

Discussion Minutes-11/22/2010 Impact of E-books on Technical Services

In attendance: Mary Elizabeth Priebe, Jessica Nhem, Michelle Flinchbaugh, Maria Pinkas, Mary C. Wilson, Sarah Kuperman, Leigh Ann DePope, Roxane Brewer, Linda Garber, Lorri Pickett, Martha Zimmerman, Audrey Schadt, Vicki Cone, Charles Owens, Jan Brandstetter, Judy Hymes, Jin Guo, Robin Klein, Marlyn Taylor, Cynthia Holt, Nancy Nagler, Scott Reinhart, Elaine Adkins, Frieda A Jack, Nicola Bigley, Jo Powers, Nic Fontem, Elizabeth Blankman

- Everyone took a vote and decided to have one large unconference group discussion and not break off into smaller groups. We felt it would be more beneficial to everyone, so everyone had a chance to discuss experience, express thoughts, and ask questions.
- The group agreed to discuss the following topics:
 - E-book collection decision making
 - E-books and cataloging process
 - E-books and providing digital access.
- Some general thoughts for the first topic:
 - Found that patrons are using electronic resources more when there are MARC records in the OPAC.
 - The cost of electronic resources and making them accessible to patrons is top priority.
- Some of the print formats are being replaced by electronic format, and the libraries who already add records for ebooks, and downloadable audios have had positive feedback from patrons.
- There are a few options open to libraries; they can either add a record for a database title, or records for content for databases. The other option is to add records for both resources and its content.
- The group discussed MARC records, the E-book of any electronic resources is usually on its own MARC record, and the title is modified by [Electronic Resource].
 - The ISBN sometimes is the same as the print edition, and the subfield “z” before the ISBN indicates that that is the ISBN for a print edition.
 - The subfield “a” before the ISBN means it is a separate ISBN for electronic edition.
 - In the case of records with multiple ISBN’s, it is good practice to put match point ISBN on top of ISBN list.
 - In a MARC record, the format is defined by content, single titles can be cataloged originally and an existing print record can be used to assist in cataloging.
 - In a single record add a 006 or 007 field for e-book, the 300 field (1 online resource). Pages can be present if derived from print, or what does not make sense for print get rid of.
 - The 588 note, only if it is a description from the print version
 - The 500 field note are for title info
 - The 856 field are searchable even in OCLC
 - In the local catalog record, get rid of other 856’s present in the oclc record, except for those which apply to your own library.

- There are some Item Types that may need to be developed:
 - Ebooks-text based electronic format
 - Eaudio-downloadable audio
 - Edoc-electronic government document
- Separate records for electronic resources are recommended, and created records easily searched by vendor.
- Robin Klein from Health Sciences and Human Services Library, UMB, showed an example of a link resolver, SFX, an alternate way to the URL in the OPAC record to access an electronic resource.
- Some providers allow you to lease a title, add and remove each month, or to have a subscription that updates editions, instead of owning specific e-book titles
- It was noted that the Kindle is not currently compatible with everything and that the Ipad will eventually be compatible.
- E-book access methods:
 - The URL is the link to the resource, in some libraries the Electronic Resources Librarian along with the Vendor sets up access, along with IT department when necessary.
 - Access management is important such as making sure links are not broke, or change in URL. Staff needs to have workflow procedure for this.
 - There are some libraries that use an intermediary service or link resolver (ex. SFX).
 - A link resolver (or link server) is software that creates a link to direct users to holdings at their respective institution. In other words, it checks to see if the institution has electronic access to the resource through ownership or subscription and seamlessly points the user to the resource. To accomplish this, the institution must maintain a knowledge base of information about the resources that are available to them. Entries in the knowledge base include title ISSN or ISBN, the range of volumes available from the resource (or “target”) and a specific method (customized to the resource) for transforming bibliographic information into a URL.
- ILL of e-books, or e-book chapters, depends on the License/Digital Rights Management for each resource. The link resolver can help by having the LDRM information available for the patron, or library staff to access.
- Maria mentioned as examples of a new trend two Discovery Tools which help search print and electronic resources that are currently available for patrons in one search:
 - Serials Solutions Summon
 - EBSCO Discovery

** For complete notes and all other documents please visit the MLA-TSD Meeting and Minutes webpage.