## **Program for Cooperative Cataloging Mission Statement 2010**

Program for Cooperative Cataloging activities are directed at meeting user needs for effective access to a widening range of information resources. PCC develops bibliographic control standards for the library community and seeks to influence those in other communities. PCC strategically takes advantage of and complements the metadata creation efforts of others. Dynamic bibliographic and authority records, mapping across a variety of schemas, extension and reuse of metadata, partnerships across libraries and with other communities are all PCC-sponsored components of a user's ability to search effectively across the entire information space. In support of those providing for this central user need, PCC offers training, documentation, and continuing education, as well as serves as a clearinghouse for best practices and an ongoing source of ideas.

# SD1: Expand the Leadership of the PCC in Shaping Standards within the Metadata Communities

The PCC began with members cooperating with the Library of Congress and other national libraries to create and maintain bibliographic and authority records; this has evolved to members having a voice in actively shaping the cataloging standards that we use. PCC is in a unique position to study, develop, synthesize, and articulate a future vision of cataloging for practitioners in libraries. PCC welcomes interaction—both influencing and being influenced by other metadata communities.

#### **Actions:**

**1.1** Form a group to write a white paper making recommendations on PCC RDA implementation alternatives. The paper will take into account the possible decisions made by the national libraries on implementation with the knowledge that PCC member institutions may desire to make individual decisions about implementing RDA.

**Who:** Beth Picknally Camden (chair), Phil Schreur, Kate Harcourt, and Judith Cannan.

**Timeline:** complete paper by mid-March 2011

**Comment Period:** The paper will be made available to PCC operations and policy representatives. Comments will be collected using survey software.

**1.2** Re-evaluate the decision to continue to use the RDA test guidelines after the national libraries make their decision

Who: PoCo

**Timeline:** Complete re-evaluation by April 2011

**1.3** Develop a pilot project involving Latin American agencies to contribute NACO name authority records. The pilot will be used to test partnering with other international agencies.

**Who:** PCC secretariat and Library of Congress Policy and Standards Division (PSD) staff **Timeline:** PCC secretariat and PSD staff will determine

**1.4** Revise governance structure and documents to reflect full level status for SACO and individual SACO membership.

Who: Secretariat

**Timeline:** Began in November 2010

**1.5** Require training for new SACO institutions, retraining for those institutions that would benefit, and provide introductory training for new staff members at existing SACO institutions

Who: Secretariat

Timeline: Began in November 2010

1.6 Develop individual SACO membership and governance guidelines

Who: Secretariat

**Timeline:** Began in November 2010

**1.7** Select a second SACO representative

Who: Secretariat/PCC Policy Committee (PoCo)

**Timeline:** To be accomplished spring 2011 as part of the PoCo election

**1.8** Develop guidelines for fast tracking non-PCC institutions that hire experienced PCC catalogers from other institutions,

Who: PCC Secretariat

Timeline: Complete by March 2011

**1.9** Establish guidelines/standards for cataloging digital aspects of non-book formats (source: Standing Committee on Standards May 2010 report.)

**Status:** The BIBCO Standard Record guidelines (BSRs) for digital aspects of non-book formats were implemented Sept. 1, 2010. Supplemental guidelines for digital eresources, non-book formats are still in process as of Dec. 9, 2010.

# SD2: Serve as a Major Source of Guidance to Cataloging Units Seeking to Take on New Metadata Roles in the Digital Information Environment

There is increasing demand for applying in new ways the types of expertise that PCC catalogers have developed to a high level over the years. The results of efforts to bring new types of material under bibliographic control will be substantially improved if the knowledge and experience of catalogers can be brought to bear on such things as metadata creation for digital objects, mapping and reusing existing metadata, advising on the indexing and display of data, and managing projects. The practice of creating metadata one item at a time needs to be complemented by the ability to address massive amounts of materials. Critical skills will be applying bibliographic control concepts in a general way and agile development of plans. PCC should lead in these efforts by helping to develop needed standards and serving as a clearinghouse of best practices, strategies, and ideas; cataloging units should find in the PCC a strong source of support for taking on these new roles.

### Actions:

**2.1** Charge a group to define essential elements to be used across different schemas.

Who: PoCo drafts charge

**Timeline:** Contingent on RDA implementation decisions

**2.2** Charge a group to develop crosswalks for the essential elements including: MARC, Dublin Core, and MODS. Reports to PoCo.

Who: PoCo drafts charge

**Timeline:** Contingent on action 2.1 above

**2.3** Do a survey of PCC institutions to determine what kind of non-MARC metadata projects are being done

**Who:** PCC Advisory Committee on Initiatives **Timeline:** Contingent on action 2.2 above

**2.4** Encourage members to contribute name authority records from local non-MARC projects

**Who:** PCC Advisory Committee on Initiatives **Timeline:** Contingent on action 2.2 above

# SD3: Support Efforts to Increase Interoperability of Records Created in a Variety of Metadata Standards within the Library, Information and Publishing Sectors

Trends in the web environment are emphasizing interoperability among multiple standards for metadata used and recycled in the book industry, rights management, and library and information sectors. By working in collaboration across sector boundaries, the PCC will identify common metadata needs and develop solutions. This will result in improvements to the creation of cost-effective, timely, shareable, and authoritative metadata of use to its members.

### **Actions:**

3.1 Expand the OCLC expert community to allow NACO members to edit BIBCO records

Who: OCLC

**Timeline:** Throughout 2011

**3.2** Review draft survey of non-Latin cataloging preferences before LC releases the survey.

**Who:** PCC task force on non-Latin guidelines, PSD, PoCo **Timeline:** Finish review by the end of Dec. 2010 or Jan. 2011

**3.3** Analyze non-Latin survey results, make recommendations for PCC guidelines

Who: Task Force on non-Latin guidelines or new group

**Timeline:** 2011 (specific month undetermined)

**3.4** Charge a group to investigate omitting ISBD punctuation from MARC records

Who: Standing Committee on Automation

Timeline: December 2010

# SD4: Promote and Support Automated Mechanisms to Increase Production and Accuracy of Metadata Creation

The PCC supports new efforts to use automation to improve the creation and accuracy of metadata which are underway in organizations who are members of the PCC as well as in groups outside the library community. These developments range from generating cataloging records from publishers' ONIX metadata, to systems to suggest subject heading assignments and efforts to create author identification schemes in the scientific publishing community. By working with others to increase and improve metadata creation, PCC members will benefit from the resulting innovations.

#### Actions:

**4.1** Make contact with and monitor activities of the W3C Library Linked Data Incubator Group <a href="http://www.w3.org/2005/Incubator/lld/">http://www.w3.org/2005/Incubator/lld/</a>

Who: PCC Advisory Committee on Initiatives

Timeline: Begin November 2010

## **SD5: Provide for Continuing Education and Training of Metadata Creators**

The PCC continues its well-regarded program of training metadata creators. Web-based technology creates an opportunity to expand PCC's training globally and to make it more affordable and efficient. Continuing education and training are tailored to meet the needs of a variety of audiences, to include practitioners from other metadata communities. The PCC is uniquely positioned to expand the knowledge base of the creators of bibliographic information and to bring together and work with interested parties, such as the American Library Association, state libraries, OCLC, publishers, museums, and archives.

### **Actions:**

**5.1** A task group developed training material for the BSR, with an intended audience of new BIBCO libraries and new catalogers at existing BIBCO libraries.

**Status:** As of Dec. 2010, the BSR training material has been tested in a face to face workshop and is in the process of being converted for online delivery.

**5.2** Ongoing E-Learning developments:

**Who:** Secretariat, PCC standing committees, PCC trainers and catalogers **Timeline:** Ongoing

- Experimentation with live online and other E-Learning methods is under way in the PCC programs.
- BSR training will be an online course.
- LC filmed the first and last day of NACO training. These webcasts will be mounted on the PCC website and the CLW page.
- NACO training revision is under way and will have E-Learning components.

### **PCC Values Statement 2010**

The Program for Cooperative Cataloging responds to changing needs of users with

- development of and adjustments to standards
- dynamic metadata
- willingness to work in shared files
- adaptation of metadata from non-library sources
- collaboration with archives, museums, publishers, vendors, and others
- creative usage of automation
- extension of bibliographic control to a maximum range of resources of interest to users
- continuing education and training for metadata creators

### **PCC Vision Statement**

Among libraries, archives, museums, publishers, and vendors, sufficiently interoperable metadata exists to permit users to search effectively across the entire information space.