RDA Implementation @ NIST Research Library

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NIST National Institute of Standards and Technology • U.S. Department of Commerce

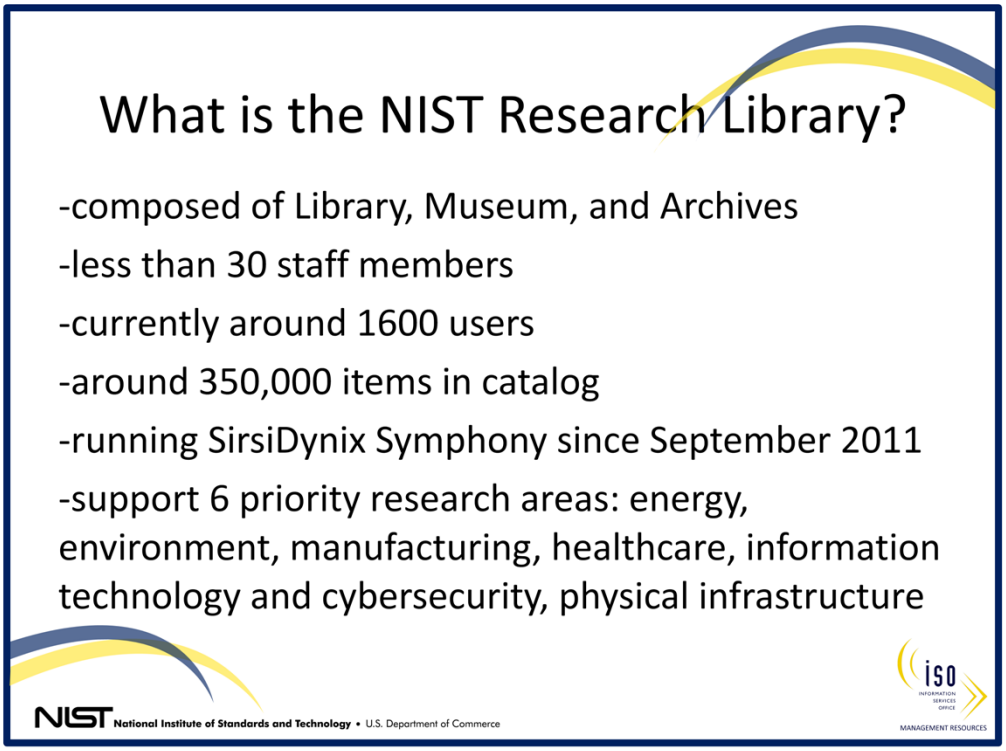
ISO INFORMATION SERVICES OFFICE MANAGEMENT RESOURCES

Welcome

That was a great presentation on the policies of RDA. I'm going to talk more about the practicalities of working with RDA in your library.

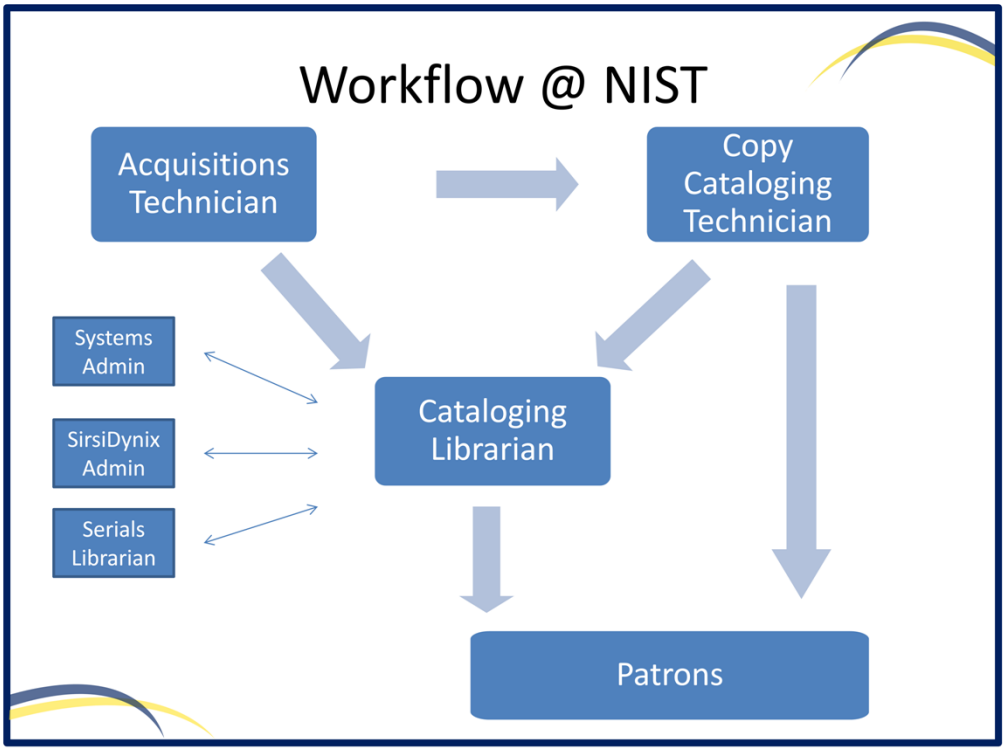
Bit of background on basics of RDA before moving into the process of implementing RDA at NIST

But first, a little background on NIST, just so you understand what kind of library we are, our collections, and our customers
Some things you might be familiar with
NIST Internet Time Service- 3 billion website hits / year
Standard reference data- 25 million data downloads / year



User- staff and guest users- researchers, associates, students from summer programs
80,000 titles

6 priority research areas-
Energy- alternative energy, smart grid, superconductors
Environment- climate science and satellite calibrations, standard reference data for biofuels and heavy metals
Manufacturing- biomanufacturing, nanomanufacturing, robotics
Healthcare- interoperability and security of electronic health records, vaccines, medical technology- nanoparticles, bioreactors
information technology and cybersecurity- network security, cloud computing, cryptography standards
physical infrastructure- building and fire safety, disaster resilient structures

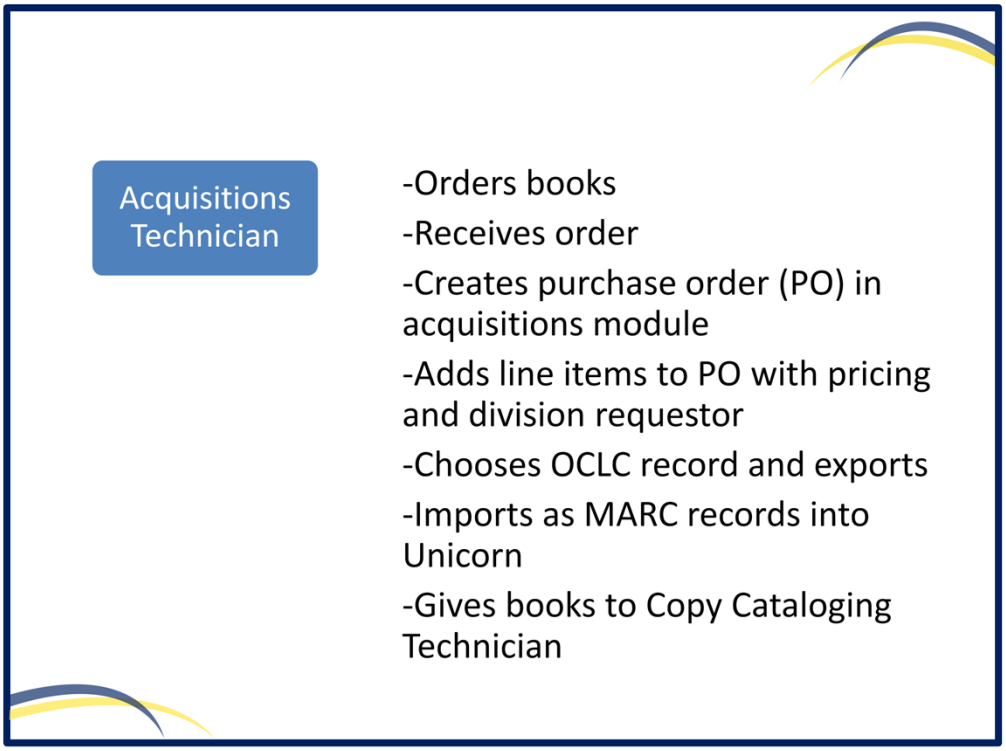


Quick overview of workflow at NIST.

Fluid workflow, consultation between three staff members- systems admin, SirsiDynix admin, and serials librarian. Over cataloging issues or questions, site specific procedures, technical issues.

Close work with acq tech and copy cat tech.

Easy to identify and instruct on changes because of staff size.



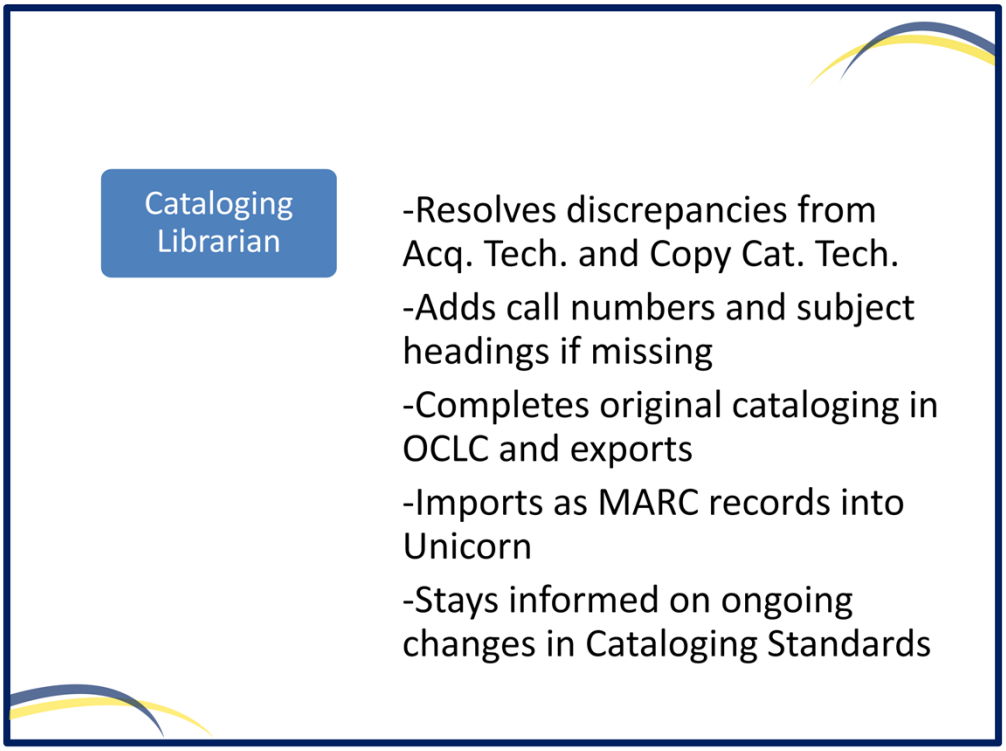
SO how does RDA play out in a technical services workflow?

Important when/if moving to rda- acq tech will need to be informed of possible changes in hierarchy of first choice OCLC record. Choose more complete AARC2 record? Or choose less complete RDA?

I haven't seen enough complete and relevant RDA records to decide to make the switch early. Right now, because of our specialized subject area, we go with LoC record, regardless of RDA or AACR2. After March 31, 2013 all LoC new records will be RDA so we will maybe start to see some complete changes.

Currently works directly with transcribing certain fields to RDA

As of now we have approx 6500 records in hybrid rda format



Original cataloging, decision making about questionable records, adds call numbers and subject headings, keeps up with current changes in cataloging with RDA, Bibliographic Framework Transition Initiative

What is RDA?

Resource **D**escription and **A**ccess is

-a content standard

-based on IFLA conceptual models and principles

--FRBR-Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records, 1998

--FRAD-Functional Requirements for Authority Data, 2009

--ICP-Statement of International Cataloguing Principles, 2009

-the successor to AACR2- Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd edition (1978)

-being implemented March 31, 2013

Content standard- not display standard like AACR2 but does have appendices for ISBD and AACR2 style. Also not an encoding standard- RDA is schema neutral so you can use MARC 21, Dublin Core, whatever you use

All of my examples are in MARC 21 because that is the schema NIST uses for our catalog

FRBR and FRAD provide entities, attributes, relationships to RDA
ICP provides principle of representation, principle of convenience for the user- making everything understandable to users
FRSAD- functional requirements for subject authority data, published in 2011 to provide subject data chapters for RDA

From FRBR-
Work- intellectual or artistic creation
Expression- form that work takes when it is realized
Manifestation- physical embodiment of expression of the work
Item- singular exemplar of a manifestation

Why RDA?

Moving away from MARC environment - Bibliographic Framework Transition Initiative from Library of Congress

Catalogs are global, not stored in wooden card catalog in the physical library space

Lib of Cong, Lib and Arch Canada, and Brit Lib working together with informal international partners to help facilitate moving from MARC format (very library centric) to new format that can mine the metadata and linked data from library catalog records

No longer classes of materials but now focused on controlled elements and values

Why RDA @ NIST?

Three U.S. National libraries are moving forward – Library of Congress, National Library of Medicine, and National Agricultural Library

Not fully implemented until after March 31, 2013

Format neutral structure for items

Updated data vocabulary, separate entry guidelines

Long term positives

Records WILL show up in RDA instead of AACR2. We select OCLC records from LC because of their high quality. Those will soon be in RDA, so we should start preparing now. Less painful to switch if we understand conceptual steps now, work on details later.

Format neutral- it's not all about the specific rules of AACR2 for book, sound recording- RDA is about describing the elements of the item to build a record.

RDA can go into MARC 21, Dublin Core, and will help move libraries along when new bibliographic frameworks are introduced. You can encode your RDA data into MARC and then convert it to different encoding format. Data isn't trapped in MARC. Slow process moving one step at a time. First RDA, then new bib framework.

At NIST we have quite a few collections other than library books- archival papers, photo collections, museum objects, digital archive. With RDA description on the horizon we can look to having all of our collections information in the same language that can one day (hopefully) be in a new framework that is more accepting of odd items than MARC.

Noticeable changes for NIST

Limited abbreviations unless in abbreviated form in source

fl., s.n., s.l., et. al., ed., b., d., ca., Dept., ed.

No Latin Abbreviations

Brackets are not needed as long as statements are within the source

Easier to read
Better for the user
No more brackets on known information that wasn't listed on title page or verso

Noticeable changes for NIST

Main entry access points-

no longer restricted by “Rule of Three”

each author has access point

all are listed in statement of responsibility

245 $h is now 336 Content Type $a $2

337 Media Type $a $2

338 Carrier Type $a $2

Access points will increase availability for users searching for fourth, fifth, etc. author

245 $h takes out the GMD- general material designation- out of title statement

Changes that do not impact NIST

Bible notations- parts of the bible

Music notations- extent of notation, librettos, cadenzas

Fictitious entities- Kermit the Frog

Although these examples are not relevant for the collection at NIST, I think they really show the character of RDA and how it strives to make material and descriptions more for accessible for the user.

100
Main Entry-Personal Name

AACR2	RDA
Smith, John A.	Smith, John A., $e author.
Williams, Hank, $d 1923-.	Williams, Hank, $d 1923- $e composer.
Williams, Hank, $d 1949-.	Williams, Hank, $c Jr., $d 1949- $e composer.
Williams, Hank, $d 1972-.	Williams, Hank, $c III, $d 1972- $e composer.

Stage I of implementing RDA- cleaning up core fields, adding 700 field added entry-personal name

Adding relator information to creator entry

want hank williams jr but don't know when he was born
Adding suffixes, like generational titles to differentiate between creators

245
Title Statement

AACR2

245 00 $a Advanced purchase commitments for a malaria vaccine $h [electronic resource] : $b estimating costs and effectiveness / $c Ernst R. Berndt ... [et al.].

RDA

245 00 $a Advanced purchase commitments for a malaria vaccine : $b estimating costs and effectiveness / $c Ernst R. Berndt, Rachel Glennerster, Michael R. Kremer, Jean Lee, Ruth Levine, Georg Weizsacker, Heidi Williams.

do not shorten statement of responsibility with et al
all authors are listed, first goes in the 100 main entry personal name field, all others get individual 700 added entry personal name fields, provides access and tracking of all authors!

245
Title Statement

Source is an online PDF

AACR2 245 $h [electronic resource]

becomes

RDA 336 $a text $2 rdacontent
337 $a computer $2 rdamedia
338 $a online resource $2 rdacarrier

GMD- general material designation- inconsistent terms that were sometimes what are now carriers and sometimes content

There are controlled vocabulary lists for 336, 337, and 338. We will go over those on later slides.

This has actually been a point on contention at NIST. I've heard conflicting views on whether the librarians and their customers like subfield H. Some think it breaks up the title and subtitle and that makes it confusing, others use it as a tool to identify the type of material (book, elec resource, video recording). This is something to consider when thinking about displaying the 336, 337, and 338 fields. Do all three fields need to be displayed in OPAC? Maybe just 336 and 338?

250
Edition Statement

AACR2	RDA
On source: Third revised edition	
3rd rev. ed.	Third revised edition.
On source: Version IV	
Version 4.	Version IV.
On source: Second ed.	
2nd ed.	Second ed.

Type everything as it is printed on the resource. No abbreviations.

260
Publication and Distribution

AACR2	RDA
On source: Arlington, Virginia -- ABC Publishing Company	
$a Arlington, Va. : $b ABC Pub. Co.	$a Arlington, Virginia : $b ABC Publishing Company.
On source: New York, SJR Press Incorporated, ©2005	
$a New York : $b SJR Press Inc., $c c2005.	$a New York : SJR Press Incorporated, $c [2005], ©2005.

Spell out states, no abbreviations.

Difference between publishing date and copyright date. Make that clear.

first is date of publication then copyright date with possible pub date in brackets

300
Physical Description

AACR2	RDA
$a xvi, 424 p., [17] p. of plates : $b ill. (some col.), maps (some col.) ; $c 24 cm.	$a xvi, 424 pages, 17 unnumbered pages of plates : $b illustrations (some color), maps (some color) ; $c 24 cm.
$a ix, 126 p. : $b ill. (mostly col.), digital, PDF file.	$a 1 online resource (ix, 126 pages) : $b illustrations (mostly color), text file, PDF.

Users don't always know what brackets mean in a record. [17] is now clearly stated as 17 unnumbered pages.

Identify the resource first as online resource. Then use terms to describe what type of online resource (text file) and the format (pdf)

online resource so it is not confused with physical publication

300
Physical Description

AACR2	RDA
300 $a ca. 300 p. : $b chiefly ill. (some col.) ; $c 28 cm.	300 $a approximately 300 pages : $b illustrations (some color) ; $c 28 cm. 500 $a Chiefly illustrations.
$a 1 sound disc (45:00) : $b digital ; $c 4 ¾ in.	$a 1 CD (45 min.) : $b digital ; $c 4 ¾ in. OR $a 1 audio disc (45 minutes) : $b digital ; $c 4 ¾ in.

500 field is general notes

last example is to show that there are always exceptions to the rule. i told you limited abbreviations and here are some of the exceptions- minutes and inches are both allowed to be abbreviated. inches are allowed instead of metric for discs- this is what LC does.

cm is considered a metric symbol

700
Added Entry- Personal Name

AACR2	RDA
Eastwood, Clint, $d 1930- $4 pro $4 drt $4 act $4 cmp	Eastwood, Clint, $d 1930 $e film producer, $e film director, $e actor, $e composer (expression)
Kacker, Raghu N., $4 edt, $4 trl.	Kacker, Raghu N., $e editor, $e translator.

Access point for additional creators

relator codes are now relator terms

336
Content Type

336 $a spoken word $2 rdacontent
336 $a text $2 rdacontent

$a RDA content term
$2 Source - rdacontent

$b MARC codes for RDA terms- not used by NIST

RDA 6.9.1.3, Recording Content Type

The form of communication through which a work is expressed. Examples: performed music; text; two dimensional moving image

Closed vocabulary
http://www.loc.gov/standards/valuelist/rdacontent.html
http://metadataregistry.org/concept/list/vocabulary_id/45.html

$b are MARC codes. As of now, NIST will not be using these codes as it is just another way to transcribe information about the item, already done by the terms in subfield a. Subfield b is usually in a separate 336, 337, and 338 field.

337
Media Type

337 $a audio $2 rdamedia
337 $a computer $2 rdamedia

$a RDA media terms
$2 Source – rdamedia

$b MARC codes for RDA terms- not used by NIST

RDA 3.2.1.3, Recording Media Type

NOT CORE
Will not be added by NIST

The general type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource. Examples: audio; computer; microform; unmediated; video

Closed vocabulary
http://www.loc.gov/standards/valuelist/rdamedia.html
http://metadataregistry.org/concept/list/vocabulary_id/37.html

338
Carrier Type

338 $a audio disc $2 rdacarrier
338 $a online resource $2 rdacarrier

$a RDA carrier terms
$2 Source - rdacarrier

$b MARC codes for RDA terms- not used by NIST

RDA 3.3.1.3, Recording Carrier Type

The format of the storage medium and housing of a carrier. Examples: audio disc; online resource; microfiche; videocassette; volume

Closed vocabulary
http://www.loc.gov/standards/valuelist/rdacarrier.html
http://metadataregistry.org/concept/list/vocabulary_id/46.html

245 $h to 336, 337, 338

AACR2	RDA
245 no $h for book	336 $a text $2 rdacontent 337 $a unmediated $2 rdamedia 338 $a volume $2 rdacarrier
245 $h [sound recording]	336 $a spoken word $2 rdacontent 337 $a audio $2 rdamedia 338 $a audio disc $2 rdacarrier

Stage II- converting 245 h to 336,337,338

Some examples of how this new rule in RDA plays out in MARC21

Books don't have subfield h but will have 336, 337, and 338 fields. 337 is unmediated because you don't need a media device to read or access the content of a book

Audio disc example

It would be really great to see these controlled vocabulary terms included in templates or added with macros in SIRSI.

It would be nice to see these fields either displayed in the OPAC or shown with the use of icons. These could also be used as limits for searching in the catalog.

RDA @ NIST- Going forward

-fully incorporated into copy cataloging workflow

-will be following LOC, NAL, NLM on March 31, 2013 for all original cataloging in RDA

-have received comments for and against changes

-very positive reviews for Main Entry Access points

Between changing the critical fields to RDA and choosing RDA records out of OCLC, RDA will be fully incorporated into Copy cat wkflow

Comments for changes 245 $h- patrons and ref libr like having the full title without being broken up by the GMD : general material designation

Until icons are enabled, without 245 h it can be difficult to tell the format of item. Urls can be misleading and sent patron to LoC site for table of contents instead of what they think is link to electronic copy of item

Eventually hope to make icons available relating to both 245 h and 336/338 as we will have a mixed aarc2/rda catalog for many years to come

Main entry access- we work with works that often have a lot of authors. Getting accurate citation metrics is important for performance reviews and promotions

Are there any questions about RDA? About cataloging at NIST?

Thank you very much for having me.