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Legal Scholarship in the Digital Domain: A Technical Roadmap for implementing the Durham Statement

*Valeri Craigle
S.J. Quinney Law Library
University of Utah*

Introduction

The stated objective of the Durham Statement on Open Access to Legal Scholarship¹ is to “*improve the dissemination of legal scholarly information... making the legal scholarship they publish available in stable, open, digital formats in place of print.*” To accomplish this, the ten law library directors who authored the statement propose that “*law schools should commit to making agreed-upon stable, open, digital formats, rather than print, the preferable formats for legal scholarship.*”

Though many law libraries are heeding the call to open access for legal scholarship, currently there is no formal technical strategy for accomplishing the objectives set forth in the Durham Statement. Initial efforts appear to be focused on choosing an appropriate platform, as evidenced by the most recent “Implementing the Durham Statement” conference sponsored by Duke Law School in October.² Beyond these discussions, however, no tangible guidelines for implementing the Durham Statement have come forth. It would be helpful for law libraries with an interest in moving their legal scholarship into the digital domain to have guidance in areas such as designing a sustainable metadata schema, or developing a stable technological infrastructure that will support digital platforms, or creating effective strategies for technical services staff workflows. Without a plan in place, implementing the Durham Statement will be a challenge for any library wishing to move forward.

Background

Realizing the importance of preserving and providing permanent access to legal scholarship, many law libraries have gone ahead with the digital archiving/e-publishing process, particularly for their law reviews. Until the fall of 2008, the S.J. Quinney College of Law at the University of Utah had been publishing its three law journals exclusively in print form. A look at the costs associated with print subscriptions revealed that printing costs and administrative overhead were exceeding revenues by approximately \$30,000 per year. In light of these

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*A Publication of the Technical Services Special Interest Section and the
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First of all, some good news concerning the 2011 AALL Annual Meeting:

The TS-SIS Education Committee has had another successful year in proposing programs. The Annual Meeting Program Committee accepted six programs and one workshop for the 2011 AALL Annual Meeting. The workshop will take place Saturday, July 23, and is entitled, "Putting the "M" in ERM: Best Practices in Electronic Resources Management (W-2). Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday each have two AMPC supported programs:

"Electronic Resources Management Systems Showcase." (B-1)

"Cutting Beyond the Bone: Managing in an Age of Austerity." (C-4)

"RDA for Everyone: Resource Description and Access Explained to Non-Catalogers." (D-1)

"Authority Control Vocabularies and the Semantic Web." (F1)

"RDA Test: Law Catalogers' Perspective." (I-1)

"Enhancing Library Services with Technical Services Skills: From the Backroom to the Front Lines." (K-4).

In addition to the AMPC approved programs, the TS-SIS Education Committee has chosen three other programs to present at AALL:

"Analyzing, Managing, and Communicating about Library Budgets: 'How Are You Doing It?'"

"Is-ness vs. About-ness: Development and Implementation of LC Law Genre/Form Terms."

"The Elusive Updating Loose-Leaf: Cataloging Standards and Practices for the 21st Century."

A hot topic program will be chosen later.

Congratulations to Education Committee Chair Ajaye Bloomstone and her committee.

To continue with news for the AALL Annual Meeting:

This coming year the TS/OBS/RIPS/CS-SIS joint reception, a.k.a. the "Alphabet Soup" reception, will go off-site to Maggiano's Little Italy. Because AALL is having a combined Exhibit Hall Ribbon Cutting/Opening Reception from 5:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., our reception is scheduled from 7:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m. Innovative Interfaces is again graciously sponsoring the whole cost of the reception. Our member-at-large, Katrina Piechnik, as a Philadelphia resident, has worked very hard for the joint reception committee and deserves much thanks.

Katrina is also in charge of the silent auction to benefit the Marla Schwartz Grant Fund, which provides grants for law librarians to attend conferences, especially new law librarians. (Please see <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/grants/schwartz/> for a more detailed description.) The silent auction takes place at the TS-SIS activity table during the AALL Annual Meeting, and the auctioned goods are handcrafted and donated by TS-SIS members. This is an early notice for those of you who want to make contributions, but will need some time to create them. The auction was very successful in its first outing last year, and we hope to make it a TS-SIS table tradition.

Now for some TS-SIS Executive Board activity:

After we expressed concern about last spring's sudden funding cut for our MARBI, SAC, and CC:DA representatives' attendance at ALA meetings, the AALL Executive Board confirmed that these representatives would be funded again this year. Keep your fingers crossed that we don't have another mid-year budget surprise.

Along with other SISs, TS-SIS voiced our displeasure to AALL about proposed reduced and readjusted SIS annual meeting time slots, even though the reduction and time slot readjustments were considered in order to eliminate 7:00 a.m. meetings and allocate more time for some meetings. Many SISs have too many committees to allow cutting the number of meeting slots by a third, as proposed. Thankfully, our input (email screams?) were heard, and the number of slots was not changed.

It seems that the TS-SIS Acquisitions Committee hasn't had any official contact with CRIV, nor a report from a CRIV representative at the Acquisitions Committee meeting during the AALL Annual Meeting, for a very long time, even though TS-SIS members are members of CRIV. With much help from the rest of the TS-SIS Executive Board, I drafted and sent

a letter to AALL President Joyce Manna Janto. The letter asked how our Acquisitions Committee, which has acquisitions librarians from all types of libraries, could best communicate with CRIV. As of writing this column, I have not had an answer.

I hope people will respond to a request from Ismael for volunteers for the Education Committee for 2012 by the time this issue is published. The term for this particular committee is 18 months. While other committees usually begin after the Annual Meeting, the Education Committee has to get cracking several months before that July meeting, because the deadline date for proposals follows so soon afterwards, in September. And believe me, it does take a while to gather, select, request refinements, resubmit, rank, and finally send the proposals to the Annual Meeting Program Committee.

That's all I have to report for now. May you all have a wonderful and peaceful holiday season!

Pam Deemer
Emory University

From the Chair

O

Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section

Dragon boat racing has taught me a lot about teamwork. The boats we race at the Portland Rose Festival weigh over a ton, literally (think Viking ship without a sail or an Indian war canoe). It takes all sixteen paddlers to get the boat moving and keep it moving at a decent speed. If just a couple of people space out or get tired and quit paddling, it's noticeable. We don't like slackers!

There were no slackers on the OBS Education Committee as everyone helped to develop the program proposals that we submitted to the Annual Meeting Program Committee (AMPC) at the end of September. Whether it was coming up with the program idea, refining the concept, massaging the description, cleaning up the grammar or just giving opinions, everyone worked together. And even more amazing to me was that no one took umbrage at any of the suggestions! Consequently we submitted seven proposals to AMPC. Three of the programs were co-sponsored with TS-SIS and one with PLL-SIS. Out of the seven submitted, three were approved by AMPC! In addition to those three, we are putting on one program by ourselves and have turned another proposal into a roundtable.

The three programs accepted by AMPC are:

“Library in the Clouds: Cloud Computing and Its Impact on Library Systems.”

“Library Operations and the Evolution of the ILS: Backfield in Motion?”

“RDA Test: Law Catalogers' Perspective.”

The program we are putting on ourselves is **“Emerging Technologies and the Library Manager: How to Navigate the Decision Maze.”** Finally, the program proposal on technical services research will be turned into a presentation at the Research Roundtable, which will be jointly sponsored with TS-SIS.

I'm very excited about these OBS programs, and having seen the titles for some of the other SIS programs for Philadelphia, I think 2011 will be a very interesting and informative conference.

Kathy Faust
Lewis and Clark Law School

Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award

The Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship is presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries to an individual or group in recognition of achievement in an area of technical services, for services to the Association, or for outstanding contributions to the professional literature.

Factors considered in selecting the recipients of the Award include the publishing, presenting, or sharing of innovative techniques or research, analysis or commentary; the development of software, hardware, or other mechanisms that significantly enhance access to collections; and the contribution of service to the Technical Services SIS as a whole. Achievements may be in the area of acquisitions, cataloging and classification, materials processing, preservation, automation, or technical services administration.

All members of AALL are invited to submit names for consideration by the TS-SIS Awards Committee. Nominations should include the nominee's full name and address. If the nominee is retired, submit the name, last place of work, and home address. Someone other than the nominee should sign the letter of nomination. The letter should accompany a list of projects, programs, or publications of the nominee and should describe the nominee's work with respect to qualification for the Award.

*****Deadline: February 1, 2011*****

For further information, see the Chapman Award section of the TS-SIS Handbook at <http://aallnet.org/sis/tssis/handbook/appendix06-chapmanaward.htm>.

Questions? Contact TS-SIS Awards Committee chair.

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ACQUISITIONS

Acquisitions Commentary

Trina Robinson
George Washington University Law Library

As an acquisitions librarian I occasionally need to locate invoices from publishers or vendors for annual renewals despite placing a standing order for a publication, which is supposed to eliminate this problem. That said, traditionally little time has been spent on this activity. However, this year, I spent noticeably more time requesting publishers or vendors to please invoice me for various publications. Unfortunately, I made some of these discoveries only after the subscriptions lapsed and we no longer had electronic access, or the print issues stopped coming. With print products it is usually detected quickly by those who claim missing issues, but with electronic products the discovery is most likely made when someone tries to use the product, and cannot access it.

I often wonder why some salespeople for these products work so hard on the sale, but spend significantly less time seeing that the subscription and invoices continue as they should, and even less time checking whether we are satisfied with the product. They do inquire about satisfaction when a subscription is cancelled, but often not before then. Of course, there are exceptions to this statement, and I by no means wish to imply that none of our vendors or publishers solicits feedback for its products and services. I have had a fair share of inquiries, and I am sure students and faculty have as well. I certainly understand that once the order is placed, someone else within the company handles the delivery and distribution of that subscription and the invoicing, but it seems to me it is the company's responsibility that invoices are sent in a timely manner. If the company prefers it be the responsibility of the subscriber, then they should not accept standing orders. For the few publishers who do not accept standing orders, I place codes in our records to notify me when I should request the next invoice or publication. Those companies who accept standing orders, and then let them slip through the cracks, complicate matters unnecessarily.

If there are other acquisitions personnel noticing an increase in time and effort spent requesting invoices that should come automatically, please be so kind as to let me know via email (trrobinson@law.gwu.edu). I have spoken to a few other librarians with similar experiences, and I am curious to know if this might be a trend, simply an off year, or maybe the result of shifting workforces and responsibilities for all involved (publishers, vendors, and librarians). Thank you for your input.

CLASSIFICATION

Jury Instructions

Kate Wilko
United States Supreme Court Library

Marie Whited
Law Library of Congress

Jury instructions are tools used at the end of a trial, given to jurors by the judge before they begin deliberations. They frame the legal issues at question in the case that the jurors must decide. Lawyers submit the instructions they would like used to the judge, often adapting them from model instructions available in numerous secondary resources. These model instructions are available in criminal or civil sets. They can be general in nature or topical. Some state courts publish official sets of jury instructions and several publishers offer unofficial versions. While often looked at as tools for practitioners at the end of their case, they can prove useful at various stages of developing a cause of action. These instructions can be used as a starting point for research, as they spell out the elements of a claim and they offer citations to statutory and case law. They can also be used to keep track of what evidence should be presented as a case goes on (in order to prove all the necessary elements of the claim).

In looking through sample jury instruction books from across the spectrum of civil, criminal, subject specific, state, and federal, I have found that their similarities outweigh their differences. In structure the resources follow a pattern of introducing the text of the sample instruction (sometimes leaving fill-in-the-blank openings for ease of use), followed by annotations citing to supporting statutory and case law text. And the terminology used to describe the instructions, "pattern" or "model," are seemingly interchangeable. *Black's Law Dictionary* uses a "see" reference directing users from "pattern jury instruction" to "model jury instruction," and defines them as: "A form jury charge usually approved by a state bar association or similar group regarding matters arising in a typical case. Courts usually accept model jury instructions as authoritative. — Also termed *pattern jury instruction*; *pattern jury charge*; *model jury charge*."

One question posed during consideration of this topic was whether these instruction books were in essence form books designed to give practitioners/researchers samples to use. Based on the instruction sets I looked through, I would answer that question in the affirmative. As such, using the .A65 subdivision for these “form,” “pattern,” or “model” jury instruction books is recommended. Works that are about instructions, for example, *Federal Jury Practice and Instructions*, would class with general works.

It is safe to say that the class numbers for most jury instruction books and serials will use the form table number for forms which is .A65 in most single number tables. Very few works will actually class in the form division table number for treatises and general works. We may want to consider removing the table number from the class numbers for jury instructions in *Classification Web*.

Marie’s parting remarks as *TSSL*’s long-standing Classification columnist

Having read Kate’s comments on jury instructions, I feel she will be an asset to *TSSL*. Please ask Kate questions about classification and make suggestions for the column. She can help solve problems if you all let her know what problems catalogers encounter in classifying materials. A public services librarian, such as Kate, can help us understand the intricacies of law in order to assign better class numbers.

I thought I would conclude with what is going on with the Law Library of Congress (LLC) and the classification of the LAW collection. We have contract classifiers on-site at LLC doing classification of some of the treatises in the LAW collection. The Law Section of the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Division of Library Services is also doing classification of LAW treatises. For those doing reclassification work, you will need to check the Library of Congress OPAC to find these K numbers. Some of our older records are no longer in OCLC, since OCLC wiped out the Law Library of Congress’s holdings on some old records. Many of our newly classed titles are thus not available in the OCLC database.

After I retire in December, the Law Library of Congress will have off-site contract classifiers. LLC will be sending them records and copies of title pages in order for them to assign the 050’s. This is not an ideal way to class. Many of the forms will be missed and new numbers will not be created if needed. However, the collection will have unique call numbers for retrieval.

It’s hard to believe I have been a librarian for 43 years, and LC still has not finished the K classification. This project is being done in the Policy and Standards Office of Library Services. LLC gives advice on the project, when asked, but has no control over it. Currently, KBS and KBT (Eastern canon schedules) have been written and are being edited. I have no idea when they will be published, nor when there will be a Protestant law schedule. It is a shame that law classification has been given such a low priority.

I have enjoyed working on this column as columnist, co-columnist and, in the early days, as the person LC’s Policy Office asked to respond to your questions for the column. Thank you all for letting me be involved with the column for so long.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

Reflections on the Conversation: An Overview of Collection Development Literature from 2010

Courtney Selby
The University of Tulsa College of Law

One of the things I continue to love about the practice of law librarianship is our genuine and almost universal enthusiasm and appreciation for collaboration. Sharing what we know, what we’ve learned, what we’ve collected and what we’re imagining for our profession is something in which almost every librarian I know is in some way engaged. Part of what we do to foster that collaborative spirit is to become involved as individuals in the multifaceted dialogue of our profession. Even within the relatively narrow margins of collection development law librarianship there can be found an incredible array of discussions and conversations about the work we do, the underlying principles we rely on and the multiplicity of visions for the future of our profession.

My challenge to you in this brief column is to choose at least one of the articles I’ve listed below, then read it, think about it and talk to someone else about what you think of it. Perhaps one of these articles will encourage you to think about

current practices in your library and ask how they can be improved. Or perhaps you will be inspired to contribute to the conversation by publishing an article yourself. The articles I've chosen are from this past year. Each of them explores some aspect of collection development librarianship that is highly relevant to the work many of us are doing right now. I believe the articles here are some of the best of 2010 related to the scholarship of collection development and hope you find them useful for jumping into the conversation.

Palfrey, John. "Cornerstones of Law Libraries for an Era of Digital-Plus." *Law Library Journal* 102, no. 2 (2010): 171-190.

Written more to be a vision of law librarianship than the specific art of collection development, Palfrey's article talks about issues at the core of our most critical collection development decisions. Whether discussing his vision of the "digital-plus" era of libraries or charting the rapid change in both the scope and practice of the law and legal scholarship, he is providing a thoughtful framework in which we in collection development can make the difficult decisions we continue to encounter. Bonus points go to Professor Palfrey for distributing this article under an Attribution-Share Alike Creative Commons license. See Steven Melamut's "Freeing Creativity" below.

Melamut, Steven J. "Freeing Creativity: Understanding the Create Commons Licenses." *AALL Spectrum* 14, no. 6 (April 2010): 20-23.

As law library collections continue to grow and develop in digital directions, it is increasingly incumbent upon collection development librarians to keep apprised of changes in the kinds of licenses we are likely to see with born-digital creations. This brief article offers a fantastic five-minute introduction to Creative Commons (CC) licenses, providing an excellent starting point for understanding the ways in which CC licensed content can be used by our library staff and patrons. Knowing how the content of our collections can be used is yet another indispensable skill of great collection development librarians and Melamut gives us both a starting point and directions for finding additional information.

Klinefelter, Anne. "First Amendment Limits on Library Collection Management." *Law Library Journal* 102, no. 3 (2010): 343-374.

Klinefelter's article from *Law Library Journal* should be of particular interest to those engaged in collection development in public law libraries. Her detailed analysis focuses primarily on the application of the First Amendment to publicly funded law libraries through the review and examination of three separate Supreme Court decisions involving other types of publicly funded libraries. These cases explore issues ranging from a civil-rights sit-in in a public library to school library book removal and the application of Internet filtering software. Klinefelter notes a lack of absolute discretion on the part of law librarians in making collection development decisions, accompanied by an uncertain set of boundaries and limitations on those decisions as expressed in case law. She calls for continuing thoughtfulness and attention to ethical principles among collection development librarians engaged in providing services in publicly funded libraries.

Nixon, Judith et al. "Patron-Driven Acquisitions: An Introduction and Literature Review." *Collection Management* 35, no. 3/4 (2010): 119-124.

Part of a special two-issue release of *Collection Management*, this article provides a thorough introduction to the decade-long history of user-initiated acquisition, otherwise known as patron-driven acquisition. Nixon and her co-authors identify the origin of this model for library acquisitions and point to empirical data indicating that it may be an effective supplement to librarian-driven acquisition. They explore the development of the model over time and address the need for the special issue of *Collection Management* in light of the increased prevalence of this type of acquisition in our libraries. My recommendation is that any academic law librarian interested in this burgeoning area of collection development review the entire two-issue release.

Voloch, Eugene. "The Future of Books Related to the Law?" *Michigan Law Review* 108, no. 6 (April 2010): 823-846.

Voloch's introduction to the annual *Michigan Law Review's* "Survey of Books Related to the Law" offers a bold vision of sweeping change in the future of legal publishing and distribution. His narrative begins with a clearly articulated list of reasons legal books will continue to move into digital formats and then examines the ways in which publishers and manufacturers of e-book readers can prepare themselves for the change. Voloch offers an analysis of the positive impact e-books have in lifting page limits imposed by traditional print publications, allowing the addition of more robust content and supplementary material. He then charts a possible course for the future development of e-books that emphasizes interactivity. Perhaps Voloch's boldest and most interesting assertion is that the current publication structure for print monographs and casebooks must be fundamentally reorganized. Though some of his predictions may remain unfulfilled, much of what he describes touches on the very real questions and concerns many collection development librarians have about legal publishing and distribution.

Street, Leslie A. and Amanda M. Runyon. "Finding the Middle Ground in Collection Development: How Academic Law Libraries Can Shape Their Collections in Response to the Call for More Practice-Oriented Legal Education." *Law Library Journal* 102, no. 3 (2010): 399-439.

Street and Runyon chronicle an empirical study of academic and law firm library collection development decisions in the context of recent scholarly calls for an increase in practical legal education, focusing their recommendations on academic law library collections. The authors briefly review recent literature advocating for greater practical components in the law curriculum, specifically discussing the opportunities of clinical practice and scholarship. Street and Runyon recognize the increasing financial pressures impacting academic law libraries, and they recommend that cancellation decisions carefully take into account the kinds of law firm collections young attorneys are likely to encounter in practice. Results from surveys of 107 firm law librarians and 76 academic law librarians are presented and compared, followed by recommendations for bringing specific elements of academic collections more closely into alignment with the firm libraries their students are likely to encounter. Partnerships in clinical legal education figure prominently in this article, so this may serve as a platform for further discussion about the ways in which collection development librarians can contribute to practical legal education.

Samuelson, Pamela. "An Academic Author's Perspective on the Google Book Settlement." *Against the Grain* 22, no. 3 (June 2010): 24.

Because of the incredible impact the Google Books digitization project could ultimately have on access to an ever-widening array of resources for libraries, no review of collection development discourse for the year would be complete without an article on the subject. In her brief but pithy piece covering the potential shortfalls of the existing Google Book Settlement, Samuelson gives voice to the academic authors whose works may be part of this unprecedented digitization effort. Samuelson, a member of the Berkeley Law School & School of Information faculty, focuses her work on the areas of digital copyright law and information policy and offers both a clear criticism of the existing settlement and ways in which the settlement could be improved. For those who have not yet entered the conversation about the Google Book Settlement, this work is situated within an issue of *Against the Grain* dedicated to the settlement that will help provide context for Samuelson's work. For those who have been engaged in the discourse for years, this article and its links to more of Samuelson's work showcase yet another critically important voice in the debate.

Fong, Yem S. et al. "The Alliance Shared Purchase Plan: A New Experiment in Collaborative Collection Development." *Technical Services Quarterly* 27, no. 1 (January 2010): 17-38.

At a time when librarians are looking for new ways to stretch limited resources, Fong et al. offer an opportunity to examine and consider one consortium's experience in collaborative collection development. The authors trace the two-and-a-half year project of the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries in developing and implementing a shared purchase plan. The study focuses on the collection of monographs in four discreet subject areas with three fundamental goals: reduction of duplication, increased quality of the unified collection, and assistance for individual member libraries in dealing with the negative impacts of reduced financial resources. While the authors indicate that the project did not, in fact, produce all the desired results, the true value of this article lies in its analysis of the detailed plans implemented and the ways in which those plans fell short of the consortium's goals. It also reflects on some unexpected successes of the project and explores some of the possible directions the group will take in the future. This article is a must-read for librarians involved in or considering collaborative collection development projects, offering glimpses of both potential pitfalls and benefits for those exploring their options.



DESCRIPTION & ENTRY

Robert Bratton
George Washington University Law Library

LC reconsidering cataloging treatment of reproductions

Library of Congress (LC) announced on April 29, 2010 that they are reconsidering their policy on cataloging reproductions; the current testing of *Resource Description and Access (RDA)* precipitated this reconsideration.

The *RDA* rules for cataloging reproductions are basically the same as the *AACR2* rules: describe what you have in hand (or on screen) and make notes about the original. However, LC and many other libraries that follow the *LCRIs* have continued

to follow the *AACR1* practice: describe the original and make notes about the piece in hand (or on screen). During the *RDA* testing LC states: “The cataloging instructions should be applied as written for the *RDA* test: the record for a reproduction describes the item in hand.” If LC adopts *RDA*, I assume this practice will continue. Hooray! For more information on this topic see <http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/reproductions.pdf>.

LC proposes to use “Department” instead of “Dept.” in name authority headings

LC proposed to adopt another *RDA* practice: using “Department” instead of the abbreviation “Dept.” in corporate name authority headings (unless the body refers to itself as “Dept.”). OCLC agreed to change the approximately 48,000 1XX fields in name authority records. The former 1XX heading will be converted to a 4XX cross reference in the authority record (with \$w nne), and existing references will be adjusted if needed. LC will change its approximately 200,000 bibliographic records and redistribute them, starting no earlier than March 2011.

LC accepted comments about this proposal until October 1, 2010. As of this writing, they have not made a formal announcement about it.

Genre/form headings for law

LC’s Policy and Standards Division (PSD) approved approximately 80 law related genre/form terms. This is the result of a partnership between PSD and the AALL Classification and Subject Cataloging Policy Advisory Working Group, whose members developed a thesaurus of law genre/form terms and presented it to PSD. The law genre/form terms appear on LC’s *LCSH Tentative Weekly List 44*. LC plans to implement use of the terms in bibliographic records in early 2011; they will make a separate announcement when they decide on a specific date.

LC’s announcement is available at <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/genrelaw.html>. View *LCSH Tentative Weekly List 44* (2010) at <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/wls10/tentative/twls1044.html>. For AALL’s genre/form thesaurus see <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/tssis/committees/cataloging/classification/genreterms/lawgenreformterms2010final.pdf>.

***RDA* testing**

Formal testing of *RDA* is underway! It began on October 1, 2010 and ends December 31, 2010. During the test, test partners produce bibliographic and authority records according to *RDA* and share them with the US *RDA* Test Coordinating Committee. From January 1 through March 31, 2011, the US *RDA* Test Coordinating Committee will analyze the results of the test and prepare a report to the management of the three national libraries. For more information about the *RDA* testing see <http://www.loc.gov/bibliographic-future/rda/>.

PCC and OCLC issues relating to the *RDA* test

On November 17, 2010, Judith Kuhagen sent an email to various cataloging discussion lists to clarify the role of OCLC in the *RDA* test. In the message, she stresses that “OCLC’s interim policy during the testing period is that neither test participants nor other OCLC members should convert OCLC master records from *AACR2* to *RDA* or vice versa.” Furthermore, it is OCLC and PCC policy that no duplicate authority records will be created. OCLC’s policy does allow for converting records from *AACR2* to *RDA*, but only for continuing resources and bibliographic records with lower encoding levels:

For materials other than continuing resources, catalogers are asked NOT to edit a WorldCat full-level master record (ELv1 values blank, 1, 4, 8, I, and L) to change it from one set of rules to another. In other words, if the record was created according to *AACR2* (and coded as such), please do not change the master record to *RDA*. If the record was created according to *RDA* (and coded as such), please do not change the master record to *AACR2*.

For records describing continuing resources, a cataloger may change a record from *AACR2* (or earlier rules) to *RDA* as part of the process of updating information in the record. Once the record has been changed to *RDA*, please do not change it back to *AACR2*.

The bottom line: if you work in OCLC’s database, do NOT create a duplicate record if a record exists in either *AACR2* or *RDA* format, and do not convert an *RDA* record to *AACR2*.

PCC’s statement regarding the *RDA* test phase is available at <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/RDA-Testing-PCC-Cataloging.pdf>. For OCLC’s policy on cataloging in WorldCat during the testing period see <http://www.oclc.org/us/en/rda/policy.htm>.

RDA now available in print

The American Library Association announced that *RDA* is now available in print and can be purchased from ALA for \$150.00. To order a copy, see <http://www.alastore.ala.org/detail.aspx?ID=3065>.

NACO contributions via SkyRiver

PCC announced that with the establishment of a NACO “node,” NACO libraries can now contribute name authority records via SkyRiver. The control number for these records will have the prefix “ns.” The date of implementation is November 17, 2010. SkyRiver will use MARC organization codes as identifiers for PCC partners who contribute through their service. SkyRiver’s own records will appear under the MARC code: CaEvSKY.

THE INTERNET

It’s Nice to Share: Social Media as an Information Exchange (Pt. 1)

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Facebook. LinkedIn. Twitter. These three sites make up the bulk of what is marketed in most universities, colleges, and law schools in terms of social media, with smatterings of YouTube, iTunes, Meebo and other specialty media as well, advertised along the bottom of the home page. Of course, there is a good reason for this. Facebook, LinkedIn, and Twitter are the Big Three, after all – social media giants who have earned their place in history through exceptional marketing and functionality. The specifics of each have been discussed so many times; they are so over-exposed that I will not go into any explanation of how they work here. But, by way of introducing the subject of this column, I will say that the one feature they have most in common is the idea of *sharing*, or more specifically, *information sharing*. Granted, the term “information” is a loose one here, since it primarily consists of social interactions and networking, but it is information, nonetheless.

Yet for those of us who attend a law school or other institution of higher learning, there must be more. Information is the most valuable commodity we have, and any applications which can enhance information sharing and enable it to be organized and used in better ways are, at the very least, to be considered for the value they can add to the student’s/patron’s research experience.

With this in mind, in this installment I would like to briefly feature three of the lesser-known open source information sharing applications/websites, or social information networks (SINs), which can provide some surprising benefits to your patrons and enhance their overall library and research experience (further SINs to follow in next installment). These sites/utilities can serve as invaluable tools and indispensable parts of your library’s repertoire, perhaps even becoming an integral part of your school’s offerings. They are as follows:

Reddit (reddit.com)— To say Reddit is my least favorite of the three takes nothing away from its value as a utility. As a social bookmarking site, its results are based on popularity. The gist of it is this: “Reddit is a source for what is new and popular on the web. Users provide all of the content and decide, through voting, what’s good and what’s not so good” (quoted from the description). Websites that receive the highest community approval, through an up-or-down vote, will be the closest to the top of the home page, which is the #1 position. Those links on the first page of results are therefore the most popular, and the reader can peruse them for their usefulness at his or her leisure. The only caveat is that this measurement is constantly changing.

This utility can provide some valuable and important benefits to law students and professionals. If you want to see this in action, in the gray search box on the top right, type in a pertinent law term, phrase, or even court case which concerns you, and check out the results. I used the term *cyberlaw*, the phrase “intellectual property,” and the court case *In re Bilski*. *Cyberlaw* and “intellectual property” both resulted in excellent articles and insightful blog entries by law scholars right away. Remember, these are the results which are most highly rated by their users, and this is what drives the value on this website. *In re Bilski* also provided article results with both opinion (*IP Watchdog*) and analysis (*USPTO Memorandum*).

This is all well and good, but for this user, the most useful feature was a very basic one – the save option (the third option of five under each site on the list, in gray). Once you click Save, this site will be listed in your saved list any time you log in, from anywhere and any computer. (And incidentally, your saved list can be accessed by clicking on the fifth tab at the top.)

If I were to have any criticisms about Reddit.com as a social information sharing network, it would have to be about its visual appearance. It seems outdated. It features a contrived, ‘I am a website created for young people’ mascot that looks like an animated Martian. It offers a disorganized, kitchen-sink type of appearance, where different fonts, colors, and seemingly random photos are sort of thrown together willy-nilly (though there is actually a list here). The colors seem ill-chosen as well, with off-gray for the numbered section, the rating, and the “submitted by” info – and blue for the link itself. In my opinion the font is not a very visually appealing Arial, but the logo itself is a much harsher, jagged font. Then you have the tiny individual Reddits in the gray color at the top, which are so small, jumbled together and nondescript they fairly scream “Pay no attention to me!”

Now, don’t get me wrong. I get it. The website is designed to look very organic and in-the-moment, kind of a “we’re so advanced, we can’t even keep up with ourselves!” theme. Viewers of the website feel as if they are witnessing *information in motion*, as it happens. But I think the developers take this concept too far and it detracts from the overall functionality of the website.

The last criticism I would offer, though it is not really a criticism, is that the developers should add a category for law students and law professionals called legal issues, or something like that. Still, the keyword feature, the search box, works pretty well.

StumbleUpon (stumbleupon.com)— Here we have another social bookmarking site for the Internet based upon popularity, or voting up or down (in this case with thumbs). The most obvious difference here, however, is that users can vote directly up or down on any site with a thumbs up or thumbs down, using the toolbar Stumble provides. This makes them feel they are contributing directly to the ratings, whereas on Reddit they have to click up or down to approve or disapprove the list of sites available, meaning they have to manually go into each site, use it, judge it, then back out and decide what rating to give it. This makes StumbleUpon superior from the get-go, but the fact that it also features Facebook, Twitter, and email buttons on its toolbar closes the deal.

There are two ways to navigate through websites using StumbleUpon. The most common is to click the StumbleUpon button in the toolbar. Each click will retrieve the next highest rated site on the selected topic or topics. Another way is to enter any term or phrase as a keyword search under Edit Topics (from the Topics button). I used my earlier topics from Reddit and received an excellent list of results for cyberlaw and “intellectual property.” Using this method, you have to peruse a list of results (like in Reddit) and click on each link (then judge). Regardless of the method, each website which you give thumbs up in your toolbar as you surf becomes a favorite. You can then access all your favorites in one place by clicking either on the link in the toolbar, or by clicking on favorites at the top of the StumbleUpon home page.

One more note about StumbleUpon that puts it high on my list of social media sites: It remembers you. Stumble keeps track of every site you have ever given a thumbs up, and delivers future content accordingly, based upon your past preferences (and your chosen topic, of course). In addition, the site is more attractive than Reddit, yet very minimalist at the same time. StumbleUpon provides an excellent concept, great execution, and is a fine website.

Diigo (Diigo.com)— Diigo takes Reddit and StumbleUpon to a whole new level. Its interface is a little bit clunky, and because of this there is somewhat of a learning curve, but once you conquer this small challenge, this website application is phenomenal. Like the other social information networks mentioned above, Diigo allows users to bookmark any site on the web and save it for personal use later on. This means that from any computer or laptop anywhere in the world (college library, neighborhood coffee shop, the UK, home PC, etc.), you can sign into your personal Diigo account and access those saved bookmarks with a single click. In addition, like StumbleUpon, Diigo (through an add-on) features a toolbar. However, this toolbar has a very different set of features and priorities. Yes, a few of the functions are the same – there is a single click bookmark function, a Send button (with options for Facebook, Twitter, email, and blogging), and a menu (under the Diigo logo) for accessing My Lists and My Groups (meaning those websites you have bookmarked and those user communities you are following). But from here things get much more interesting. To quote Diigo:

Diigo provides a browser add-on that can really improve your research productivity. As you read on the web, instead of just bookmarking, you can highlight portions of web pages that are of particular interest to you. You can also attach sticky notes to specific parts of web pages. Unlike most other web “highlighters” that merely clip, Diigo highlights and sticky notes are persistent in the sense that whenever you return to the original web page, you will see your highlights and sticky notes superimposed on the original web page, just what you would expect if you highlighted or wrote on a book! Moreover, all the information – highlighted paragraphs, sticky notes, and the original url – are saved on Diigo servers, creating your personal digest of the web, your own collection of highlights from the web – ones that are meaningful to you! You can easily search, access, sort and share this collection from any PC or even iPhone.

In effect, Diigo enables you to create a mobile research station, allowing students and other users to have all their notes and pertinent information at their fingertips. This is a completely unique concept and set of tools, one which adds tremendous value to the social information network phenomenon. As a website it is destined to hang around for a very long time, unless and until it is surpassed by another website using the same core concept. (Is that Google lurking in the wings?)

This concludes a run-down of three of the more useful social information sharing sites I've found, and I believe law schools and libraries will benefit greatly from promoting these sites and making them a part of their social media offerings.

In the second installment of this topic, I will highlight a few of the lesser-known open source sites which perform some completely unique tasks, and go well beyond the research function into visual appearance, presentation, and even the world of print. Happy hunting!

Will Future Library Services be in the Cloud?

*Keiko Okuhara
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What Cloud Computing Is

These days we often hear about services related to cloud computing. The cloud computing paradigm would lead to novel solutions for storing and processing data in the cloud. It is said that cloud computing has become an increasingly important technology trend and will change all levels of the computational ecosystem to reshape the way information is processed, stored, and accessed. Microsoft released its Office 2010 worldwide, which includes a cloud computing component, in May 2010. More to the point, cloud computing is not just the future. Without realizing it, we are already using cloud services such as Flickr, Google, YouTube, LibGuides (<http://www.libguides.com>), and Serials Solutions, (<http://serialsolutions.com>). Cloud computing is Internet-based computing, and "cloud" is a metaphor for the Internet. The cloud implies networked computers that distribute processing power, applications, and large systems. The cloud consists of specialized data centers that host thousands of servers. Software and personal data are stored at the remote site "provider's servers," rather than on a personal computer. Cloud-based applications are not running on a single computer, but are spread over a distributed cluster, using storage space and computing resources from many available machines as needed.

Because cloud services are also provided on demand, cloud computing is also termed "on-demand computing. The common element [in cloud computing] is a shift in the geography of computation."¹ Arguably, the main advantage of cloud computing is its scalability and virtualization. Clouds offer the automatic resizing of virtualized hardware resources, so the cloud is easy to grow and shrink in its size. Scalability requires dynamic reconfiguration; as the system scales, it needs to be reconfigured in an automated manner. Scalability also allows a program to continue running smoothly even as the number of users grows. It is not just that servers must respond to hundreds or thousands of requests per second. The system must also coordinate information, coming from multiple sources, not all of which are under the control of the same organization. The pattern of communication is many-to-many, with each server talking to multiple clients and each client invoking programs on multiple servers. This optimized computation functionality inside a web browser is a considerable feat in the cloud. Virtualization is the key enabling cloud technology, as it is the basis for features such as on-demand sharing of resources and enhanced scalability.

To my surprise, according to Wikipedia, the underlying concept of cloud computing dates back to the 1960s, when John McCarthy opined that "computation may someday be organized as a public utility." (See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloud_computing.)

More recently, Amazon ventured into cloud computing with its AWS (Amazon Web Services). Offered through Amazon.com, AWS is a collection of remote computing services, and provides online services for other websites or client-side applications. The Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) for computational transactions and Simple Storage Service (S3) for cloud-based data storage are a central part of AWS. Amazon EC2 allows users to configure core server components such as operating system, web server, and firewall, and to deploy applications. S3 provides an online storage web service over the Internet. Users are charged by Amazon for the storage space.

Another well-known provider for cloud computing, Google launched its Google Apps and App Engine. Google Apps provides web-based office tools to streamline setup and minimize maintenance. Data is simultaneously preserved in multiple secure centers to reduce total information technology (IT) costs. Google App Engine supplies a hosted service for applications within the Google server and massive storage system. Google's App Engine "hosts python programs in a highly scalable

manner.”²² Google provides a data store API (application programming interface) which allows you to collaborate with Google Apps using your existing infrastructure and aids in the setup and deployment of *Google Apps*, such as Google Secure Data Connector. Cloud services are charged on a pay-per-use basis. A useful analogy is the power grid for electrical distribution to individuals, which uses consumption-based pricing for commodity services. You basically pay for what you actually use.

Cloud Service Continuum

There are three types of cloud computing services: Software-as-a-Service (SaaS), Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS), and Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS). In a SaaS environment, although users have access to the provider’s applications running on a cloud infrastructure, there is no access to the underlying infrastructure such as network or server. The applications are accessible from various client devices through a web browser. The pricing model with SaaS involves a startup fee and standard monthly or annual subscription fees. For library services, SaaS can be used for electronic journal access and management systems, open URLs, instructional guides, and statistics tracking. PaaS solutions focus on the delivery of a computing platform on which a locally developed or managed application can be deployed. In the PaaS solution, organizations don’t have to own and manage the underlying hardware and software. Also, PaaS may include facilities for application design, application development, and even testing. The PaaS model can be applied to Integrated Library Systems (ILSs), initial website applications, and archives management software in library operations. IaaS solutions allow end-users to provision networking components such as servers and storage space. The end-users are responsible for configuring network access and managing core server components, including operating system, web server, and firewall. An institutional repository discovery layer or ILS discovery layer are library functional examples. Each type of service requires a different level of commitment from the service provider, and different levels of cost incur based on the service level agreement (SLA) with the provider.

What Cloud-Based Solutions Can Do

Organizations utilize cloud computing to use external expertise and resources to deliver complex and better services. It shifts the bulk of the responsibility for infrastructure support out to a vendor, and basically outsources data files and software support to a provider that specializes in web-based computing. Also, a cloud-based solution doesn’t require the organization to invest in a server infrastructure, since there is no need to perform client-based software upgrades. Storage, network security, operating system upgrades, hardware costs and all of the various and miscellaneous activities associated with maintaining a local computing infrastructure are outsourced to service providers. Cloud fees are off-set by lower maintenance costs in both personnel and software licensing fees, since these applications are centrally installed and utilized. Therefore, organizations are freed from coping with license issues for locally-hosted software. Cloud computing lowers the expense for adaptable computing resources, since to initiate a cloud service there is no need for either a per-host license to run the software or an up-front commitment.

Challenges on the Horizon

While cloud services seem to promise great benefits, the cloud paradigm presents a number of challenges both functionally and legally. Since data is stored in a remote location, confidentiality and privacy risks are associated with this model. The absence of geographical boundaries in the cloud opens up new international legal and operational issues. Also, there can be liability issues to consider in terms of which resources or operations are outsourced, since there may be some functions that must be maintained and stored locally by the institution. A provider’s application may set hurdles to accommodate local needs, since users would not be able to tailor a customized application in a cloud computing environment. Individual needs from different constituencies, such as student bodies and faculty members, may not be met if limited solely to the applications the service provider offers. Once an institution and a provider sign off on a service level agreement (SLA), the SLA functions as a license that locks in the specific service with the specified price for the specific period. But at the time of the signing, it is almost impossible to fully anticipate future needs or requirements. When reviewing the benefits of the SLA consider the lack of a guarantee of provider perpetuity, including the possibilities a disaster may occur or the provider may someday declare bankruptcy. Other aspects to consider include: 1) How and where can data back-ups and archive information be located in the cloud? 2) How can unwanted data be expunged? 3) How can cloud-based applications be included in the organizational network? 4) How can services be managed in a decentralized environment? 5) How feasible is data migration from one provider’s server to another provider’s server? 6) How much preparation time would be needed to deploy cloud computing? 7) Is there any chance of losing access to your documents stored at the remote location?

Can Libraries in the Clouds have a Green Approach?

OCLC is at the leading edge of the cloud paradigm for library communities. The organization has distributed cataloging and other library services for a number of years. OCLC’s bibliographic utility is built by years of its members’ contributions. This centralized database is the infrastructure for sharing MARC (Machine Readable Cataloging) records among libraries

throughout the world. OCLC is uniquely positioned to provide cloud-based services with libraries globally. In this sense, OCLC can be called a library cloud computing provider because cataloging resources are distributed through OCLC's web services.

Now, OCLC has introduced its Web-scale Management Services (WMS) designed to integrate three aspects of service (management, user, and network), to create a more seamless discovery and delivery platform, and to result in a much less complicated library system. The innovations of the WMS may leverage the data contributed by thousands of libraries over many years for increased end-user satisfaction. OCLC's WorldCat Grid Services (http://www.oclc.org/us/en/services/brochures/213093usf_worldcat_grid_services.pdf) provides new ways to access data at the network level permitting implementation of more customized services and functions. Its aim is to support groups interested in overall library data management.

Since libraries are in the early stages of adopting cloud computing, potential projects with other vendors such as Amazon are possible in the near future. What IT issues should be considered when planning a cloud-based solution? The SLA should cover uptime (a measure of computer operating system reliability), legal protection, and security. Libraries need to ascertain who is responsible for what tasks and at what cost by assessing in-house personnel and technology resources. Current library operational expenses must be considered to ensure that migration will improve overall library services and cost effectiveness. It takes a lot of energy to run computer equipment, and almost as much to keep it cool. Cloud computing is gaining popularity among fiscally-constrained libraries, as it can efficiently manage computing resources while contributing to the goal of Green IT by saving energy. Cloud computing mitigates power costs and energy consumption for libraries, so it would make sense to move to the most efficient available technology model. As libraries make inroads into this next phase of their technology strategy, they find themselves at an important turning point, where they can augment overall operations beyond their locally maintained computer infrastructure. In this context, cloud-based solutions offer opportunities for libraries to expend fewer resources and to focus more on activities with direct benefit to library services.

Future and Evaluation of Cloud Computing

The underling concept of cloud computing has been around for a long time, but the future trend of cloud computing is difficult to predict, since the development and implementation of cloud computing involves many factors. What is the benchmark to evaluate a cloud solution? Although it is not easy to compare the total cost of ownership (TCO) of cloud and traditional solutions, "there seems to be more research which questions the validity of these measures."³ The traditional method of comparing systems is to evaluate average performance under a particular workload. However, this method is not sufficient for analyzing cloud computing due to its innovative technology. Clouds may help libraries reduce technology costs in order to expand and enhance other costly projects, as well as create new services that would not be possible without cloud computing. Efficiently utilized computation saves time that can be used to focus efforts on other areas. Therefore, evaluation of end-user satisfaction and the impact on library services will be critical. Finally, provider service quality should be assessed and compared to that of other providers on a regular basis.

¹ Brian Hayes, "Cloud Computing," *Communications of the ACM* 51, no. 7 (July 2008): 9.

² Binning Carsten, "How is the Weather Tomorrow? Towards a Benchmark for the Cloud," *ACM* 9 (2009): [3].

³ Erik Mitchell, "Using Cloud Services for Library IT Infrastructure," *Code 4lib Journal* 9 (2010): 6.

MANAGEMENT

Managing Change and Transition

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Since I have been managing major changes in my department due to library reorganization, I was hoping there might be some management training specifically geared to managing these changes. Currently, managing change has become one of the most important management skills that we can possess. Lo and behold I discovered that such a course was offered by the Learning & Organization Development department right on Duke's campus! Unfortunately, I was six months into the transition when I discovered the course. However, I did learn a great deal about leading change, especially the human side

of it. I can use what I learned to correct some mistakes I made and to move forward in a positive manner. I can also help you, my colleagues, avoid some of my mistakes by sharing what I learned.

It's important to be aware of the dynamics of change. Change can be perceived as loss, so we must be prepared to have an actual grieving period for what will no longer exist. Change doesn't always have a neat beginning or predictable ending. Change will disrupt your life and can even be threatening or frightening. It can also have a strong effect on your emotions. Human beings have many different reactions to change. Some embrace it and even enjoy it. To others, change means losing control of their lives and removal from their comfort zones. Still others flat out resist change, sometimes existing in total denial. There are a wide range of emotions that can be experienced during change. They can include guilt, apathy, low self-esteem, aggression, anticipation, excitement, anxiety, confusion and loss of control.

In order to effect a change, transitions must occur. Transition, the manner in which we adjust to change, has four phases. The first phase, **endings**, is when negative reactions to change are likely to occur. This phase is characterized by denial, avoidance, and even an extreme reaction, such as shutting down completely. Communicating step-by-step through the change is vital during this phase. Discussion, encouragement and keeping the staff updated on what is going on, are very helpful. With less information, there is more opportunity to imagine worst-case scenarios, which will amplify fear, loss of control and other negative reactions to the change.

The second phase is **resistance** or **chaos**. Physical and emotional fatigue, protest, anger and depression are often manifested in this phase. This phase can be managed effectively by getting feedback from the staff, acknowledging and empathizing with their feelings. Confront and deal with issues openly. Leading with "emotional intelligence" and self awareness is important. You should be able to frame your interactions with staff based on what you know about them.

The third phase is **exploration**. During this phase there is a willingness to explore change, but there is uncertainty about where to begin the exploration. Some confusion still exists along with endless preparation and attempts at organization. Staff members begin to realize that they may need to learn new skills to adapt to the change. Exploration is the phase for managers to facilitate and encourage brainstorming, and solicit ideas about how to make things work.

The fourth and final transition phase is **commitment**. During this stage decisions are finalized and roles redefined. Enthusiasm for work is returning and staff members become more adaptable and flexible in their thinking. Everyone is learning the "new normal." To make sure that staff members continue on this path of acceptance, be sure to recognize and applaud effort and acknowledge contributions made by staff. A celebration for surviving the transition is also in order. Also encourage continued and deeper commitment to the change by staff members.

John P. Kotter, an emeritus professor at Harvard Business School, is an expert on facilitating change. He created an "8 Step Change Model" which will help to implement change powerfully and successfully. He suggests the following eight steps:

1. Create urgency
2. Form a powerful coalition
3. Create a vision for change
4. Communicate the vision
5. Remove obstacles
6. Create short term wins
7. Build on the change
8. Anchor the changes in corporate culture

Kotter wrote several books which give in-depth information on his change model. Three helpful titles are:

Kotter, John, and Holger Rathgeber. *Our Iceberg is Melting: Changing and Succeeding Under Any Conditions*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 2006.

Kotter, John P. and Dan S. Cohen. *The Heart of Change: Real-Life Stories of How People Change Their Organizations*. Boston, Mass.: Harvard Business School Press, 2002.

Kotter, John P. *Leading Change*. Boston, Mass.: Harvard Business School Press, 1996.

The Role of OCLC in US RDA Testing

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Recently the US RDA Test Coordinating Committee sent out a statement to those who are not US RDA test participants. The purpose of the statement is to clarify the role of OCLC in the US RDA test, and to provide information and communication pathways.

The major points in the statement can be summarized as follows:

First, OCLC enabled test participants to create non-distributed institutional records for the common sets of test records. OCLC worked closely with the US RDA Test Coordinating Committee and the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) to develop interim procedures and policies to minimize the impact of this test on OCLC users.

Secondly, some OCLC members from around the world may have implemented RDA as soon as it was released, and consequently many OCLC members are concerned about parallel AACR2 and RDA records for the same title. However, OCLC claims that any such duplicate AACR2/RDA records would likely be merged by its Duplicate Detection and Resolution (DDR) software. OCLC's interim policy during the testing period is that neither test participants nor other OCLC members should convert OCLC master records from AACR2 to RDA or vice versa.

Lastly, OCLC and PCC policy is that no duplicate authority records will be created in the authority file. Existing authority records (based on AACR2 or earlier rules) may be temporarily augmented with a 7XX for the corresponding RDA form of the authorized access point, and new RDA authority records may be created. After the implementation decision, headings in authority records with 7XX fields will be flipped if necessary. Institutions may need to adjust local procedures to account for RDA bibliographic and authority records your staff may encounter during the testing period.

Shortly after the statement was issued, some complaints were posted on the AUTOCAT discussion list. It seems that further clarification is needed, especially on how to use existing authority records when creating name headings for the corresponding RDA form of the authorized access point in a new bibliographic record.

PRESERVATION

Announcing New Preservation Program for Digital Law Reviews

Sally Wambold
University of Richmond Law Library

December 1, 2010, Bloomington, IN – Legal Information Preservation Alliance (LIPA) and Berkeley Electronic Press (bepress) are pleased to announce that they have partnered to create the Law Review Preservation Program: the first comprehensive long-term archiving solution for law reviews published online.

With funding and support from LIPA, law reviews published on bepress's Digital Commons platform can be automatically archived in CLOCKSS, an international dark archive for long-term preservation. A dark archive serves as a restricted access repository for information until the data stored there is unavailable elsewhere, or is needed for disaster recovery. Law reviews will join thousands of journals in CLOCKSS, from publishers such as Elsevier, Springer, and Nature, as well as all Berkeley Electronic Press journals. The first law schools to join the program are American University, archiving *American University International Law Review*, *The Modern American*, and *Sustainable Development Law and Policy*, and Boston College, archiving *Boston College Law Review*.

Margaret Maes, Executive Director of LIPA, said "We are pleased to support the preservation of electronic law review content in a dark archive through this partnership with bepress and CLOCKSS. This is another step in our efforts to find long-term solutions to the problem of digital preservation of legal information, and we hope that Digital Commons subscribers will take advantage of the program by making their law reviews available through the Digital Commons."

Content in CLOCKSS is preserved with award-winning LOCKSS technology. In the event that a law review is no longer available from any university or publisher, it will be triggered from CLOCKSS under an open-access Creative Commons license, guaranteeing that law review articles will remain in the public domain forever. The CLOCKSS archive is distributed across twelve geographically and geopolitically diverse archive nodes, located at major libraries across North America, Europe, and Asia, and is governed by the community of participating libraries and publishers.

Berkeley Electronic Press CEO and President Jean-Gabriel Bankier said, “We feel strongly that law reviews deserve the same state-of-the-art preservation as all digital publications, and are very pleased to partner with LIPA and CLOCKSS on a program that brings preservation within the reach of all law reviews.”

About LIPA

The Legal Information Preservation Alliance (LIPA) is a non-profit consortium of academic, federal, state and public law libraries working on projects to preserve print and electronic legal information. It provides the opportunity for libraries to work collaboratively on preservation projects at lower cost and to take advantage of the partnerships created by the organization. LIPA’s website is available at <http://www.aallnet.org/committee/lipa>.

About Berkeley Electronic Press

Founded by professors in 1999, Berkeley Electronic Press (bepress) publishes peer-reviewed electronic journals and develops software for the next generation of scholarly publishing. The bepress journals collection, *ResearchNow*, redefines what scholarly journals can do today, with fast and high quality peer review at sustainable prices. The bepress open-access institutional repository (IR) platform, Digital Commons, is the world’s leading hosted IR, featuring an innovative suite of publishing and software services that empowers scholarly communities to showcase and share their works for maximum impact. See <http://www.bepress.com> for more information about bepress.

About CLOCKSS

CLOCKSS (Controlled LOCKSS) is a not-for-profit joint venture between the world’s leading scholarly publishers and research libraries whose mission is to build a sustainable, geographically distributed dark archive with which to ensure the long-term survival of web-based scholarly publications for the benefit of the greater global research community. View <http://www.clockss.org> for more information on CLOCKSS.

Margaret Maes post to the TS-SIS discussion list on December 1, 2010, and reprinted here with permission.

RESEARCH & PUBLICATIONS

Did you know that the OBS and TS give out a joint research grant?

Hollie C. White
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Every few columns I write about the Online Bibliographic Services Special Interest Section/Technical Services Special Interest Section Joint Research Grant (JRG). The OBS/TS JRG is an annual award of up to \$1000 that is given to a research project that has the potential to impact technical services librarianship. To receive the grant, an AALL member must apply for the award by creating a narrative describing the proposed project, including a budget justification; getting one recommendation letter; and signing the Joint Research Grant Committee (JRGC) Agreement form.

Over the summer, the JRGC met and discussed some of the barriers the Committee saw that were deterring people from applying for the grant. After some exciting discussion, we focused on a few changes that we hope will make a big difference to how our membership perceives the grant. The changes to the JRG are listed and discussed in more details below:

- New due date: March 31st
- Constant acceptance of applications
- Assisted dissemination plan
- New recommendation/reference form

New due date: March 31

The new deadline to be considered for the 2011 JRG is March 31, 2011. The JRGC decided that the previous deadline conflicted with a busy time of the year for people both professionally and personally.

Application can be sent in at any time!

The JRG is available to receive applications all the time. Applicants do not have to wait until the spring to submit their applications. We accept applications in both paper and electronic format.

New assisted dissemination plan

Recipients of the JRG will have an opportunity to present their research progress at the AALL Annual Meeting's Research Roundtable. One of the grant's requirements is disseminating the progress and findings of the research. To assist in this dissemination process, the committee will encourage recipients to attend the AALL Annual Meeting and report their progress and/or findings at the Research Roundtable.

New recommendation/reference form

To assist in the recommendation/reference letter process, we created a form applicants can print and give to their references. Asking for recommendation letters can often be a challenge. Many people recommend giving references up to a month to complete letters and forms.

For more information on the Joint Research Grant and the application process, please go to the JRG pages found on the OBS website at <http://www.aallnet.org/sis/obssis/research/researchinfo.htm>.

Also, if you have any questions, feel free to email Hollie White, JRG Chair, at hcwhite1@email.unc.edu.



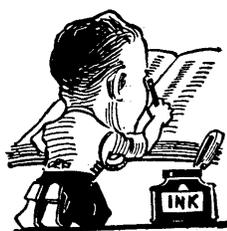
SERIALS ISSUES

Chris Hudson
Emory University

By way of an introduction, I had originally intended to use my lead-off appearance in this space for a meditation of sorts on the state of the serials librarian, swinging for the fences with such grand considerations as “where we are” and “do we still exist.” Instead, I’ll forestall the heroics for the ninth inning and settle for getting on base with a more practical matter.

I have held the title of serials and government documents librarian at Emory University’s MacMillan Law Library since late 2004, and not a year goes by that we don’t field a reference inquiry from faculty and/or staff related to the annual issue of *US News & World Report* devoted to ranking professional programs. You know, the one with the law school rankings to which nobody officially really pays attention and about which nobody officially cares. They are quite often as interested in the accompanying narrative text as they are in the cold, calculable tables, and quite likely they want data over several years’ time. To the uninitiated, this might sound like a relatively straightforward matter, to be solved with a quick consultation of the catalog, and in fact our SFX menu promises no fewer than six electronic possibilities! It doesn’t take long to figure out that the various commercial vendors fall short of expectations with their non-page-image versions, while the freely-available version on the publisher’s website reproduces the tables, albeit in incomplete fashion, with a conveniently placed offer to subscribe to a “premium” version of the data.

After hashing it over with a reference colleague, we decided to go the “dark archive” route and reproduce the information by ourselves, for ourselves. With the luxury and able assistance of a library research assistant, we turned to the vintage technology of the microfilm reader/scanner to reproduce our own private archive. The grandeur of the entire span of rankings is now there for us to pick over at our leisure, from its meager beginnings as a top-25-only list in 1990, through its various expansions and contractions between four and five tiers of schools, and its gradual additions of specialty rankings and other assorted features. And more importantly, it’s there for us to pass on almost immediately when we get a reference request. Print is dead. Long live print!



SERIALS TITLES

Barbara Bohl
University of California, Berkeley

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

Annual report / American Bar Association. Section of Public Utility, Communications and Transportation Law
1991-2009
(OCoLC 26184121)

Changed to:

Recent developments in public utility, communications and transportation industries
2010-
(OCoLC 649428635)

Austrian arbitration yearbook
2007-2009
(OCoLC 191907709)

Changed to:

Austrian yearbook on international arbitration
2010-
(OCoLC 561498878)

Berkeley journal of criminal law
Vol. 11, no. 1 (spring 2006)-v. 14, no. 2 (fall 2009)
(OCoLC 76823961)

Changed to:

Berkeley journal of criminal law (Online)
Vol. 15 (2010)-
(OCoLC 76824244)

Cahiers du Conseil constitutionnel
No 1 (1996)-no 28 (2010)
(OCoLC 43743149)

Changed to:

Nouveaux cahiers du Conseil constitutionnel
No 29 (2010)-
(OCoLC 682163362)

The Guild practitioner
Vol. 24 (1965)-v. 66, no. 1 (spring 2009)
(OCoLC 1751639)

Changed to:

National Lawyers Guild review
Vol. 66, no. 2 (summer 2009)-
(OCoLC 647995073)

IMF staff papers
Vol. 46, no. 1 (Mar. 1999)-v. 57, no. 2 (2010)
(OCoLC 41418786)

Changed to:

IMF economic review
Vol. 58, no. 1 (2010)-
(OCoLC 664584303)

The journal of libertarian studies
Vol. 1, no. 1 (winter 1977)-v. 21, no. 4 (winter 2007)
(OCoLC 2921225)

Continued online by:

Libertarian papers
2009-
(OCoLC 301735044)

Protecting intellectual property rights across borders
2006 ed.-2009 ed.
(OCoLC 77652493)

Changed to:

Customs enforcement : protecting intellectual property rights across borders
2010 ed.-
(OCoLC 641285889)

Swiss papers on European integration = Schweizer Schriften zur europaischen Integration = Cahiers suisses de l'integration europeenne = Quaderni svizzeri d'integracione europea
1 (1995)-38 (2004)
(OCoLC 244826148)

Changed to:

Schweizerisches Jahrbuch fur Europarecht = Annuaire Suisse de droit europeen
2003 (?)-
(OCoLC 62100727)

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

ALI-ABA business law course materials journal
Ceased with: Vol. 34, no. 3 (June 2010)
(OCoLC 132771789)

Antitrust law & economics review
Ceased with: Vol. 34 (2009)
(OCoLC 1481629)

Bibliography of bioethics
Ceased with: Vol. 35 (2009)
(OCoLC 2322232)

Copyright world
Issue 1 (Nov. 1988)-issue 199 (Apr. 2010)
(OCoLC 20160310)

Absorbed by:
Inlectual property magazine (London)
April 2010-
(OCoLC 636822302)

Derecho y empresa : DYE
Ceased with: No. 12/13 (2004)
(OCoLC 48452755)

IPL newsletter
Ceased in print with: Vol. 26, no. 4
(OCoLC 29604251)
Available online

Study abroad = Etudes a l'etranger = Estudios en el extranjero

Ceased with: Vol. 33 (2006/2007)
(OCoLC 2014766)

SUBJECT HEADINGS

RDA and Form-Genre headings: their impact on Subject Cataloging

Aaron Kuperman

For those of us who remember the implementation of *AACR2*, the thought of a brand new catalogue code brings a feeling of dread. Fortunately, from a subject cataloging perspective, it turns out that *RDA* is a non-event. The changes in author and title authorities (which determines *LCSH*'s 610, 630 and 651 headings) are mostly trivial. While one can ask if trivial changes are worth the trouble of implementing (a "Jr." here, a "Sir" there), it is nothing to write a column about (thankfully).

Some changes in the authorities field create a new subject option depending on how uniformly these are implemented. The *RDA*'s name authorities have a 374 field for "occupation," which combined with academic degrees (still in the 670) creates the possibility of a search being able to determine if an author is a lawyer, legal scholar, etc. To be truly useful, such information would have to be standard in all records (rather than an option used to resolve conflicts in name authorities).

Even when writing on non-legal topics, someone trained to think like a lawyer has trouble thinking like a normal person, and often can't evade a "legal" *Weltanschauung* even if writing a novel, or a history book, or a book on technology. Since users might want such literature (or alternatively, legal literature written by someone with a non-"legal" perspective), this might be a very useful tool if ever fully and consistently implemented, and if OPACs were reworked to allow for mining such data.

Form-Genre Headings

The other big pending change is that Library of Congress (LC) is about to start implementing form-genre headings for legal materials. The form-genre subdivisions were implemented over a decade ago, but these refer to headings in 655 fields (155 in authority records, in what will eventually be a separate file). If fully implemented (the LC law section isn't clear how this will work in practice), it will impact topical subject headings, probably in favorable ways, and if users exploit the new tricks they'll benefit. It should be noted that the form-genre list includes terms designed for a broader range of materials, including items likely to be found in archives or manuscript collections (e.g., actual wills, actual copies of writs).

LCSH's headings such as **Law reports, digests, etc.** and **Annotations and citations (Law)** will be replaced eventually by more specific form headings. At first, the likely result will be to use the old headings in 650 fields and the new headings in 655 fields. The newer headings will be more specific and more flexible.

Even though LC recently removed most notation for casebooks from the classification, they are a distinct genre and one that is increasingly problematic. Over time, casebooks have had fewer cases and more "other" materials, and the cases are edited for pedagogical purposes in ways that render them useless to non-students. So is the subdivision — **Cases** really ever appropriate for a casebook? Having a 655 for **Casebooks** will solve the problem (helps users, easier for us).

The list includes various form headings that attempt to make distinctions between different types of legislative and administrative law materials, but that might prove difficult when applied to a collection that is diverse geographically and chronologically. For example, **Orders in council** (theoretically enacted by the Queen in her Privy Council) are a form of legislative publication that in Britain is sometimes a statute (legally equivalent to a statute enacted by the Queen in Parliament), and sometimes is a regulation (issued pursuant to a statute). They are similar (some would say identical)

to **Executive orders** in actual form, though an American one is never a statute (since our constitution gives the power to make all laws to the Congress), but in many countries that isn't the case. Indeed, in places without a meaningful legislature, **Executive orders** or **Orders in Council** are the primary vehicle for legislation. It might be more useful to group legislative materials into "big buckets" based on whether they are statutes (regardless of whether issued by the legislature or the Chief Muckety Muck, or whatever, and entered descriptively under jurisdiction) or some form of delegated legislation (issued by some less august beings in accordance with what the aforementioned legislated, and descriptively usually entered under agency rather than jurisdiction).

The new list also distinguishes various types of administrative versus judicial decisions – which in the US requires knowing the constitutional theory behind a specific tribunal – and even then it is often something to argue. The nuances of the status of magistrates, tax courts or traffic courts within American jurisdictions are not something catalogers should worry about—and unlike statutory matters, the descriptive rules give no assistance.

The new list also includes **Hornbooks (Law)**. A hornbook is 1) a small treatise, 2) a registered trademark (other publishers use different names for their equivalents), and 3) a series heading which LC officially doesn't establish. Do we really want to use the West company trademarked series name for a compact treatise for a similar work published by a different publisher, or in a different country? It isn't even clear how one defines a "hornbook" – perhaps as a treatise of a certain size with bibliographic references – but defining a 655, based on fixed field bite 26 and the collation statement?

There is a genre heading for **Law materials** whose scope note suggests it refers to any legal materials without a more specific 655 heading. This might mean that we should consider putting it on all books we catalog, but is that really the intent? It is interesting to note that a subject search for "Law materials" (K655 "legal materials" at LC) will probably work, whereas in LC's OPAC a search for all class numbers beginning with a "K" (k050 K? at LC) will usually fail. This may be an interesting tool if we find a way to exploit it.

Some of the changes with the implementation of Form-Genre (655 field) headings will be easy to apply and beneficial. Some will be very useful only if the OPAC vendors learn to exploit them. Some may prove to be a problem, especially when used in large libraries with multi-national collections, and perhaps may be the result of solutions to specific problems that result in general rules that should not be applied other than to the specific issue at hand (our equivalent of the maxim *hard cases make bad law*).



TECHSCANS

Corinne Jacox, column editor

Contributing Authors: Marlene Bubrick, Ismael Gullon, Yumin Jiang, Jean Pajerek, Andrea Rabbia, Christina Tarr

The *TSLL TechScans Blog* is available at <http://www.tslltechscans.blogspot.com/>.

Acquisitions/Collection Development

If I Were a Scholarly Publisher

<http://www.educause.edu/EDUCAUSE+Review/EDUCAUSEReviewMagazineVolume45/IfIWereaScholarlyPublisher/209335>

Anderson, Rick. "If I Were a Scholarly Publisher." *EDUCAUSE Review* 45, no. 4 (July/August 2010): 10-11. Given the currently dire and highly unpredictable budget environment for higher education, 2010 is a rather frightening time to be a librarian. For the same reasons, this must be an absolutely terrifying time to be a scholarly publisher. Scholarly publishers are looking at libraries right now and

seeing what has always been the best and most reliable market for their products suddenly changing into a highly unreliable one. Rick Anderson, notable advocate for ceasing serials check-in, writes this piece in response to what he sees as the current state of scholarly publishing.

CORE (Cost of Resource Sharing) Publication Approved

<http://www.niso.org/publications/newsline/2010/newslineaug2010.html#report4>

NISO recently published its latest *Recommended Practice on CORE: Cost of Resource Exchange Protocol* (NISO RP-10-2010). This Recommended Practice defines an XML schema to facilitate the exchange of financial information related to the acquisition of library resources between systems. The two systems may be within the same organization, e.g., an ILS and an ERMS, or from two different organizations, e.g., a subscription agent and a library. CORE was originally intended for publication as a NISO standard. However,

following a draft period of trial use that ended in March 2010, the CORE Working Group and NISO's Business Information Topic Committee voted to approve the document as a Recommended Practice in August 2010. The CORE Recommended Practice document can be downloaded at <http://www.niso.org/publications/rp/#core>.

E-Book Workflow

Mays, Antje. "Workflows in Paradise: eBooks, Acquisitions, and Cataloging." *Against the Grain*, 22, no. 4 (September 2010).

This article discusses briefly a few issues to examine when a library considers eBook workflow, followed by specific examples of how Winthrop University Library implemented a pilot project to purchase e-readers and make e-books accessible to its users.

PIRUS2

Needham, Paul, and Peter T. Shepard. "PIRUS2 (Publisher and Institutional Repository Usage Statistics): Creating a Common Standard for Measuring Online Usage of Individual Articles." *Against the Grain*, 22, no. 4 (September 2010).

Nowadays a reader can find an article in a variety of places, such as the journal publisher's website, an aggregator site, a subject repository, or the author's own institutional repository. PIRUS2 has been developed to measure usage statistics on the article level, no matter where the article resides. This article provides a review of the project's objectives and current progress. The project is scheduled to be completed in December 2010.

Cataloging

Visual "Map" of the Metadata Landscape

<http://www.dlib.indiana.edu/~jenrile/metadatamap/>

Riley, Jenn. *Seeing Standards: A Visualization of the Metadata Universe*.

Indiana University librarian Jenn Riley made an impressive visual "map" of the metadata landscape for standards most commonly used in the cultural heritage sector. She created this map of metadata standards to assist planners with the selection and implementation of metadata standards. She also provides an 18-page glossary with brief descriptions of the purpose for each standard.

Popular Example Explicates FRBR Terms

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LN0vKCFsXPE&feature=player_embedded

Librarygeeky. *Bram Stoker's "Dracula" in FRBR Terms*

This entertaining and informative video demonstrates the FRBR Group 1 terms (work, expression, manifestation and item) using Bram Stoker's "Dracula" as an example.

A Cataloger's Take on Using Tagging in Catalog Records

<http://www.unshelved.com/2010-10-12>

Ambaum, Gene, and Bill Barnes. *Unshelved*. (October 12, 2010).

A comic strip humorously reveals the divide between the idea of a collection cataloged by the rules and one as it would be if governed by the use of tags thought up by users. (Note the knitting.)

RLG-Sponsored Webcast (6/10/2010): Transitioning From and Beyond MARC

PowerPoint slides: <http://www.oclc.org/research/events/20100610marc.pptx>

Webinar recording: <http://www5.oclc.org/downloads/research/webinars/20100610marc.m4v>

The RLG Partners working group that gathered and analyzed evidence over the past two years about MARC tag usage to inform library metadata practices completed its work in March 2010 with the publication of the 72-page report, *Implications of MARC Tag Usage on Library Metadata Practices* (<http://www.oclc.org/research/publications/library/2010/2010-06.pdf>). Among the working group's conclusions: MARC data cannot continue to exist in its own discrete environment. It will need to be leveraged and used in other domains to reach users in their own networked environments. RLG presented a webcast on this topic on June 10, 2010 as part of its annual Partnership Meeting. The webcast features a discussion of the next steps we need to take to transition towards a post-MARC future. (RLG announcement mailing list)

Updated Version of Provider-Neutral E-Monograph MARC Record Guide Now Available

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/bibco/PN-Guide.pdf>

An updated version of the *Provider-Neutral E-Monograph MARC Record Guide* is now posted on the PCC website. Some changes were made to correspond with the BIBCO Standard Record (BSR) and other revisions reflect changes to the MARC format.

Library of Congress Documentation for the RDA (Resource Description and Access) Test: Examples for RDA - Compared to AACR2

<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsd/RDAtest/rdaexamples.html>

The Library of Congress has made available examples illustrating differences between AACR2 and RDA. The examples are provided as part of their documentation for the RDA Test. Some examples have only a few fields; others are more complete; some are made-up examples; some illustrate more than one category, but only appear in one category; and some examples are accompanied by RDA citations and other comments. One such category of examples is Legal Works. Additional examples will be added on an ongoing basis.

RDA Train-the-Trainer Webcasts Available

<http://www.loc.gov/bibliographic-future/rda/trainthetrainer.html>

The Library of Congress is providing free access to a

series of *RDA* “Train-the-Trainer” webcasts recorded at Northeastern University’s Snell Library on January 15, 2010. The instructors are Barbara Tillett, Chief of the Library of Congress Policy and Standards Division and the Library of Congress representative to the Joint Steering Committee for Development of *RDA*, and Judith Kuhagen, Senior Policy Specialist in the Library of Congress Policy and Standards Division. (AUTOCAT discussion list)

Webinar: *RDA Toolkit*—What’s New Since August

<http://www.rdatoolkit.org/Webinar/2010Nov>

A series of free webinars were presented in November 2010 to demonstrate some of the new functionality and content added to the *RDA Toolkit* since the end of the open-access period (August 31, 2010). (*RDA Toolkit* discussion list)

Preparing Your Library for *RDA*

<http://www.ala.org/ala/mgrps/divs/alcts/confevents/upcoming/e-forum/091410rda.cfm>

While *RDA* is not being immediately adopted in the US, it is being tested by the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, and the National Agriculture Library as part of the US National Libraries *RDA* Test Plan. ALCTS hosted an e-forum in September to provide an opportunity for the community at large to discuss a wide range of issues related to *RDA* and its overall implications for library operations.

ALCTS Webinar: Introduction to *RDA*

<http://www.ala.org/ala/mgrps/divs/alcts/confevents/upcoming/webinar/cat/092210rda.cfm>

This September webinar highlights the critical differences between *AACR2* and *RDA*.

Information Technology

Streams of Content, Limited Attention: The Flow of Information through Social Media

<http://www.educause.edu/EDUCAUSE+Review/EDUCAUSEReviewMagazineVolume45/StreamsofContentLimitedAttenti/213923>

Boyd, Danah. “Streams of Content, Limited Attention: The Flow of Information through Social Media.” *EDUCAUSE Review* 45, no. 5 (September/October 2010):26-36.

This article considers what it means to be “in flow” in an information landscape defined by networked media, and investigates where Web 2.0 is taking us. The goal is not to be a passive consumer of information or to simply tune in when the time is right, but rather to be attentive in a world where information is everywhere, and to be peripherally aware of information as it flows by, grabbing it at the right moment when it is most relevant, valuable, entertaining, or insightful.

New Library Technologies Dispense with Librarians

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052702304354104575568592236241242.html>

Dougherty, Conor. “New Library Technologies Dispense With Librarians.” *The Wall Street Journal* (October 25, 2010).

In the Hugo, Minn., suburb of St. Paul, the new library branch has no librarians, no card catalog and no comfortable chairs in which to curl up and read. Instead, when patrons want a book or DVD, they order it online and pick it up from a digitally locked, glove-compartment-sized cubby a few days later from Library Express, a stack of metal lockers outside city hall. Faced with layoffs and budget cuts, or simply looking for ways to expand their reach, libraries around the country are considering innovative ways to replace traditional, full-service institutions with devices and strategies that may be redefining what it means to have a library.

The User-Driven Purchase Giveaway Library

<http://www.educause.edu/EDUCAUSE+Review/EDUCAUSEReviewMagazineVolume45/TheUserDrivenPurchaseGiveawayL/213955>

Lewis, David W. “The User-Driven Purchase Giveaway Library.” *EDUCAUSE Review* 45, no. 5 (September/October 2010):10-11.

Most information produced today is captured in digital form, though it may be distributed digitally or as a paper document. Increasingly, the documents originally produced on paper are being converted to digital formats. Until recently, the changed production, distribution, and economic structures made possible by the conversion from paper to digital technologies could be only partially applied to books because, while transporting and warehousing paper books is cumbersome, the paper works exceptionally well once it gets into a reader’s hands. This has meant that libraries have been understandably reluctant to change their approach to book collections. However, two technologies will soon allow the full potential of digital technologies to be applied to books. The first is the development of reading machines, or e-readers. Although not everyone is enthusiastic, many people find that the current capabilities of reading machines to be an acceptable, and sometimes very satisfactory, alternative to the paper book. The second technology is print-on-demand. The ultimate expression of this technology is the Espresso Book Machine, which creates paper books quickly and cheaply one at a time.

Creating a Library Website

Kiyotake, Cynthia. “Synergy: Creating a Library Website with Social Interaction and a Collection Focus.” *Computers in Libraries* 30, no. 7 (September 2010):18-22.

Since launching its first website in 1997, the Arapahoe Library District (ALD) has constantly looked at ways to review and renew this vital tool for patrons. Gleaned from focus group work, an online survey, and an employee survey, the following information summarizes results from the users’ perspectives: patrons do not see a difference between the

website and the catalog and want access to the catalog to find and place holds on materials.

In another content change, it was decided that the new website would provide less original content than did its predecessor. Many users feel that search results are less than optimal and are different between the website and the catalog; implementing a discovery tool type of search will improve results and will provide an improved experience for patrons.

Universities and Libraries Move to the Mobile Web

<http://www.educause.edu/EDUCAUSE+Quarterly/EDUCAUSEQuarterlyMagazineVolume/UniversitiesandLibrariesMoveto/206531>

Aldrich, Alan W. "Universities and Libraries Move to the Mobile Web." *EDUCAUSE Quarterly* 33, no. 2 (May/June 2010).

The author examined 111 English-speaking ARL member universities and their libraries for mobile web presence. His analysis provides an initial benchmark for comparisons with other institutions.

Apps Use on Cell Phones

http://pewinternet.com/~media/Files/Reports/2010/PIP_Nielsen%20Apps%20Report.pdf

Purcell, Kristen, Roger Entner, and Nichole Henderson. *The Rise of Apps Culture*. Washington, DC: The Pew Research Center Internet & American Life Project, 2010.

This report summarizes a national survey conducted by the Pew Internet Project among adult cell phone users about the use of apps on their cell phones. According to the report, 35% of U.S. adults have cell phones with apps, but only two-thirds of those who have apps actually use them. App users are younger, more educated and more affluent than other cell phone users. App use still ranks low compared to other non-voice cell phone data applications such as taking pictures and texting.

RFID Technologies

Breeding, Marshall. "A Smart Approach to RFID Technologies." *Smart Libraries* (November 2010).

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)-based technologies have grown into a major portion of the library automation landscape. Not only are larger numbers of libraries investigating and adopting RFID products, but there are important conversations taking place regarding new standards and issues of interoperability with existing technology infrastructure components. RFID lends itself to more sophisticated automation of the process of handling library materials, to a degree that is not possible with conventional barcodes. The author expects that RFID will become a larger portion of the library technology sector, initially in functions such as self-check and processing of returned materials, but eventually in other areas that will tap the potential of the technology to offer more innovative services to library patrons.

Strategy Framework for Digital Natives

<http://www.infotoday.com/cilmag/may10/Blowers.shtml>

Blowers, Helene. "From Realities to Values: A Strategy Framework for Digital Natives." *Computers in Libraries* 30, no. 4 (May 2010).

When technology changes constantly, how can an institution support its digital initiatives? Blowers summarizes the young digital generation's perceptions of digital identity, privacy, creativity, piracy/sharing, and advocacy. As she points out, technologies come and go, but the reasons that people gravitate toward them do not. She identifies common threads that support the social and emotional needs of digital natives: engagement, enrichment, and empowerment. Libraries can use these three factors to help measure the potential social ROI (Return On Influence) of digital projects and online initiatives.

Cloud Computing Explained

<http://www.educause.edu/EDUCAUSE+Quarterly/EDUCAUSEQuarterlyMagazineVolume/CloudComputingExplained/206526>

Matz, Rosalyn. "Cloud Computing explained." *EDUCAUSE Quarterly*, 33, no. 2 (2010).

While there are several definitions of cloud computing out there, Matz chooses to use the NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) definition as it is concise and uses standard terms. NIST defines cloud computing as: "...a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction. This cloud model promotes availability and is composed of five essential characteristics, three service models, and four deployment models." Matz further explains the different characteristics, service and deployment models, and provides some examples of cloud-based technologies.

Local Systems

Spelling and Search Behavior in OPACs

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/asi.21433/abstract>

Willson, Rebekah, and Lisa Given. "The Effect of Spelling and Retrieval System Familiarity on Search Behavior in Online Public Access Catalogs: A Mixed Methods Study." *Journal of the American Society for Information Science & Technology* 61, no. 12 (December 2010).

From the Abstract:

This study examines the search behaviors of 38 university students, divided into groups with either easy-to-spell or difficult-to-spell search terms, who were asked to find items in the OPAC with these search terms. Search behaviors and strategy use in the OPAC and on the World Wide Web (WWW) were examined. In general, students used familiar web resources to check their spelling or discover more about the assigned topic. Students with difficult-to-spell search terms checked spelling more often, changed search strategies

to look for the general topic and had fewer successful searches. Students unable to find the correct spelling of a search term were unable to complete their search. Students tended to search the OPAC as they would search a search engine, with few search terms or complex search strategies. The results of this study have implications for spell checking, user-focused OPAC design, and cataloging. Students' search behaviors are discussed by expanding Thatcher's (2006) model of information-seeking process and tactics on the web to include OPACs.

OCLC Web-Scale Management Services Now Available to Early Adopters

<http://www.oclc.org/webscale/>

"OCLC Web-Scale Management Services Now Available to Early Adopters." *OCLC Cooperative eNews* 1, no. 9 (July 2010).

OCLC is moving its web-scale library management services from pilot phase to production with the release of acquisitions and circulation components to a limited number of early adopters. On July 1, OCLC began working with libraries that are interested and prepared to implement web-based services for acquisitions and circulation. This will be followed by successive updates for subscription and license management, and cooperative intelligence—analysis and recommendations based on statistics and workflow evaluation among participating libraries. The cloud computing environment and agile development methodology will facilitate incremental updates while minimizing the impact on library operations.

Encore Synergy

McCullough, John. "Adapting to Change with Encore Synergy: New Directions in Discovery." *Computers in Libraries* 30, no. 8 (October 2010):10-11.

Articles are a key component of the information libraries offer, from scholarly research sources, which command the majority of academic library budgets, to the up-to-the-minute news sources available to public library patrons. Libraries have always been more than repositories, they are forums for specific activities which support the library's mission as a place where knowledge and ideas are transferred and exchanged, including the reserve book room, local digital collections, and programs and events such as seminars, guest speakers, panels and more. Innovative Interfaces ENCORE Synergy is a discovery tool that enables the user to access all of these types of information when searching the online catalog.

Management

User-Facing Technologies

Breeding, Marshall. "It's Time to Focus on User-Facing Technologies." *Smart Libraries* (August 2010).

According to Marshall Breeding, a web dominated by highly interactive and collaborative destinations makes the need to offer library services to our users in radically better ways urgent. Many of the new vendor products and services, such as Summon from Serials Solutions and ENCORE Synergy

from Innovative Interfaces, now involve some aspect of customer-facing functionality. Mr. Breeding concludes that in these times of sparse resources for libraries, the emphasis should be on targeting investments which are skewed toward technologies that directly engage our patrons.

"Data" are not the same as "information"

<http://www.slaw.ca/2010/08/26/the-disappointment-of-data/>

Levy, Steven, "The Disappointment of Data." *Slaw* (August 26, 2010).

A recent blog post by Steven B. Levy on "Slaw," the Canadian weblog, resonated with me, as I work on compiling our annual ABA statistics. Levy makes the often-ignored point that "data" without context is not the equivalent of "information." He talks about metrics and the validity (or lack thereof) of their use in organizational decision-making. He concludes the post by describing a format for status reports called 3 x 3 (three by three) which consists of three sets of up to three bullet points each: 1) what I/we did since the last 3x3, 2) what I/we will do before the next 3x3, and 3) issues I/we need help with or want to raise an alert on. (Law Librarian News Digest)

Building "Above-Campus" Library Services

<http://www.educause.edu/EDUCAUSE+Review/EDUCAUSEReviewMagazineVolume45/BuildingAboveCampusLibraryServ/209339>

Courant, Paul N., and John Wilkin. "Building 'Above-Campus' Library Services." *EDUCAUSE Review* 45, no. 4 (July/August 2010):74-75.

Through deep collaboration previously only imagined, libraries can now create and maintain a comprehensive digital collection and a well-coordinated and shared print collection. The cost for doing this work can be significantly reduced compared with previous ways of managing collections, allowing libraries to devote increasing amounts of attention to building better services and more dynamic relationships with the teaching and research staff at their institutions. Although the models for multi-institution, above-campus services are still being developed, HathiTrust provides one contemporary example for how that aspiration can be achieved.

RDA for Administrators: Managing the Transition in Your Library

<http://www.ala.org/ala/mgrps/divs/alcts/confevents/upcoming/webinar/cat/101310.cfm>

In anticipation of the implementation of *Resource Description and Access (RDA)*, ALCTS hosted a webinar from the perspective of managers and administrators. It attempted to address the adoption of the new cataloging code, training staff, implications of *RDA* policies and procedures, managing the integration of *RDA* and *AACR2* records and their display in the catalog, and preparing the ILS for *RDA* metadata.

Sustainable Libraries

McKinzie, Steve. "Developing Libraries which are Sustainable, Engaged and Vibrant." *Against the Grain* 22,

no. 3 (June 2010).

The author draws inspiration from the sustainable agriculture movement to offer three recommendations for today's librarians who are unsure about their library's place in the academic institution. 1) Just like the sustainable agriculture movement fosters farmers' markets and food coops to build networks and a customer base, librarians need to return to their core constituents and continue their efforts in serving the needs of their users and making their services known. 2) Emphasize the library's local collections, keeping things local to counter the effect of a massive Google-ization. 3) Seek a balance between the web and traditional collections, as we should value both.

Preservation

Preserving Social Media

<http://www.niso.org/publications/newsline/2010/newslineoct2010.html>

Carpenter, Todd. *NISO Newsline* (October 2010).

The October issue of *NISO Newsline* has an intriguing thought piece on preserving social media. The managing director of NISO, Todd Carpenter, speaks of preserving "live web content by saving some of the increasingly vibrant conversations taking place in social forums, blogs and other non-traditional content distribution forms." He sees that standards and best practices need to be developed and tested, and he suggests that such conversations should start now. It will be interesting to watch NISO's role in developing such standards.

Creating Collections through Digital Partnership

Johnson, Jennifer. "From Real Challenges to Virtual Reality: Realizing Your Collection through Digital Partnership." *Computers in Libraries* 30, no. 9 (November 2010): 18-22. Digitization of unique components of a library collection can provide wider availability to users of an otherwise narrowly available resource. In this case, students were introduced to CONTENTdm, the popular content management system used by both Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis and Marian University. This inter-institutional digital collaboration has proven a win-win situation that, while necessitating ongoing participation in lieu of increased expenditure, ensures productive and realized outcomes.

PDF/A

Noonan, Daniel W., Amy McCrory, and Elizabeth L. Black. "PDF/A: A Viable Addition to the Preservation Toolkit." *D-Lib Magazine* 16 no. 11/12 (November/December 2010).

PDF/A, the archival version of the PDF file format, is an International Standards Organization (ISO) vetted, open source tool that can be added to the librarian's and archivist's preservation toolkit. This article describes the format itself, the lessons learned as the authors investigated the tools readily available for creating PDF/A files and the design of the pilot to test implementation of the use of the format in the Knowledge Bank, Ohio State University's repository.

Issues in conversion of diverse original formats, strategies for time-saving batch conversion, and considerations in deciding whether to attempt full or partial compliance with the standard are identified.

Serials

Trueserials.com – the latest ERM

<http://www.nylink.org/publications/nc/pdf/NCsum10.pdf>

"True Serials Finds A New Home." *Nylink Connection* (Summer 2010):3.

With the fate of Nylink sealed, many Nylink libraries wondered what would become of True Serials, the hosted electronic resource management service that was developed by Lauren Pinsley and Luke Williams, former Nylink employees. The True Serials team dedicated more than a year to building this flexible and robust electronic resources management (ERM) system. According to the company's new website, trueserials.com, True Serials is built on a growing and constantly updated knowledge base that already contains over 600 full-text collections and aggregation resources. Trueserials.com maximizes a library's collection investment by presenting e-journals, print journals, and databases to your patrons in meaningful ways. Trueserials.com is powered by Simon Fraser University Library's open source reSearcher software.

OpenURL Linking

Trainor, Cindi, and Jason Price. "The Future of OpenURL Linking: Adaptation and Expansion." *Library Technology Reports* 46, no. 7 (October 2010):27-33.

This report explores issues pertinent to the continued and expanded adoption of OpenURL, and other linking technologies, with an eye toward incorporating the shift in library collections from ownership to access and our users' growing desire for instant access to online full text.

Continued from page 1

findings, the Quinney Law Library considered an electronic subscription service and digital preservation plan as a more viable option for publishing journals.

In autumn 2008, the law library, in partnership with the Utah Law Review Society, digitized the *Utah Law Review* from its inaugural volume in 1949 to the present. Over 200 issues were digitized and metadata applied in-house by staff in the technical services and interlibrary loan departments. The project took approximately fourteen months to complete. The Quinney College of Law electronic archive can be viewed at <http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm4/browse.php?CISOROOT=%2Futlawrev>, and the most recent journal issues can be viewed through the e-publishing service at <http://epubs.utah.edu/>.

Choosing a Digital Platform

When the library began this project, evaluating platforms was the first order of business. We evaluated several digital asset management systems, looking particularly at their ability to support the technological requirements of both a digital archive as well as an e-publishing service for current content. We discovered that none of the platforms we looked at were able to adequately meet preservation and current content publishing needs simultaneously.

Based on extensive experience with the main campus library's (Marriott Library) instance of CONTENTdm, the law library decided to use this platform for the preservation piece. As the backbone of the Mountain West Digital Library.³ A project (<http://www.mwdl.org/>) that hosts over a million digital objects and whose technological infrastructure has remained stable for over ten years, CONTENTdm is demonstrably one of the most effective digital preservation systems used on campus. But although CONTENTdm is an excellent platform for archiving digital objects, it does not support the subscription-based features and social networking tools required for electronic publishing of current content.

The Law Library chose Open Journal Systems (OJS), an open source electronic publishing system (<http://pkp.sfu.ca/?q=ojs>) developed by the Public Knowledge Project (PKP), as the best platform for the e-publishing service, as it contained all of the elements we needed and was already being hosted at the Marriott Library. Marriott was also generous enough to provide us with access to a part-time OJS administrator to help us with the initial set up.

Technical work – Digitization and Metadata

For the CONTENTdm archive, paper-based journal issues were digitized on an HP Scanjet 7800, which cost less than \$1,000. Because material had to be scanned through a feeder, each issue's spine was removed with an electronic paper cutter. Once the spines were removed, issues were scanned at 600 dpi in black and white text, and assembled as multiple page PDFs in Adobe Acrobat Professional software. PDF's were then uploaded to CONTENTdm where Optical Character Recognition (OCR) was performed and metadata applied to the digital objects. Born-digital objects were simply uploaded to the database in their current form.

Metadata work in CONTENTdm was guided by best practices guidelines for digital imaging and metadata cataloging from the Bibliographic Center for Research's *CDP Digital Imaging Best Practices Version 2.0* (<http://www.bcr.org/dps/cdp/best/digital-imaging-bp.pdf>). The metadata template itself was adapted from the *Mountain West Digital Library Dublin Core Application Profile* (http://www.mwdl.org/public/mwdl/MWDL_DC_Profile_Version_1.1.pdf). Metadata cataloging was assigned to three technical services staff members and one part-time interlibrary loan staff member. Each cataloger received the CONTENTdm Project Client, which was installed and configured for their work stations. Brief training sessions on the Project Client and metadata standards were provided to staff on an individual basis. Considering this work was an addition to an already heavy workload in technical services, it was understood that the staff would work on metadata as time permitted. Training requirements were minimal, as the system is fairly intuitive. The staff seemed to adapt to technological workflows rather quickly.

In processing documents for the OJS e-publishing service, we were fortunate to have the expertise of our law review subscriptions manager/editor, who developed the issues and uploaded law review articles to OJS. The process of setting up OJS and managing the system could be the topic of another article, but generally the setup and implementation process was relatively straightforward. OJS was fully functional out of the box. The only customization we made was to select a template theme, which OJS supplied. Training for our subscriptions manager/editor took less than an hour. The first law review issue was developed in an afternoon.

Implementations

The CONTENTdm *Utah Law Review* archive is now complete. Issues from 1949-2010 are available for reading or downloading as high resolution PDFs. We will continue to upload current born-digital copies of the law review as they become available. In addition, we have now digitized and cataloged two other college journals including the *Journal of*

Land, Resources, & Environmental Law (JLREL) and the *Journal of Law & Family Studies (JLFS)*. We have also added a number of faculty publications and have recently added the college newsletter, *Res Gestae* to the collection.

By the spring of 2009, the OJS e-publishing service hosted three complete issues of the *Utah Law Review*. Within the past year and a half, we have also launched *JLREL* and *JLFS*. According to OJS system reports, each journal is currently supporting hundreds of registered users and several articles in the system have view counts in the thousands.

Conclusion

Publishing law reviews in *stable, open, digital formats* need not be cost-prohibitive, nor does it need to monopolize the time of technical services staff. The most basic scanning equipment can produce archival quality images at a very low cost. Metadata work, though somewhat time-intensive, can be done incrementally during slower periods in the work day. Effective implementation of digital initiatives in law libraries is crucial, as roles in technical services change and exciting opportunities in the digital domain emerge and become integrated in the technical services workflow.

We will continue to maintain these collections and to work closely with the Marriott Library, as the hosting service of our archival and e-publishing platforms, to provide a stable and open environment for these materials. We also have an interest in working with other law school libraries to develop a standardized model that can be applied across institutions for developing electronic archival collections. Working together, law libraries can share resources and reduce the cost of development while preserving their intellectual assets for future generations.

¹ On 7 November 2008, the directors of the law libraries at the University of Chicago, Columbia University, Cornell University, Duke University, Georgetown University, Harvard University, New York University, Northwestern University, the University of Pennsylvania, Stanford University, the University of Texas, and Yale University met in Durham, North Carolina at the Duke Law School. That meeting resulted in the “Durham Statement on Open Access to Legal Scholarship,” which calls for all law schools to stop publishing their journals in print format and to rely instead on electronic publication coupled with a commitment to keep the electronic versions available in stable, open, digital formats. For more information visit the website at <http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/publications/durhamstatement>.

² This workshop was webcast live on Duke University’s Ustream channel and the Law School home page. The workshop was co-sponsored by Duke Law School’s J. Michael Goodson Law Library, the Duke Law School Center for the Study of the Public Domain (<http://www.law.duke.edu/cspd/>), and the Harvard Law School Library. Michelle Pearse, Librarian for Open Access Initiatives and Scholarly Communication at Harvard, and Richard Danner, Ruffy Research Professor of Law and Senior Associate Dean for Information Services at Duke, organized the event.

³ The Mountain West Digital Library is a central search portal for digital collections about the Mountain West region. We provide free access to 300,000 resources in over 350 collections from universities, colleges, public libraries, museums, archives, and historical societies in Utah, Nevada, and other parts of the U.S. West. See <http://www.mwdl.org/index.php/about> for more information about the digital library.

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