises as a result of measurements. Statistics don't even come into play until you study the collection, organization, and interpretation of this data. Even better, in the library world, statistics don't necessarily require the use of Greek letters or even convoluted equations. Most statistics, measures, and metrics can be organized into operating metrics, customer and user satisfaction metrics, and value and impact metrics.

Operating measures and operational statistics (such as how many people came to the library, how many check-outs took place on a certain day, and how many hits we had on a database) lend themselves well to understanding resource allocation, improving efficiencies, and making budget determinations. Customer and user satisfaction metrics, on the other hand, tell us how well the choices we made are doing based on operating measures and indicate what improvements may be required. Value and impact measures are incredibly meaningful in their own right, as they often incorporate satisfaction and the importance of separate outcomes. These are the most elusive of all measurements; so naturally, they're the most valuable.

Martha Kyrillidou, senior director of the Association of Research Libraries statistics and service quality programs, once said "what is easy to measure is not necessarily what is desirable to measure." This is such a true observation regarding metric gathering in libraries – easy measurements rarely result in meaningful statistics, meaning one of your first challenges is figuring out how to make the things you choose to measure meaningful. Simply put, a meaningful measure shows you how much value you're getting out of your investment. This could mean the investment in the library itself and the value that the stakeholders or decision makers are getting out of that investment, or it could mean what sort of value your customers are getting out of how the library chooses to invest their resources, both in terms of financial outlay and in terms of staff time. To determine meaningful measures, you need to understand your stakeholders or decision makers, and you need to understand your customers.

For instance, quantitative resource usage information doesn't show how or why users are using materials, or even indicate how satisfied they are with the products. Relying solely on quantitative data, such as a basic measure of number of hits, isn't necessarily enough to justify value to stakeholders and customers. Our most popular blog post at the law school, according to easily generated WordPress statistics, is one featuring a cartoon sun. Looking at the numbers and reports, you'd assume this was an incredibly popular post and maybe even assume it contributes a lot of value. However, this particular post features a metadata tag for "cartoon sun," and one of the most searched keywords that leads people to our blog is – you guessed it – "cartoon sun." Here, it's obvious that a simple number doesn't communicate actual value to our customer base or to our stakeholders and decision makers.

Similarly, one database may feature twice as many hits as another database when comparing generated usage reports, but that could be because it has a convoluted interface (possibly even for the sole purpose of generated inflated hits). Again, just because it's an easy measure doesn't mean it's meaningful. Qualitative data, such as patron survey feedback and user experience testing, provides the context within which to view these numbers. This often means using a hybrid approach of both quantitative and qualitative data.

So there you have it. The metrics world is wide and wild, and this column will do its best to shine light on as many parts of it as possible. In addition to detailed discussions of the general metric concepts already mentioned, additional topics will include collection methods, statistical concepts in a nutshell, resource usage statistics, COUNTER and SUSHI, collection and transactional statistics, consortia challenges, web metrics, altmetrics, faculty support, law firm and public law library metrics, performance indicators and benchmarks, as well as discussion of tools for presentation and manipulation of data.

I'm still figuring out how best to approach the column to meet the needs of our audience, and since the next issue is devoted to American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) Annual Meeting program reports, this column won't reappear until fall. I'd love to hear any suggestions on format and approach, any questions you'd like for me to attack, or any topics you'd like for me to cover. Shoot me an email at amoye@charlottelaw.edu, and let me know what you think!



Our 2014 OCLC Users Roundtable and update is scheduled for Monday, July 14 from 11:45 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. in HBGCC-Room 007A. This roundtable is open to anyone who uses OCLC products or services and will feature our Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section (OBS-SIS) OCLC liaison, Glenn Patton, Director of the WorldCat Quality Management Division at OCLC, as the speaker. Glenn is currently planning his presentation and would like to cover the topics most interesting and useful to us. If you have any specific concerns or subjects you would like addressed, please contact me at jkm95@cornell.edu so I can communicate these to Glenn.

As a reminder, the OBS OCLC Committee is open to any OBS member with an interest in OCLC, its products or services.

OCLC Technical Bulletin 263 OCLC –MARC format update 2014, phase 1.

<http://www.oclc.org/content/dam/support/worldcat/documentation/tb/263/263.pdf>

This is the first of two planned 2014 updates to the MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic, Authority, and Holdings Data relating to changes in the *RDA Toolkit*. OCLC plans a further update for later in the year. Installation of the changes will occur in stages and will be announced through OCLC's regular channels. New codes, fields, subfields, and indicators may be used in Record Manager and both Connexion interfaces now.

MARC field 250, edition statement, has been redefined as a repeatable field with \$3 defined as "materials specified." Much of the balance of this update relates to new data source, entry and relator codes, which are not heavily used in the law cataloging community.

Connexion client 2.40 end of life extended.

Connexion client 2.50 was released in November 2013, and OCLC announced that the end of life for version 2.40 would be March 31, 2014. Due to an export issue with version 2.50, OCLC extended the life of version 2.40 while addressing the problem.

The export problem is tied to specific characters and only for libraries that export with the MARC-8 character encoding selected. Other characters with MARC-8 export and other export schemas do not have a problem. The specific characters are listed below. This issue is only with the Windows-based Connexion client; it does not impact the web-based Connexion browser interface.

Connexion client 2.51 has been released. This new release addresses ONLY this one export issue. OCLC will support both 2.50 and 2.51 after the end of life date for 2.40, which will be determined at a later time. If you have upgraded to 2.50 and this problem does not impact you, you will not be required to install 2.51. If you have not yet upgraded to 2.50, you can wait and upgrade directly from 2.40 to 2.51.

Additional information will be announced soon. Impacted characters include:

- LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE
- LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE
- LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I
- LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE
- LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE
- LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE
- LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE
- LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN
- LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN
- CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN
- LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN

Connexion client 2.51 available.

OCLC has provided the following information which impacts users of the Windows-based Connexion client; it does not impact users of the web-based Connexion browser.

Connexion client 2.51 is now available for download from the Software download area (<http://psw.oclc.org/software.htm>, login required) of Product Services Web. All Connexion client 2.40 libraries must upgrade to either Connexion client 2.50 or 2.51 by July 31, 2014. An upgrade warning message will begin appearing when you start version 2.40 beginning in June 2014. View the upgrade instructions available in *Getting started with OCLC Connexion Client*, Section 6 “Update the client” (<http://www.oclc.org/content/dam/support/connexion/documentation/client/gettingstarted/gettingstarted/gettingstarted.pdf>) before installing version 2.50 or 2.51.

This new version of Connexion client resolves an export problem with characters listed below for libraries that export with MARC-8 character encoding. There are no other differences between versions 2.50 and 2.51. Connexion client 2.50 users who do not use these characters do not need to upgrade to version 2.51. Both 2.5x versions will continue to be supported.

Connexion client 2.50 was released in November 2013. Both 2.50 and 2.51 include the following enhancements which are described in an overview recording (<http://www.oclc.org/support/training/portfolios/cataloging-and-metadata/connexion-client/tutorials/connexion-client-update.en.html>):

- Armenian, Ethiopic and Syriac scripts are now supported.
- New *Resource Description and Access (RDA)* authority workforms for Family and Name Title have been implemented.
- New authority indexes Cataloging Source, Descriptive Conventions, Keyword, and Notes available for searching via the Keyword/Numeric Search drop down lists; these were previously only available via command line searching.
- GenerateAuthorityRecord macro updated to fully recognize the 264 field.
- GenerateERecord macro updated to better handle Unicode characters.
- Help, Useful Web Links list updated to link to OCLC-MARC Records documentation.

Impacted characters include:

- LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE
- LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH STROKE
- LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I
- LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH STROKE
- LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH STROKE
- LATIN CAPITAL LIGATURE OE
- LATIN SMALL LIGATURE OE
- LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH HORN
- LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH HORN
- CAPITAL LETTER U WITH HORN
- LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH HORN

These characters may be viewed in the list of Extended Latin characters documentation on the Library of Congress web site (<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/diglib/codetables/45.html>).

Automate e-resource management with OCLC.

Challenged with keeping e-resource metadata up-to-date? Struggling with broken URLs in your discovery interface? Not anymore!

At an American Library Association (ALA) Midwinter meeting session titled “Automate e-resource management with OCLC to save time and improve discoverability,” David Whitehair (OCLC), Carlen Ruschoff (University of Maryland, College Park), and Penny Lochner and Catherine Hodge (Muhlenberg College) discussed how integrated OCLC services can be used to automatically manage your e-resource holdings throughout your different systems. Session recordings are available at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5XTNX4-bSFw&feature=share&list=PLWXaAShGazu66WDDL7gepD089XZQYshMN>.

Upcoming changes to online bibliographic record save file aging process.

Glenn Patton wanted us to be aware of the following upcoming changes which went into effect May 11, 2014.

Connexion and WorldShare Metadata Record Manager users can save bibliographic records to the online save file so they can be retrieved and finalized at a later time. The save file is shared across all staff at the library, and each library can save up to 9,999 records. Unless records are resaved, master records are automatically deleted from the online save file after 14 days and workforms are automatically deleted after 28 days.

As of May 2014, OCLC no longer automatically deletes bibliographic records from the online save file. Instead, they stay in the online save file until you delete them. This will save you from having to resave records to ensure that they are not deleted before you finish with them.

If you lock a master record and save the locked record to the online save file, the master record lock WILL continue to expire in 14 days. However, once the lock expires, the record will be retained in the online save file for your usage without the lock. You must continue to resave locked bibliographic records if you wish to extend the master record lock.

When viewing a record from the online save file, the “expires in x days” information previously reflected the number of days until the record would be automatically deleted.

In the web-based Connexion browser interface, the “expires in x days” text will be updated to “Lock expires in x days” in records, and the text will only display if the record is locked. The WorldShare Metadata Record Manager interface will be updated to this same text with the next enhancement release.

In the Windows-based Connexion client interface, the “expires in x days” will continue to display in records, but the number is not associated with an expiration date; you can ignore this data. To view the number of days until a record lock will expire, view the “Expires” column in the save file list.

If your current workflow is to resave unlocked records to ensure that they are not deleted, you will no longer need to take that extra step. If you use the Connexion client offline local file only because you don’t want records to be deleted, you can consider using the online save file if it meets your needs. However, if you save records to the online save file and you count on the system to automatically delete them for you, you will need to delete the unneeded records.

Note that this change relates to the bibliographic save file only; no changes will be made to the process that automatically deletes authority save file records.



PRESERVATION

*Maxine Wright
Georgetown University*

National Preservation Week 2014

The Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) Preservation Committee and the Legal Information Preservation Alliance (LIPA) gathered preservation stories from our members to highlight during Preservation Week. Did everyone enjoy the stories? Travis H. Williams from the Louisiana State University Law Library shared his experiences regarding his first year as LSU’s first full-time archivist. As you can imagine, his first priority was gaining control of the physical collection (and that can be a challenge when material is housed in several places). You can find his story at <http://lipalliance.org/2014/04/29/lisu-celebrates-a-year-of-preservation-progress/>. Stewart Plein from West Virginia University shared her story about a severe storm on graduation day and how this caused a leak in the College of Law Library storage area. You can find her story at <http://lipalliance.org/2014/04/28/the-graduation-day-leak/>. Other great postings included stories about Indiana University Maurer School of Law Library’s plan to expand their repository and Margie Maes’ experience at the Personal Digital Archiving 2014 conference. If you haven’t had a chance to read these stories, all are available on the LIPA blog at <http://lipalliance.org/blog-2/>.

Third Annual Worst Book Contest

The TS-SIS Preservation Worst Book Contest has begun. Rally your staff to find the worst book in your library and enter it into the contest. Send a digital picture and a few lines including the title, copyright owner and date, and a description of what happened to the book to Maxine Wright at mw960@law.georgetown.edu. If you win, you can buy some preservation supplies, sign up for a webinar, or defray costs of repairing a book. Just forward your receipt to TS-SIS within 60 days of

being announced the winner, and TS-SIS will reimburse you up to \$150.00. It's that easy. Submissions will be accepted through July 1, 2014. The winner will be announced July 8, 2014, and submissions will be on display at the TS-SIS Activities Table throughout the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) Annual Meeting in San Antonio.

Collection Care Prioritization Plan

In my last column, I covered the parts of a preservation plan. This time, I want to talk about a collection care prioritization plan. Is there a difference? First, let's recap what a preservation plan is—it is a document that charts and defines a course of action to meet the overall preservation needs for its collection. In all libraries, and especially those feeling the financial pinch, priorities in collection care must be established. Libraries must choose what is most important to protect and how. Your library may not have the funds to execute a full preservation plan. Therefore, you may want to consider the collection care prioritization plan. A collection care prioritization plan focuses on collection care initiatives. This will allow you to target a specific collection or portion thereof and work to improve its condition. Initiatives can be small or ambitious. They can be established alone or in partnership with another institution. The primary goal of this plan is to decide what should be given priority, and then devise a plan of action. This plan uses a variety of prioritization tools to help establish priorities.

Collection Management: Policies, Plans and Procedures

Hypothetical Library Director Jane hired a new collection management librarian, who hired two new collection maintenance assistants. Later that month, Jane thought the new collection management librarian would have been further along in training her assistants. When Jane asked her to explain, she said she is still reviewing policies, plans, and procedures with her staff, and they will not start handling the collection until phase one of their training is completed. Jane explained that she does not think collection maintenance assistants have to know policies and plans before they start handling a collection. However, they should know procedures. Do you agree or disagree?

Let's review the three Ps:

Policies are the overall intentions and directions of the library—the “why” and the “what.” They set out the principles and rules for guiding decisions and achieving desired results (aimed at delivering the mission and strategic aims of the library).

Plans are used to set out specific objectives and how they will be achieved. They direct work, allocate resources, outline timeframes, and allow for monitoring progress. They are the “when,” “who,” and “where” by which the library's statement of purpose will be met. They may have a lifespan of one year or more, with frequent updates as actions are completed.

Procedures are all the hands-on activities involved in looking after and managing a collection. They are the record of the regular processes used. Having them written down gives staff confidence, increases consistency, and enables monitoring against an agreed standard. They are the “how” by which the library's statement of purpose will be met. Procedures are developed as working documents at an operational level. They should be available to anyone involved in the activities they describe. They can be annotated, expanded, and amended as practice develops.

The collection management librarian said she often heard staff making statements such as, “I don't know why we are doing this.” She found that when staff is made aware of all three Ps, it helps her achieve her goal to improve the overall maintenance of the library. It also helps generate excitement among staff about being keepers of the collection. Do you agree or disagree?

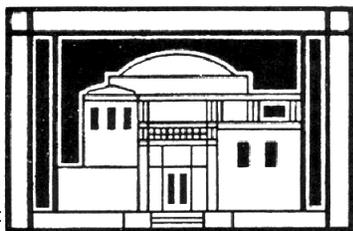
Fun and Interesting Preservation Stuff to do this Summer.

1. Add a few lines about collection care and handling to your library's website.
2. Invite staff to a screening on the history of the book (it's an oldie but goody).
3. Arrange a visit to the Library of Congress preservation department.
4. Arrange a tour of a local library's conservation lab.
5. Ask staff to bring in a personal book they would like to repair, and repair it (there's something powerful about seeing a book you love being restored).

What Should Collection Care be Achieving?

At your next departmental meeting, ask each librarian to give a five minute presentation on their view of what collection care should be achieving, how the value of collection care should be communicated, and what type of evidence would demonstrate to their users that collection care is a priority. I'd like to gather the results from several libraries to share in an upcoming column. If interested, please send to me at mw960@law.georgetown.edu. Thank you.

In the meantime, put your preservation cap on, and start preserving.



PRIVATE LAW LIBRARIES

*Allison Rainey
Crowell & Moring LLP*

In my last column, I discussed auditing our electronic and print subscriptions and completing a significant overhaul of our in-house routing request form. At the time, I was looking forward to exploring some of the new electronic content modules available through our ILS vendor. We decided to move forward with the digital package, and I have spent the first few months of the year setting up the electronic content module, which allows for automated check-in and routing of electronic newsletter subscriptions.

From early conversations with our vendor, I thought it would be possible to use a firm Outlook account as the main email account for the receipt and processing of emails. However, when I went to set up the connection between our ILS and our firm newsletters email account, I quickly realized it was not going to work. As an extra layer of security when accessing firm resources remotely, we have to add a randomly generated number from a digipass device to the end of our standard network password. There was no way that information could be included when the ILS server reached out to my firm server unless I (or someone else) updated the password before every connection. With the email account being scanned for new emails every two hours, this was impractical, if not impossible.

The solution was to use an Outlook account hosted by the vendor. This eliminated the security concerns and communication issues between the email server and ILS server. We did not, however, want to change the delivery of all of our email subscriptions. For a number of reasons, we wanted all of our subscriptions to continue to come to a @crowell.com email address. It seemed easy enough to set up our newsletters inbox to forward all emails to our vendor-hosted Outlook account; so I created the rule and a few test records with myself as the only recipient and thought I was well on my way to automation.

The first few emails arrived as anticipated, but I noticed they were incorrectly formatted. Some gave me the option to click and download images, but others were in plain text, completely stripped of all formatting. A check of the same email in various locations showed it was formatted correctly when it arrived in our firm newsletters mailbox, but the images/formatting were lost by the time it made it to our vendor-hosted mailbox. I wasn't sure if the issue was on my side or the vendor side; so I manually forwarded a few emails from the firm account to see what would happen. All of those emails arrived in the vendor inbox with formatting intact. I added myself to the auto-forward rule in our newsletters inbox and determined that when emails moved between Crowell accounts, the formatting was not lost.

These tests seemed to confirm that the issue was not with the setup of the vendor-hosted Outlook account but with the Outlook forwarding rule. I looked at all the possible rule settings and couldn't find anything about defaulting to plain text formatting or allowing rich text or HTML formatting. At this point, I asked our Information Services (IS) team for help because I had reached the end of my troubleshooting abilities. The individual I worked with determined that the images were being stripped at the server level, not the mailbox level. He made a change to some server settings, and the emails started arriving in the vendor inbox in the correct, original format.

The information I had to add to the bibliographic records to add them to the electronic content module was relatively straightforward, and this process went smoothly. The next challenge I encountered was how to deal with titles not managed by an Outlook rule in our newsletters mailbox. For some titles (like the BNA, Law360, and LexisNexis Mealey's newsletters), we sign up our users to receive the emails directly from the vendors. I was not ready to transition these to delivery through the ILS electronic content management module, but I did want to set up records and start checking in new issues for subscription tracking purposes. This would let us catch any missed issues (or vendor delivery problems), and we could add routing lists at a later date if we wanted.

The slight complication with this scenario is that we have been using the routing list feature in the bibliographic records as a way to track registered users because it provides a convenient link to an individual's patron record. I did not want to lose this organizational feature, but I also did not want people to receive these subscriptions directly from the vendor and then again from our ILS. Using myself as a test subject, I tried moving the routing list to a few different locations to see if I could link it to the record without actually routing anything. I first tried adding a second copy to the bibliographic record, adding a cancellation date to that copy so that it was not predicting new issues and then adding the routing list to copy two. Unfortunately, although the next email that arrived was not checked in on the "cancelled" copy two, it was still forwarded

to me. My next thought was to add a supplement record to the bibliographic record and then link the routing list to that supplement. With this set up, no emails were routed to me. This is not necessarily the cleanest solution, but with very specific labeling I was able to make it clear that this supplement exists only as a placeholder to track the registered individuals.

Last fall, I had the chance to speak with a librarian whose firm has the same ILS, and she warned me that the electronic content management system does require regular monitoring because a slight change by a vendor to the email subject line or the “from” email address means that the ILS will not be able to match the email newsletter to the record. Without that match, the newsletter does not get checked in or routed. Initially, I thought the easiest way to stay on top of this was to add myself to all of the routing lists so I would see all emails processed by our ILS. Emails were coming through regularly; so for the first few weeks of testing, I thought things were fine.

Then one day while reviewing some items in our newsletters inbox, I realized that although all of the Westlaw Watch emails were in that inbox, I had not received one via ILS routing in a while. After a check of those records revealed they were set up properly and should have been matching with the emails, I checked our vendor Outlook inbox and noticed the emails weren’t there. When I called vendor customer support, the technician determined that new security procedures on their end were blocking the emails. He added the email address to their white list, and the emails started getting through again. Since we were still in the testing stages at that point, no one failed to receive an email during that period. However, this was a real wake up call for me that I needed a better monitoring process. Had I not stumbled across this issue, it could still be going on. I added myself to the auto forward rule in our newsletters inbox so that when emails are forwarded to the vendor-hosted inbox for processing, they are also forwarded to my personal email account. Now, I double check to make sure that I receive all of those emails a second time from our ILS. At this point, I am still trying to determine the best long term solution. As we continue to add titles, it will be hard to match up every single email subscription received directly and then through the ILS system.

The setup of this module has presented more challenges than anticipated, but I am confident that once I am able to work through them, this will be a system that saves time for our staff and makes it easier to track and manage our electronic subscriptions.

RESEARCH & PUBLICATIONS

Reflections After One Year in a Writing Group

Hollie White
Duke University Law Library

May 2014 marked the one year anniversary for the Duke Library Writing Group. As many of my readers know, I have wanted for many years to participate in or start a group focused on academic writing. While in graduate school, I found little to no support from my fellow students. Once I started at Duke, I tried to find opportunities to discuss writing, research, and publication. I started by looking within the law library community. As I have noted in previous articles, there are many opportunities within the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) for publishing and getting feedback on writing. I found, though, that I didn’t quite get the feedback I wanted from these law-focused communities. While these communities were well-established, my experience was that many colleagues who performed similar job functions felt they didn’t have time to do research, and those who worked in other areas didn’t quite understand the social science research study style of manuscripts I was creating.

In 2012, I was asked to join the Professional Affairs Committee (PAC), a professional development programming committee for Duke Libraries, and it was through that group that I found an opportunity to be in a real writing group. In the spring of 2013, PAC invited Barbara Wildemuth (author of *Applications of Social Research Methods to Questions in Information and Library Science*) to speak about conducting library-based research. At that session, there was a call to form a monthly writing group for library employees interested in doing research, writing, and getting feedback.

For the past year, the writing group has been meeting regularly and has unexpectedly evolved. Below are five things I have learned about being a part of a writing group.

1. Be flexible about topics

In my “dream” writing group, all the participants would have been writing scholarly articles and been given phrase-level critique at each meeting. The more realistic version of the writing group was different, but much better. Each month,

someone volunteered to submit something to be discussed. People brought full drafts, sections, outlines, or even rough ideas to the group. The person asking for feedback would direct discussion. As the group became more comfortable with each other, more types of writing were introduced. Participants in the group represented almost every library on campus, and each participant had a different type of library job. This meant that topics were varied, and sometimes, people got to read about something completely new to them. Recently, someone brought a library-themed novel idea, and it resulted in one of the most enjoyable discussions we had all year. My take away point is that the scope of the group didn't have to be rigid for participants to benefit. Also, even if someone was not an expert in the topic area of the writing, everyone felt like they had something to contribute.

2. Meet regularly despite how many people show up

The group started with 12 volunteers, but each session had a maximum of six people attend. At a minimum, two people would show up, and we still had a good discussion. As professional librarians, everyone in the group was busy; sometimes, it was hard to get people to commit to showing up. The writing group met monthly on different days and times depending on people's schedules. Most scheduled times did not work out for everyone, but despite conflicts, sessions were scheduled every month. The group even met in November and December—busy academic months that are filled with finals, end of semester preparations, and holidays.

3. The more, the merrier, but keep your membership list lean

As mentioned above, 12 people showed interest in the group after the introduction session. After a few months, it became clear that some of those people would never show up to a meeting and forgot they had even signed up. As time progressed, the people who didn't show up were eliminated from our monthly email announcements and invites. On the other hand, as words spread about the group, librarians outside of Duke asked if they could participate. Even members who moved on to different jobs outside the library have asked to continue to attend.

4. Everyone waits until the last minute

My hope for the group was that presenters would send out their drafts about a week or more in advance of the meeting to give other members a chance to read and reflect. This may have happened once. Almost all the presenters, myself included (and even if reminders were given well in advance), sent drafts out about a day or two before the meeting. This was a great learning experience because it showed that people were not necessarily procrastinating, but wanted to work on the pieces being submitted until the very last minute. Even with the shortened review time, sessions went smoothly with lots of good discussion.

5. It's not just about writing, it's about developing connections

While writing group has helped me improve as a writer and understand a variety of librarians' impressions about my writing, I have gained something deeper from participating in a writing group. I now feel that I understand the concerns of my colleagues across campus. I have gained contacts in various libraries that I can go to with questions. Writing is no longer a solitary activity, but has become an activity that makes me a more connected librarian within my local library community.



SERIALS ISSUES

Wendy E. Moore
University of Georgia Law Library

Remember the AALLamo! I'm looking forward to the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) Annual Meeting in San Antonio and to seeing many of you there. Set your alarm clocks early for the Monday, July 14, 7:00 a.m. "TS-SIS Acquisitions and Serials Standing Committees and Roundtables Meeting." We had almost 50 people and some great discussions at this 7:00 a.m. meeting last year, so we are hoping for even more people and engaging conversations this year! Also, if you can swing the extra day, the preconference workshop, "W2: Techniques for Electronic Resource Management (TERMS): From Coping to Best Practices" on Saturday, July 12, 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. promises to be an exciting opportunity to explore new workflows led by ERM experts Jill Emery and Graham Stone.

How Do YOU Manage?: Speaking of ERM, detailed results of an online survey of academic librarians conducted in 2011 on electronic serials management were released this past winter. The article, "Management of Electronic Serials in Academic

Libraries: The Results of an Online Survey” by Beth A. Branscome, was published in *Serials Review*, Volume 39, Issue 4, December 2013 at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.serrev.2013.10.004>. The survey focused on issues affecting technical services, including the impact of electronic serials on collection development, library staffing, and serials management tools. In the end, the survey uncovered very little uniformity among similar libraries, suggesting that libraries are letting local factors and needs drive their procedures for managing online serials, rather than adopting a common methodology.

Before Signing On the Dotted Line: Those pesky, problematic license agreements! The March/April 2014 issue of *Online Searcher* offers the article “Seven Things to Know Before Signing a License” by Armand Brevig at <http://www.infotoday.com/OnlineSearcher/Articles/Features/Seven-Things-to-Know-Before-Signing-a-License-95157.shtml>. Because signing a license for a subscription-based resource can be time-consuming and plagued with problems, it is good to have a refresher from time to time. This short and highly readable article offers seven things to do before signing a license agreement. If you like what you read, the author maintains the *Content Buyers & Sellers* blog at <http://contentbuyerseller.com/> where you can find more negotiation tips.

“Anxiety Can Be Energizing!”: With that phrase, librarian Erin Gallagher sums up her experience at the North American Serials Interest Group (NASIG) Annual Conference held May 1–4, 2014, in Fort Worth, TX. Her article “Hot Topics – the NASIG Edition,” posted May 9 on the *Against the Grain* website at <http://www.against-the-grain.com/hot-topics-the-nasig-edition/>, gives a rundown of the themes she took away from the meeting. She highlights that we need to be more vigilant about the amount of web-based content (including journal content!) that is not being well-archived, that ensuring linking to hybrid open access e-journals content is “a nightmare,” and that there is a need for more standardization in open access content at the article level. She also shares information about a current awareness tool from the United Kingdom called *JournalTOCs* at <http://www.journaltoCs.hw.ac.uk/> that allows for tracking journal tables of content through RSS feeds using color-coded icons as access indicators.

What’s Cookin’?: Tired of the same old law blogs? Want to get a broader perspective on scholarly publication? Check out the writing over at *The Scholarly Kitchen* at <http://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/>. Produced by the Society for Scholarly Publishing, its mission is to advance scholarly publishing and communication by openly presenting differing opinions, commentary, and ideas in a moderated forum. The blog frequently includes posts of interest to those of us working with serials and journals, especially in an academic library setting. Some recent examples include the following:

- “The Next Big Things” by Alice Meadows, posted April 16, 2014, discussing a speech given by Clifford Lynch at the recent United Kingdom Serials Group (UKSG) annual meeting in Cambridge, England.
- “The Evolving Ecosystem for Journals Publishing” by Joseph Esposito, posted April 30, 2014, focusing on the fluid and changing nature of scholarly journals including the coopting of Open Access (OA) publishing by commercial publishers.
- “What Is the ‘News’ Associated with Journal Publication?” by Kent Anderson, posted May 6, 2014, exploring the issues surrounding journal embargo periods and if their news-like qualities are of such value to justify keeping access limited for a time.
- “Identity Crisis—Does Print Need to Die for Online to Flourish?” by Kent Anderson, posted May 20, 2014, getting at some reasons why print persists as a publishing format.

Blackmailed?: In the May/June 2014 issue of *Online Searcher*, guest editorialist Chuck Hamaker, Associate University Librarian for Collection Development and Electronic Resources at the University of North Carolina–Charlotte, explores recent developments concerning textbook sales in his piece titled, “Coercion” at <http://www.infotoday.com/OnlineSearcher/Articles/Searchers-Voice/Coercion-96759.shtml>. He sees textbook publishers as building on the success that scholarly journal publishing has had in raising prices and taking control of academic library budgets. For a law perspective on this same topic, check out the guest post by Meg Kribble, AALL Copyright Committee Chair, “Standing up for the First Sale Doctrine” posted May 14, 2014, on the *AALL Washington Blog* at <http://aallwash.wordpress.com/2014/05/14/guest-post-standing-up-for-first-sale-doctrine/>.

“Lies, damned lies, and statistics”: Back in March, AALL Vendor Liaison Margie Maes shared about the newly published *COUNTER Code of Practice for Articles (COUNTER Articles)* in the *CRIV Blog* at <http://crivblog.com/2014/03/23/counter-articles/>. *COUNTER Articles* provides a COUNTER-compliant standard for the recording, consolidation, and reporting of usage at the individual article level of journal articles hosted by publishers, aggregators, institutional repositories, and subject repositories. The key additional metadata requirements for *COUNTER Articles* compliance will be the article DOI, which allows usage to be recorded, reported, and consolidated unambiguously for each journal article. Read the entire standard on the COUNTER website at <http://www.projectcounter.org/counterarticles.html>. Vendors that are already COUNTER-compliant will find it relatively straightforward to conform to the *COUNTER Articles* standard. Ahem, legal information publishers!

Hello, Vendors!: CRIV announced on April 25, 2014, that they had recently updated their “Vendor Contact Information” page at <http://www.aallnet.org/main-menu/Advocacy/vendorrelations/CRIV-Tools/vendors.html>. Because sales reps and customer service contacts can change without much notice, this is an excellent tool for up-to-date links and information. It is a go-to source for tracking down vendors that you contact infrequently.

That should give you plenty of things to read and think about until my next column. Hope y’all have a great summer!



SERIALS TITLES

Barbara Bohl
University of California

The following serial title changes were recently identified by the acquisitions and cataloging staff of the University of California, Berkeley Law Library:

Criminal law brief

Vol. 1, issue 1 (spring 2006)-v. 8, issue 2 (spring 2013)
(OCoLC 63521701)

Changed to:

Criminal law practitioner

Vol. 1, issue 1 (fall 2013)-
(OCoLC 870903645)

Santa Clara computer and high-technology law journal

Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan. 1985)-v. 29, no. 4 (May 2013)
(OCoLC 872116106)

Changed to:

Santa Clara high technology law journal

Vol. 30, no. 1 (Dec. 2013)-
(OCoLC 11765510)

Summary of significant legislation heard by the Committee ... session / California. Legislature. Senate. Committee on Health

2007/2008-2009/2010
(OCoLC 298456904)

Changed to:

Legislative summary ... session

2011-
(OCoLC 777959970)

The following serial cessations were identified by the acquisitions and cataloging staff of the University of California, Berkeley Law Library:

Annual reports, report of the director, report of the treasurer ... annual meeting / American Law Institute

Ceased in print with: 87th (2010)
(OCoLC 42314476)

Focus on law studies

Ceased in print with: Vol. 25, no. 2 (spring 2010)
(OCoLC 12925184)

IDF law review

Ceased with: Vol. 3 (2007-2008)
(OCoLC 54345684)

Institute on Planning, Zoning and Eminent Domain

Ceased with: 2010, per publisher
(OCoLC 173984475)

Journal of Islamic law & culture

Ceased with: Vol. 13, no. 2/3 (July/Oct. 2013)?
(OCoLC 43533574)

Latin American tax handbook

Ceased with: 2010
(OCoLC 76813730)

Multilateral environmental agreements: state of affairs and developments

Ceased with: 2010
(OCoLC 231742524)

News media & the law

Ceased in print with: Vol. 37, no. 4 (fall 2013)
(OCoLC 3562814)

Available online: <http://www.rcfp.org/news/mag/index.php>

Professional lawyer: PL

Ceased in print with: Vol. 21
(OCoLC 19084640)

Available electronically to subscribers beginning with v. 22

Rundfunkrecht : Beilage zur Zeitschrift Osterreichische Blatter fur gewerblichen Rechtsschutz und Urheberrecht

Ceased with: 2010, Nr. 1-4
(OCoLC 244825339)

SEC docket

Ceased in print with: Vol. 106, no. 12 (June 2013)
(OCoLC 8174697)

Societies without borders
Ceased with: v. 4-3 (2009)
(OCoLC 70659376)

Summary proceedings ... annual meeting of the Board of Governors / International Monetary Fund
Ceased in print with: 59th 2005?
(OCoLC 4397587)
Cont'd online: <http://imf.org/external/publications/index.htm>

Survey of current business
Ceased in print with: Vol. 94, no. 1 (Jan. 2014)
(OCoLC 1697070)
Available online: www.bea.gov

Top ten global justice law review articles
Ceased with: 2008
(OCoLC 237047676)

SUBJECT HEADINGS

Lawyers as a class of persons

Aaron Kuperman
LC Law Cataloging Section

Lawyers are a class of persons. We use the heading, and its various narrow and related terms, in three situations. One is for a work about being a specific type of lawyer, perhaps combined (post-coordinated as the cognoscenti say) with **Practice of law** or **Law—Vocational guidance** (remember that the free-floating subdivision **—Vocational guidance** goes after the profession not the class of persons engaged in the profession). In addition, these headings serve as topical headings following the name heading when cataloging a biography. Recently a third situation has arisen, since under *Resource Description and Access (RDA)* as implemented by the Law Cataloging Section of the Library of Congress (LC), the LCSH terms for occupations are used in the Name Authority (NAF) Records in 374 field and influence the choice of a \$c qualifiers in 100 fields for author names.

The reference structures, NT, BT, and RT, for this group of headings are not very reliable. Actually it is a mess and can't be trusted. Some of the problems relate to the difference in structure in the legal professions; for example, in the United States, all **Judges** are **Lawyers**, but that is not true in many countries, and in many civil law systems **Notaries** are all lawyers (unlike in the United States). While most **Law teachers** have law degrees, some do not. The reference structures for types of lawyers reflecting ethnicity, religion, gender, or sexual orientation are also befuddled.

Many specialties are represented by specific headings such as **Personal injury lawyers** or **Criminal defense lawyers** or **Sports lawyers**, but some are not. For example, we lack a heading for “family” lawyers (are these lawyers specializing in domestic relations, or lawyers specializing in serving families regardless of the nature of their legal issues?). The way around this is to combine a more general heading for the class of persons with a heading for the specialty in question. Thus, since we lack a heading for “Entertainment lawyers” one can use **Lawyers** together with **Performing arts—Law and legislation**. If one gets a work on a subject that warrants a new heading, one should propose the heading to LCSH. If for any reason (ambiguity or inconsistency of terminology, cataloger laziness, workflow considerations, etc.) one doesn't make a proposal, consider including the term in a 653 (at LC, the field for free-text keyword subject terms) or your local equivalent. So in the above example, I would include *Entertainment lawyers* in the 653 (unless I thought I could get a proposal through the Policy Office).

For a biography, using the most generic term is often advisable unless the person is dead or at least clearly at the end of the career. For someone starting out, the person who is now a lawyer might later be a law professor and then a judge, with changing specialties during the course of their career. Only when one can determine the proper topical heading from their obituary can you be certain that the person's career won't take a new direction. By the time someone takes the trouble to write someone's biography the career might be settled, but that is rarely the case when using LCSH as a source of vocabulary for the NAF 374 because someone writing their first book (or should we say “creating their first resource”) may have a long and diverse career ahead of them. It might be safer to just say nothing more than **Lawyers** (noting that the 374 field is optional and allows for changes as the person's career evolves).

For works on how to be a particular type of lawyer, one would not use, for example, **Sports lawyers—Vocational guidance**, (see the scope note for the free-floating subdivision “Vocational guidance”), *but* rather one would use **Sports—Law and legislation—Vocational guidance** and possibly combine that with a heading for **Sports lawyers—Handbooks, manuals, etc.** (the latter is a \$x since it is what the book is “about,” referring to the target audience) if the book was written for sports lawyers.

Also, please note that headings such as **Women lawyers**, **Gay lawyers**, or **Christian lawyers**, while valid in LCSH, will never be in the NAF 374 since they aren't occupations, and they will never be the basis of a heading on vocational guidance. A lawyer, as an example, serving the gay community is not a "gay lawyer," though the lawyer is engaged in providing **Legal assistance to gays** which probably is a vocational heading (could accept –**Vocational guidance**) and might warrant an additional heading for **Gays—Legal status, laws, etc.** A book written *for* a gay lawyer gets the heading **Gay lawyers-Handbooks, manuals, etc.** (the latter as a \$x, not a \$v), which indicates for whom the book is intended without prejudice to what specialty that person is engaged (the specialization is reflected by the –**Vocational guidance** subdivision, but the class of persons for whom the book is written is brought out by –**Handbooks, manuals, etc.**). Remember that the "Gay ..." in this paragraph is an example, and this pattern applies to all the ethnic, religious, gender, or other types of lawyer.

Some suggestions for future consideration

In the December 2013 issue, I suggested we consider studying and proposing major changes in how LCSH deals with the following: Labor-management relations, Computer law, Economic law, and Relationship indicators in 600/610 heading. In addition, we should consider how our headings are affected as the world moves away from printed resources, e.g. is a website designed for student use *containing leading court decisions in a particular field, together with commentary and other material useful for classroom discussion*, considered to be a lcft **Casebooks**.



TECHSCANS

Jacqueline Magagnosc
Cornell University Law Library

Contributing Authors: Dan Blackaby, Marlene Bubrick, Jacqueline Magagnosc, Jean Pajerek, Andrea Rabbia, Lauren Seney

The TSLT TechScans Blog is available at <http://www.tsltechscans.blogspot.com/>.

Cataloging

Bibliographic Framework Initiative Update, January 26, 2014

<http://www.loc.gov/bibframe/media/updateforum-jan26-2014.html>

A recorded webcast of the Bibliographic Framework Initiative (BIBFRAME) update that was presented at the American Library Association (ALA) Midwinter Meeting in January is now available at <http://www.loc.gov/bibframe/media/updateforum-jan26-2014.html>. Sally McCallum of the Network Development and MARC Standards Office at the Library of Congress is the first presenter. She discusses, in general terms, some of the experimentation with BIBFRAME that has taken place during the last year or so. She says that in 2014, emphasis will be placed on the development of test implementations; a registry of BIBFRAME implementations keeping track of who is doing what with BIBFRAME can be viewed at <http://www.loc.gov/bibframe/implementation/register.html>. McCallum foresees a dual BIBFRAME/MARC environment existing for ten years. The next two speakers, Reinhold Heuvelmann of the German National Library and Jackie Shieh of George Washington University Libraries, report on their experiences as early experimenters with BIBFRAME. Their projects are described in the above-mentioned implementation registry. The final speaker is Eric Miller of Zepheira, developer of BIBFRAME. Part of Miller's presentation involves a brief demonstration of a prototype BIBFRAME editor, which lends a welcome dimension of concreteness to the relatively abstract discussions we've heard about BIBFRAME so far. You can actually see the prototype BIBFRAME editor at <http://editor.bibframe.zepheira.com/static/>.

Major RDA Update Scheduled for April 22

<http://www.rda-jsc.org/docs/6JSC-ALA-23-rev-Sec-final-rev.pdf>

<http://www.minitex.umn.edu/Communications/Mailing/2014/03March.pdf>

The *RDA Toolkit* was scheduled for a major update on April 22, 2014. This update is the culmination of months of discussion and consideration by the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) and other members of the library community. For law catalogers, a highlight of the update is the long-awaited changes to the instructions having to do with treaties. Initiated by American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) member John Hostage, and shepherded through the approval process by Kathy Glennan (ALA representative to the JSC), these are major changes that assure pretty much every heading for a treaty created under AACR2 will have to be changed. The official JSC document that specifies the changes is available at <http://www.rda-jsc.org/docs/6JSC-ALA-23-rev-Sec-final-rev.pdf>; it was updated on March 24, 2014. At the very least, treaties for which the

authorized access point is already the official title of the treaty qualified by year will also need to be qualified by month and day (per 6.20.3.3). For example:

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea #d (1982 December 10).

Treaties that in the past have been entered under the name of a government will undergo more radical changes. For example, this well-known treaty:

Canada. #t Treaties, etc. #d 1992 October 7

becomes:

North American Free Trade Agreement #d (1992 October 7)

A new instruction, 19.3.2.13, tells us how to record participants in a treaty and is complemented by a new relationship designator in appendix I.2.2, «participant in a treaty.» The conventional collective title «Treaties, etc.» will no longer be used as part of the preferred title for a treaty or for a compilation of treaties.

The update will include many other changes as well, some of them pertaining to specialized areas of cataloging such as music, while others have broad applicability. An example of the latter type of change is the elimination of the relationship designator «editor of compilation.» This relationship designator will be dropped in favor of the single term «editor.»

Mark Ehlert of Minitex has compiled a very useful summary of the major changes that are included the April update, available at <http://www.minitex.umn.edu/Communications/Mailing/2014/03March.pdf>. He cites to the JSC source documents pertaining to the changes and provides MARC examples to further facilitate understanding. The summary includes a link to a Google spreadsheet compiled by Ehlert listing new and revised relationship designators.

PCC Guidelines: relationship designators in NACO authority records

The Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) Policy Committee has announced that draft *PCC Guidelines: Relationship Designators in NACO authority records* are now available for comment on the PCC Post RDA Implementation Guidelines and Standards website at <http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/rda/PCC%20RDA%20guidelines/Post-RDA-Implementation-Guidelines.html>.

These guidelines provide examples for use of RDA Appendix I, J or K relationship designators to relate authority records in the LC/NACO Authority file. Guideline 6: Use of \$i in relationship links between corporate entities and the names of other persons or families provides an optional structure to relate an individual to a firm, or a firm to an individual, such as its founder. Guideline 8: Relationship links between non-jurisdictional corporate entities outlines replacement of the former practice of using subfield \$w values “a” (earlier name) or “b” (later name) with RDA Appendix K relationship designators using subfield \$i and subfield \$w value “r.” Additional guidelines cover hierarchical relationships for related corporate bodies and relationships between works and expressions.

Comments were accepted through April 15, 2014 and were discussed at the Operations Committee meeting in May 2014.

THIS is what linked data looks like?

<http://www.oclc.org/en-US/news/releases/2014/201414dublin.html>

On April 28, 2014, OCLC issued a press release (<http://www.oclc.org/en-US/news/releases/2014/201414dublin.html>) announcing the availability of 197 million bibliographic work descriptions, formatted as linked data. Collectively referred to as “WorldCat Works,” the 197 million sets of linked data represent a leap forward in the migration of library data from traditional library catalogs to the linked data world of the World Wide Web.

Richard Wallis, OCLC’s “Technology Evangelist,” posted an article (<http://dataliberate.com/2014/04/worldcat-works-197-million-nuggets-of-linked-data/>) the same day with further information about the project and its significance to libraries. Roy Tennant devoted a post on the Hanging Together blog (<http://hangingtogether.org/?p=3811>) to this development, calling it “the most important thing you haven’t heard of.” Both Wallis and Tennant point their readers toward an example, Gandhi’s “Story of my experiments with truth” (<http://experiment.worldcat.org/entity/work/data/1151002411.html>). Looking at the example, one sees a set of, well, links. The links are separated into a number of categories, many of which will be familiar to catalogers (e.g., contributor, creator, genre). The links can be viewed as several different kinds of RDF serializations, in addition to HTML: Turtle, RDF/XML, N-Triples, and JSON-LD.

While recognizing the significance of what OCLC has done, I confess to some confusion. The “work” chosen as an example is actually what RDA calls an “expression.” Gandhi’s “work” in the example is a translation of his autobiography, which was originally written in Gujarati, yet this is nowhere apparent in the sample “work” description. The original Gujarati

work has its own work description (<http://experiment.worldcat.org/entity/work/data/1809067428.html>); as far as I can tell, it includes no link to the English translation. Is it unrealistic to expect linked data to provide links between works and their translations? Tennant's blog post explicitly refers to this capability, "By aggregating various translations of works around a single identifier, we can then present the record that a particular user wishes to see given their language capabilities." Unless I am misunderstanding what linked data is supposed to do (entirely possible!), what I am seeing so far in OCLC's work descriptions does NOT live up to this promise.

Information technology

Digital Terminology

As we move into an increasingly digital world, we sometimes forget that terms that have a clear meaning to us may be clear as mud to some of our colleagues. Many of us are using terms such as "institutional repository," "digital collections," and "digital archive" somewhat interchangeably. But when we look at things in a larger perspective, the reality is that these terms can mean very different things to different people and/or in different contexts. These semantic challenges are starting to garner attention within the profession. They are especially relevant as our locally created digital holdings multiply and we attempt to preserve and make them accessible to users.

Recently, the terms "archive" and "digital archive" have been discussed at some length to help those in the field, and those working on the fringe of the field, understand the different meanings of the term in different contexts. Trevor Owens recently broke down many different meanings of "archive" – including the physical, digital, and IT-related kinds. His post is available at <http://blogs.loc.gov/digitalpreservation/2014/02/what-do-you-mean-by-archive-genres-of-usage-for-digital-preservers/>. In the first of a two-part post, Kate Theimer also delved into some of the specific library and archive-related meanings of the term. Her post is available at <http://www.archivesnext.com/?p=3683>.

This is a topic that will continue to be debated, but for now it's a good idea to have a discussion at your institution to make sure everyone is on the same page.

EBSCO Information Services Creates Open Policy for Data Sharing

EBSCO Information Services has released its new policy on metadata sharing and technology collaboration. EBSCO will make all metadata (and full text when contractually allowed) available for more than 120 full-text databases and 500,000+ e-books, as well as over 50 historical digital archives to third party discovery services. The policy outlines EBSCO's commitment to exchanging metadata and integrating technologies with partner vendors to enable an enhanced discovery experience for mutual customers. EBSCO's new policy covers critical areas of mutual collaboration with other discovery vendors. In addition to the sharing of metadata (and full text where allowed), the policy includes EBSCO providing assistance with linking technology that has been requested by customers.

See announcement at <http://www.librarytechnology.org/lrg-displaytext.pl?RC=19120>.

E-Books and Ethical Dilemmas for the Academic Reference Librarian

When dealing with e-books, several ethical dilemmas exist as a result of competing professional values. Dilemmas identified and discussed here include challenges related to serving nonaffiliated users, providing high-quality service while respecting intellectual property rights, and balancing the needs of current users with the needs of future generations. Readers would like to have access to all e-books all of the time, with as few restrictions as possible. Librarians would like all of their users (affiliated or nonaffiliated, current or future) to be able to easily use e-books. Librarians also want to recognize the valuable contributions of authors, publishers, and content distributors while safeguarding patron privacy.

View the article at <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02763877.2014.879035> (from Informed Librarian Online).

Online Bibliographic Services and Technical Services Special Interest Sections' Joint Research Grant accepting applications

The AALL Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section (OBS-SIS) and Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) Joint Research Grant Committee (JRGC) is now reviewing applications for the 2014 Grant.

The purpose of the OBS and TS-SIS' Joint Research Grant is to provide support to AALL members conducting research specific to technical services law librarianship that will enhance law librarianship service to our clients.

Qualifications: AALL membership is required. Preference will be given to applicants who are members of the OBS-SIS and/or TS-SIS at the time of application. Evidence that the research and publication will directly or indirectly benefit technical services law librarianship must be shown.

Grant Awards: JRGC awards grants in a single year ranging in amount of no more than \$1,000 at the discretion of JRGC and pending approval of each grant amount each year as authorized by OBS and TS Executive Boards.

Deadlines: Applications were due to the JRGC Chair no later than May 15, 2014. Grant recipients will be announced at the annual AALL Annual Meeting. Award amounts will be mailed to successful grant recipients as soon as final approval is received by the JRGC Chair.

For more information on the grant and the application process, please visit: <http://www.aallnet.org/sections/obs/committees/joint-research-grant-committee>.

If you have any further questions, please email the JRGC Chair, Kerry Skinner at Kerry.Skinner@asu.edu.

Local systems

Innovative acquires Polaris Library Systems

On March 31, 2014, Innovative acquired Polaris Library Systems, bringing together two of the leading providers of library services platforms to the public library community. The newly combined company will provide Polaris customers with a long term partner in Innovative, a global leader in library technology known for actively investing in people and infrastructure to better serve customers worldwide.

Polaris primarily caters to public libraries. In fact, as a substitute reference librarian at my local public library, I use Polaris—and I love it. It will be interesting to see how this develops.

To read more, see either website listed below:

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

<http://iii.com/polaris>

Management

New OCLC Research report provides evidence base for shift to shared print management approach

OCLC Research has released a new report, “Understanding the Collective Collection: Towards a System-wide Perspective on Library Print Collections,” which establishes evidence that has allowed and encouraged libraries to begin the shift from local provisioning of library collections and services to increased reliance on cooperative infrastructure, collective collections, shared technology platforms, and “above-the-institution” management strategies.

See article at <http://www.librarytechnology.org/ltg-displaytext.pl?RC=18854>.

Preservation

Long-Term Preservation of Digital Objects

“Administrative Metadata for Long-Term Preservation and Management of Resources: A Survey of Current Practices in ARL Libraries,” *Library Resources and Technical Services* 58:1 (January 2014), available at http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&ct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CCoQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Frucore.libraries.rutgers.edu%2Ffrutgers-lib%2F41069%2FPDF%2F1%2F&ei=Ee8pU_vzHvDh0wGp8oCoBA&usq=AFQjCNGGvi_ZENe0MX4VEFzqjAYqt1L-jA&bvm=bv.62922401,d.dmQ&cad=rja.

Over the last decade institutional repositories have grown by leaps and bounds. In theory, that would imply that the use of administrative metadata associated with digital objects has done the same. In a recent survey of Association of Research Libraries (ARL) libraries, *Administrative Metadata for Long-Term Preservation and Management of Resources: A Survey of Current Practices in ARL Libraries*, Jane Johnson Otto found that this is, in fact, not true. A quick disclaimer: the survey dealt specifically with the elements that were available within a given schema. It did not account for administrative information that may be present in an unrelated element.

While some individual libraries are utilizing administrative metadata extensively, the averages among the 54 respondent libraries show the lack of preservation and administrative metadata (which includes technical, rights, and preservation information) continues to be a hindrance to long-term preservation. Part of the problem is that institutional repositories are not being developed in a way that accommodates extensive administrative metadata. The lack of elements within a given schema that are structured for this sort of metadata means that even when the information is being included, it is not in a form that is machine readable and is thus less likely to be located. Ultimately, this points to the need to develop best practices for the use of administrative metadata to ensure that the proper information is being collected, and that it can and is being associated with the proper elements.

Digital Publishing: The Next Library Skill

Librarians have embraced the Internet and mastered the web, and they are building profiles in social media. These have become the core skills. Now, they have yet another exciting opportunity from a not-so-new industry—publishing. The barriers to all modes of digital publishing have been dropping for years, challenging established publishers to rethink their missions and change with the times or face obsolescence. Indeed, contributors along the full spectrum of the information life cycle are being challenged to add new digital media skills. Where to begin is a question faced by librarians considering jumping into digital publishing. All the indicators suggest that they should ask if it should become a core competency. However, taking that leap can be tough. Budget realities impinge on their actions and always have—launching new services can be risky. Given the stakes, it is crucial to be strategic and opportunistic in building a digital publishing program, using whatever means are available.

See article by Terence K. Huwe at http://www.informedlibrarian.com/featuredArticle.cfm?FILE=digital_infoday1311.pdf (premium membership required to view article).

Fail to prepare for digitization, prepare to fail at digitizing!

Planning a digitization project can be a lengthy process with consideration required for strategic alignment, funding models, workflow, and metadata – all of which should be led by a clear definition of the overall purpose of the digitization project. What must also be considered are the practical aspects of digitization bearing in mind the condition and format of items, and identifying what needs to be done to items to make them camera ready.

See more at <http://britishlibrary.typepad.co.uk/collectioncare/2013/11/fail-to-prepare-for-digitisation-prepare-to-fail-at-digitising.html#sthash.zNTHD8LH.dpuf>.

Serials

NASIG issues draft core competencies for print serials librarians

The North American Serials Interest Group (NASIG) has issued draft Core competencies for print serials librarians (http://www.nasig.org/uploaded_files/92/files/CoreComp/CompetenciesForSerialsLibrarians_ver_2014-4-21.docx) as an intended appendix to the Core competencies for Electronic Resources Librarians. These competencies describe the skills required to manage serials in physical formats and acknowledge the continuing importance of print materials in library collections.

Core competencies for Serials Librarians are described in in the areas of print material life cycles, technology, research and assessment, communication, supervision and management, professional development, and personal qualities. As described, a Serials Librarian should have: a thorough knowledge of serials acquisitions; the ability to organize continuing resources using the principles of bibliographic description, including the Cooperative Online Serials Program (CONSER) and *Resource Description and Access (RDA)*; and knowledge of best practices in physical processing and preservation. Additionally, the Serials Librarian should be able to apply assessment tools to inform a library's serials purchasing and retention decisions.

The NASIG Core Competencies Task Force plans to host discussion sessions during the 29th Annual NASIG conference in Fort Worth, Texas to gather feedback on this draft. The text of NASIG's announcement, request for comment, and a link to provide comment are available at <http://nasig.wordpress.com/2014/04/22/core-competencies-for-electronic-resources-librarians/>.

Continued from page 1

John is known as a progressive thinker on cataloging theory; he is also noted as a gifted and generous teacher who has the ability to articulate complex rules to the practicing cataloger. He has presented workshops and webinars on cataloging law materials for AALL and ALA's Association for Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS).

Librarians and seekers of legal information alike will reap long-term benefits from John's exhaustive efforts. His work and service to the law library community and technical services librarianship are exemplary, and represent the Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award in its finest tradition. The TS-SIS Awards Committee is pleased to recognize John Hostage with this award.

Congratulations John!

2014 OBS-SIS and TS-SIS Annual Meeting Information Programs and Meetings

Programs and meetings are listed in alphabetical order with content drawn from information available from OBSSIS, TSSIS, and AALL's website, particularly information relevant to the 2014 conference, "Beyond Boundaries" in San Antonio, Texas. Formatting is by Michael Maben.

Acquisitions Standing Committee and Serials Standing Committee (TS-SIS)

Monday, July 14, 2014 – 7:00-8:15 a.m.

Marriott Rivercenter-Salon C

- Trina Holloway, Acquisitions Committee Chair, Georgia State University
- Jacob Sayward, Serials Committee Chair, Fordham University

~~Back to the Future: AALL and Law Libraries in the Digital Age (Program E4)~~ CANCELED

Tuesday, July 15, 2014 – 8:30-9:45 a.m.

HBGCC-Room 217D

In July 2002, The Special Committee on the Future of Law Libraries in the Digital Age issued their report, "Beyond the Boundaries." It was a glimpse into the future of law libraries, with possible scenarios for each type of library. Predicting the future is hard! What did we get right? What did we miss? How would we do things differently? Join us for a lively session in which we examine the current state of law libraries in the digital age, with real-life examples in which libraries have moved "beyond the boundaries" of a traditional library. Whether the focus is on KM, global resource management, preservation, access to justice, or outsourcing, these libraries have led the way.

- Michael Saint-Onge, Coordinator, Moderator, and Speaker, Lexis-Nexis
- Gail Warren, Speaker, Virginia Law Library
- Margaret Maes, Speaker, Legal Information Preservation Alliance
- Nina Platt, Speaker, LAC Group

Business Meeting (OBS-SIS)

Monday, July 14, 2014 – 5:30-6:30 p.m.

Marriott Riverwalk-Bonham

- Katrina Piechnik, Chair, Jenkins Law Library

Business Meeting and Awards Presentation (TS-SIS)

Sunday, July 13, 2014 – 5:30-7:00 p.m.

HBGCC-Room 207B

- Brian Striman, Chair, University of Nebraska

Cataloging & Classification Roundtable (TS-SIS)

Monday, July 14, 2014 – 5:30-6:30 p.m.

Marriott Rivercenter-Salon M

- Lia Contursi, Chair, Columbia University

Cataloging & Classification Standing Committee Meeting (TS-SIS)

Sunday, July 13, 2014 – 7:00-8:15 a.m.

Marriott Rivercenter-Salon J

- Lia Contursi, Chair, Columbia University

Classification and Subject Cataloging Advisory Working Group Meeting (TS-SIS)

Monday, July 14, 2014 – 7:00-8:45 a.m.

HBGCC-Room 216B

- Yael Mandelstam, Chair, Fordham University

Click and Go: Ensuring Smooth Access to Online Resources (Program C4)

Monday, July 14, 2014 – 1:00-2:00

HBGCC-Room 217BC

As the percentage of holdings to which libraries provide electronic access increases, librarians also assume responsibility for a new type of material maintenance that wasn't taught in library school. "Dead" links, regardless of the reason for the breakdown, frustrate users and hurt a library's credibility to deliver access to needed information. By systematically reviewing web links in both the website and catalog, librarians can address broken links before anyone else discovers them.

- Suzanne Graham, Coordinator, Moderator, and Speaker, University of Georgia
- Julie Horst, Speaker, U.S. Court of Appeals 9th Circuit Library
- Keiko Okuhara, Speaker, University of Hawaii

Collection Development Roundtable (ALL-SIS)

Monday, July 14, 2014 – 5:30-6:30 p.m.

HBGCC-Room 007D

- Theo Belniak, Chair, SUNY Buffalo

Descriptive Cataloging Advisory Working Group (TS-SIS)

Monday, July 14, 2014 – 11:45 a.m.-12:45 p.m.

HBGCC-Room 216A

- Melissa Beck, Chair, UCLA

A Dialog for Catalogers and Reference Librarians: Class K from Alpha to Omega (Program A2)

Sunday, July 13, 2014 – 1:15-2:45 p.m.

HBGCC-Room 217A

Through an interview format, this program will highlight strategic ways to access content with an understanding of the essential architecture of the K classification. It will focus on a discussion about the nuanced differences between the law of international relations and the law of nations. The guided discussion will offer catalogers, as well as reference librarians, a better understanding of how call numbers searches can effectively be utilized. The second part of this program consists of a demonstration of the revolutionary Library of Congress Portal, which contains the entire K schedule linked to other data. It will give a rare opportunity to observe the practical importance of linked data, and will prompt a discussion about effective use of classification for content browsing and map interface.

- Lia Contursi, Coordinator, Columbia University
- Brian Striman, Moderator, University of Nebraska – Lincoln
- Jennifer Gonzales, Speaker, Law Library of Congress
- Jolande Goldberg, Speaker, Library of Congress
- Tina Gheen, Speaker, Library of Congress

Education Committee Meeting for 2015 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia (OBS-SIS)

Tuesday, July 15, 2014 – 7:00-8:15 a.m.

HBGCC-Room 210B

- Karen Selden, OBS-SIS Chair 2014/2015, University of Colorado

Education Committee Meeting for the 2015 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia (TS-SIS)

Monday, July 14, 2014 – 11:45 a.m.-12:45 p.m.

HBGCC-Room 216B

- John P. Jensen, Chair, Southern University Law Center

Emerging Issues in Copyright: What You Need to Know (Program G2)

Tuesday, July 15, 2014 – 2:30-3:15 p.m.

HBGCC-Room 217A

Law librarians and other information professionals must regularly address copyright issues in their organizations. Copyright is a rapidly developing area, and it is essential for law librarians and other information professionals to be able to identify, assess, and address emerging issues. This program will present the latest, critical issues in copyright, as well as the most current legislative and judicial developments. Panelists will also discuss ways for participants to assess and address the impact

of these developments in their organizations. Possible topics include Congressional reform of copyright law, e-reserves, first sale doctrine, mass digitization, and law firm copying.

- D.R. Jones, Coordinator, Moderator, and Speaker, University of Memphis
- Kevin Miles, Speaker, Norton Rose Fulbright
- Meg Kribble, Speaker, Harvard Law School Library

Executive Board Meeting, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 (OBS-SIS)

Saturday, July 12, 2014 – 3:00-5:00 p.m.

HBGCC-Room 210A

- Katrina Piechnik, 2013/2014 OBS-SIS Chair, Jenkins Law Library
- Karen Selden, 2014/2015 OBS-SIS Chair, University of Colorado

Executive Board Meeting, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 (TS-SIS)

Sunday, July 13, 2014 – 11:45 a.m.-1:00 p.m.

Marriott Rivercenter-Salon K

- Brian Striman, 2013/2014 TS-SIS Chair, University of Nebraska
- Suzanne Graham, 2014/2015 TS-SIS Chair, University of Georgia

Heads of Cataloging Roundtable (TS-SIS)

Monday, July 14, 2014 – 8:45-10:00 a.m.

Marriott Riverwalk-Cactus Flower Restaurant

- Christina Tarr, co-organizer, University of California, Berkeley
- Michael Maben, co-organizer, Indiana University-Bloomington

Hip Tips for the Acquisitions Librarian (Program D2)

Monday, July 14, 2014 – 2:30-3:45 p.m.

HBGCC-Room 214CD

Acquisitions education and training is not addressed much, if at all, in library schools. Instead, it is learned on the job for most librarians. A panel of acquisitions librarians will share tips and tools they use to efficiently do their work on a daily basis, as well as some of their more perplexing problems and the steps taken to resolve them. The program will provide an opportunity to learn in a communal atmosphere, where participants will be encouraged to share their own experiences with other attendees. This program is sponsored by the TS-SIS.

- Ajaye Bloomstone, Coordinator and Moderator, Louisiana State University
- Alan Keely, Speaker, Wake Forest University
- Ian Kipnes, Speaker, California Western School of Law Library
- Jean L. Willis, Speaker, Sacramento County Public Law Library
- Shyama Agrawal, Speaker, Duke University School of Law

Innovative Law Users Group Annual Meeting

Saturday, July 12, 2014 – 8:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, then lunch

Marriott Rivercenter-Salon G

- Joseph Thomas, Chair, Notre Dame University

Joint Research Grant Committee Meeting (OBS-SIS and TS-SIS)

Sunday, July 14, 2013 – 7:00-8:15 a.m.

Sheraton-Everett

- Kerry Skinner, Chair, Arizona State University

Just In Time: Models of Demand-Driven Acquisitions for E-Books (Program F4)

Tuesday, July 15, 2014 – 10:15-11:30 a.m.

HBGCC-Room 217D

Is your library thinking about using demand-driven acquisitions (DDA) to acquire e-books? This session will explain the various models (consortial purchasing, purchasing from a mediated service such as YBP, and purchasing directly from the publisher), as well as the decisions you'll need to make before implementation (e.g., number of short-term loans, number

of concurrent users, and methods of user authentication). Speakers will also address questions of contract negotiation, obtaining and customizing MARC records, selection parameters, and usage data.

They will provide a guide for implementing a DDA program, as well as advice about issues to consider and problems that may be encountered in setting up a DDA program.

- Janet Snider, Coordinator and Moderator, Brooklyn Law School Library
- Edward Hart, Speaker, University of North Texas – Dallas
- Gilda Chiu, Speaker, Brooklyn Law School Library
- Jacob Sayward, Speaker, Fordham University Law Library

The Law and Ethics of Aggregation and Content Distribution (Program H2)

Tuesday, July 15, 2014 - 3:45-4:45 p.m.

HBGCC-Room 217D

The rise of news aggregation platforms combined with the complex mix of free and licensed, news, business, and legal content raises complex copyright licensing and ethical issues for information professionals. This program will cover the risk management and ethical issues to address in establishing an organization-wide aggregation platform. Additionally, participants will learn about domestic and international laws that need to be considered in planning for the deployment of a content aggregation and distribution system.

- Jean O'Grady, Coordinator, DLA Piper
- Andrew Deutsch, Speaker, DLA Piper
- Michael Stelzer, Speaker, Knowledge Management Services

Law Librarianship in the Digital Age (Program H5)

Tuesday, July 15, 2014 – 3:45-4:45 p.m.

HBGCC-Room 006AB

Legal librarianship has changed a great deal with the advent of new web and mobile technologies, and it continues to evolve daily. Forward-thinking law libraries are not only embracing new trends and technological advancements, but are looking ahead to see what's on the horizon for law libraries in the future. This panel will cover the most cutting-edge developments that face today's modern law libraries, including mobile device management, web-scale discovery, competitive intelligence, digital-age marketing, and much more. These critical issues are approached from the perspective of tech-savvy library leaders, who will each discuss how forward-thinking libraries are tackling traditional library practices, such as reference, collection development, technical services, and administration in the Digital Age. This lively panel will be done in PechaKucha 20X20 style – a Japanese presentation style in which each presentation consists of 20 images (or slides), each shown for 20 seconds.

- Ellyssa Kroski, Coordinator and Moderator, New York Law Institute
- C. Andrew Plumb-Larrick, Speaker, Case Western Reserve University Law School Library
- Carol Ottolenghi, Speaker, Ohio Attorney General
- Jennifer Alexander, Speaker, McKenna Long & Aldridge
- Ralph Monaco, Speaker, New York Law Institute
- Scott Bailey, Speaker, Squire Sanders (US) LLP
- Thomas Striepe, Speaker, University of Georgia
- Valeri Craigle, Speaker, University of Utah
- William Mills, Speaker, New York Law School

Local Systems Roundtable (OBS-SIS)

Sunday, July 13, 2014 – 11:45 a.m.-1:00 p.m.

Marriott Riverwalk-Travis

- Kevin Carey, Chair, Ohio State University
- Nicole Engard, OBS VIP, speaker

OCLC Users Roundtable (OBS-SIS)

Monday, July 14, 2014 – 11:45 a.m.-12:45 p.m.

HBGCC-Room 007A

- Jacqueline Magagnosc, OCLC Committee Chair, Cornell University

Orbis Cascade Alliance Summit: A Library Management Service Model for the Future (Program F1)

Tuesday, July 15, 2014 – 10:15-11:30 a.m.

HBGCC-Room 217A

With ILS costs skyrocketing and library budgets shrinking, libraries are increasingly turning to new models of affording the ILS they want. Open Source ILSs are one answer. Consortia are another. The Orbis Cascade Alliance is implementing a new library management service to be shared by all 37 members of the consortium. Soon all these libraries in the Pacific Northwest will be sharing not only a catalog, but also cooperative collection development, digital initiatives, and discovery services. Hopefully, this will result in better services for students, faculty, and staff. Is it worth giving up the autonomy of a separate institutional ILS? What are the costs, and what are the benefits? This program is sponsored by the OBS-SIS.

- Christina Tarr, Coordinator and Moderator, University of California School of Law Library
- Alena Wolotira, Speaker, University of Washington, Gallagher Law Library
- Penny A. Hazelton, Speaker, University of Washington, Gallagher Law Library
- Richard Jost, Speaker, University of Washington, Gallagher Law Library

Preservation Standing Committee (TS-SIS)

Monday, July 14, 2014 – 5:30-6:30 p.m.

HBGCC-Room 210A

- Lauren Seney, Chair, College of William and Mary

Rare Book Cataloging Roundtable (LHRB-SIS)

Sunday, July 13, 2014 – 5:30-6:30 p.m.

HBGCC-Room 210B

Researchers Roundtable (OBS-SIS and TS-SIS)

Saturday, July 12, 2014.

Location Offsite

- Hollie White, Duke University

Serials Standing Committee Meeting (TS-SIS)

Monday, July 14, 2014 – 7:00-8:15 a.m.

Marriott Rivercenter-Salon C (meeting together with the Acquisitions Standing Committee)

Technical Services Management Issues Roundtable (TS-SIS)

Tuesday, July 15, 2014 – 7:00-8:15 a.m.

Marriott Riverwalk-Bowie

Techniques for Electronic Resource Management (TERMS): From Coping to Best Practices (Workshop W2)

Saturday, July 12, 2014 - 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

HBGCC-Room 205

Most of us cope with our electronic resources, but how well do we really manage them throughout their entire life cycles, from first awareness of their existence until their cancellation or cessation? This workshop will build upon the February/March 2013 Library Technology Reports on “Techniques for Electronic Resource Management.” Led by the two authors of that report, this hands-on workshop will combine short lectures interspersed with small-group, hands-on work. Participants will develop the ability to create their own set of best practices for electronic resource management (ERM) that they can use within their own institutions.

- Eric Parker, Coordinator and Moderator, Northwestern University
- Graham Stone, Speaker, University of Huddersfield
- Jill Emery, Speaker, Portland State University

TS/OBS/RIPS/CS-SIS Joint Reception

Saturday, July 12, 2014 – 7:00-9:00 p.m.

Marriott Riverwalk-Alamo Ballroom, Salon D

- Sponsored by Innovative Interfaces, Inc.
- Cindy Spadoni, Coordinator, UCLA

TSLL Editorial Board Meeting (OBS-SIS and TS-SIS)

Saturday, July 12, 2014 – 1:45-2:45 p.m.

HBGCC-Room 210A

- Michael Maben, Editor-in-Chief, Indiana University-Bloomington

Vendor-Supplied Bibliographic Records (TS-SIS)

Tuesday, July 15, 2014 – 7:00-8:15 a.m.

HBGCC-Room 218

- Angela Jones, Chair, Southern Methodist University

**Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section
2013 Annual Business Meeting
Monday July 15, 2013—Seattle, WA**

MINUTES

Chair, Christina Tarr, called the meeting to order at 11:45a.m.

Officers' Reports

Secretary-Treasurer Barbara Szalkowski gave the election and treasurer's report. Barbara summarized the written report, distributed to members at the meeting (attached at the end of these minutes).

An online election was held March 1-15, 2013 using AALL's electronic voting software. 68 OBS members (out of 283 eligible voters) cast ballots. The following were elected for the 2013-2014 term:

- Vice Chair/Chair-Elect – Karen Selden, University of Colorado Law Library
- Secretary-Treasurer – Elaine Bradshaw, University of Oklahoma Law Library
- Member-at-Large – Ilona Tsutsui, University of Oregon

As of May/31, 2013, the balance of the OBS account stood at \$7,395.96.

The minutes of the 2012 Business Meeting were approved as published in TSLL Vol. 38, no. 1 (September 2012).

Members-at-Large Reports

Member-at-Large Marjorie Crawford (2012-2013) coordinated the OBS-SIS table in the activities area of the exhibit hall. Member-at-Large Corinne Jacox (2013-2014) was the OBS representative on the 2013 "Alphabet Soup" Joint Reception Planning Committee. Richard Paone, the TS-SIS representative to the planning committee, suggested that Innovative may donate more money for better food in 2014. Serving alcohol is too expensive during the reception. Katrina Piechnik suggested holding the reception offsite was worth pursuing, just as she did during the AALL Annual Meeting in Philadelphia in 2011. However, AALL does not favor this idea, due to the contracts with Convention Centers.

Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect Report

Right after coming back from the AALL Conference in Boston, Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect Katrina Piechnik started to work on variety of projects:

- January 2013—revised OBS-SIS Strategic Plan together with the ad hoc Committee of Katrina Piechnik (Chair), Georgia Briscoe, Michael Maben, Keiko Okuhara, Betty L. Roeske and Chris Tarr.
- February 2013—appointed Education Committee Members Christ Tarr, Amy Moberly, Karen Selden, Keiko Okuhara, Corinne Jacox and Stephanie Edwards.
Worked with Tim Knight and the Board on revamping the OBS Website.
- March 2013—distributed OBS-SIS Strategic Plan for members to vote on; distributed the OBS-SIS Member Survey and announced survey results to members via the OBS website as well as on the OBS-SIS Facebook page.
- May to June 2013—Appointed Chairs of Committees:
 - Chris Tarr, Nominating Committee
 - Kevin Carey, Local Systems Committee
 - Jackie Magagnosc, OCLC Committee
 - Barbara Szalkowski, OBS TSLL Editorial Board Representative
 - Tim Knight will continue chairing Web Advisory Committee
 - Kerry Skinner, OBS/TS Joint Research Grant Committee

At the close of the 2013 AALL Annual Meeting, Karen Selden of the William A. Wise Law Library, University of Colorado Law School will take over as the OBS Vice Chair 2013/14.

Chair's Report

Chris Tarr reported as Head of the 2013 OBS Education Committee and on the OBS CONELL table that she staffed on Saturday morning. She noted that we need to do what we can to ensure our programming presence, even if we have to pay for some of the cost.

Nominations Committee

The 2013 Nominations Committee consisted of Kathy Faust (chair), Ruth Funabiki, and Keiko Okuhara. We had 3 offices to fill and we found 2 people to run for each office.

They were:

Vice Chair/Chair Elect: Calmer Chatoo and Karen Selden
Secretary/Treasurer: Elaine Bradshaw and Melanie Cornell
Member-at-Large: Merri Hartse and Ilona Tsutsui

Karen Selden, Elaine Bradshaw and Ilona Tsutsui won their respective elections.

Joint Research Grant Committee Report

Hollie White reported that In 2012/2013, the Joint Research Grant continued its efforts in advertising the grant by including advertisements on both the TS and OBS email lists, in the Presidents newsletter, in *TSLL*, and in various regional newsletters. To simplify the application process, an online grant submission form was created with the help of Katrina Piechnik and F. Tim Knight. Unfortunately, despite these efforts no one applied for this year's grant.

OCLC Committee 2012-2013 Report

Karen Selden reported that the OCLC Committee is open to any OBS-SIS member interested in news from and about OCLC and its products and services. There is no formal committee work involved with joining this group, so it's an easy and informative group to join.

OCLC programming at the 2012 Annual Meeting held in Boston continued to use the popular 90 minute OCLC Users Roundtable format adopted in 2011. The 2012 OCLC Users Roundtable was extremely well attended—the 50 seat room was filled to capacity—because there were no other TS or OBS programs scheduled during the same time slot. The Chair authored the quarterly OCLC columns that appeared in each issue of Volume 38 of *Technical Services Law Librarian*. The OCLC Committee webpage (<http://www.aallnet.org/sections/obs/Committees/OCLC-Committee>) was updated during the past year as part of the revision of the entire OBS-SIS website. From November 2012 through May 2013, the Chair solicited feedback from OBS-SIS and TS-SIS members regarding the possibility that OCLC might no longer offer credits for original cataloging or enhancements to records in WorldCat. Lesliediana Jones, the Head of Document Services/Research Librarian at the George Washington University Law School's Jacob Burns Law Library, served as a delegate to the OCLC Global Council Meeting held during the week of April 22, 2013 in The Hague, Netherlands, and took the feedback she received from law librarians to the meeting. Ultimately, the Global Council recommended phasing out the financial credits and incentives program through June 2016.

At the close of the 2013 AALL Annual Meeting, Jackie Magagnosc of the Cornell Law Library will take over as the OBS OCLC Committee Chair for 2013 to 2015.

Web Advisory

No report received, but Tim worked very hard on revamping OBS-SIS webpage.

TSLL Report

Michael Maben reported that *TSLL* will have Virginia's report in the next issue. The contract for *TSLL* inclusion on HeinOnline is automatically renewed.

Chair's Remarks

Christina Tarr reported that we need to do what we can to ensure our programming presence, even if we have to pay for some of the cost. She thanked Katrina for her work on OBS-SIS Strategic Plan and thanked Corinne for very detailed link checking of newly revised OBS-SIS website. Chris emphasized importance or representation of OBS at the AALL

Committees in advocating OBS special interest programming. She said that we should live by our Bylaws:

- ✓ OBS Educates
- ✓ OBS Advocates
- ✓ OBS Connects
- ✓ OBS Communicates (My Communities on aallnet.org are not always working, pointed out Corinne, so we should look for different ways of communicating; this is why we OBS-SIS Facebook page.)

Strategic Plan Vote: Michael Maben moved and Corinne seconded.

Wow Moments

Katrina prepared special certificates of appreciation that were handed by Chris Tarr to:

- Karen Selden - For her contributions and dedication as the OBS-SIS 2011-2013 OCLC Committee Chair
- Christina Tarr - For her leadership, contribution and dedication as the 2012-2013 OBS-SIS Chair
- Tim Knight - For his marvelous, proactive role in redesigning OBS-SIS website as the 2011-2013 OBS-SIS WebMaster
- Corinne C. Jacox - For her systematic work as a “link resolver” of the newly redesigned OBS-SIS website
- Barbara Szalkowki - For her dedication and contributions as the 2011/2013 OBS-SIS Secretary/ Treasurer

Barbara handed out certificates of appreciation and gifts to Chris and Katrina.

Chris passed the OBS leadership cap to incoming chair Katrina Piechnik, and thanked everyone for their hard work.

The meeting was adjourned @ 1:21 p.m.

Respectfully submitted:
Katrina Piechnik, Chair 2013-2013

June 11, 2014

TSLL EDITORIAL POLICY

Technical Services Law Librarian (ISSN 0195-4857) is an official publication of the Technical Services Special Interest Section and the Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries. It carries reports or summaries of AALL annual meeting events and other programs of OBS-SIS and TS-SIS, acts as the vehicle of communication for SIS committee activities, awards, and announcements, as well as current awareness and short implementation reports. It also publishes regular columns and special articles on a variety of topics related to technical services law librarianship.

Statements and opinions of the authors are theirs alone and do not necessarily reflect those of AALL, TS-SIS, OBS-SIS, or the TSLL Editorial Board. AALL does not assume, and expressly disclaims, any responsibility for statements advanced by contributors. TSLL editors reserve the right to edit contributions for style and length. TSLL has the privilege to reproduce and distribute authors’ contributions as part of the issue of TSLL in which they appear. All other rights remain with the author. Prospective authors should contact the editor for content and style information.

© 2014 American Association of Law Libraries.

Publication Schedule

Issues are published quarterly in March, June, September, and December.

Deadlines (each vol/year):

- no. 1 (September)..... August 21st
- no. 2 (December)November 21st
- no. 3 (March) February 21st
- no. 4 (June)..... May 21st