Demystifying Library Standards

A NISO/ALCTS Webinar

June 18, 2008

Presented by

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With an introduction by

Pamela Bluh

Associate Director for Technical Services & Administration
Thurgood Marshall Law Library

University of Maryland Law School & ALCTS President

Karen A. Wetzel

Standards Program Manager, NISO

Demystifying Library Standards: Introduction

ALCTS Association for Library Collections & Technical Services
A division of the American Library Association
Because your library collections are more important than ever.

Pamela Bluh

Associate Director for Technical Services & Administration
Thurgood Marshall Law Library
University of Maryland

ALCTS President

ALCTS Continuing Education

Fundamentals of Acquisitions Web Course

The Fundamentals of Acquisitions focuses on what you need to know about the basics of acquiring monographs and serials: goals and methods; financial management of materials budgets; and relationships among acquisitions librarians, library booksellers, subscription agents, and publishers.

Next Courses:

July 28 - August 22 Registration Now Open
September 29 - October 24 Registration will open June 2008

Fundamentals of Electronic Resources Acquisitions

By Dalene Hawthorne

Fundamentals of Collection Development and Management

By Peggy Johnson

ALCTS Preconferences, Programs, and Workshops

- Electronic Serials 101: What I Wished I'd Known Before I Got in Over My Head
- Metadata and Digital Library Development
- Collection Development: Policy, Planning and Fiscal Management
- Collection Analysis: Assessment and Evaluation
- Electronic Serials Cataloging

Demystifying Library Standards

- Brief history of technical services standards
- Why standards are important
- How standards are used in Technical Services
- Getting involved in developing standards

Future Webinars

- ONIX for Serials – late September 2008
- Z39.50
- EDIFACT
- SERU (Shared e-Resource Understanding)
- Project Transfer
- SWORD (Simple Web-service Offering Repository Deposit)

More information…

- For more information on ALCTS and our continuing education offerings, please visit www.ala.org/ala/alcts/education/alctsceevents/events.cfm
- Comments about today's webinar and suggestions for future webinars are most welcome and may be sent to:
  - Pamela Bluh pbluh@umaryland.edu

NISO: Education, Outreach & Engagement

Karen A. Wetzel

Standards Program Manager

NISO

NISO
How the information world CONNECTS

A Growing Organization

- Increased capabilities for:
  - expanded – and quicker – standards development
  - more comprehensive education & implementation support
  - greater and more varied community participation
- Focus on partnering for enhanced participation of the library community
- Building new services and benefits

NISO: What We Do

NISO Creates

- Information Standards
- Recommended Practices
- Technical Reports
- White Papers

NISO Informs

- ISQ Journal
- Newsline Newsletter
- NISO E-news

NISO Educates

- NISO Forums
- Webinars
- Online Resources

NISO: Who We Are

Individuals

- Working Groups
- Publications
- Education

Organizations

- Libraries
- Publishers
- Systems Vendors

Communities

- Local
- U.S – ANSI
- Global – ISO

NISO Educational Mission

- Educational programs are a key aspect of outreach for the community
- Opportunity to discuss areas where new approaches or standards are needed
- Fosters the adoption and application of standards and enhances the development process
- Provides opportunities for the community to be engaged in development efforts and keep abreast of our changing field

Community Partnerships

- Many other Standards Development Organizations that interact within our sphere
- Partner where appropriate to find common solutions to industry questions
- As information exchange develops, partnerships with the IT industry, the commercial search engine world, and closer ties with the publishing industry are critical
- Partner with organizations to provide continuing education and implementation support to a broad constituency

Community Participation

- NISO is as strong as the support it receives from the community
- Long history of volunteer and community support in consensus building
- Encourage each of you to participate in educational opportunities, standards committees, NISO's governance
- Please be an advocate for NISO, encourage participation from your colleagues

New & Current Work

New Projects

- CORE (Cost of Resource Exchange)
- I^2 (Institutional Identifiers)
- KBART [Knowledge Base And Related Tools}

Other Current Work

- NCIP Revision
- DAISY Proposed Revision
- JAV Recommended Practice
- License Expression
- SERU
- SUSHI
- And more!

Upcoming NISO Webinars

- August 21: OpenURL (including KBART)
- September 10: ONIX-PL
- October 2: SUSHI
- October 29: Identifiers
- December 11: TBD

ALCTS members can sign up at NISO rates for all 2008 webinars!

Demystifying Library Standards

- **Trisha L. Davis**
  Associate Professor, Rights Management Coordinator, and Head, Serials & E-Resources Department
  The Ohio State University Libraries
- **Julia Gammon**
  Head, Acquisitions Dept. University Libraries & Interim Marketing Manager, University of Akron Press
  University of Akron

Questions Julia is going to answer today....

- What are standards?
- What are library standards?
- What are types of standards?
- Why we use standards

Questions Trisha is going to answer today…

- Who develops standards?
- How are standards maintained?
- What are some typical library standards?
- How can I get involved in creating standards?

Polling Question:

How many of you think standards are the epitome of cutting edge excitement?

(Raise your hand!)

Polling Question:

How many of you think standards are

complex, tedious and boring?

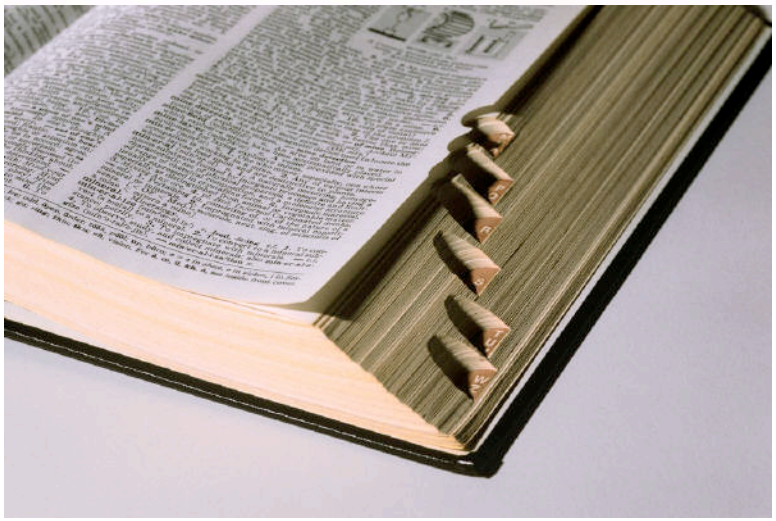
(Raise your hand!)

What are standards?

From Wiktionary

- A level of quality or attainment.
- Something used as a measure for comparative evaluations.
- An object supported in an upright position.
- A musical work of established popularity.
- The flag or ensign carried by a cavalry unit.
- A rule or set of rules or requirements which are widely agreed upon or imposed by government.
- A bottle of wine containing 0.750 liters of fluid.
- One of the upright members that supports the horizontal axis of a transit or theodolite.

From Dictionary.com (#1)



1. Something considered by an authority or by general consent as a basis of comparison; an approved model.
2. An object that is regarded as the usual or most common size or form of its kind: “We stock the deluxe models as well as the standards.”
3. A rule or principle that is used as a basis for judgment: “They tried to establish standards for a new philosophical approach.”
4. An average or normal requirement, quality, quantity, level, grade, etc.: “His work this week hasn't been up to his usual standard.”
5. Standards, those morals, ethics, habits, etc., established by authority, custom, or an individual as acceptable: “He tried to live up to his father's standards.”
6. A grade of beef immediately below good.
7. The authorized exemplar of a unit of weight or measure.
8. A certain commodity in or by which a basic monetary unit is stated. Compare gold standard, silver standard, etc.
9. The legally established content of full-weight coins.
10. The prescribed degree of fineness for gold or silver.

From Dictionary.com (#2)

11. British. a class or grade in elementary schools.
12. A musical piece of sufficiently enduring popularity to be made part of a permanent repertoire, esp. a popular song.
13. A flag indicating the presence of a sovereign or public official.
14. A flag, emblematic figure, or other object raised on a pole to indicate the rallying point of an army, fleet, etc.
15. Military. a.) any of various military or naval flags. b.). the colors of a mounted unit. c.) (initial capital letter) a U.S. Navy radar-guided surface-to-air missile with a range of 10–30 miles .
16. Heraldry. a long, tapering flag or ensign, as of a monarch or a nation.
17. Something that stands or is placed upright.
18. A long candlestick or candelabrum used in a church.
19. An upright support or supporting part.
20. Armor. a standing collar of mail.

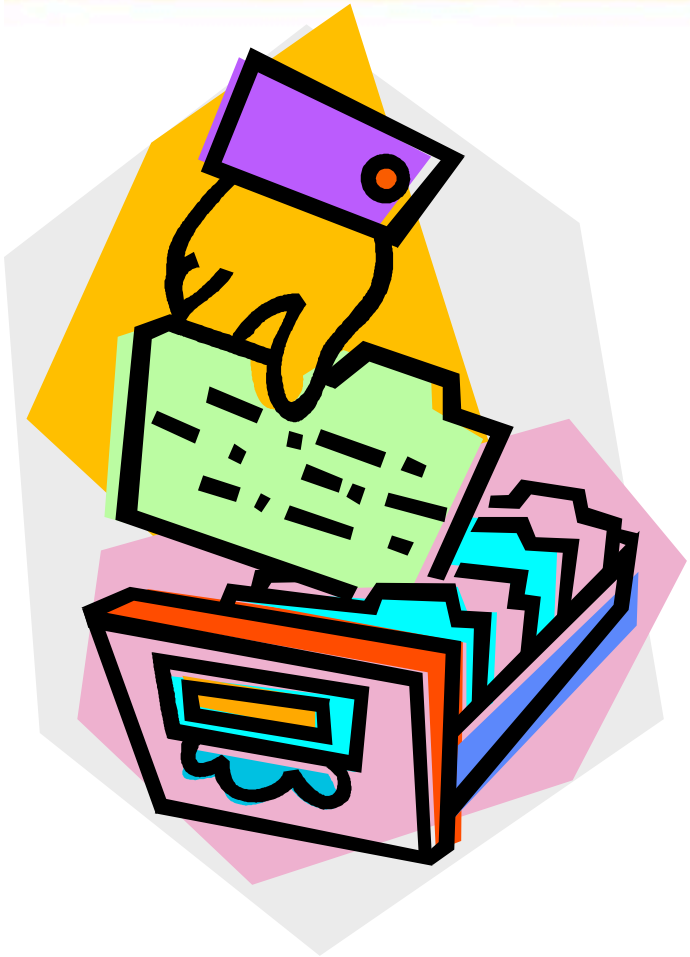
From Dictionary.com (#3)

21. Horticulture. a plant trained or grafted to have a single, erect, treelike stem.
22. Botany. a distinct petal, larger than the rest, of certain flowers; a vexillum. –adjective
23. Serving as a basis of weight, measure, value, comparison, or judgment.
24. Of recognized excellence or established authority: a standard reference on medieval history.
25. Usual, common, or customary: Chairs are standard furniture in American households.
26. Manual; not electric or automatic: standard transmission.
27. Conforming in pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, etc., to the usage of most educated native speakers, esp. those having prestige, and widely considered acceptable or correct: Standard American English; standard pronunciation.
28. Authorized or approved: The program was broadcast on the standard broadcast band.

What is a Standard in Terms of Libraries?

Common and repeated use of rules, conditions, guidelines or characteristics for products or related processes

Remember filing catalog cards ...?



- **ALA Rules for Filing Catalog Cards, 2nd Edition**
- **Pauline A. Seeley** Price: $16.00
  ALA Member Price: $14.40
  104 pages
  6" X 9"
  Softcover
  ISBN-13: 978-0-8389-0001-7
  ISBN-10: 0-8389-0001-1
  © 1968

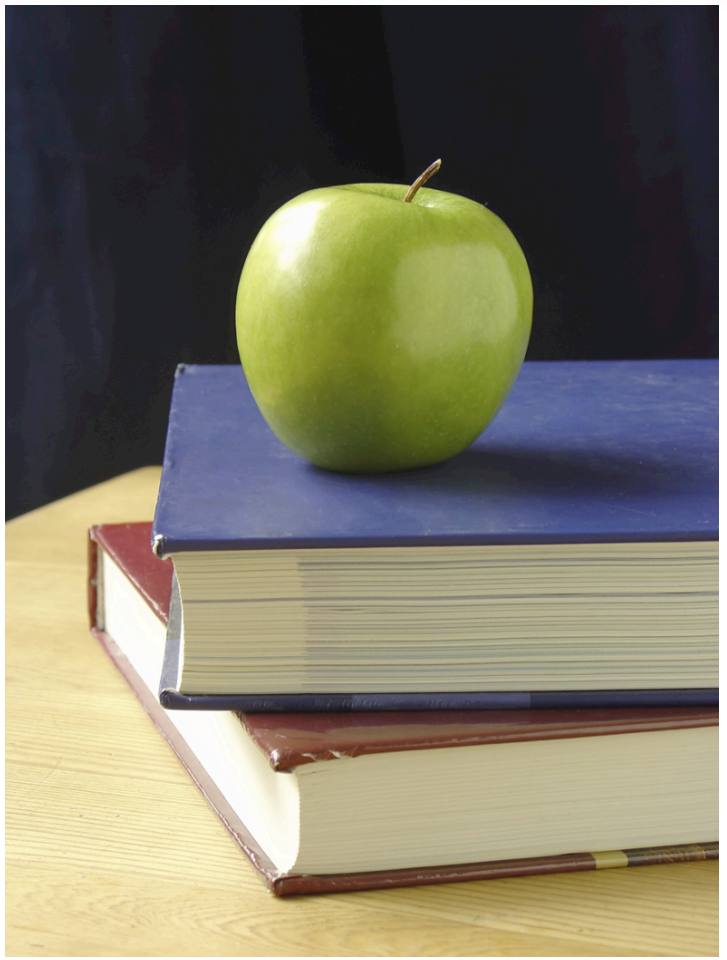
For centuries we've been binding books ...

ANSI/NISO Z39.78-2000 (2006), Library Binding Standard

www.niso.org/kst/reports/standards/

Library Binding Institute

www.lbibinders.org



Selecting and acquiring books and other library materials …

- Collection development policy
- Approved vendor list
- Price ceilings
- Licenses

Types of Standards

- Local Standards – created by your local library for their particular purposes
- State Standards – developed by your state agencies to be used state-wide
- National Standards – established by our federal government agencies
- International Standards – formed through a consensus-based process.

Types of Standards - Based on: Purpose

- A basic standard has a broad ranging effect in a particular field, such as a standard for metal which affects a range of products from cars down to screws.
- Terminology standards (or standardized nomenclature) define words permitting representatives of an industry or parties to a transaction to use a common, clearly understood language.
- Test and measurement standards define the methods to be used to assess the performance or other characteristics of a product or process.
- Product standards establish qualities or requirements for a product (or related group of products) to assure that it will serve its purpose effectively.
- Process standards specify requirements to be met by a process, such as an assembly line operation, in order to function effectively.
- Service standards, such as for repairing a car, establish requirements to be met in order to achieve the designated purpose effectively.
- Interface standards, such as the point of connection between a telephone and a computer terminal, are concerned with the compatibility of products.
- Standards on data to be provided contain lists of characteristics for which values or other data are to be stated for specifying the product, process or service.

Your turn!

Name some PURPOSES for which libraries need standards …

(Feel free to send us your answer using the Q&A tool above.)

Types of Standards - Based on: Intended User Group

- Company standards are meant for use by a single industrial organization and usually are developed internally.
- International standards are developed and promulgated by international governmental and non-governmental organizations, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).
- Harmonized standards can be either an attempt by a country to make its standard compatible with an international, regional or other standard or it can be an agreement by two or more nations on the content and application of a standard, the latter of which tends to be mandatory.
- Industry standards are developed and promulgated by an industry for materials and products related to that industry.
- Government standards are developed and promulgated by Federal, State, and local agencies to address needs or applications peculiar to their missions and functions.

Based on: The Manner in Which They Specify Requirements

- Performance standards describe how a product is supposed to function. A performance standard for water pipe might set requirements for the pressure per square inch that a pipe must withstand, along with a test method to determine if a specimen meets the requirement.
- Design standards define characteristics or how the product is to be built. The specification that a pipe be made of a given gage of copper would characterize a design standard.

Why use Standards?

- In this period of tremendous digital growth & change, Libraries need guidance to realize their full potential. Standards are this guidance. Standards help ensure that everyone has access to the information we are providing, and also make information access faster and more enjoyable.
- Standards compliance makes it easier for people with special needs to use digital information. Blind people may have their computer read web pages to them. People with poor eyesight may have pages rearranged and magnified for easier reading. And people using hand-held devices can browse the Web just as easily as those using high-end workstations.
- As we will explain, there are also many practical reasons for developers to be concerned with web standards. Search engines can do a better job of indexing sites, for example. Using browser-specific code often doubles or triples the work to create web pages, and leaves a lot to be desired when new media are introduced. This situation will only get worse without the sound direction of standards.
- Some people fear that standards are limiting. In reality, they remove much of the tedious labor involved in systems and web development, and give developers more time and more flexibility to be truly creative. They are both open to future improvement and mindful of past technology.
- Many uses technology, including some that are only dreamed of today, will not be possible, or will be more difficult, without widespread standards compliance.

Derived from The Web Standards Project. www.webstandards.org

In the long term …

- **Makes good business sense**
  - Why not use tried and true methods that are shared throughout the industry?
  - Enables effective communication
- **Provides efficient foundation for collaboration, future growth or changes**
  - We all speak the same language
  - Provide consistency & uniformity

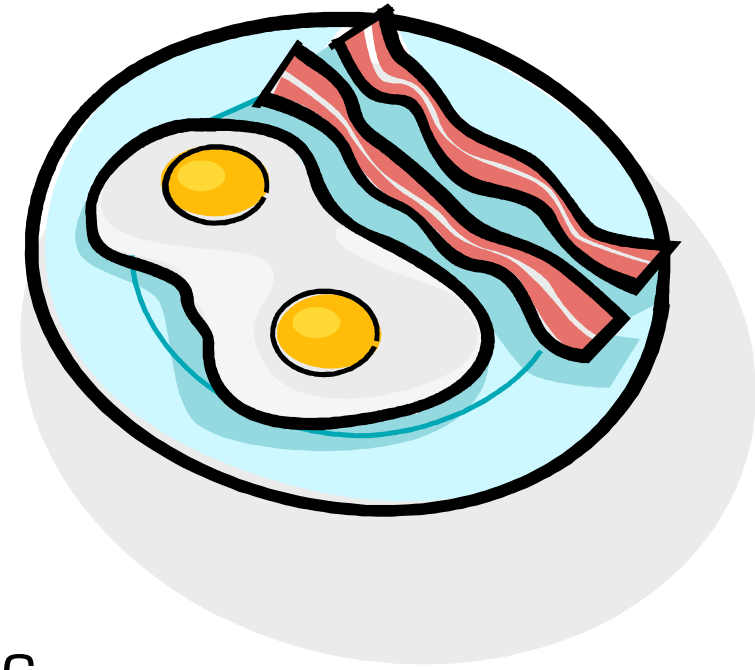
Your turn!

Name some ORGANIZATIONS known for issuing standards ...

(Feel free to send us your answer using the Q&A tool above.)

Standards Organizations

- Egg Marketing Board
- Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute (SAAMI)
- International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service
- Underwriters Laboratories Inc



Alphabet Soup

- Apdex (Application Performance Index)
- HISA (Health Informatics Service Architecture)
- BUFR (Binary Universal Form for the Representation of meteorological data)
- IICRC (The Institute of Inspection, Cleaning, and Restoration Certification)

Library Standards Organizations

ANSI (**American National Standards Institute**)

- The **American National Standards Institute** or **ANSI**) is a private non-profit organization that oversees the development of voluntary consensus standards for products, services, processes, systems, and personnel in the United States. The organization also coordinates U.S. standards with international standards so that American products can be used worldwide. For example, standards make sure that people who own cameras can find the film they need for them anywhere around the globe.

Library Standards Organizations

NISO (National Information Standards Organization)

- **NISO,** the National Information Standards Organization, a non-profit association accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), identifies, develops, maintains, and publishes technical standards to manage information in our changing and ever-more digital environment. NISO standards apply both traditional and new technologies to the full range of information-related needs, including retrieval, re-purposing, storage, metadata, and preservation.

Library Standards Organizations

ISO (International Organization for Standardization)

- **ISO** is the standards body that establishes standards for the international exchange of goods and services.

Library Standards Organizations

The Library of Congress

Resource Description Formats

MARC 21 formats - Representation and communication of descriptive metadata about information items

MARCXML - MARC 21 data in an XML structure

MODS (Metadata Object Description Standard) - XML markup for selected metadata from existing MARC 21 records as well as original resource description

MADS (Metadata Authority Description Standard) - XML markup for selected authority data from MARC21 records as well as original authority data

EAD (Encoded Archival Description) - XML markup designed for encoding finding aids

Digital Library Standards

METS (Metadata Encoding & Transmission Standard) - Structure for encoding descriptive, administrative, and structural metadata

MIX (NISO Metadata for Images in XML) - XML schema for encoding technical data elements required to manage digital image collections

PREMIS (Preservation Metadata) - A data dictionary and supporting XML schemas for core preservation metadata needed to support the long-term preservation of digital materials.

TextMD (Technical Metadata for Text) - XML schema that details technical metadata for text-based digital objects.

ISO/DIS 25577 - Information and documentation – MarcXchange.

ISO/DIS 20775 - Schema for Holdings Information.

Information Resource Retrieval Protocols

NISO/ANSI Z39.50 - Supports information retrieval among different information systems

SRU/SRW (Search and Retrieve URL/Web Service) - Web services for search and retrieval based on Z39.50 semantics

CQL (Contextual Query Language) - Formal, user-friendly query language for use between information retrieval systems

Registration Authority

ISO 639-2

The Library of Congress
Network Development
& MARC Standards Office

ISO Language Codes

The Library of Congress has been designated the ISO 639-2/RA for the purpose of processing requests for alpha-3 language codes comprising the International Standard, *Codes for the representation of names of languages– Part 2: alpha-3 code*. The ISO 639-2/RA receives and reviews applications for requesting new language codes and for the change of existing ones according to criteria indicated in the standard. It maintains an accurate list of information associated with registered language codes, processes updates of registered language codes, and distributes them on a regular basis to subscribers and other parties.

ISO 639-2 Code List
ISO 639-2 Change Notice
Request form for additions to language codes
Criteria for requesting new language codes
ISO 639 Frequently Asked Questions **(FAQ)**
Development of ISO 639-2
Functions of the ISO 639-2 R

Standards
at the Library of Congress

ANSI/NISO Z39.9 - International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)

National Serials Data Program

Library of Congress

Library Standards Organizations

American Library Association

- all “type of library” divisions

ALA Standards Manual

American Library Association November 2003

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INTRODUCTION

- Definition of Standards and Guidelines
  - 1.1 Standards
    1.2 Guidelines

- Types of Standards and Guidelines
  - 2.1 Service or Performance
    2.2 Procedural
    2.3 Educational
    2.4 Technical

- Authority for Developing Standards and Guidelines
  - 3.1 Authority of ALA Units to Develop Standards and Guidelines
    3.1.1 Authority of Divisions
    3.1.2 Authority of Other ALA Units 3.2 Authority of ALA Units to Adopt Guidelines
    3.3 Consultation with Appropriate Parties

APPENDICES

- Format of Standards and Guidelines Documents
- References and Source Material

Polling Question

- Which of the following is a real ACRL standard?

A. Information Literacy Competency Standards for Higher Education - Farsi Translation

B. Research Competency Guidelines for Literatures in English

ACRL Standards

- Academic Status for College and University Librarians, Guidelines for (Jan 2007)
- Access to Original Research Materials, ALA-SAA Joint Statement on (Feb 1994)
- Appointment, Promotion and Tenure of Academic Librarians, A Guideline for (June 2005)
- Borrowing and Lending Special Collections Materials for Exhibition, Guidelines for (Jan 2005
- Certification & Licensing of Academic Librarians, Statement on the (June 2007)
- Characteristics of Programs of Information Literacy that Illustrate Best Practices: A Guideline (June 2003)
- Collective Bargaining, Guideline on (Jan 2001)
- Curriculum Materials Centers, Guidelines for (Jan 2003)
- Distance Learning Library Services, Guidelines for (June 2004)
- Faculty Status of College and University Librarians, Joint Statement on (June 2007)
- Faculty Status for College and University Librarians, Standards for (June 2007)
- Information Literacy Instruction, Objectives for: A Model Statement for Academic Librarians (Jan 2001) Greek translation
- Information Literacy Competency Standards for Higher Education (Jan. 2000)
- Spanish Translation Greek Translation French Translation Italian Translation
- Chinese Translation Japanese Translation Farsi Translation
- Information Literacy Standards for Anthropology and Sociology Students (Jan 2008)

ACRL Standards

- Instruction Programs in Academic Libraries, Guidelines for (June 2003)
- Interlibrary Loan of Rare and Unique Materials, Guidelines for the (June 2004)
- Libraries in Higher Education, Standards for (June 2004) Greek Translation
- Media Resources in Academic Libraries, Guidelines for (Jan 2006)
- Preparation of Policies on Library Access, Guidelines for the (Dec 1992)
  Originally prepared by the ACRL Access Policy Guidelines Task Force December, 1992, these Guidelines were rescinded on October 27, 2006 at the Executive Committee meeting in Chicago. They have been superseded by the 2005 ALA Guidelines.
- Proficiencies for Instruction Librarians and Coordinators, Standards for (June 2007)
- Research Competency Guidelines for Literatures in English (June 2007)
- Science and Technology, Information Literacy Standards for (June 2006)
- Screening & Appointment of Academic Librarians Using a Search Committee, A Guideline for the (2004)
- Security of Rare Books, Manuscripts, and Other Special Collections, Guidelines for the (Jan 2006)
- Selection and Transfer of Materials from General Collections to Special Collections, Guidelines on the (DRAFT REVISION)
- Selection of General Collection Materials for Transfer to Special Collections, Guidelines on the, 2nd edition (Feb 1994, Rev 1999)
- Terminal Professional Degree for Academic Librarians, Statement on the (June 2007)
- Thefts in Libraries, Guidelines Regarding (Jan 2003)
- University Library Services to Undergraduate Students, Guidelines for (June 2005)

AASL Standards for the 21st-Century Learner

- Standards for the 21st-Century Learner offer vision for teaching and learning to both guide and beckon our profession as education leaders.
- They will both shape the library program and serve as a tool for library media specialists to use to shape the learning of students in the school.

AASL Standards for the 21st-Century Learner

LEARNERS USE SKILLS, RESOURCES, & TOOLS TO:

- Inquire, think critically, and gain knowledge.
- Draw conclusions, make informed decisions, apply knowledge to new situations, and create new knowledge.
- Share knowledge and participate ethically and productively as members of our democratic society.
- Pursue personal and aesthetic growth.

  - **Skills**
  - **Dispositions in Action**
  - **Responsibilities**
  - **Self-Assessment Strategies**

ASCLA Standards

Blind and Physically Handicapped

- *Revised Standards of Service for the Library of Congress Network of Libraries for the Blind and Physically Handicapped*

People Who Are Deaf or Hard of Hearing

- *Guidelines for Library and Information Services for the American Deaf Community.* ASCLA, 1995.

People with Mental Retardation or Mental Illness

- *Library Services for People with Mental Retardation.* ASCLA, 1999.
- *Guidelines for Library Services for People with Mental Illnesses.* ASCLA, (published, 2006)

Prison Libraries

- *Library Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions.* American Correctional Association/American Library Association Joint Committee on Institution Libraries. ASCLA, 1992.
- *Library Standards for Juvenile Correctional Institutions.* ASCLA, 1999.

State Library Agencies

- *The Functions and Roles of State Library Agencies.* ASCLA, COSLA, 2000.

Medical Library Association

Guidelines and Standards

- Challenge to Action: Planning and Evaluation Guidelines for Academic Health Sciences Libraries
- Guidelines for Libraries Serving Dental Education Programs
- Guidelines for Libraries Serving Dental Hygiene Education Programs
- Standards for Chiropractic College Libraries
- Standards for Hospital Libraries 2002 with 2004 revisions
- Standards for Vision Science Libraries
- Section Council Standards Committee

NISO Standards Development

How Standards are Created

- Standards are much like icebergs: a lot goes on under the surface, beyond your immediate view.
- Typically a standard is "supported" by years of development and trial implementations. Currently looking at 18-month cycles for draft standards.
- It can take up to five years for a good idea to advance to being a formally approved standard - though this is changing.
- You can track the progress of our standards through the standards development pipeline.

Share your ideas....

Before they become standards,they are good ideas!

- There may have been a day when standards could be academic exercises, but no more.
- Change is ubiquitous. Some would say that change has become the only constant in our lives – personal and professional.
- Standards can be vehicles that allow us to move through periods of transition, but they must respond to real needs and solve real problems to be used, otherwise they are "shelf-sitters".
- To develop market driven standards, NISO needs to hear from you and be a good listener.

Good ideas become discussion topics...

So NISO learns more about a good idea!

- That is why NISO sponsors pre-standardization workshops that bring together expert industry representatives to talk standards for a day.
- It happens because leaders in an industry recognize a problem and work together toward a solution.
- The result is a report with recommendations. And very often, the recommendation may suggest that a standards committee be formed.

Form a Working Group

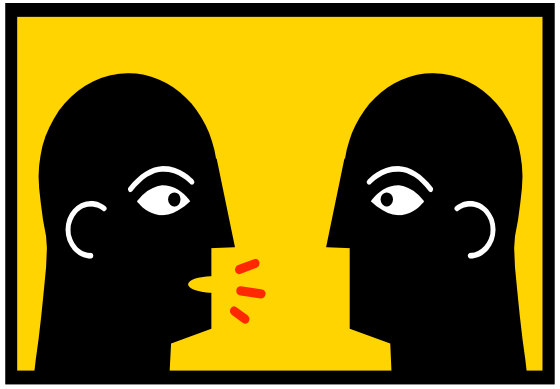
Then a working group gets to work!

- Standards development is a challenging activity unlike any other professional endeavor you may undertake.
- It demands a commitment of time and expertise and intelligence that is not unlike basic research and development. It is definitely not for the weak of heart or mind!
- Standards committee members require technical expertise combined with vision. In the case of the committee chair communication skills and interpersonal skills are a must.
- The process may be tedious at times, it may tax your patience, but it will never bore you.
- If you spot standards development activities on a job candidate's resume you can be assured that individual brings an unusually capable set of skills and connections to the table.

Getting Feedback

And the community gets involved!

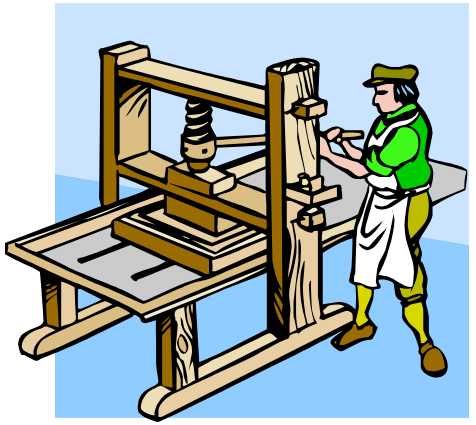
- Shaping good standards takes time but this investment is not any longer than other important strategic activities your organization engages in.
- The fact is, standards are a product of consensus which requires significant base-building that must go on to move a group to a common solution.
- This investment is the most important part of the process and its value cannot be downplayed.
- Drafts of proposed standards are submitted to Voting Members of NISO for comments and approval and available to any involved party for comment.



Getting Published

Approved standards are published and used!

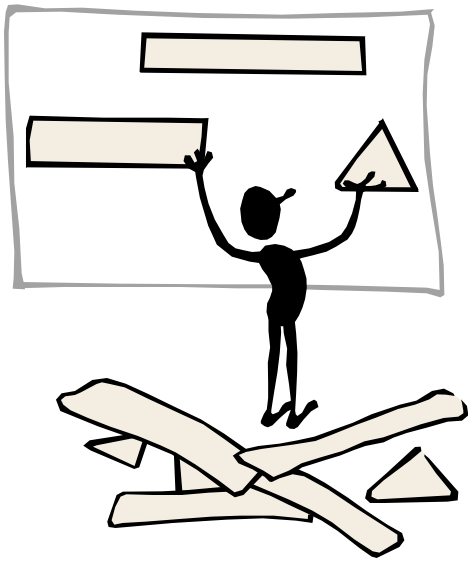
- When a standard is published, NISO announces this as widely as possible through a variety of electronic lists, to many industry news outlets, and on our web site.
- Because we want people to use these standards, we also make them easily, quickly and freely available for download for free from the NISO website.
- NISO standards are used by publishers and information providers, automated information systems companies, library directors, systems librarians, serials librarians, preservation librarians, abstractors, indexers-all those whose work depends on interoperability with other systems and processes.



Revise, Revise, Revise

But it's still not done!

- Some NISO standards require a Maintenance Agency to register users, to assist in implementation of the standard and to provide information on any changes to the standard and advise on how to implement the standard.
- And all standards are reviewed on a regular basis at least five years after approval and revised as the information environment changes.
- See this process at work in the standards development pipeline.



Participate in NISO

- All of the work that takes place at NISO involves the contributions of dedicated volunteers, who assist the community through their engagement.
- There are many ways that members and non-members can participate.

You could

1. *serve on a technical working group*,
2. *help organize educational events*, or
3. *participate in NISO's organizational leadership*.

You could serve on a technical working group

Active Groups

- CORE (Cost of Resource Exchange) - working group being formed
- DAISY Standard - revision being proposed
- Institutional Identifiers (I^2) - interest group open
- Knowledge Base and Related Tools (KBART) Working Group - interest group open
- License Expression Working Group - proposal for new group in process
- SERU - advisory group
- SUSHI - advisory group being formed

You could help organize educational events

- June 27-30: **NISO at ALA Annual Conference** (Anaheim, CA)
  - Friday, June 27: NISO/BISG Forum: The Changing Standards Landscape (Anaheim, CA)
  - Friday, June 27: AVIAC Meeting
  - Sunday, June 29: NISO Update
  - Monday, June 30: Z39.7 Advisory Committee Meeting

- August 21: NISO Webinar: **OpenURL (including KBART)**

- September 10: NISO Webinar: **ONIX-PL**

- October 2: NISO Webinar: **SUSHI**
- October 6-7: Resource Sharing Forum (Boston, MA)
- October 29: NISO Webinar: **Identifiers**

You could contribute articles to NISO Publications

- Information Services Quarterly (ISQ) magazine
- NISO Newsline newsletter

You could participate in NISO's organizational leadership

NISO Committees

- Architecture Committee
- Business Information Topic Committee
- Content and Collection Management Topic Committee
- Discovery to Delivery Topic Committee
- AVIAC (Automation Vendors Information Advisory Committee)
- Education Committee

For example....

Content and Collection Management Topic Committee

- **Committee Description**
- The NISO Content and Collection Management Topic Committee was formed in early 2007 in response to a strategic restructuring. As part of NISO's organizational structure, topic committees that bring together leaders in specific subjects have been created to provide direction to the organization for standards development in those umbrella topic areas. The Content and Collection Management Topic Committee focuses on issues regarding developing, describing, providing access to, and maintaining content items and collections. Specific topics include: Dublin Core, library binding, SAN, RFID, etc.
- **The topic committee is charged with the following tasks:**
  - Track standards development within NISO and in other standards organizations related to the topic.
  - Identify where new standards may provide solutions in their specific area.
  - Convene Thought Leader meetings to incubate new standards activities.
  - Create and provide guidance and oversight to standards working groups under their purview.
  - Manage the five-year reaffirmation process for approved standards.

Content and Collection Management Topic Committee

Committee Roster

- **Ted Koppel** Auto-Graphics, Inc. (Chair)
- **Julia Blixrud** Assistant Executive Director, External Relations, Association of Research Libraries (ARL), and Assistant Director, Public Programs (SPARC)
- **Kevin Cohn** Director of Client Services, Atypon Systems Inc
- **Juha Hakala** Director, Database Services, The National Library of Finland
- **Diane Hillmann** Research Librarian, Cornell University Library
- **Katherine Kott** Aquifer Director, Digital Library Federation (DLF)
- **Rollo Turner** Secretary General, Association of Subscription Agents (ASA)
- **Bonnie Lawlor** Executive Director, National Federation of Abstracting and Information Services (NFAIS)
- **Rice Majors,** Product Manager, Innovative Interfaces, Inc.
- **Denise Troll Covey** Principal Librarian for Special Projects Carnegie Mellon University Libraries

So now you know!

- That standards affect many aspects of ***your*** library work.
- That standards agencies are ***your*** professional organizations.
- That there are many opportunities for ***you*** to be involved in developing, reviewing, and updating standards.

Questions?

- We'll try to answer them for you!

Thank you!

- Thank you for joining us today. Please take a moment to fill out the brief survey.

- We look forward to hearing from you and learning about how ALCTS and NISO can work for you!