01X-09X Numbers and Codes

010 Library of Congress control number (NR)

First and second indicators
Undefined

Subfields
a LC control number (NR)
b NUCMC control number [Not applicable]
z Cancelled/invalid LC control number (R)

Description/Instructions

The LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CONTROL NUMBER is the unique number assigned to an authenticated CONSER record. It is used to manage the processing of the record at the Library of Congress and is the control number under which the record is distributed by the CDS MARC Distribution Service.

The LC control number (LCCN) is input, displayed, and output by OCLC to LC in field 010 (subfield $a). The LCCN is distributed by LC in both fields 010 and 001. LC control numbers are assigned by all CONSER members to records that are originally input, to existing records that were not previously authenticated, and in some cases, to previously authenticated records.

Beginning in 2001, newly assigned LCCNs include a four-digit number representing the year of assignment. LCCNs assigned previously, from 1898 to 2000, had a two-digit year portion. Making room for the four-digit year also required changing other portions of the machine-readable LCCN structure, as defined by the *MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data*. Both formats are valid and are used in CONSER records, as they were originally assigned. Earlier forms of LCCN found in printed sources are also still valid for retrospective input. (For instructions, see Appendix P.)

The form required for field 010 input and used for field 010 display of the LCCN (in either format) on the OCLC system is not identical to the MARC-defined LCCN structure or to the form input for LCCN in record control number subfields of linking entry fields. (For details of the LC control number's structures and their history, see Appendix P. For instructions on inputting LCCNs in linking entry fields, see Linking Entry Fields--General Information.)

Regular LC control numbers

Beginning in 2000, regular LC control numbers (i.e., unprefixed numbers) are assigned by the Library of Congress and CONSER members to newly input records or first-time authenticated records. Prior to May 1999, regular LCCNs were also assigned by LC catalogers to previously authenticated CONSER records that had "pseudo" control numbers. The unprefixed LCCN in field 010 in OCLC consists of a year portion (four-digit or two-digit, as assigned), then a hyphen, and then a consecutively assigned number of one to six digits in length. (If the consecutively assigned number is less than six digits long, there is no need to input leading zeroes before the number. If leading zeroes are input, the OCLC system deletes them from the display.)

```
010 ## 85-645325
010 ## 68-4897
010 ## 2001-239001
010 ## 2001-3292
```

Prefixes

LC control numbers on records for works cataloged prior to Dec. 1, 1968 may be preceded by alphabetic prefixes. These prefixes can be from one to three characters in length, and are carried in the machine record as lowercase alphabetic characters. In field 010 on the OCLC system, the prefix is input directly preceding the year portion of the LCCN, with no spaces between them. For a complete list of prefixes, see Appendix P.

```
010 ## a62-2407
010 ## agr17-1177
010 ## ca35-621
010 ## map68-359
```

Pseudo LC control numbers

Numbers structured like LC control numbers, and identified by a "pseudo" prefix, are used in CONSER records for which no regular LC control number exists at the time of authentication. The pseudo LC control numbers usually have their own sequential numbering scheme, i.e., the prefix is a significant part of the numbering inasmuch as the numeric portion may also be valid for other prefixed LC control numbers as well as unprefixed LC control numbers. Input pseudo LCCN prefixes in the same way as other prefixes, as described above.

"sc" prefix.
Used prior to 2000 for records authenticated by LC for titles not held by LC or not cataloged by LC as represented by the record. If a title is subsequently received by LC, the "sc" number is

cancelled in favor of a regular control number.

```
010 ## sc85-106
```

"sf" prefix.

Used prior to 2000 by LC in originally input or first-time authenticated records when a title is held by LC and given less than full cataloging. This included form card cataloging, minimal level cataloging, and other forms of cataloging for which no printed card exists. Prior to May 1999, LC also assigned "sf"-prefixed LCCNs when giving less than full cataloging to previously authenticated CONSER records.

All records containing an "sf"-prefixed control number also have an 050 field. The information in the field varies.

```
010 ## sf76-208
050 00 TC1 $b .S45

010 ## sf77-8
050 00 CLASSED SEPARATELY

010 ## sf93-91310
050 00 WMLC 93/922

010 ## sf85-9857
050 00 Microfilm 85249
```

"sn" prefix.

Used prior to 2000 in records initially authenticated by NSDP and CONSER members. (Prior to 1984, "sn" control numbers were also assigned to LC minimal level cataloging records.) "sn"-prefixed numbers are currently assigned only for LC newspaper cataloging and USNP records.

```
010 ## sn82-9563
010 ## sn99-1
010 ## sn2001-58302
```

LAC control numbers

For Library and Archives Canada records batchloaded to OCLC with a 001, OCLC derives a "dummy" LC control number from the Canadian serial number in the 001 field, unless an LC control number is already present in field 010.

For LAC records input *online*, LAC inputs a pseudo control number unless an LC control number is present. The pseudo control number carries, respectively, a "ce" or "cf" prefix for the

English and French catalog records, for a bilingual publication. For the single record for a unilingual publication, the prefix "cn" is used. The "cn", "ce", and "cf" numbers for online records are taken from one sequence of numbers.

Note: If a regular LC control number exists for an English bilingual record, LAC will input the LC control number in subfield $a of field 010 and will input a pseudo control number, preceded by the prefix "ce", in 010, subfield $z. In the French bilingual record, LAC will input the same pseudo control number, but preceded by the prefix "cf", in subfield $a of field 010. These procedures enable LAC to match the English and French bilingual publications.

"ce" prefix.
Canadian bilingual publication, English language cataloging

"cf" prefix.
Canadian bilingual publication, French language cataloging
  (The same number is used for English and French bilingual publications; the prefixes
  differentiate the two records.)

```
010 ## ce76-73468
010 ## cf76-73468
010 ## ce2001-790000
```

"cn" prefix.
Unilingual Canadian publication, English or French language cataloging

```
010 ## cn76-83077
010 ## cn2001-390000
```

Suffixes, Alphabetic Identifiers, and Revision Dates

Prior to January 1999, suffixes, alphabetic identifiers, and revision dates were input at the ends of some LC control numbers. These elements did not affect the uniqueness of the LCCN. They may be encountered during retrospective conversion following LCCNs in printed sources. For examples and information on their former usage, see Appendix P.

Do not input suffixes, alphabetic identifiers, or revision dates in field 010. The inclusion of these elements was discontinued in 1999. They have been stripped from records in the LC database and the OCLC database.

Subfields

$a LC control number.
The subfield $a contains the valid control number in one of the forms described above. This

portion of the 010 field doubles as the CONSER database's control number and is also converted to field 001 prior to a record's distribution within the CONSER database.

The critical role of the $a as control number dictates that it be accurately input. To avoid possible duplication, the number should be searched on the OCLC system before the record is updated. It is also advisable to add the number to the record as the last step before updating the record. Once a record has been updated (i.e., added or replaced) through the authentication process, institutions other than LC should not change the $a portion of field 010 – even to correct a typographical error – without first sending a "delete" status record to LC (see C2.2.2.) for the incorrect number or contacting LC to make the change for them.

The subfield $a in an authenticated record **must** be a valid control number, i.e., one assigned or verified by the authenticating agency.

Catalogers should use an existing LCCN in an OCLC record if they can verify it against the LC Online Catalog.

```
010 ##    10026545
```

If the record is found in the LC catalog (as a non-CONSER record) (e.g., a PREMARC or SERLOC record), the cataloger should use the LCCN and also transcribe the LC call number (050 00).

```
010 ## ca 32000286
050 00 AY838.C7 $b A35
```

As long as the cataloger uses the LC LCCN (010) and LC call number (050 00) when authenticating the record, there is no need to report their authentication to LC. The record will not overlay the LC ILS record because the LC record will not have the required 035 OCLC control number match point. The record will, however, be written to a file where it can be reviewed and updated by LC before being merged into the LC ILS. It also gives LC the opportunity to add "DLC" holdings and additional LC data to the OCLC record.

An unverified existing LCCN number can be retained in subfield $z if it meets any of the criteria listed below. In that case, move the unverified LCCN to subfield $z and add a new control number is added to the subfield $a. If/when the number in subfield $z is verified as correct, it will be restored to the subfield $a; the control number supplied by the authenticating institution will be placed in subfield $z. If incorrect, it will be deleted from the record.

$z Cancelled/invalid/unverified LC control number
Subfield $z is used for:

1. Cancelled LCCNs: Prior to 2000, if an authenticated CONSER record contained a pseudo LC control number and LC later acquired and cataloged the title, LC added a new control

number to subfield $a and moved the CONSER pseudo control number to subfield $z. LC control numbers are also recorded in $z when records are collapsed or duplicate records are cancelled.

Canceled LCCNs from monographic records canceled by LC are also included in field 010 subfield $z, recorded after canceled LCCN(s) from serial records. It is preferable for canceled LCCNs to be input in numeric order, particularly when recording several canceled numbers on a single record.

2. Invalid LCCNs: If any CONSER or OCLC participant has input an erroneous number in subfield $a, the erroneous number is cancelled by LC or LAC and moved to subfield $z. The correct number is input in subfield $a.

3. Unverified LCCNs [CONSER practice]: If an unverified control number exists in the record at the time the record is newly authenticated, search the LCCN in OCLC to be sure that it has not been applied to a monograph or an earlier/later title of a serial. If the LCCN has been used for another title, do not record the LCCN anywhere in the record. If a record is not found, the cataloger should move the suspect control number to $z and add a valid number to subfield $a. This process should also be applied to LCCNs supplied by LC field offices, printed on issues, but otherwise unverified by an LC authenticated record. For new input, use the cataloging institution's own symbol in 040 $a in this case.

    NOTE: When moving an LC control number to 010 subfield $z, input it there in the format used when it was assigned. Therefore, the same record may have an LCCN with four-digit year in subfield $a and one (or more) with two-digit year in subfield(s) $z. Prefixes should be retained. Any suffixes, alphabetic identifiers, and revision data, however, should be dropped.

Subfield $z is **not** used for:

1. The LCCN on LC's printed card cataloging when the type of cataloging differs from the online record (e.g., the online record is a successive entry record; LC's printed card reflects latest entry cataloging).

2. Control numbers input in field 010 of an unauthenticated record by a CONSER member or OCLC institution that prove to be in error when LC authenticates the record.

Related fields, etc.

C1, C2, 001, 016, Appendix P

012 CONSER fixed length field (NR) [CONSER use only]

Description/Instructions

Field 012 is a local field used by authenticating agencies for certain elements in the leader, communications area, and fixed fields of the LC internal format. The field is also used for additional control elements that cannot be input or displayed in the fixed field area of the OCLC record.

Separate subfields are input in this field. Only those subfields that are input are displayed. Default values are defined for each subfield. If the subfield is not input, the default value for that subfield is output to LC. The entire field is output on tape from OCLC to LC as a single subfield $a composed of 26 positions (15 different data elements).

Two of the data elements output (positions 6-11 and 12-15) are generated by the OCLC system. These two elements, the NSF Special LC Projects indicator (5th position) and the ISSN distribution (24th) through Communication with USPS (27th position) have no corresponding fixed field positions in the LC internal format. Subfield $z may be input online in the 23d position, but it is not output as part of the 012 field.

At LC, each data element is converted into its corresponding position, if any, in the LC internal format. The entire 012 field is also retained in the LC record, but it is not distributed by LC.

CONSER Participants are responsible only for the following subfields:

$b Codes "0" or "7" must be changed to "3" when modifying an LC-authenticated record.

Character positions/subfield codes

1/$a Priority byte
This byte is no longer input.

2/$b Non-permanent distribution code
  0 Suppress distribution of cards to LC; Suppress distribution of tape record; Suppres Videocomp update. (To specify classified material, etc.)

  1 Suppress distribution of cards to LC; Suppress distribution of tape record; Allow Videocomp update.

  2 Suppress distribution of cards to LC; Allow distribution of tape record; Suppress

Videocomp update.

3 Suppress distribution of cards to LC; Allow distribution of tape record; Allow Videocomp update.

4 Allow distribution of cards to LC; Suppress distribution of tape record; Suppress Videocomp update.

5 Allow distribution of cards to LC; Suppress distribution of tape record; Allow Videocomp update.

6 Allow distribution of cards to LC; Allow distribution of tape record; Suppress Videocomp update.

7 Allow distribution of cards to LC; Allow distribution of tape record; Allow Videocomp update.

LC uses this code to control distribution records from CDS to subscribers. Code "3" is the default value.

NOTE: This byte is not automatically reset by the machine. Each time a correction is made, this byte must be re-checked to ensure that the current code is still applicable. CONSER Participants making permissible changes to LC-authenticated records should reset the $b to "3" or delete $b entirely if any other value is present. If subfield $b is deleted, OCLC will supply the default value to LC on output.

3/$c Major/minor change byte
This byte is no longer input.

4/$d Permanent distribution code
This byte indicates the permanent mode of distribution: 1) the distribution of LC cards to catalogs; 2) the distribution of the tape record to subscribers; and 3) the updating of the Videocomp data base. The codes for this byte are the same as those for the 2/$b - Non-permanent distribution code. See that item for a description of the codes.

If not input, this position defaults to code "7".

5/$e Special LC Projects
This position indicates whether a record was claimed for projects, such as NSDP's National Science Foundation Project ("n") or the Special Claiming Project ("s"). If both codes are applicable, "s" takes precedence. If neither code is applicable, the position defaults to a hyphen.

6-11 Dates of last transaction

12-15 Daily transaction number

Bytes 6-11 and 12-15 follow $e but are not designated by any alphabetic subfield code. Both are automatically generated by OCLC. Neither appears on the OCLC display. Both appear on the LC ILS display.

The dates of last transaction, in the form of YYMMDD, is automatically assigned to all records processed during a given day at OCLC.

The daily transaction number is a sequential number automatically assigned each time a transaction occurs during a given day at OCLC.

16/$f OCAT certification [Obsolete]

This byte was defined to indicate whether or not the record being processed was checked against the LC Official Catalog. At present, all records are output by OCLC with the default value "-" regardless of status.

17/$g Type of cataloging code

p   Printed card cataloging
f   Form card cataloging
s   Serial Record preliminary cataloging
o   Outside library report
a   Amalgamation (may be used with retrospective records only)

This position was defined to indicate the type of cataloging from which the MARC record is derived. At present, all records are input using the default value "p".

18/$h Non-established name indicator

This position indicates whether or not corporate or personal names in the record are established in the Official Catalog. If one or more names in the record are not established in the OCAT, an "x" should be input.

NOTE: This position should only be used when MARC input consists of records not given printed card cataloging by LC. The byte defaults to a hyphen, indicating that all names in the record are established.

19-22/$i NST publication date code [Obsolete]

Prior to 2000, a date was added to $i to report holdings to *New Serial Titles*. This practice has been discontinued since *New Serial Titles* ceased with the 1999 subscription year. The four position code carried the year and month in YYMM format; for example, September 1984 was

input as 8409. The date code was used to select a record for publication in *NST* and to prevent the automatic republication of the record each time it was updated.

Records authenticated prior to 1984 did not contain 012 $i, nor was one added later, unless an 850 field was being added for the first time. Beginning with format integration in March 1996, records for non-print serials were no longer included in *NST* and did not require an 012 subfield $i.

23/$z Record status overrider
   d Deleted record

This position is used only to input code "d" to override the record status on output to LC. (For instructions on the use of code "z" to deauthenticate records, see C2.). This code does not change the record status code as it is displayed on the OCLC data base.

There is no default value defined for this position.

Code "d" is used whenever LC deletes a record from the LC distribution data base. Value "d" in this position changes the record status to "d" for output to LC and for distribution by LC. The record, however, is not automatically deleted from the OCLC data base.

Subfield $z containing code "d" should never be deleted from a record except in a situation where the record is being re-used and redistributed with a different card number in subfield $a of field 010.

Code "n" and code "a" are no longer used in this subfield. LC's internal programs ensure that the record status is correctly set to code "n" when necessary. OCLC's programs automatically handle the setting of code "a".

When making corrections to a record that is already authenticated, CONSER Participants should always check to ascertain whether subfield $z is present in field 012. If the subfield is present and it contains code "n" or "a", delete the subfield.

24/$j ISSN distribution
This element, to be used only by NSDP, controls selection of records as new, modified, or deleted for the file maintained by the ISSN International Centre (ISSN IC).

   - or # New record (default value).

      Used for all records being authenticated by NSDP (except those coded "X"). If all other selection criteria are met, records with these values are distributed to the ISSN International Centre which will add them to the ISSN file as new records.

0-9   **Modified record** (used only for records with ISSN center code (008/20) value set to "1").

Used to indicate that ISSN-related data elements have been added, changed or deleted in an NSDP-authenticated record, requiring updating of the ISSN file.

When the first such modification is made, the value "0" is used. On each successive occasion when one or more data elements is modified, the value is increased by one, e.g. "0" is replaced by "1", which in turn will be replaced by "2", etc. The cycle can be repeated as often as necessary.

If all other selection criteria are met, records with these values are distributed to the ISSN IC, which updates its files if the value is different from the one in the record it has in its file.

d   **Deleted record** (used only for records with ISSN center code (008/20) value set to "1").

Used to replace value "-", "#, or "0"-"9" when a previously authenticated record is to be deleted from the ISSN file. If all other selection criteria are met, records with this value will be distributed to the ISSN IC, which will delete the record from its file. This code is currently not used by NSDP.

P   **A & I Project record.**

Used during the project for titles authenticated by NSDP without surrogate or piece in hand.

X   **Ineligible record** (used only for records with ISSN center code (008/20) value set to "1").

To be used when a record should not be distributed for some reason, e.g., provisional authentication (Cf. field 042). Records with this value will not be distributed to the ISSN IC even if all other selection criteria are met. This value may be replaced by value "-" or "#" if the ineligibility is of a temporary nature.

T   **Foreign record request.**

To be used to indicate that NSDP has requested assignment or verification of an ISSN for the title represented by the record. Such records are not authenticated by NSDP until the ISSN assignment or verification is received by NSDP, at which time "T" is replaced by "#".

25/$k ISSN on publication
    - or # Unknown; not appropriate, not NSDP's responsibility.

> These codes will be used for titles already in the data base and dead or foreign titles lacking ISSN on issues.

    0   **Incorrect ISSN on publication.**

> Defined but not used by NSDP at this time.

    1   **Correct ISSN on publication.**

> When suitable documentation becomes available, NSDP will change value "#", or "0" to "1".

This element, to be used by NSDP catalogers only, indicates whether the ISSN is printed on the publication.

26/$l Communication with publisher
This element, to be used by NSDP catalogers only, indicates whether the publisher either specifically requested or has been given the ISSN.

    - or # Unknown; not appropriate; not NSDP's responsibility.

    0   Efforts to contact publisher were unsuccessful. Defined but not used by NSDP at this time.

    1   Response sent to publisher's request.

    a   Unsolicited notification letter sent to publisher.

    b   Unsolicited notification letter sent to publisher (standing customer). Inactive code; generally will be converted to "a" upon reaccess of the record.

    c   Unsolicited notification letter sent to publisher in CRS project. Inactive code; generally will be converted to "a" upon reaccess of the record.

    f   Unsolicited notification letter sent to publisher in Folio project. Inactive code; generally will be converted to "a" upon reaccess of the record.

    y   Notice of incorrect ISSN sent to publisher. Subfield "$y" should be present in field 022 also.

p   Incorrect use of ISSN corrected by publisher; issue received by NSDP. Subfield $k value "1" should also be present in field 012.

r   Renotification letter sent to a publisher who previously requested an ISSN but not printing it on the most recent issue seen.

X   Do not give ISSN to publisher (applies only to contested titles).

27/$m Communication with USPS

This element, to be used by NSDP catalogers only, indicates that the title is mailed at second class rates and that the ISSN has been reported to the U.S. Postal Service.

- or # Unknown; not appropriate. These codes should be used for all titles not reported to the USPS.

0   ISSN report to USPS for a title whose second-class permit is pending. When the permit is issued, the six-digit USPS number will be entered in field 032 and this value will be changed to "1".

1   ISSN reported to publisher via USPS. To be used when the title is mailed at second class rates and the ISSN is reported to the U.S. Postal Service. When this value is used, the six-digit USPS number will be entered in field 032.

c   Controlled circulation title (inactive code; generally converted to "1" upon reaccess of the record).

d   Title deleted from USPS active file; USPS permit abandoned or title ceased.

r   Renotification sent to publisher via USPS.

x   No ISSN reported to USPS (applies only to titles where USPS and NSDP treatment differ).

y   Notice of incorrect ISSN sent to publisher via USPS; subfield $y should be present in field 022 also.

p   Incorrect use of ISSN corrected by publisher; issue received at USPS work station. Subfield $k value "1" in field 012 should be present also.

Related fields, etc.

032

015 National bibliography number (R)

First and second indicators
Undefined

Subfields
a National bibliography number (R)
2 Source (NR)
6 Linkage (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 015 contains one or more national bibliography numbers (NBN). A work may have more than one number or may have numbers from more than one national bibliography.

Editing instructions

1. NBNs in consecutive sequence are joined by two hyphens and are treated as one number.

    ```
    015 ## B67-20987--B67-20988 (v. 1-2)
    ```

2. NBNs that are not in a consecutive sequence are input in separate $a subfields.

    ```
    015 ## GDNB67-A14-136 $a Au-190
    ```

3. Parentheses are not input around the NBN.

4. Volume numbers that qualify the number are input following the number and are enclosed in parentheses.

    ```
    015 ## F67-835 (v. 1) $a F67-9455 (v. 2)
    ```

5. Spaces are omitted between alpha and numeric portions of the NBN. Alpha characters may be upper or lowercase.

Subfields

$a National bibliography number
When more than one number is input, each is input in a separate subfield $a. The field is not repeatable.

$2 Source
Subfield $2 contains a code that identifies the source of the National Bibliography Number in subfield $a. The source of the code is the *MARC Code Lists for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions*, that is maintained by the Library of Congress.

```
015 ## 84-3117 $2 bnf [code "bnf" is for Bibliographie nationale
        française]
015 ## 67-A14-54 $2 dnb [code "dnb" is for Deutsche
        Nationalbibliographie]
```

$6 Linkage
For instructions on the use of subfield $6, see field 880.

Usage/Distribution

Field 015 was primarily used by LAC.

Related fields, etc.

016

016 National bibliographic agency control number (NR)

First indicator – National bibliographic agency
Library and Archives Canada (LAC)
7   Agency identified in $2

Second indicator
Undefined

Subfields
a Record control number (NR)
z Cancelled/invalid record control number (R)
2 Source (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 016 contains unique numbers assigned to records by national bibliographic agencies other than the Library of Congress. The control number may also appear in field 001 (Control number) in records distributed by the national agency. This number is the record control number

used in a national bibliographic agency system, rather than a number used for entry in a national bibliography (cf. Field 015 National Bibliography Number). Field 016 is generally added during batchload rather than being input directly by the national agency.

In CONSER records, field 016 is used for primarily Library and Archives Canada and National Library of Medicine record control numbers. The LAC control number also appears in subfield $a of field 010 in LCCN format. If an LC control number is input in subfield $a, the LAC bibliographic control number is moved to subfield $z of field 010.

Following are examples of LAC bibliographic control numbers as they appear in field 016 and field 010.

```
016 ## 850790123    010 ## cn85-79012
016 ## 84074286XE   010 ## ce84-74286
016 ## 84074286XF   010 ## cf84-74286
016 ## 94390000X    010 ## cn94-390000
016 ## 947900063    010 ## cn94-790006
```

Example of an NLM bibliographic control number (previously recorded in 069) as it appear in field 016.

```
016 7# 101087008 $2 DNLM
```

First indicator – National bibliographic agency

The first indicator position contains a value that either identifies a specific national bibliographic agency as the source of the control number, or refers to a code subfield $2 source.

 # Library and Archives Canada (LAC).
Value # indicates that the Library and Archives Canada is the source of the national bibliographic agency control number.

```
016  ##  73003201## rev
016  ##  84074272XE#
```

7 Agency identified in $2.
Value 7 is used when the source of the control number is indicated by a code in subfield $2. The source of the code is the *MARC Code List for Organizations* that is maintained by the Library of Congress.

```
016 7# 94/763966.7 $2 GyFmDB
```

Subfield codes

$a Record control number.
```
016 ## $a  850790123
```

$z Cancelled/invalid record control number.
```
016 ## 890000298 ## rev $z 89000298
```

$2 Source.
Subfield $2 is used only when the first indicator value is 7. The source of the MARC code is *MARC Code List for Organizations*.

```
016 7# 9117951 $z E000214460 $2 Uk
```

Related fields, etc.

001, 010, 029

019 OCLC control number cross-reference (R) [OCLC use only]

First indicator
Processed duplicate
1 Identified but unprocessed duplicate

Second indicator
Undefined

Subfields
a OCLC control number of deleted record or record scheduled for merge (R)

Description/Instructions

Field 019 is used by OCLC to record and to index OCLC control numbers of records that have been deleted or will be processed as duplicate records. CONSER catalogers can not add, change, or delete this field.

First indicator

First indicator value "#" indicates that the record represented by the control number in subfield $a has been deleted from OCLC's Online Union Catalog.

First indicator value "1" indicates that the record has been identified as a duplicate but not yet

processed.

Field 019 is indexed in the control number index when the first indicator is "#". The record is retrievable by the control numbers in field 019 and field 001. When the first indicator is "1", field 019 is not indexed.

Related fields, etc.

001

022 International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) (NR)

First indicator–Level of international interest
Level of international interest not designated
0   Continuing resource is of international interest; full record registered with ISSN Network
1   Continuing resource is not of international interest; abbreviated record registered with ISSN Network

Second indicator
Undefined

Subfields
a International Standard Serial Number (NR)
l   ISSN-L (R)
m Canceled ISSN-L (R)
y Incorrect ISSN (R)
z Cancelled ISSN (R)
2   Source (NR)
6 Linkage (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 022 contains the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), a unique identification number assigned to each continuing resource title by centers of the International Standard Serial Number Network. ISSN for Canadian serials are assigned or authenticated by ISSN Canada. ISSN for U.S. continuing resources are assigned or authenticated by ISSN catalogers at the Library of Congress in the ISSN Publisher Liaison Section (ISSN PL) and other cataloging sections.

The ISSN consists of 8 digits. The eighth digit is a check digit which can be used to check the

transcription of the number. The first seven digits are always arabic numerals. The check digit may be an arabic numeral or the Roman numeral "X" (uppercase) representing the arabic numeral "10".

Field 022 in not repeatable according to CONSER practice.

Display Constant

See field 222

Editing instructions

1. ISSN should be input as two groups of four digits each, separated by a hyphen.

```
022 0# 0018-5817
022 0# 0145-546X
```

2. Numbers found in the *Bowker Serials Bibliography*, in the *Bowker NST* cumulation, the *ISSN Register,* or on the issue itself may be input by CONSER catalogers. If two or more numbers are found, however, the lower number should be input in subfield $a and the other(s) in subfield $y. Adjustments will be made by the appropriate ISSN center upon authentication.

3. When an ISSN is applicable to more than one record, the number should be input in each of the records (e.g., a hard copy and microform record of the same title).

First indicator

This indicator is used to designate to the ISSN International Centre whether the continuing resource title is of international interest or of local or ephemeral interest only. The International Center retains only brief records for items in the latter category. U.S. ISSN center and ISSN Canada will attempt to code all bibliographically related continuing resources with the same indicator value. If a continuing resource coded "1" is subsequently re-coded "0", related titles will be re-coded also. Generally, titles coded "0" will not be re-coded "1".

 # Level of international interest not designated.
When inputting the ISSN, CONSER catalogers should always set the first indicator to this value. U.S. ISSN center or ISSN Canada should change the code to "0" or "1" when assigning or validating an ISSN. Records validated by U.S. ISSN center prior to the adoption of values "0" and "1" in 1977 will not be systematically updated but will be updated as records are reaccessed.

ISSN catalogers at the Library of Congress apply the following guidelines for values "0" and "1":

0 Continuing resource is of international interest.
This value is used for all continuing resources for which ISSN PL receives ISSN requests from abstracting and indexing services or other ISSN centers. All other continuing resources requested by ISSN PL are coded with this value unless they are within the scope defined for value "1".

1 Continuing resource is not of international interest.
This value is used for continuing resources judged to be of local or ephemeral interest unless ISSN have been requested for them by abstracting and indexing services or other ISSN centers. ISSN PL has defined publications of local or ephemeral interest as those in which interest is likely to be limited to a certain geographic area (e.g., local newspapers) or certain span of time (e.g., calendars of events). In any case of doubt value "0" is used.

Value "1" will be changed to value "0" if a request for an ISSN for the continuing resource is subsequently received from an abstracting and indexing service or an ISSN center.

Subfields

$a International Standard Serial Number (ISSN).
Subfield $a contains the valid ISSN for the continuing resource.

```
022 0# 0376-4583
```

$l ISSN-L.
ISSN that links together various media versions of a continuing resource. ISSN-L may be generated for display.

```
022 0#    1234-1231 $l 1234-1231
```

$m Canceled ISSN-L.
Canceled ISSN-L that has been associated with the resource. Each canceled ISSN-L is contained in a separate subfield $m. ISSN-L (canceled) may be generated for display.

```
022 0#   $a 1560-1560 $l 1234-1231 $m 1560-1560
```

$y Incorrect ISSN.
This subfield is designated for any type of incorrect number, other than a cancelled ISSN, that has been associated with a continuing resource. The number varies from the one assigned by the ISSN center, and it may or may not pass the check digit routine.

ISSN catalogers at the Library of Congress use this subfield under circumstances such as the following:

1. The publisher has printed an incorrect or invalid number on the continuing resource.
2. An incorrect or invalid number has been printed on an LC card.
3. An incorrect number has been distributed in subfield $a of field 022 on a MARC Distribution Service tape record.
4. An incorrect or invalid number has been printed in the *ISSN Register*.

ISSN catalogers at the Library of Congress do not use this subfield when an OCLC member or CONSER member has input an incorrect or invalid number not found on the continuing resource in subfield $a of field 022. Incorrect or invalid numbers are removed from the record.

        022 0# 0046-225X $y 0046-2254

$z Cancelled ISSN.
This subfield is limited to a valid number that can pass the check digit routine, but is retired from use because it was erroneously assigned by an authorized agency (e.g., a duplicate assignment). Such numbers, however, are forwarded to the ISSN International Centre for retention as a cross-reference in the Centre's files.

        022 0# 0145-0808 $z 0361-7106

Use of the subfield $z in U.S. or Canadian imprints is limited to ISSN centers. CONSER members should not enter a $z in an already authenticated record nor should they change any existing $a or $y to a $z.

$2 Source.
ISSN Center responsible for assigning and maintaining ISSNs and related data. Code from: *ISSN National Centres* code list online at www.issn.org.

$6 Linkage.
For instructions on the use of subfield $6, see Field 880.

Additional instructions

1. If a U.S. imprint has been authenticated by ISSN catalogers at the Library of Congress or a Canadian imprint has been authenticated by ISSN Canada (042 nsdp or isds/c), no changes should be made in the 022 without first consulting the appropriate authorizing (ISSN) center.

2. If the title of a continuing resource changes, requiring a new catalog entry, but the publisher continues printing the old ISSN on the piece, a CONSER cataloger may input the old ISSN in subfield $y of field 022. If ISSN catalogers at the Library of Congress or ISSN Canada later authenticate the new record, the new ISSN will be added to subfield $a.

3. If a valid and an incorrect or cancelled ISSN are known, subfield $a precedes subfield $y or

$z.

4. If only an incorrect or cancelled ISSN is known, only subfield $y or $z is used. Including the incorrect and cancelled numbers in the record allows indexes to be built on the valid, incorrect, and cancelled numbers.

```
022 ## $z 0027-3473
```

Related fields, etc.

A6, C6, 222, App. L

<div align="center">**025 Overseas acquisition number (R)**</div>

First and second indicators
\#   Undefined

Subfields
a Overseas acquisition number (R)

Description/Instructions

Field 025 is primarily used to record accession numbers which are used with Asian materials acquired by the Library of Congress's offices in New Delhi and Islamabad. These numbers consist of codes for country and language followed by an accession number. Use of these numbers began in October 1984.

The field was formerly used for numbers assigned by LC to works acquired through a number of overseas acquisitions programs. The field contained the acquisition source of the item and also identified certain programs under which materials were acquired at LC.

Editing instructions

1.   Do not add a period at the end of the field.

2.   Add spaces only before and after $a when the subfield is repeated.

Subfields

$a Overseas acquisition number.

Subfield $a contains the overseas acquisition number. Subfield $a is repeatable for recording multiple numbers associated with the same item.

```
025 ## I-D-E-2505
025 ## ET-E-123
025 ## PL480:I-D-E-334
```

027 Standard Technical Report Number (R)

First and second indicators
Undefined

Subfields
a Standard technical report number (NR)
z Cancelled/invalid STRN (R)

Description/Instructions

Field 027 contains an International Standard Technical Report Number (ISRN) or a Standard Technical Report Number (STRN) formulated according to specifications in the standards International Standard Technical Report Number (ISRN), ISO 10444, Standard Technical Report Number Format and Creation, ANSI/NISO Z39.23-1997, or Standard Technical Report Number Format and Creation (STRN), Format and Creation, ANSI Z39.23-1983, and assigned to a technical report. A technical report number is usually the primary means of identifying a specific technical report.

Number structure

The ISRN is composed of three parts: 1) report code of alphanumeric characters that designate the issuing organization and, in some cases, a series; 2) a sequential group of numeric characters assigned by the issuing organization; 3) an optional addition that includes a country code and local suffix provided by the issuing organization. The report code and sequential group are separated by a double hyphen (–). The country code is preceded by a double hyphen (–) and the local suffix by a plus sign (+). Slashes and single hyphens may be used as subdividers within the report code and within the sequential group. These marks are carried in the MARC record.

```
027 ## FYHU/PF/2-80/12+MAGN
027 ## WBK-MTT-89/64-DE
```

A STRN is composed of three parts: 1) a report code of two to fourteen alphanumeric characters that designate the issuing organization and, in some cases, a series; 2) a sequential group of one

to seven numeric characters assigned in sequence by each report-issuing entity; and 3) a local suffix, an optional element in which the issuing organization may place additional information.

The report code and sequential group are separated by a hyphen (-) and the sequential group and local suffix are separated by an ampersand (&) or a plus sign (+). Slashes may be used as subdividers within the report code (a maximum of two may be used) and within the sequential group (after the second digit). These marks are carried in the MARC 21 record. It may be difficult for the cataloger to distinguish a STRN from other numbers appearing on the piece since the STRN is not usually labeled as such. If the technical report contains a Report Documentation Page (Department of Commerce Optional Form 272), the STRN will appear in the box labeled "Report No." The STRN applies only to U.S. reports. Only one STRN should appear on a piece. In case of doubt whether a number is a STRN or not, use field 088 (Report number).

Editing instructions

1. Do not input a period at the end of the field.

2. Input all other punctuation as found on the piece.

```
027 ## METPRO/ED/SR-77/035
```

Related fields, etc.

088, 513, 536

029 Other System Control Number *(R) [OCLC defined]

First indicator
0 Primary control number
1 Secondary control number

Second indicator
Undefined

Subfields
a Control number (NR)
b System control number (NR)

Description

OCLC uses field 029 for system control numbers from records from non-OCLC automated systems (e.g., the British Library and the Library and Archives Canada). Those numbers are used by OCLC to process and track records from other systems. There is overlap between the control numbers stored in fields 029 and 016.

```
029 1# NLM $b 9203177
```

The OCLC system displays field 029 only in the following circumstances:

1) If you lock a record that contains an 029 field, the 029 field displays.

2) If your institution has input a record and data from other automated systems were merged with your record, field 029 displays on workstations that logon to the system using your institution's OCLC authorization numbers.

If field 029 is displayed when a Produce, Update, or Export command is sent, it appears on OCLC-MARC records and is included in exported records. To avoid this, delete field 029 from an **unlocked** record before sending a Produce, Update, or Export command. If a record is locked, field 029 **cannot** be deleted before the record is replaced. Field 029 is not distributed in CONSER records.

Related fields, etc.

016

030 Coden designation (NR)

First and second indicators
Undefined

Subfields
a CODEN (NR)
z Cancelled/invalid CODEN (R)
6 Linkage (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 030 contains the CODEN–a six-character, unique, unambiguous identifier for titles of

serial and nonserial pulications in all subject areas. CODEN are assigned only by the International CODEN Service.

The CODEN are in the following formats:

Serial CODEN: AAAAGC

Where
:
AAAA = alphabetic characters based on the keywords of the publication title. This portion of the code is intended to be mnemonic.

G = an alphabetic character indicating the grid of codes from which the CODEN was taken.

C = a check character, alphabetic or numeric.

Exam
p
l
e
s
:
JACSAT, CRNAA4, EGWSEI

Nonserial CODEN: NNAAGC

Where
:
NN = two numeric digits.

AA = two alphabetic digits.

G = an alphabetic character indicating the grid of codes from which the CODEN was taken.

C = a check character, alphabetic or numeric.

Exam
p
l
e
s
40AQAS, 15WBAX, 38APA8

:

Editing instructions

1. Include the first five characters plus the check character.

2. Delete any hyphen between the fourth and fifth character.

3. Omit spacing between characters.

4. Input the alphabetic characters in uppercase.

```
030 ## JACSAT
030 ## BOOKA7
```

Subfields

$a CODEN.
Subfield $a contains the correct or valid CODEN.

```
030 ## ILCBB
```

$z Cancelled/invalid CODEN.
Subfield $z contains a cancelled or invalid CODEN. If the correct CODEN is not known, subfield $z may be used alone in the record.

```
030 ## ASIRAF $z ASITAF
```

$6 Linkage.
For instructions on the use of subfield $6, see field 880.

032 Postal registration number (R)

First and second indicators
Undefined

Subfields
a Postal registration number (NR)
b Source (agency assigning number) (NR)
6 Linkage (NR)

_____

Description/Instructions

Field 032 contains Postal Service registration numbers that are required in some countries for certain mailing class privileges.

In the United States, a U.S. Postal Service (USPS) publication number is assigned to publications mailed at second class rates. The USPS number should be printed on serial titles authorized to be mailed at second class rates when ISSN for these titles have not been provided to the USPS by NSDP. Thus, a USPS number could be used as a surrogate identifier for those records not having an ISSN.

NSDP uses field 032 to record the USPS numbers of those publications for which it has reported ISSN to the Postal Service. This is done so that one-to-one correspondence can be maintained between certain records in both systems. In a small number of cases, NSDP will record a USPS number when, because of bibliographic incompatibilities between the systems, an ISSN has been assigned to a title but cannot be reported to the Postal Service. In these cases field 012 subfield $m will contain the value "X".

CONSER catalogers may add a postal registration number found on the piece if NSDP has not authenticated the record. Conflicts or questions should be directed to NSDP for resolution.

Editing instructions

1. The USPS number is recorded as six numerics, right justified, with leading zero fill.

2. The hyphen that may appear between the third and fourth digits on printed sources is omitted.

3. The name of the source is given as "USPS".

        032 ## 063480 $b USPS

When the serial title is no longer mailed at second class rates, (e.g., because the title has changed or the publisher has abandoned the second class authorization), field 032 is deleted from the record; field 012 subfield $m is set to value "d".

Subfields

$6 Linkage.
For instructions on the use of subfield $6, see field 880.

Related fields, etc.

012

034 Coded cartographic mathematical data (R)

First indicator–Type of scale
0   Scale indeterminable/no scale recorded
1   Single scale
3   Range of scales

Second indicator–Type of ring
Not applicable
0   Outer ring
1   Exclusion ring

Subfields

a	Category of scale (NR)
	a Linear scale
	b Angular scale
	z Other type of scale
b	Constant ratio linear horizontal scale (R)
c	Constant ratio linear vertical scale (R)
d	Coordinates - westernmost longitude (NR)
e	Coordinates - easternmost longitude (NR)
f	Coordinates - northernmost latitude (NR)
g	Coordinates - southernmost latitude (NR)
h	Angular scale (R)
j	Declination - northern limit (NR)
k	Declination - southern limit (NR)
m	Right ascension - eastern limit (NR)
n	Right ascension - western limit (NR)
p	Equinox (NR)
s	G-ring latitude (R)
t	G-ring longitude (R)
6	Linkage (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 034 contains cartographic mathematical data, including scale, projection, and/or coordinates in coded form. For digital items, the coordinates can represent a bounding rectangle, the outline of the area covered and/or the outline of an interior area not covered. For celestial charts, it may also contain zone, declination data, and/or right ascension data, and/or equinox. Field 034 is based on information from field 255 (Cartographic Mathematical Data). There should be an 034 field corresponding to each 255 field in a record.

Editing instructions

Do not input a period at the end of the field.

First indicator–Type of scale

The first indicator position contains a value that specifies the type of scale information given.

0 Scale indeterminable/No scale recorded.
Value "0" indicates that no scale information is given. It is used when there is no representative fraction given in field 255.

1 Single scale.
Value "1" indicates that there is a single horizontal scale.

3 Range of scales.
Value "3" indicates that the scale consists of a range of scales.

Second indicator–Type of ring

The second indicator position contains a value that identifies the type of ring for digital cartographic items.

 # Not applicable.
Value # indicates that the type of ring is not applicable, such as when the cartographic item is not digitally encoded data.

0 Outer ring.
Value "0" indicates that the coordinate information represents the closed non-intersecting boundary of the area covered.

1 Exclusion ring.
Value "1" indicates that the coordinate information represents the closed non-intersecting boundary of an area within the G-polygon outer ring that is excluded.

Subfields

$a Category of scale.
Subfield $a contains a one-character alphabetic code indicating the type of scale of the item. It is used even when a specific scale is not recorded (first indicator position contains value "0"). The codes used in subfield $a are:

a   Linear scale

```
034 1# a $b 100000
```

b   Angular scale. Code "b" is used for celestial charts.

z   Other type of scale. Code "z" indicates any other type of scale, for example, a time scale, quantitative statistical scale, etc.

If the scale statement is the only subfield given in field 255 and if the scale statement does not contain a representative fraction, field 034 will contain only subfield $a.

$b Constant ratio linear horizontal scale.
Subfield $b contains the denominator of the representative fraction for the horizontal scale. The larger scale (smaller number) is generally given first.

```
034 1# a $b 1000000
034 3# a $b 18000 $b 28000
```

$c Constant ratio linear vertical scale.
Subfield $c contains the denominator of the representative fraction for the vertical scale of relief models and other three-dimensional items. The larger scale (smaller number) is generally given first.

```
034 1# a $b 744000 $c 96000
```

$d Coordinates-westernmost longitude
$e Coordinates-easternmost longitude
$f Coordinates-northernmost longitude
$g Coordinates-southernnmost longitude
Subfield codes **$d, $e, $f**, and **$g** individually identify the four coordinates given in field 255. Subfield $d identifies the westernmost extent of the item, subfield $e identifies the easternmost

extent of the item, subfield $f identifies the northernmost extent of the item, and subfield $g identifies the southernmost extent of the item. These four subfields must always appear together. Each subfield is eight characters in length. The abbreviations for the hemispheres are: N = North, S = South, E = East, and W = West.

The coordinates are recorded in the form "hdddmmss" (hemisphere-degrees-minutes-seconds). The degree, minute, and second elements are each right justified with leading zeros.

```
034 1# a $b 22000000 $d W1800000 $e E1800000 $f N0840000 $g S0700000
034 1# a $b 253440 $d E0790000 $e E0860000 $f N0200000 $g N0120000
```
{These examples illustrate records for flat maps or flat maps in atlases.}

If the coordinates for a map or plan are given in terms of a center point rather than outside limits, the longitude and latitude that form the central axis are recorded twice (in subfields $d and $e and in $f and $g respectively).

```
034 1# a $b 75000 $d W0950500 $e W0950500 $f N0303000 $g N0303000
```

$h Angular scale.
Subfield $h contains the scale, if known, for celestial charts.

$j Declination–northern limit
$k Declination–southern limit
$m Right ascension–eastern limit
$n Right ascension–western limit
Subfields $j, $k, $m, and $n are used with celestial charts or celestial charts in atlases and contain the limits of the declination and the right ascension.

The declination is recorded in subfield $j and $k in the form *hdddmmss* (hemisphere-degrees-minutes- seconds). The degree, minute and second elements are ach right justified and the unused positions contain zeros. (If declination of center is knows, it is repeated in both subfields.)

The right ascension is recorded in subfield m and n in the form *hhmmss* (hour-minute-seconds). The hour, minute, and second elements are each right justified and the unused positions contain zeros. (If the right ascension of the center is known, it is repeated in both subfields.)

```
034 0# b $j N0300000 $k N0300000 $m 021800 $n 021800
```

$p Equinox.
Subfield $p contains the equinox or epoch for a celestial chart. It is usually recorded in the form *yyyy* (year) according to the Gregorian calendar, but may include a decimal including the month in the form *yyy.mm* (year-month).

```
034 0# b $p 1950
```

$s G-ring latitude.
Subfield $s contains the latitude of a point of the g-ring.

$t G-ring longitude.
Subfield $t contains the longitude of a point of the g-ring.

$6 Linkage.
For instructions on the use of subfield $6, see Field 880.

Related fields, etc.

255

035 System control number (R)

First and second indicators
Undefined

Subfields
a System control number (NR)
z Cancelled/invalid system control no. (R)
6 Linkage (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 035 contains a system control number other than that contained in field 001 (Control Number) or input in field 010 (Library of Congress Control Number) or that is contained in field 016 (National Bibliographic Agency Control Number). Field 035 may be used for control numbers assigned by the institution that created the record or by other institutions.

Each valid system control number must be input in a separate 035 field. Subfield $a contains the institution's NUC symbol (enclosed in parentheses), followed by the system number. An invalid or cancelled control number is similarly structured in a subfield $z (NUC symbol enclosed in parentheses, followed by control number) and may follow the related valid number in the same 035 field.

Examples:

```
035 ## (MiEM)1000-767-0000
035 ## (CU-UC)05266207
```

```
035 ## (OCoLC)01625241
```

Usage/Distribution

LC distributes only OCLC control numbers in field 035 of CONSER records.

Subfields

$6 Linkage.
For instructions on the use of subfield $6, see field 880.

Related fields, etc.

001, 010, 016.

<div align="center">**036 Original study number for computer files (NR)**</div>

First and second indicators
Undefined

Subfields
a   Original study number (NR)
b   Source (agency assigning number) (NR)
6 Linkage (NR)

Description/Instructions

The 036 field is used to record the original study number assigned to a computer data file by the producer. This is an identification number for a data file, often assigned when the file was created and possibly embedded in the file as part of the recorded data. Order numbers assigned by a distributor are recorded in field 037--Source of Acquisition.

Input only the part of the file number that is known to remain constant on each issue. If each issue has a different number do not input an 036 field.

Display Constant

Original study:

The introductory words "Original study" are not entered in the MARC record. They may be

system generated as a display constant associated with the field tag.

Editing Instructions

Field 036 ends with a period.

Subfields

$a Original study number.
The number is recorded in subfield $a.

```
036 ## CNRS 84115.
```

$b Source (agency assigning number).
The agency that assigned the number is recorded in subfield $b.

```
36  ## CPS $b Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan,
       Ann Arbor.
```

$6 Linkage.
For instructions on the use of subfield $6, see field 880.

Related fields, etc.

037

037 Source of acquisition (R)

First and second indicators
Undefined

Subfields
a Stock number (NR)
b Source of stock number/acquisition (NR)
c Terms of availability (R)
f Form of issue (R)
g Additional format characteristics* (R) [Provisional]
n Note (R)
6 Linkage (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 037 contains information relating to the acquisition of an item, including a stock number, source of acquisition(1) (including subscription address), subscription price, and form of issue (e.g., microfiche). When a stock number is given in subfield $a, the source of acquisition must be given in subfield $b.

Numbers given in field 037 are those used for ordering an item. Government agency assigned numbers that can be used for classification purposes are not carried in this field; they are contained in field 086 (Government Document Classification Number). The ISSN, and publisher's numbers for sound recordings, printed music, and videorecordings are not carried in this field; they are contained in fields 022 (International Standard Serial Number), and 028 (Publisher Number), respectively.

Field 037 is repeated when there are multiple stock numbers and/or sources of stock number/acquisition associated with the serial.

Editing instructions

1. Do not include the words "Stock Number" or the notation "S/N". Such words or notations may be generated on output via a user's print program.

2. Do not input terminal punctuation after any subfield unless it ends in an abbreviation.

Subfields

$a Stock number.
Input a stock number or other number used to order a serial (including distributor, publisher, or vendor numbers) in subfield $a. For serials available from the Superintendent of Documents, input only the subscription stock number and not the individual numbers that relate to each issue. If more than one stock number applies, input the second in a separate 037 field. Subfield $a is not repeatable.

```
037 ## ADA043000 $b DDC
037 ## 240-951/147 $b GPO
```

$b Source of stock number/acquisition.
When a stock number is given in subfield $a, input in subfield $b either the full form of name or a commonly known abbreviation of the name of the publisher, distributor, or vendor. The subscription address may also be given in subfield $b, regardless of the presence of a stock

number in subfield $a. Only a current address (i.e., within the last three years) should be input.

```
37  ## FSWEC-77/0420 $b National Technical Information Service,
        Springfield, VA 22161
037 ## $b Ruth Duarte, P.O. Box 74, Napa, CA
037 ## $b American Institute of Physics, 335 E. 45th St., New York, NY
        10017
```

Subfield $b is not repeatable. If more than one subscription address is given, input each in separate 037 fields.

```
037 ## $b Document Expediting (DOC EX) Project, Exchange and Gift
        Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540
037 ## $b National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Rd.,
        Springfield, VA 22161
```

$c Terms of availability.

The subscription price may be input in subfield $c[2(2)]. If two or more prices covering different lengths of time are given in the item, input only the price applicable to a one-year subscription. Do not record prices for individual issues or volumes. Qualify the price when: 1) the price is not the one-year price; 2) the subscription to the serial in hand also includes a subscription to another publication, and 3) multiple subscription prices are recorded. Qualifying terms are given in parentheses and are not separately subfielded. Record multiple prices in separate subfields.

```
037 ## $b American Institute of Physics, 335 E. 45th St., New York, NY
        10017 $c $24.00 (institution, U.S.) $c $26.00 (institution,
        foreign) $c $14.00 (individual, U.S.) $c $16.00 (individual,
        foreign)
```

$f Form of issue.

Terms describing the binding or physical format may be input in subfield $f. Subfield $f is repeatable, with each occurrence following the price to which it relates.

```
037 ## $b Gordon and Breach Science Publishers Ltd., 42 William IV
        St., London, W.C.2, England $c $25.00 $f hard bound $c $12.50
        $f paperbound
```

$n Note.

Use subfield $n for a textual note pertaining to the acquisition of the item.

```
037 ## $b University Microfilms $f microfiche $c $15.95 $n Available
        only without color
```

$6 Linkage.

For instructions on the use of subfield $6, see field 880.

Maintenance of CONSER records

Fields 265 and 350 will remain valid on OCLC for some time. Catalogers need not change these records to move data to field 037.

Related fields, etc.

B4.2.3, 260, 533, 936

039 Core Record Designator (NR)

First and second indicators
Undefined

Subfield
a Core record designator (NR)

Description/instructions

Field 039 is used to indicate that a record has been created at the core level, as defined in *CEG* B6. Use of field 039 is an interim measure until encoding level "4" is fully implemented by OCLC.

Field 039 is not distributed. On output, OCLC converts 039 $a to Leader/17 (encoding level) value "4."

Prior to March 1996, the word "core" was input in field 040 $e.

Related fields, etc.

B6, Leader/17, 040

040 Cataloging source (NR)

First and second indicators
Undefined

Subfields
a Original cataloging agency (NR)

b Language of cataloging (NR) [LAC use only]*
c Transcribing agency (NR)
d Modifying agency (R)
e Description conventions (NR)
6 Linkage (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 040 may contain the following information:

1) the symbol of the institution that did the original cataloging;
2) the language of the cataloging (LAC use only in CONSER records);
3) the symbol of the institution inputting the cataloging;
4) the symbol of the institution that modified the record.
5) a code used for specific descriptive conventions

This field is used in conjunction with the cataloging source code, field 008/39 (Source). For all original cataloging, the OCLC system automatically sets the symbol of the inputting institution in both subfields $a and $c. Subfield $a should be input manually when transcribing existing cataloging.

The symbols displayed in field 040 are OCLC symbols. OCLC, when processing records to be sent to LC, converts all OCLC symbols to NUC symbols when an appropriate NUC symbol exists.

Subfields

$a Original cataloging agency.
Subfield $a contains the MARC code or name of the organization that created the original catalog record. The content of subfield $a may be generated based on the code input in field 008/39. When value "#" is input to 008/39, the 040 subfield $a is set to the code of a national bibliographic agency, e.g., "DLC". When value "c" or "d" is input, the system sets the OCLC symbol of the inputting institution in 040 subfield $a. If value "u" is input to 008/39, subfield $a in field 040 when cataloging copy of an unknown source is being transcribed manually, the 040 will lack subfield $a.

```
SOURCE: #
040 ## DLC

SOURCE: c  [Record input by Harvard, a CONSER institution]
040 ##  HUL $c HUL
```

```
SOURCE: u
040 ##  $c MUL
```

In the example immediately above, field 040 lacks a subfield $a and subfield $c contains the MARC code for the transcribing organization. In order to pass current OCLC validation rules, the cataloger may need to add an appropriate MARC code in subfield $a and add the appropriate code to the 008/39 ("d" if the 040 subfield $a MARC code is non-CONSER, "c" if CONSER, or "#" if the record was transcribed from LC copy).

```
SOURCE: d
040 ##  $a MUL $c MUL
```

A symbol was not supplied in subfield $a for records that were originally created for *New Serial Titles* because *New Serial Titles* was not a cataloging agency. Information in the records may have been acquired from several sources. Field 008/39 carries the code "n" for records that were created originally for *New Serial Titles.*

$b Language of cataloging.
Used only by LAC for Canadian bilingual records in the CONSER database.

Note: In non-CONSER records, subfield $b is input by libraries for which English is not the language of the cataloging. The language is indicated by a three-letter language code. (See the *MARC Code List for Languages* for a list of these codes.) If subfield $b is not present in a bibliographic record, the language of descriptive cataloging is assumed to be English.

```
040 ##  $a MUQ $b fre $c MUQ
040 ##  $a MUL $b spa $c MUL
```

Do not confuse with the language of the item, which is recorded in the fixed-field element 008/35-37. (See also C7.2.7. Parallel records.)

$c Transcribing agency.
Subfield $c contains the OCLC symbol of the inputting institution. The symbol is automatically set by the system.

$d Modifying agency.
When a CONSER institution updates or modifies a record using the REP/UPDATE command, the system automatically sets the symbol of the CONSER institution in subfield $d. The subfield is repeated each time a further modification is made, except when a subsequent modification is made by the institution whose symbol is in the last subfield $d.

Authentication of a record without other changes is considered a modification and generates a new subfield $d.

Use of a record for OCLC card production or to add or delete an OCLC holdings location

symbol is not considered a modification and does not generate a subfield $d.

$e Description conventions.
Subfield $e contains a code for particular descriptive conventions used when creating the record. These codes are found in the *MARC Code List for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions*. Code "dcrb" is given in subfield $e when cataloging rare serials according to the guidelines found in Appendix C of the *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books*. On OCLC, subfield $e is input following $a.

```
40  ## IUL $e dcrb $c IUL $d DLC
```

$6 Linkage.
For instructions on the use of subfield $6, see field 880.

History.
Prior to the implementation of the final phase of format integration in March 1996, CONSER core records were identified in subfield $e of field 040. Between March 1996 and May 2000, core records were indicated in subfield $a of field 039. Field 039 is now obsolete, core level records are identified by encoding level "4", which was validated by OCLC in May 2000.

Related fields, etc.

008/39, 039, App. L

041 Language code (NR)

First indicator
0 Item is not a translation or does not include a translation
1 Item is or includes a translation

Second indicator
MARC language code
7 Source specified in subfield $2

Subfields
a Language code of text/soundtrack or separate title (R)
b Language code of summary or abstract/overprinted title or subtitle (R)
d Language code of sung or spoken text (R)
e Language code of librettos (R)
f Language code of table of contents (R)
g Language code of accompanying material other than librettos (R)

h   Language code of original and/or intermediate translations of text (R)
2 Source of code (NR)
6   Linkage (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 041 contains codes for the language of the text, summaries, abstracts and/or original language of the work. Codes are assigned from the *MARC Code List for Languages* or other code lists such as ISO 639-1 (*Codes for the representation of names of languages– Part 1: alpha- 2- code*).

This field is used in addition to the language code in fixed field 008/35-37 when any of the following conditions exist:

   1) the text is multilingual;
   2) the serial is a translation;
   3) the language of the summaries or abstracts (if any) differs from the language of the text;
   4) the language of the table of contents differs from the language of the text.

If a serial is in one language only and is not a translation, the language is given in field 008/35-37 and field 041 is not used.

The text of a serial is defined as the principal work or works included within the publication, excluding the preface, introduction, foreword, appendices, etc.

The languages may also be recorded in textual form in field 546 (Language Note).

Whenever this field is used, the first language code in subfield $a should be the same as the code in field 008/35-37.

Field 041 affects indexing of corporate names and certain title fields in the OCLC system. When constructing indexes, the system ignores initial articles for certain fields. The language of the articles is determined by codes in field 041, or if this field is not present, by the code in field 008/35-37.

First indicator

Use value "0" when the publication **is not** a translation. Use value "1" when the publication **is** a translation.

```
546 ## Most issues have summaries in English, French, and Russian;
        some in German.
```

```
041 0# pol $b eng $b fre $b ger $b rus

546 ## Translated from the Portuguese.
041 1# eng $h por
```

Second indicator

The second indicator position contains the source of the language code used in the field.

MARC language code
Value # indicates that the source of the code is the *MARC Code List for Languages,* that is maintained by the Library of Congress.

```
41  1# eng $h ger $h swe
```

7 Source specified in subfield $2
Value 7 is used when the source of the language code is indicated by a code in subfield $2.

```
041 07 en $a fr $a it $2 [Code for ISO 639-1]
```

Subfields

$a Language code of text/soundtrack or separate title.
When the text is in more than one language, each is input preceded by a separate subfield $a code. If one language is predominant, input that code first; if no language is predominant, input all codes in alphabetical order. Input codes in lowercase; do not use punctuation between the codes.

```
546 ## Chiefly in Russian; some also in English.
041 0# rus $a eng
LANG:  rus

546 ## German and Russian.
041 0# ger $a rus
LANG:  ger

546 ## English, Finnish, French and German.
041 0# eng $a fin $a fre $a ger
LANG:  eng
```

For Canadian bilingual publications cataloged in the French language, input code "fre" before code "eng".

```
010 ## ce77-33500
546 ## Text in English and French.
041 0# eng $a fre
```

```
LANG: eng

010 ## cf77-33500
546 ## Texte en anglais et en français.
041 0# fre $a eng
LANG:  fre
```

If the code "mul" is used in in field 008/35-37 to specify that the item is multilingual with no predominant language, the code for first language in the serial and the code "mul" are recorded in the 041. (The decision to limit the number of languages in a multilingual work by use of code "mul" is only one alternative. Any number of specific language codes may be recorded in repeating occurrences of subfield $a.)

```
245 00 Jugoslovenska privreda.
041 0# scr $a mul
546 ## Serbo-Croation (roman), English, French, German, Italian,
       Macedonian, Russian, and Slovenian.
LANG:  mul
```

$b Language code of summary or abstract/overprinted title or subtitle.
When the language of the summaries or abstracts is different from that of the text, it is given in coded form in field 041 subfield $b. The code for the language of the text must be given in subfield $a; subfield $b cannot be used alone. Multiple codes are input in alphabetical order.

```
546 ## Text in Hungarian, French, and Spanish; summaries in French and
       German.
041 0# fre $a hun $a spa $b ger  (code "fre" not used in $b because it
       is given in $a)
LANG:  fre

546 ## In English; summaries in French and German.
041 0# eng $b fre $b ger
```

$d Language code of sung or spoken text.
For music, input in subfield $d the language code(s) for the sung or spoken content of a sound recording. Note: The language code(s) for the textual content of printed or manuscript music is entered in subfield $a.

```
041 0# $d eng $e eng $e fre $e ger
LANG:  eng
```
[Recording in English with accompanying libretto in English, French, and German.]

$e Language code of librettos.
For music, input in subfield $e the language code(s) of the printed text when the item contains the vocal/textual content of the work(s) printed as text–whether as accompanying material or printed with the item. Note: Despite its name, this subfield is not restricted to librettos. However, it is not used for items covered by subfield $g.

```
041 0# fre $e fre $e ger $e ita
LANG:  fre
```

$f Language code of table of contents.
Instructions for coding summaries also apply to tables of contents.

```
546 ## In French; vols. for 1966/67-   have added tables of contents
       in Arabic.
041 0# fre $f ara
LANG:  fre

546 ## Text in English and has summaries and table of contents in
       French and German.
041 0# eng $b fre $b ger $f fre $f ger
```

$g Language code of accompanying material other than librettos.
Input in subfield $g the language code(s) of accompanying material other than summaries or librettos when the material is considered significant. This includes such items as program notes, prefaces, commentaries, manuals, codebooks, user instructions, etc. For visual materials, use subfield $g for all accompanying material, except for accompanying printed script or accompanying sound (which are recorded in subfield $a).

```
041 0# ger $g eng
LANG:  ger
```
   [A photograph collection that has captions in German and accompanying material in English.]

```
041 0# $g fre
LANG:  ###
```
   [A collection of prints having accompanying material in French.   There are no captions or other text associated with the item.]

$h Language code of original and/or intermediate translations of text.
Subfield $h is used when the piece is a translation. The first indicator is set to value "1" and the language of the translation is given in subfield $a. Subfield $h contains the code for the language of the original or intermediate translation.

   English translation of French work:

```
041 1# eng $h fre
LANG:  eng
```

If the item is a translation from a language other than the original, enter both codes in $h in the following order:

   1) the language from which the current work was translated

2) the original language

Publication in English, translated from a German text originally written in Swedish:

```
041 1# eng $h ger $h swe
LANG:  eng
```

If the original code is not explicitly specified and cannot be readily determined, code subfield $h as "und" (undetermined).

```
041 1# eng $h und
```

If a publication is a translation and also includes a summary in the original language, set the first indicator to "1" and record the language of the summary in subfield $b.

English translation of Danish work with a summary in Danish:

```
041 1# eng $b dan $h dan
```

If the publication contains the text in the original language and in translation, record the code for both languages. Add also the code for the original in subfield $h. Set the first indicator to "1."

A serial containing text in the original language and in English translation:

```
041 1# eng $a fre $h fre
```

$2 Source of code.
The source of the code to be used in subfield $2 is the *MARC Code List for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions*.

$6 Linkage.
For instructions on the use of subfield $6, see field 880.

Additional instructions

l. Do not input field 041 to provide a code for a title or title page only. Although a note may be given, it does not necessitate the use of this field.

Text in English:

```
500 ## Added t.p. in Tajik.
No 041 field
```

2. If the language of the text changes over a period of years, code all languages.

3. If a publication contains separate pieces in one language, most of which were translated

from one language but a few from other languages, set the first indicator to "1" and record the code for the text of the translation and the code for the predominant original language.

An anthology of Spanish (with some Catalan) poetry in English translation:

    041 1# eng $h spa

4. If a publication contains text in two or more languages translated from one language, set the first indicator to "1". Give the alphabetic code for the predominant language of the text as the first language. If no language is predominant or if there is doubt as to which is predominant, record the code "mul" as the first language.

A serial with text in English and French translated from Vietnamese:

    41 1# mul $h vie

Related fields, etc.

008/35-37, 546

<div align="center">**042 Authentication code (NR)**</div>

First and second indicators
\# Undefined

Subfields
a Authentication code (R)

dc	Dublin core [Not to be retained in CONSER records]
dlr	Digital library registry
isds/c	ISSN/Canada
lc	Library of Congress [Superseded by "pcc" May 1, 2009]
lcac	LC Annotated Children's Cataloging Program
lccopycat	LC Copy Cataloging
lcd	CONSER/LC full authority application [Superseded by "pcc" May 1, 2009]
msc	CONSER/LC minimal authority application
nlc	Library and Archives Canada
nsdp	National Serials Data Program
pcc	Program for Cooperative Cataloging
premarc	LC PREMARC Retrospective Conversion Project
xisds/c	ISSN/Canada does not consider the item a serial

xlc	LC does not consider the item a serial
xnlc	LAC does not consider the item a serial
xnsdp	NSDP does not consider the item a serial

Description/Instructions

Field 042 contains one or more codes that represent different levels of authentication of CONSER records. Codes "lc", "nlc", "nsdp" and "isds/c" represent specific agencies or Centers of Responsibility. Codes "lcd", "msc", and "lccopycat" reflect the status of name headings in the record. Codes "pcc", "msc", and "lccopycat" reflect the status of name headings in the record. Codes "lc" and "lcd" were superseded by the code "pcc" May 1, 2009 but remain valid in existing records.

The presence of any of the above codes signifies that the record has been reviewed by a CONSER member and/or Center of Responsibility as to data content, content designation, and conformity with standards and practices agreed upon by CONSER members. Codes are input in the order in which the authentication activity occurs, except that "x" codes are always input last.

Beginning May 1, 2009 all CONSER institutions use the authentication code "pcc" in place of codes "lcd" and "lc" in records newly authenticated and distributed as part of the CONSER Program. The code is used in records for both serials and integrating resources. This implementation follows up on a recommendation made in the 2006 report of the PCC Working Group on Authentication Codes and Encoding Levels for Serials and Integrating Resources and as decided at the CONSER Operations meeting in May 2008.

Catalogers do not need to change authentication codes "lcd" and "lc" on existing records to "pcc." Codes "lcd" and "lc" remain valid in pre-existing records and will not be systematically changed to "pcc" at this time. Other authentication codes remain valid and some may be used in combination with code "pcc," when appropriate.

Codes

dc
Beginning in July 2000, records created according to the Dublin core metadata standard on the CORC database enter WorldCat identified as encoding level "3" and with code "dc" in field 042. CONSER members should change both the encoding level and the 042 code to the appropriate codes when authenticating the record. Do not retain code "dc" in the record.

dlr
Code "dlr" identifies records that follow the Registry of Digital Masters Record Creation

Guidelines. Code "dlr" may appear in combination with other authentication codes, including "pcc" and should not be deleted from CONSER records.

lc
Code "lc" signifies that descriptive elements and headings were verified by the Library of Congress. Between Oct. 2004 and Apr. 2009, LC used code "lc" to authenticate original records only. Beginning May 1, 2009 LC uses the authentication code "pcc" (see below) in place of code "lc" in records newly authenticated and distributed as part of the CONSER Program. Code "lc" remains valid in pre-existing records.

lcac
Code "lcac" signifies that the cataloging record was done as part of the Library of Congress Children's and Young Adults' Cataloging Program (formerly called the Library of Congress Annotated Card Program) whereby summaries and children's subject headings are added to facilitate discovery of a resource by a juvenile audience.

nlc
Code "nlc" signifies that descriptive elements and headings are verified by the Library and Archives Canada. LAC authenticates records for Canadian imprints and records of Canadian interest.

nsdp
Code "nsdp" signifies that the ISSN-related data elements are verified by ISSN catalogers at the Library of Congress in the ISSN Publisher Liaison Section (ISSN PL) and other cataloging sections. ISSN PL authenticates ISSN-related data elements for U.S. imprints. ISSN PL also authenticates ISSNs and key titles for records received from other ISSN centers with the exception of Canadian imprints authenticated by ISSN Canada.

isds/c
Code "isds/c" signifies that the ISSN-related data elements are verified by ISSN Canada. ISSN Canada authenticates ISSN-related data elements for Canadian imprints.

lcd
Code "lcd" signifies that descriptive elements have been verified by NSDP, ISSN PL, or other CONSER members and that all name and series headings appear in the Library of Congress/NACO Authority File (LC/NAF). Older records may also have been verified by NST and the CONSER Minimal Level Cataloging Section at LC. Code "lcd" was also used when all descriptive elements were verified and there were no headings appropriate to the record. (See also no. 4 and no. 5 under **Updating authenticated records** below.) Beginning May 1, 2009 LC and CONSER catalogers use the authentication code "pcc" in place of code "lcd" in records newly authenticated and distributed as part of the CONSER Program. Code "lcd" remains valid in pre-existing records.

msc

Code "msc" signifies that descriptive elements are verified by LC or a CONSER member, including U.S. Newspaper Program participants. All headings have been checked against the LC/NAF, but an authority record was not found for one or more headings. Code "msc" is used by LC in all prepub records because headings are not checked in these records.

lccopycat

The "lccopycat" code signifies that the Library of Congress has used a non-CONSER organization's record as the basis for its cataloging; additionally, all name and LCSH subject headings are checked against the relevant authority files. The presence of this code also indicates that these externally provided cataloging records are accepted with minimal change, if any, and that because of this, the record may not reflect LC documentation and practice. (See also no. 1.e., and no. 5 below.)

pcc

Code "pcc" indicates a Program record where the description meets PCC standards and authority records exist for all headings.

In a CONSER standard record, code "pcc" signifies that the CONSER descriptive elements have been verified by an authenticating CONSER participant. Name and series headings have been checked against the LC/NAF and authority records have been created if they did not already exist. Subject headings are checked for authorized forms or combinations supported by the relevant authority.

premarc

Code "premarc" signifies that that the record was converted to machine-readable form as part of Library of Congress retrospective conversion. The source records used are printed catalog cards taken from the LC general shelflist and other manual LC files, or OCLC records that have been amalgamated with data from LC manual files. The bibliographic description has not necessarily been verified or reverified by LC, but the authoritativeness of the headings is indicated by the additional presence of code "pcc," "lcd" or "msc."

x…

Codes that begin with the letter "x" are used by centers of responsibility to indicate that the agency did not consider the publication a serial at the time the publication was evaluated for authentication. LC adds code "xlc" to an OCLC serial record when an LC serial cataloger determines that the title is a monograph or integrating resource according to the definition of a serial and *LCRI* 1.0. To help make this determination, LC considers all information in the online database and other sources. Code "xlc" is not added to serial records for monographic series if LC classifies the monographic series separately. If LC's classification decision changes, LC will

authenticate the record.

One Center of Responsibility may consider the item to be a serial, while another may not. Consequently, a mix of authentication/rejection codes can be recorded. When this is the case, the "x…" code should be the last code.

```
42  ## nsdp $a xlc
```

In some cases, especially with conference publications, a CONSER member may wish to authenticate a serial record on which LC has added "xlc" to the 042.

```
042 ## pcc $a xlc
```

nst
Records authenticated by LC's New Serial Titles Section from 1981 through 1984 were coded "nst." From 1985 through March 1993 (when the NST Section was abolished) NST cataloging editors used "lcd" and "msc." However, because NST did not verify the descriptive elements of records contributed by NST reporting libraries, the descriptive elements in these records ("NST" in field 040 $c or 042 nst) are only as accurate as reported by the NST reporting libraries.

CONSER member authentication

CONSER members authenticate the records they create or modify. These records may or may not receive further review by a Center of Responsibility. The presence of a valid authentication code in field 042 triggers the output of the record by OCLC to LC and the subsequent distribution of the record by the MARC Distribution Service--Serials. (See C1. for further explanation.)

Updating authenticated records

1. Records with codes "pcc", "lcd" (authenticated before May 1, 2009), "nsdp", "msc", "nst", "premarc", or "lccopycat" may be updated using the institution's regular CONSER log-on authorization. Apply the following guidelines for updating field 042:

    a. Always leave code "ndsp" in the record. Add an additional code, as appropriate.

    b. CONSER catalogers may change code "msc" to "pcc" when providing authoritative headings.

    c. Code "nst" should be removed and replaced with code "pcc" or "msc" as appropriate.

    d. Code "premarc" should be retained in the record. It is usually accompanied by code "msc", "lcd", or "pcc". CONSER participants are free to upgrade or maintain these

records as necessary but should not remove the "premarc" code.

   e. Records with code "lccopycat" may be upgraded to "pcc" by CONSER catalogers when verifying description according to CONSER standards. In this case the cataloger should replace code "lccopycat" with "pcc."

2. There are some restrictions on changing descriptive cataloging in records authenticated by the Library of Congress; consult C3.

3. There are some restrictions on changing descriptive cataloging in records with code "nlc"; consult C12.

4. Prior to fall 1989, records authenticated by CONSER members (including NSDP, NST, and the CONSER Minimal Level Cataloging Section at LC) that contained no headings were coded "msc". CONSER (including LC) catalogers subsequently using these records should change the 042 code to "pcc".

5. Beginning Oct. 2004, LC stopped changing authentication code "lcd" to "lc" on existing CONSER records. Non-CONSER records are authenticated with code "lccopycat" (authority records are required for authentication at "lccopycat.."). Beginning May 1, 2009 LC uses the authentication code "pcc" in place of code "lc" in records newly authenticated and distributed as part of the CONSER Program. Code "lc" will remain valid in pre-existing records.

Multiple authentication codes

When a record is authenticated by more than one authenticating agency (e.g., the Library and Archives Canada for the cataloging data and ISSN Canada for the ISSN-related elements), the subfield is repeated.

1. When a record is authenticated by more than one authenticating agency (e.g., the Library and Archives Canada for the cataloging data and ISSN Canada for the ISSN-related elements), the subfield is repeated.

```
042 ## nlc $a isds/c
042 ## nsdp $a pcc
042 ## nsdp $a xlc
042 ## pcc $a nsdp
```

2. When a serial authenticated by either ISSN/Canada or ISSN PL moves its place of publication from Canada to the U.S., or vice versa, responsibility for ISSN-related data elements is assumed by the Center of Responsibility in the new country of publication. The authentication code for the current authenticating agency is added to field 042. The ISSN

center code in 022 $2 is also changed to reflect the current center of responsibility.

```
042 ## nlc $a isds/c $a nsdp
022 $2 changed from 4 to 1
```

3. Code "dlr" should be retained in the record. Add an additional authentication code, as appropriate.

```
042 ## dlr $a pcc
042 ## dlr $a nsdp
```

Some records with code "dlr" were generated by the OCLC eContent synchronization program and represent duplicates. These records can be edited and authenticated or reported as duplicates like any other e-serial records.

Related fields, etc.

A5, C1, C2, C3, C7.

CONSER Use of 042 Codes in Serial Records
"Cheat Sheet" As of May 1, 2009

	Code in 042
New CONSER Standard Record	**pcc**
New CONSER Minimal Level Record	
➤ *IF* **any** headings **lack** authority control	**msc**
➤ *IF* **all** headings **have** authority control *or* there are no headings that need authority control	**pcc**
Previously Authenticated Record	
➤ Previously with "**lcd**" in 042	**lcd** (No need to change "lcd" to "pcc")
➤ Previously with "**pcc**" in 042	**pcc**
➤ Previously with "**msc**" in 042, if any headings still lack authority control	**msc**
➤ Previously with "**msc**" in 042, if all headings now have authority control or there are no headings that need authority control	**pcc**
➤ Previously with "**lccopycat**" in 042, if now verifying description to	**pcc**

CONSER standards	
Previously Non-Authenticated Record	**pcc** *or* **msc**

042 Codes That Existed Before May 1, 2009

All 042 authentication codes that were valid before May 1, 2009, including "lcd," continue to be valid. All may continue to be present in CONSER serial records. All enable CONSER distribution of records. When present, all have the same meanings as before.

Previously Authenticated CONSER Serial Records

Generally, there is no need to change 042 code "lcd" in a previously authenticated CONSER serial record to "pcc" when you use the record in copy cataloging or modify the record for some other reason.

CONSER catalogers may change 042 code "msc" in a previously authenticated CONSER serial record to "pcc" if all headings in the record now have authority control or if the record includes no headings that need authority control. They may change code "lccopycat" to "pcc" when verifying description according to CONSER standards.

043 Geographic area (NR)

First and second indicators
Undefined

Subfields
a Geographic area code (R)
b Local GAC code (R)
c ISO code (R)
2 Source of local code (R)
6 Linkage

Description/Instructions

Field 043 contains up to three codes for geographic areas associated with a bibliographic record. The field was developed by LC as a geographic approach to subject matter. The codes enhance retrieval of material covering a particular geographic area. Codes used in subfield $a are found in *MARC Code List for Geographic Areas* and consist of seven characters. Subfield $b may be used for a local expansion of a GAC code. The source of a local code in subfield $b is indicated in subfield $2. The source of codes in subfield $c is ISO 3166, *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions - Part 1: Country codes* or *Part 2 : Country subdivision codes*.

Each code, insofar as possible, provides a hierarchical breakdown of geographical and political entities. These codes are applied to works when the assigned subject heading contains a geographic term in any form or position or when the text of a work has a geographic orientation.

Editing instructions

1. For MARC geographic area codes in subfield $a, all seven characters and hyphens are input, including trailing hyphens.

2. Input up to and including three codes per record. When more than one code is input, subfield $a is repeated. The field is not repeatable.

3. Input the codes in lowercase.

```
043 ## n-us-la
043 ## e-ne---
043 ## n-us--- $a n-cnh--
```

```
043 ## n-us--- $a e-fr--- $a a-ja---
```

4. If a work deals with an area too specific to be coded, code for the next larger jurisdiction or area.

Subfields

$a Geographic area code.
Subfield $a contains a 7-character MARC code for a geographic area. Each geographic area code associated with an item is contained in a separate subfield $a.

```
043 ## n-us--- $a e-fr---
```

$b Local GAC code.
Subfield $b contains a local code for a geographic area. The code is formulated by attaching a local subentity code to an already established geographic area code. Each local GAC associated with an item is contained in a separate subfield $b. It is recommended that standard GACs also be included in subfield $a for international exchange and understanding.

```
043 ## s-bl--- $b s-bl-ba $2 <source of local code>
    [Item represented by record related to the state of Bahia in Brazil]
```

$c ISO code.
Subfield $c contains a code taken from the International Organization for Standardization's *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions - Part 1: Country codes or Part 2 : Country subdivision codes (ISO 3166).*

```
43  ## $c us
```

$2 Source of local code.
The codes to be used in subfield $2 are listed in *MARC Code List for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions*.

$6 Linkage.
For instructions on use of subfield $6, see field 886.

Related fields, etc.

052

044 Country of publishing/producing entity code (NR)

First and second indicators

\# Undefined

Subfields
a Country of publishing/producing entity code (R)
b Local subentity code (R)
c ISO code (R)
2 Source of local subentity code (R)
6 Linkage (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 044 contains a two- or three-character MARC 21 code for the country of the publishing or producing entity when field 008/15-17 (Ctry) is insufficient to convey full information for an item published in more than one country. The source of the code is *MARC Code List for Countries*. A locally defined subentity code may be recorded in subfield $b when desired to indicate a subentity below the country level with its source indicated in subfield $2. Subfield $c may be used to include subentity codes from the ISO 3166-2 list.

Field 044 is used in conjunction with field 008/15-17 (Ctry). The code used in the fixed field is also input in the first subfield $a of field 044.

Field 044 is used primarily for visual materials.

Subfield

$a Country of publishing/producing entity code.
Input each code in a separate subfield $a. Input the code given in field 008/15-17 (Ctry) as the first subfield $a.

> *Ctry: it#*
>   44 ## it $a fr $a sp
> *[Italy, France, and Spain are copublishing countries.]*
>
> *Ctry: xxk*
>   245 00 Life on earth. $p The swarming hordes $h [videorecording] / $c
>   produced by British Broadcasting Corporation in association
>   with Warner Brothers.
>   044 ## xxk $a xxu
> *[The United Kingdom and the United States are coproducing countries.]*

$b Local subentity code.
>   008/15-17 at
>   044 ## $b xna $2 <source of local code>

[Cataloging agency chooses to indicate place of publication as New South Wales.]

$c ISO code.
Subfield $c contains a subentity code taken from the International Organization for Standardization's *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions: Part 2, Country subdivision codes, ISO 3166-2.*

```
008/15-17 sz
044 ## $c CH-ZH
```
[Cataloging agency chooses to indicate place of publication as Zurich using the ISO code.]

$2 Source of local subentity code.
Subfield $2 is used only with $b. The codes to be used are listed in *MARC Code List for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions.*

$6 Linkage.
For instructions on use of subfield $6, see field 886.

Related fields, etc.

008/15-17

<div align="center">

045 Time period of content (NR)

</div>

First indicator–Type of time period in $b or $c
\# Subfield $b or $c not present
0   Single date/time
1   Multiple single dates/times
2   Range of dates/times

Second indicator
\# Undefined

Subfields
a   Time period code (R)
b   Formatted 9999 B.C. through A.D. time period (R)
c Formatted pre-9999 B.C. time period (R)

Description/Instructions

Field 045 is used to record the time period of the content of the work. The subfields enable users to isolate material covering a particular time span. The date may be given in coded form in subfield $a or in formatted form in subfields $b and $c.

This field may be used alone or in conjunction with other fields to retrieve items with specific subject characteristics. For example, material on New Hampshire at the time of the American Revolution can be identified by searching field 043 (Geographic Area Code) or field 052 (Geographic Classification Code) for New Hampshire and field 045 subfield $a (Time period code) for the appropriate century and decade. Material covering a particular city in New Hampshire in 1776 can be identified by searching the field 052 for the city in New Hampshire and field 045 subfield $b (Formatted 9999 B.C. through A.D. time period) for 1776.

For serials, this field indicates the period depicted by the content of the item, e.g., a current serial about the 16th century would be coded $a t-t- or $b d1500 $b d1599.

First indicator

This indicator shows whether or not subfield $b or $c is present, and if it is present, shows the type of date/time recorded.

        045 ## w2w5
   [no dates/times recorded]

        045 0# $b d1975
   [single date/time]

Subfields

$a Time period code.
The time period consists of four alphanumeric characters assigned according to the codes given on the following page.

For *B.C.* dates, a lowercase alphabetic character represents the millennium and a digit represents the century. If the century is not known, a hyphen is used instead of a number.

For *A.D.* dates, a lowercase alphabetic character represents the century and a digit represents the decade. If the decade is not known, a hyphen is used instead of a number.

If a single year or period within a decade is recorded, the appropriate two-character code is repeated to create the four character code.

   Dates   **Code as**

Dates	Code as	
1828-1859	*045 ##*	*w2w5*
20th century	*045 ##*	*x-x-*
12th-14th centuries	*045 ##*	*p-r-*
1984	*045 ##*	*x8x8*
1066-1328	*045 ##*	*o6r2*
423 B.C.-390 B.C.	*045 ##*	*d5d6*
To 300 B.C.	*045 ##*	*a0d6*
42 B.C.-37 A.D.	*045 ##*	*d9e3*
1928	*045 ##*	*x2x2*
1740-1810	*045 ##*	*v4w1*

If more than one chronological code applies, input each in a separate subfield $a.

B.C. Table(3)		A.D. Table(4)	
1- 99	*d9*	*2000-*	*y*
100- 199	*d8*	*1900-1999*	*x*
200- 299	*d7*	*1800-1899*	*w*
300- 399	*d6*	*1700-1799*	*v*
400- 499	*d5*	*1600-1699*	*u*
500- 599	*d4*	*1500-1599*	*t*
600- 699	*d3*	*1400-1499*	*s*
700- 799	*d2*	*1300-1399*	*r*
800- 899	*d1*	*1200-1299*	*q*
900- 999	*d0*	*1100-1199*	*p*
1000-1099	*c9*	*1000-1099*	*o*
1100-1199	*c8*	*900-999*	*n*
1200-1299	*c7*	*800-899*	*m*
1300-1399	*c6*	*700-799*	*l*
1400-1499	*c5*	*600-699*	*k*
1500-1599	*c4*	*500-599*	*j*
1600-1699	*c3*	*400-499*	*i*
1700-1799	*c2*	*300-399*	*h*
1800-1899	*c1*	*200-299*	*g*
1900-1999	*c0*	*100-199*	*f*
2000-2099	*b9*	*1-099*	*e*
2100-2199	*b8*		
2200-2299	*b7*	*(Add 0, 1,*	
2300-2399	*b6*	*2...9 to*	

B.C. Table(3)   *A.D. Table(4)*

Formatted $b 9999 B.C. through A.D. time period.
Only as much detail as is needed is recorded in this subfield. The subfield may contain a minimum of five characters and a maximum of eleven characters.

The subfield may consist of one alphabetic (a "c" for B.C. dates or a "d" for A.D. dates) and ten numerics. Information in the subfield should appear in the following order:

1) Gregorian calendar indication
   "c" - B.C. dates
   "d" - A.D. dates
2) Year (format: YYYY)
3) Month (format: MM)
4) Day (format: DD)
5) Hour (format: HH)

Leading zero ("0") fill is used for months and days. The 24 hour clock is used for hours. If more than one date is needed, subfield $b is repeated. The first indicator should always be set to other than "#".

If subfield $a is not present, the field must start with subfield "$b".

> *1984*
> code as:
> 045 0# $b d1984
>
> *1972 and 1975*
> code as:
> 045 1# $b d1972 $b d1975

Formatted $c Pre-9999 B.C. time period
The pre-9999 B.C. formatted time period consists of numeric characters representing the number of years B.C.

A work about the time period 1000 B.C. to 100 A.D. code as:

> 045 2# $c 10000 $b d0100

050 Library of Congress call number (R)

First indicator–Existence in LC collection
No information provided
0   Item is in LC
1   Item is not in LC

Second indicator–Source of class/call number
0 Assigned by LC
4 Assigned by agency other than LC [i.e., CONSER member]

Subfields
a Class number (R)
b Item number (NR)
u Custody, permanent (R) [Obsolete]
3 Materials specified (NR)
6   Linkage (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 050 contains an LC call number, shelf number, or pseudo-call number. This field is an authoritative agency field. The Library of Congress, the authoritative agency, maintains the *Library of Congress Classification Schedules*, which are kept up-to-date by *LC Classification–Additions and Corrections*. When an LC class number is assigned by a CONSER member other than LC, it must be based on these sources.

Field 090 contains an LC class number assigned by a non-CONSER institution.

Repeatability and order of input

Field 050 is repeatable in the following instances:

a. When some issues of a serial have been issued in one or more collected series during the history of the serial's publication. Each call number is given in a separate 050 field. The *current* call number is always given first; earlier call numbers are given in chronological sequence. Each call number for a collected series is also recorded in the 490 field for the series title.

b. When a CONSER member assigns a true class/call number to a record that has only a non-classification LC call number or retention decision.

c. When a CONSER member assigns a true class/call number to a record already containing a full classification number assigned by LC because (1) the existing 050 no longer reflects

usage of the most current class schedules/Additions and Changes or (2) an alternative class number is needed for classing: a) a bibliography with the subject rather than class Z, b) fiction in a literature number rather than class PZ, or c) a subseries classed separately from a collected main series.

d. When a CONSER member inputs or performs maintenance on a non-LC-authenticated record involving situations covered in a, b, and c above.

e. When LC discovers errors that led to a single serial having two or more call numbers, both of which are valid in LC's shelf list and volume labels.

```
050 00 HN281 $b .C33 $3 Applies to: no. 131-
050 00 HN281 $b .C45a $3 Applies to: no. 29-130
```

f. When a *legitimate* classification number for the subject, at either the analytic or series level, is given in field 050 1**4** and it is different from the classification number assigned by LC.

[Note: A separate 050 field is never input by a CONSER member merely to record a *local cutter* that differs from that of a *full call* number already present in a record. When LC adds a full call number to a record already containing one input by another CONSER member, LC will overlay any existing 050 field, with the exceptions noted above. Only the classification portion of the number need match to be considered eligible for deletion.]

LC-assigned call numbers should precede call numbers assigned by other agencies.

First indicator

The first indicator identifies the presence of the serial in LC under the call number given. The values are defined and used as follows:

 # No information provided.
Used by agencies other than LC when inputting field 050 to original or non-LC cataloging records, and it is not known if the item is in LC. This value is used only in conjunction with second indicator value "4," although it may appear as a default value on some older OCLC records.

```
050 #4 S494.A2 $b J7
050 #4 DT751.S64 $b A4
```

0 Item is in LC.
Used to indicate that the item is in LC under the call number given in the field. Agencies should use this value when transcribing LC cataloging copy, unless the call number is bracketed or preceded by a Maltese cross (see instructions below). This value is used only in conjunction

with second indicator value "0".

```
050 00 PA11 $b .C7
050 00 KFC1177.A29 $b C34
```

1 Item is not in LC.

Used to indicate that an item is not held by LC or is not in LC under the call number assigned. This value is used in the following situations:

a. When the call number has been bracketed in the LC Official Catalog or Shelflist (indicating withdrawal), or when transcribing LC copy on which the call number appears in brackets or is preceded by a Maltese cross.

```
050 10 Z1007 $b .B57
```

b. When the words "NOT IN LC" are input in field 050 (see explanation under section on pseudo call numbers).

```
050 10 NOT IN LC
```

c. When a CONSER member assigns a call number to a serial that is known to be "not in LC."

[Note: CONSER members should assume a serial is "not in LC" if the serial began publication 1981 or later, and there is no LC-authenticated record in OCLC.]

```
050 14 RC970 $b .M34   [Began 1985; no LC-authenticated record on
        OCLC.]
```

d. When a CONSER member assigns a class/call number to an LC-authenticated record that has a LC call number.

```
050 00 CLASSED          050 00 LAW
        SEPARATELY
050 14 QE515 $b .M4     050 14 KF412 $b .H43

050 00 WMLC L 83/666    050 00 CURRENT ISSUES ONLY
050 14 HG3425.A8 $b     050 14 AP2 $b .D74
        B3

050 00 Microfilm        050 10 DISCARD
        05422
050 14 BX801 $b .C35    050 14 SF383 $b .G25

050 00 Z3658.A8 $b      050 00 PZ1.A1 $b N35
        E37
050 14 DT56.9 $b .E37   050 14 PS648.S3 $b N35
```

[Note: When LC adds a classification call number to a record with a call number assigned by another member that has a first indicator value of blank, LC will change the blank to "1".]

e. When a CONSER member creates a record for a monographic series that the series authority record indicates is analyzes and classed separately by LC. CONSER members may add an 050 field with "classed separately" to indicated that LC has assigned separate classification numbers to individual mongraphs.

```
050 00 CLASSED SEPARATELY
050 14 QE515 $b .M4
```

f. When a CONSER member creates a record for a major change (including record separations, as described in C8.3) and carries the LC-assigned call number over to the new record. The indicator values are "14" in such a case. If LC claims the record later, the indicator values will be changed to '00'.

Second indicator

The second indicator specifies the source of classification or call number assignment. Indicator values are defined and used as follows:

 # No information provided [Obsolete].
This indicator is not used under current practice but will appear as a default value on older records.

0 Assigned by LC.
Used to indicate that the class/call number has been assigned by the Library of Congress. It is used by other agencies when transcribing call numbers from LC cataloging copy, but not when creating a record for a major change and carrying the LC-assigned call number over to the new record. (Second indicator "4" is used then.).

```
050 00 JK609 $b .M2   [Call no. assigned and input by LC.]
050 00 QK232 $b .M3   [Call no. input by other agency from LC
       cataloging copy.]
```

4 Assigned by agency other than LC [i.e., CONSER member].
Used when assigning a class/call number derived from the LC classification schedules, including when a CONSER member creates a record for a major change and carries the LC-assigned call number over to the new record. Only one 050 field with this indicator value should be input in a record. LC will change indicator 4 to 0 if it subsequently uses a call number input by another institution.]

```
050 14  GF1 $b .O67
```

```
050 #4   HG4057 $b .A42
```

Subfields

$a Class number.
Subfield $a contains the class number (that part of the number pertaining to the subject of the
serial as assigned from the LC schedules). The class number includes all letters, numbers, and
spaces preceding the last capital letter (or the period preceding it).

```
050 00 HF5314.V52 $b U54
050 00 ML5 $b .E5683
050 00 JX1974.7 $b .M5
050 00 KF112 7th.1 $b .S48
```

When the call number consists only of a class number (i.e., the number consists solely of letters
followed by numbers, possibly including a period), the entire number is included in subfield $a.

```
050 00 HF5415.13
050 00 JK4531
```

Alternative class numbers (such as those printed on LC cards following the LC call number
and enclosed in brackets) are input in a subsequent subfield $a following the full call number.
The brackets are not input.

```
050 00 HD8051 $b .A62 subser. $a HD4966.C45
```

Other forms of call numbers (e.g., LAW, CLASSED SEPARATELY) are also input as
subfield $a. For further information see explanation under section on pseudo call numbers.

$b Item number.
Subfield $b contains the part of the number pertaining to the individual piece plus dates or words
that follow the class/call number. The delimiter and subfield code "b" precede the last capital
letter in the call number or the period preceding it.

```
050 00 Z673.L7 $b Y
050 00 HF5314.V52 $b U54
050 00 JX1974.7 $b .M5
050 00 PZ7.K23 $b Dan
```

If the class number is followed only by a date (i.e., no Cutter number), input the date in subfield
$b. A date is always preceded by one space when it occurs as the first item in subfield $b. Dates
and volume numbers occurring within a subfield should be preceded by one space.

```
050 00 JS1222 $b  1967
050 00 G108 $b .A289 1959
050 00 VM341 $b .M9 vol. 48
050 00 DK274.3 1968 $b .K39
```

```
        050 00 J87 $b .M4 date p
```

The terms "subser." and "Suppl." are separated from the item number by one space. If there is no item number code, still input the term in subfield $b. The term "Suppl." is always capitalized; "subser." is not capitalized.

```
        050 00 HA1173 $b .A27 subser.
        050 00 Z1223 $b .C75 Suppl.
        050 00 HA1631 $b subser.
        050 00 HA1538 $b Suppl.
```

$u Custody, permanent (LC use) [Obsolete].
LC input its local custody information in subfield $u, including reference assignments, special collections identification, and shelf locations. This information is no longer recorded in CONSER records but existing data remains in OCLC records.

```
        050 00 AP95.K6 $b S48 $u <Orien Korea>
        050 00 LAW $u <US 8 LABOR>
        050 00 PG1203.V8 $b Z33 $u <fol.>
```

Approved office symbols were input in angle brackets following the call number.

```
        050 00 HE5623 $b .A25 $u <MRR Alc>
        050 00 Z6004 $b .H9 $u <SciRR>
```

Subfield $u was sometimes repeated for shelf locations and custody assignments.

```
        050 00 TA368 $u <1996 00964> $u MRC>
```

Subfield $u was also used for custodial areas or collections to which unchecked material was distributed when a title was not fully cataloged.

```
        050 00 UNCLASSED $u <Asian>
```

$3 Materials specified.
Subfield $3 contains information that indicates the part of the described material to which the field applies. Its use is parallel with the use of subfield $3 in other fields.

$6 Linkage.
For instructions on the use of subfield $6, see field 886.

Pseudo call numbers(5) and other forms of LC call numbers

The following call numbers are used by LC for various types of serials or to describe the status of the serial at the time of input.

LAW. The term "LAW" (for law materials for which there is/was no "K" class available at time of cataloging) is input as subfield $a in all uppercase letters.

```
050 00 LAW
```

Newspaper. The term "Newspaper" is input in subfield $a with the first letter capitalized.

```
050 00 Newspaper
```

The presence of this word indicates that the item is considered a newspaper within LC. Some newspaper call numbers include a control number. In such cases, subfield $a contains the term "Newspaper" and the control number.

```
050 00 Newspaper 7225-X
```

ISSN RECORD. Input by staff of the National Serials Data Program (NSDP) for the purpose of bringing records created in association with ISSN assignments into the LC database. It is used under the following two conditions: 1) a decision has been made not to acquire the title for the Library of Congress collections or 2) no acquisitions decision has yet been made (usually because the title is still in the prepublication stage or because publisher did not submit a full issue when requesting an ISSN). If a title being assigned an ISSN is also being acquired by LC, normal 050 values are used. If the title is later acquired and cataloged for LC's collections, the 050 01 ISSN RECORD will be replaced by the LC class number or other appropriate 050 information.

```
050 10 ISSN Record
```

IN PROCESS (LC use). This phrase, given in all uppercase letters, denotes a record for which the descriptive cataloging has been completed in LC, but that has yet to be assigned subject headings and classification/call numbers. Such records include encoding level "5" and the first indicator in field 050 is always set to "0."

```
ENC LVL (Leader/17): 5
042  lc
050 00  IN PROCESS
```

If an LC cataloger has a partial class number before shelflisting is completed, it is sometimes given in brackets with a plus sign and may be preceded by the words IN PROCESS:

```
ENC LVL (Leader/17): 5
042    lc
050 00  IN PROCESS [F123+]
```

Prior to 1990, LC catalogers used "PAR" to indicate that the record was a "partial" record, i.e., one without subject headings. If major changes in description or in access points were made to

partial records by LC before they were upgraded to full level cataloging, the pseudo call number was changed by LC to "REV PAR" (revised partial). Beginning in 1990, LC catalogers use "IN PROCESS" rather than "PAR"; no further notation is used to indicate changes.

After the subject elements are assigned, the information is added to the online record and the record is upgraded to a full or core level record, (i.e., the encoding level is changed to "#" or "4"). The increase in encoding level will cause the OCLC system to automatically set the record status (Leader/05) to "a".

> *ENC LVL (Leader/17): #*
> *REC STAT (Leader/05): a*
> 042 ## lc
> 050 00HV1 $b .M63

CLASSED SEPARATELY. Beginning in 1990, the uppercase words "CLASSED SEPARATELY" are used when LC holds a serial that is a monographic series that is classed separately in LC. These records carry an "sf"-prefixed LC card number prior to May 1999, and the first indicator in field 050 is always set to "0".

> *SER TP (008/21): m*
> 010 ## sf90-10042
> 050 00 CLASSED SEPARATELY

Prior to 1990, the uppercase letters "UNC" were used to indicate a monographic series classed separately in LC (see below).

UNCLASSED. The uppercase words "UNCLASSED" appearing in LC minimal-level records indicates that LC holds a serial, but no classification number has been assigned. In some instances the word is accompanied by an item number.

> 050 00 UNCLASSED
> 050 00 UNCLASSED $b S-100

UNC. The three uppercase letters "UNC" (*UNC*ataloged or *UNC*lassified) appearing in older LC records indicates that LC holds a serial, but no call number was assigned. Items that fell into this category include: form card cataloging, temporary cataloging, and monographic series classed separately. [Note: Current practice for handling items in these categories is to assign a call number to serials that are collected, or to use "CLASSED SEPARATELY" or "UNCLASSED."]

NOT IN LC. The uppercase words "NOT IN LC" are input when transcribing data from LC cooperative cataloging copy and no LC call number is present. The first indicator in the 050 field should always be set to "1". A regular LCCN should always be present.

> 010 ## gs46-155

```
050 10 NOT IN LC
```

Microform call numbers

a. New system (1982-). The microform call number consists of:

   1) a designation of the type of microform (e.g., Microfiche);

   2) one of the following letters enclosed in parentheses:

   (o) open entry
   (w) requires special filing consideration

   Omission of this element indicates that the microform is complete.

   3) the control number;

```
050 00 Microfilm (o) 82/528
050 00 Microfilm (w) 82/14206
050 00 Microfiche 82/302
```

b. Old system (pre-1982). Prior to 1982, microform call numbers consisted of the designation of microform (e.g., Microfilm) followed by the control number. In the case of fiche, the control number may actually be an LC class number. In the case of film, the control number is sometimes followed by a space and one or more letters of an LC class.

```
050 00 Microfiche D839.3
050 00 Microfilm 05030 PC
```

Retention decisions.

  When LC authenticates a CONSER member record for a serial that is not permanently retained in LC, LC's retention decision is input in this field. Some LC minimal level records, cataloged during an experimental period, also carry an indication of LC's retention decision.

```
050 10 DISCARD
050 00 CURRENT ISSUES ONLY
```

If LC creates a separate *CURRENT ISSUES ONLY* record for an item that is cumulated or replaced by a permanent edition (e.g., advance sheets that are replaced by cumulative law reports), the call number of the permanent edition is input in a subsequent subfield $a.

```
50  00 CURRENT ISSUES ONLY $a KF621.F32
```

Shelf numbers.

Minimal level records for printed materials retained in LC's permanent collection carry a shelf number. The shelf number consists of:

1) the capital letters "WMLC";
2) the letter L (large, for numbers beginning with 82/ or 83/), or F (folio)
3) the control number.

```
050 00 WMLC L 82/1234
050 00 WMLC F 82/976
050 00 WMLC 90/7878
```

Some nonprint materials in LC's collection do not receive a class number, only a shelf number.

```
050 00 RYB 8778-
```

Beginning in 1998, minimal level shelf numbers for serials in the custody of the Asian Division and the African and Middle Eastern Division adopted the system used for minimal level monographs in those divisions. The shelf number consists of "WMLC" followed by a letter for size (S = small; M = medium; L = large; F = folio), followed by a letter representing the custodial assignment (e.g., A = South Asia material in Asian Division; N = Near East Section, African and Middle Eastern Division).

```
050 00   WMLCSA  98/00006   [small size item, South Asia materials]
050 00   WMLCMN  98/00015   [medium size item, Near East Section]
```

Libraries are free to change LC call numbers in their local systems, especially if it is a matter of local preference or cataloger's judgment. When doing so, it is recommended to change the second indicator value to "4." LC/PSD would be receptive to reports about erroneous call numbers only. If the class number was correct when it was originally assigned, LC/PSD general policy is not to reclass.

Related fields, etc.

051, 440, 490, 901

Library of Congress copy, issue, offprint statement (R) [LC use only]

First and second indicators
Undefined

Subfields

a Classification number (NR)
b Item number (NR)
c Copy information (NR)
u Custody, permanent (NR) [Obsolete]

Description/Instructions

Field 051 is used to record information relating to additional copies, issues, offprints, detached copies, etc., which are added to the catalog record at the Library of Congress. The field does not include supplements, indexes, etc., which are related to, but not the same as, the work in the main record. This field is frequently used for Library of Congress publications when the first two copies are given a call number based on the subject of the publication and additional copies are given a call number assigned to Library of Congress publications.

```
050 00 Z3191 $b .U53
051 ## Z663.767.P2 $b A25
```

Subfields

Editorial instructions for subfields **$a** and **$b** are the same as for field 050.

$c Copy information.
With the implementation of the LC ILS, LC set numbers are generally recorded in local holdings records. Subfield $c is used in field 051 only when descriptive information is also included with the set number.

```
51  ## $c 2d set Rosewald Coll.
050 00 QP709 $b .N73
051 ## QE75 $b .G74 $c 2d set
```

$u Custody, permanent.
This information is no longer added to CONSER records but existing data remains in OCLC records.

Related fields, etc.

050

052 Geographic classification (R)

First indicator – Source of code

Library of Congress classification
1 U.S. Dept. of Defense classification
7 Source specified in subfield $2

Second indicator
 #   Undefined

Subfields
a   Geographic classification area code (NR)
b Geographic classification subarea code (R)
d Populated place name (R)
2 Source of code (NR)
6 Linkage (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 052 contains a code representing the geographic area and may also contain a code(s) representing the subarea(s) and populated place name covered by an item. This field provides geographic access to an item at a level of detail not possible through the use of field 043 (Geographic Area Code). Each main geographic area code and any related subarea codes associated with the item are contained in a separate 052 field.

Field 052 is primarily used for maps.

First indicator

 # Library of Congress classification.
Value "#" indicates that the code is derived from the *Library of Congress Classification--Class G* and expanded Cutter lists for place names. Cutter numbers for place names in the United States are also published in *Geographic Cutters*.

1 U.S. Dept. of Defense classification.
Value "1" indicates that the geographic classification code is from the U.S. Department of Defense classification system.

7 Source specified in subfield $2.
Value "7" indicates that the geographic classification code is taken from a source other than that specified by one of the other defined values and for which an identifying code is given in subfield $2. The source of the code to be used in subfield $2 is the *MARC Code List for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions*.

Subfields

$a Geographic classification area code.
Input the code representing a specific geographic area in subfield $a. The code consists of four to six numerics derived from the LC Classification Schedule Class G. Exclude from the code the letter "G" from the classification number.

```
052 ## 3850
651 #0 Washington (D.C.) $x Maps.
```

$b Geographic classification subarea code.
Input in subfield $b a code representing a geographic region, natural feature, or political division within the specific geographic area represented by the code in subfield $a. The code consists of an alphabetic and one or more numerics or alphanumerics derived from the *Library of Congress Classification–Class G* or the expanded Cutter number lists for place names.

```
052 ## 5783 $b C5
651 #0 Clare (Ireland) $x Maps.

052 ## 3709.32 $b P6
651 #0 Potomac River $x Maps.

052 ## 3884 $b F2:2G4
610 2# George Mason University $x Maps.
```

Input in separate subfields $b codes representing subareas falling within a main area with the same code.

```
052 ## 4294 $b 06 $b G5 $b W4
651 #0 Oregon City (Or.) $x Maps.
651 #0 Gladstone (Or.) $x Maps.
651 #0 West Linn (Or.) $x Maps.

052 ## 3424 $b H2 $b D3
650 #0 Election districts $z Nova Scotia $z Halifax $x Maps.
650 #0 Election districts $z Nova Scotia $z Dartmouth $x Maps.
```

Field 052 is repeatable when more than one geographic code, indicating coverage of more than one geographic area, is associated with the record. Subareas are coded in their respective areas.

```
052 ## 3800
052 ## 3810
651 #0 New York (State) $x Maps.
651 #0 New Jersey $x Maps.

052 ## 4034 $b R45 $b R8
052 ## 4033 $b F65
651 #0 Richmond (Tex.) $x Maps.
651 #0 Rosenberg (Tex.) $x Maps.
```

```
        651 #0 Fort Bend County (Tex.) $x Maps.
```

$d Populated place name.

Subfield $d contains the approved form of name for a populated place. In the case of a name established by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, if a short form of the name has been approved, that form is used in preference to the full form of name.

```
        52  0# BK $c Mostar $2 <assigned mcode for the DOD list>
        651 #0 Mostar (Bosnia and Hercegovina) $v Maps.
```

$2 Source of code.

The source of the code to be used in subfield $2 is the *MARC Code List for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions*.

$6 Linkage.

For instructions on the use of subfield $6, see field 886.

Content designator history.

First indicator: "0" U.S. Dept. of Defense Classification [Obsolete, 2002]

Related fields, etc.

043, 6XX

055 Call/classification numbers assigned in Canada (R) [LAC use only]

First indicator–Existence in LAC collection
Information not provided
0   Work held by LAC
1   Work not held by LAC

Second indicator–Type, completeness, source of class/call number
0   LC-based call number assigned by LAC
1   Complete LC class number assigned by LAC
2   Incomplete LC class number assigned by LAC
3   LC-based call number assigned by contributing library
4   Complete LC class number assigned by contributing library
5   Incomplete LC class number assigned by contributing library
6   Other call number assigned by LAC
7   Other class number assigned by LAC
8   Other call number assigned by contributing library

9 Other class number assigned by contributing library

Subfields
a Classification number (NR)
b Item number (NR)
2 Source of call/class number (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 055 contains class/call numbers assigned by the Library and Archives Canada. LAC uses LC classification schedules with specially developed schedules for Canadian history, literature, and law.

LAC assigns incomplete class numbers in cases where the full class number would include a cutter number. Incomplete class numbers are followed by an asterisk.

```
055 01 BX743.25
055 01 AN
055 02 PS8235*
```

Subfields

$a Classification number.
Subfield $a contains a classification number. Alternate call numbers are recorded in separate 055 fields.

```
055 01 FC3099

055 01 HB31
055 00 HB31 $b S54 fol.
```
   [multiple 055 fields; LC class number, and LAC call number]

$b Item number.
Subfield $b contains the item number.

```
055 00 F5050.2 $b T5
```

$2 Source of call/class number.
Subfield $2 contains a code that identifies the source list or scheme from which the call/class number was assigned. It is used only when the second indicator contains value "6," "7," "8," or "9." The codes to be used in the subfield are listed in *MARC Code List for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions.*

```
055 18 KF385 ZA2 $b .T34 1989 $2 kfmod
```

Related field, etc.

050

060 National Library of Medicine call number (R)

First indicator–Existence in NLM collection
\# No information provided
0   Item is in NLM
1   Item is not in NLM

Second indicator–Source of call number
0 Assigned by NLM
4 Assigned by agency other than NLM

Subfields
a Classification number (R)
b Item number (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 060 contains a classification or call number either as it appears in an NLM record or as assigned by a library using National Library of Medicine Classification. Call numbers contained in this field and assigned by NLM may be either from the *National Library of Medicine Classification* schedules QS-QZ (preclinical sciences) and W-WZ (medicine and related subjects), or from the *Library of Congress Classification* schedules for subjects not covered in the NLM schedules, or, for monographs, an accession number.

Classification numbers NLM uses for serials are those in the *National Library of Medicine Classification* that are preceded by an asterisk (*). NLM classifies most serials in the form number W1. Exceptions to this are class W2 for government administrative or statistical reports, and certain form numbers within each subject schedule for publication types such as directories, catalogs, handbooks, laws, etc. If such publication types are not covered by NLM schedules, *Library of Congress Classification* may be used. Bibliographies or indexes, whether serial or monographic, are classed in the appropriate subject schedule prefixed by a capital Z.

First Indicator

The first indicator position contains a value that indicates whether or not the item is contained in the NLM collection at the call number given. Cataloging records for serials held by the National Library of Medicine may be found in NLM's online database including serials to which NLM has assigned a call number but not yet cataloged. If the call number is taken from an NLM record, the first indicator should be set to 0 (serial is in NLM). If the call number is assigned by an agency other than NLM or is from a source document other than a current NLM record, set the indicator to blank (no information provided).

Second indicator

0 Assigned by NLM.
Used to indicate the call number has been assigned by the National Library of Medicine. It is used by other agencies when transcribing call numbers found in NLM files.

4 Assigned by agency other than NLM.
Used when assigning a call number derived from the National Library of Medicine Classification. Only one field 060 with this indicator should be added to a record.

Subfields

$a Class number.
Subfield $a contains the classification number portion of the call number or, for some monographs, an accession number. It is NLM practice to transcribe call numbers W1, W2, W3, and W4 with no space between the W and the number. All other call numbers are entered with a space between the alphabetic and numeric portions of the call number.

Some NLM classifications provide for a geographic arrangement within subfield $a of the call number. These geographical codes consist of an alphabetic plus numeric notation with no spaces between them and are listed in Table G of the *National Library of Medicine Classification*. The geographic codes are separated from the subject/form part of the classification by one space. Note: before 1994, the geographical code was entered at the beginning of subfield $b in MARC records. It may be repositioned if the record is being updated.

$b Item number.
Subfield $b contains the item number portion of the NLM call number. Monographs classed in NLM by accession or alternative numbers do not contain a separate item portion and subfield $b is not used.

Examples

060 00 W1 $b RI217   [Serial call no. assigned by NLM]

060 00 W 22 DC2 $b   [Serial call no. with geographic code from Table G
H477   assigned by NLM]

060 4   WA 16 $b   [Serial call no. assigned by agency other than NLM]
C7375

060 00 1998 AA148   [Monograph accession no. assigned by NLM with
                         alternative call no.]

060 10 W 84 AA1 $b
I48 1993

Related fields, etc.

061

061 National Library of Medicine copy statement (R)

First and second indicators
Undefined

Subfields
a Classification number (R)
b Item number (NR)
c   Copy information (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 061 contains the call number and other information relating to second copies or sets held by the National Library of Medicine.

Editorial instructions are the same as for tags 060 and 051.

Related fields, etc.

051, 060

066 Character sets present (NR) System generated

First and second indicators
Undefined

Subfields
a   Non-ASCII G0 default character set designation (NR)
b Non-ANSEL G1 default character set designation (NR)
c Alternate graphic character set identification (R)

Description/instructions

Field 066 contains information specifying the character sets present in the record whenever a set other than ASCII, ANSEL, or the MARC 21 Greek, MARC 21 subscript, or MARC 21 superscript character set is present. The field alerts users that special processing may be required. It is often used in conjunction with field 880 (Alternate Graphic Representation) in MARC 21 records.

Character sets are identified in field 066 by all but the first character of the escape sequences that designate the sets (the first character is the *escape character,* $1B_{16}$). The characters that make up the escape sequences, as well as details about escape sequencing, are described in *MARC 21 Specifications for Record Structure, Character Sets, Tapes.*

In CONSER records, field 066 appears in records for Chinese, Japanese, or Korean serials that contain vernacular data. Field 066 is system generated by OCLC and is not input by the cataloger. The field displays only on non-CJK workstations to indicate that alternate graphic representations are present in the record though not displayed.

The only alternate graphic character set currently used by CONSER is the Chinese, Japanese, Korean (EACC) character set, which is represented by the ASCII graphics $1.

   Example:

```
066 ## $c $1
```

For further information on this field, see *MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data.*

Related fields, etc.

880, App. O

69   **Other system control number (R) [OCLC defined Obsolete]**

First indicator

0 National Library of Medicine Unique ID
1 National Library of Medicine serial control number
2 Reserved for other systems
to
9

Second indicator
Undefined

Subfields
a Control number (R)

Description/Instructions

Cataloging records for serials held by the National Library of Medicine may be found in LOCATOR*plus*, NLM's online bibliographic databases. LOCATOR*plus* contains records for all publications which are on order, in process, or in the NLM collection. An NLM Unique ID citation number and an NLM serial record control number may be entered in field 069. NLM Unique Identifiers are assigned to NLM records by its online cataloging system. NLM serial record control numbers are unique identifiers that were assigned to serials entered in the NLM online systems prior to 1999; serial records entered later do not have serial record control numbers.

OCLC discontinued use of field 069 and shifted its functions to field 016, because the latter is MARC-compatible. Other system control numbers carried in 069 fields were copied into 016 fields, and the 069 fields were deleted from all the records in the OCLC database. Many of the same control numbers carried in 069 and 016 fields have also been stored in OCLC-defined field 029.

First Indicator

The first indicator specifies whether the control number is an NLM Unique ID number or a serial record control number. Value "0" is used for an NLM Unique ID, and value "1" is used for a serial record control number.

```
069 0# 8031364
069 0# 100955112
069 1# SR0054321
```

Editing instructions

Participants may add NLM Unique ID numbers or serial record control numbers when found in NLM's online catalog, LOCATOR*plus*, which may be accessed via the Internet (http://locatorplus.gov/). In LOCATOR*plus* the NLM Unique ID is labeled as such. The serial record control number, if there is one, is labeled "Other ID Numbers" and is preceded by the letters, in parentheses, (DNLM) and followed by the letter, in parentheses, (s). Only the characters between the parentheses constitute the serial record control number.

Usage/Distribution

LC distributes the 069 field as an 035 field. See field 035 for information on distribution.

Related fields, etc.

016, 029, 035

70   National Agricultural Library call number (R) [NAL use only]

First indicator–Existence in NAL collection
0 Item is in NAL
1 Item is not in NAL

Second indicator
Undefined

Subfields
a Classification number (R)
b Item number (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 070 contains either a complete NAL call number or only an NAL classification number. A complete NAL call number consists of an LC class number and an item number. The call number is delimited by subfield $b **only** in the case of dates and in the case of numbers beginning with "Fo". NAL call numbers are assigned and input only by NAL.

```
070 0# HD3492.H8L3
070 0# QH505.A1B53
070 0# S562.5M3 $b 1909
```

```
070 0# Fo $b G104.6.J1K3
```

NAL call numbers assigned before Jan. 1966 were constructed according to the *Scheme of Classification for the United States Department of Agriculture Library.* This includes monographic series for analytics cataloged before 1966 and title changes to serials (cataloged before Oct. 1, 1985) if the original title was cataloged before 1966.

```
070 0# 05.2 $b W122
070 0# A281.9 $b Ag93 No. 307
070 0# 30.78 $b A278
```

072 Subject category code (R)

First and second indicators
\# Undefined

Subfields
a Subject category code (NR)
x Subject category code subdivision (R)
2 Code source (NR)
6 Linkage (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 072 contains a code for the subject category that is associated with an item.

Second indicator

The second indicator specifies the source list of the code.

0 National Agricultural Library subject category code list.
Value "0" indicates that source of the subject category code is *AGRICOLA Subject Category Codes with Scope Notes* which is maintained by the National Agricultural Library.

```
072 #0 A000
```

7 Code source is specified in subfield $2.
Value "7" indicates that the source of the subject category code is specified in subfield $2.

```
072 #7 E5 $x.510 $2 mesh
```

Subfields

$a Subject category code.
The code is input in subfield $a. Subfield $a is not repeatable in MARC 21, but is repeatable in OCLC. When more than one code has been input on an OCLC record, separate 072 fields can be used if needed for local system validation.

```
072 #0 K100 $a L001 $a L821
```

[Can be changed to:]

```
072 #0   K100
072 #0   L001
072 #0   L821
```

$x Subject category code subdivision.
Subfield $x is used when the structure of the source list being used provides subject category code subdivisions.

```
072 #7 Z1 $x .630 $2 mesh
```

$2 Code source.
Subfield $2 is used only when the second indicator is set to value "7". This subfield contains a code identifying the source list from which the subject code was assigned. Codes are assigned from the *MARC Code List for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions.*

```
072 #7 17 $x 02.1 $2 cosatisc
```

074 GPO item number (R)

First and second indicators
Undefined

Subfields
a GPO item number (NR)
z Cancelled/invalid GPO item number (R)

Description/Instructions

Field 074 contains the item number assigned by the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). The GPO item number is used to manage GPO's Depository Library Program. An item number may be assigned to a category of publications, a series, or an individual serial title.

The item number is assigned by GPO from the *List of Classes of United States Government Publications Available for Selection by Depository Libraries.*

Multiple 074 fields are used for serials that are distributed in both paper and microfiche and for serials that have been distributed under different item numbers. When a serial is distributed in paper and microfiche the 074 field representing the paper is given first. When a serial has been distributed under different item numbers, the earliest is given first.

```
074 ## 1033
074 ## 1033-A (MF)

074 ## 0956
074 ## 0956-F
086 0# T 22.2:T 19/20/
086 0# T 22.57:
```

Display Constants

The captions **"Item"** or **"GPO Item No."** preceding the number may be generated on output through a user's print program.

Subfields

$a GPO item number.
Input the GPO item number in subfield $a. Item numbers may consist of one or two sets of numbers and a letter separated by dashes. The first number set consists of four digits, the second consists of two. Input leading zeros when the first number set contains less than four numbers or when the second set consists of less than two numbers. Items that are produced for distribution in microfiche by GPO contain the letters "MF" enclosed in parentheses following the number. Include this qualifier in subfield $a.

```
074 ## 0334-C-01
074 ## 0277-A-02 (MF)
```

$z Cancelled/invalid GPO item number.
Input in subfield $z an item number that has been incorrectly recorded and is later changed. Repeat subfield $z for multiple invalid GPO item numbers.

Related fields, etc.

086

080 Universal Decimal classification number (UDC) (R)

First and second indicators
Undefined

Subfields
a UDC number (R)
b Item number (NR)
x Common auxilliary subdivision (R)
2 Edition identifier (NR)
6 Linkage

Description/Instructions

Field 080 contains the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) number. The UDC was developed from the Dewey Decimal Classification, but differs in arrangement and philosophy. The UDC is distinguished from the DDC by its extensive expansions, especially in classes 5 and 6 (science and technology), and by its use of various symbols in addition to Arabic numbers.

Subfields

$a Universal Decimal Classification number.
```
080 ## 631.321:631.411.3
080 ## 301.162.2
080 ## 971.1/.2
```

$b Item number.
Subfield $b contains the item number portion of the UDC number. An item number is a Cutter, date, term, etc. added to a classification number to distinguish one item from any other assigned the same classification number.

$x Common auxilliary subdivision.
Subfield $x contains a common auxilliary subdivision, a number that qualifies the concept represented by the main UDC number. Common auxilliary subdivisions, such as those for form (e.g., dictionaries), are attached to a main UDC number preceded or delimited by some kind of facet indicator. Examples of commonly used subdivision delimiters are parentheses, brackets, an apostrophe, or a hyphen.

```
080 ## 821.113.1 $x (494) $2 [edition information]
```

$2 Edition identifier.

A number, date, or other textual designation of the UDC edition used to compose the classification number.

$6 Linkage.
For instructions on use of subfield $6, see field 886.

082 Dewey Decimal Classification number (R)

First indicator – Type of edition
0   Full edition
1   Abridged edition

Second indicator – Source of call number
No information provided
0 Assigned by LC
4 Assigned by agency other than LC

Subfields
a Classification number (R)
b Item number (NR)
2 Edition number (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 082 contains a Dewey Decimal Classification number, assigned from editions of the Dewey Decimal schedules that are maintained by the Library of Congress. The number may also be assigned by other agencies.

Although field 082 is defined as repeatable, in practice, only one Dewey number should be assigned to a record. A full Dewey number takes precedence over an abridged Dewey number, and an LC-assigned Dewey number takes precedence over a Dewey number assigned by an agency other than LC.

Beginning in 2000, LC no longer assigns full Decimal classification numbers as part of its regular workflow for newly cataloged serials. Abbreviated Dewey numbers, however, continue to be assigned by NSDP when assigning ISSN for non-government U.S. imprints.

Editing instructions

1. Do not input brackets around the Dewey number; these may be supplied on output via a

user's print program.

2. The number may be divided by up to three slashes.

```
082 00 927.914 $2 19
082 00 345.77/7/00924 $2 19
082 00 355.02/1 $2 19
082 00 508.46/65/05 $2 20
```

3. A lowercase "s" (for series) is separated from the classification number by one space.

```
082 00 920.073 s $a 973.3/092 $2 20
```

First indicator

The first indicator signifies the type of edition (i.e., full or abridged). Value "#" is used only when it is not possible to determine whether the Dewey number was assigned from a full or abridged edition.

Second indicator

The second indicator signifies the source of the classification number.

0 Assigned by LC.
This value is used by LC when assigning Dewey numbers. It is also to be used by institutions transcribing field 082 from LC cataloging copy.

4 Assigned by agency other than LC.
This value is used by CONSER members and others when inputting a Dewey number based on the Dewey Decimal Classification schedules. This value is used only when a number has not been assigned by LC.

Subfields

$a Classification number.
Input in subfield $a the number and any alternative numbers. When an alternative number is given, repeat the subfield code. For juvenile works, the letter "E" (Easy book) or "FIC" (fiction) may be input alone in subfield $a.

```
082 00 354.717/008232 $2 19
082 00 345.55/700/924 $a 920 $2 19
```

$b Item number.

Input in subfield $b the item number portion of the call number. This subfield may also contain a copy (or set) number.

$2 Edition number.
Use subfield $2 in all newly assigned 082 fields, in conjunction with first indicator value "0" or "1". It specifies the edition of the Dewey schedules from which the classification number was assigned. If Dewey numbers are assigned from more than one edition, numbers for each edition are recorded in a separate 082 field. Record the edition number alone in subfield $2; specify the type of edition (full or abridged) in the first indicator value.

```
082 10 914.3 $2 11
082 00 888/.01/08 $2 19
082 00 070.4/35/02573 $2 20
082 00 016.34373099/9/05 $a 016.34730399905 $2 20
082 00 331.11/423 $2 20
```

NSDP Usage

NSDP assigns a 3-digit DDC number based on the current edition of *Abridged Dewey Decimal Classification and Related Indexes*. In most cases the number is assigned from the third summary (the 1000 sections). NSDP does not use "05", the standard subdivision for serial publications.

NSDP provides the 3-digit DDC number when all of the following conditions are met:

1) the serial is one for which NSDP is responsible for the ISSN assignment, i.e., it is a U.S. publication or one for which NSDP has responsibility under agreements concerning multinational publishers;

2) the serial is of international level interest (i.e., the 022 first indicator = 0 or blank);

3) no DDC number is already present in field 082;

4) NSDP is authenticating the record or reaccessing an authenticated record with an issue or suitable surrogate in hand.

NSDP assigns a first indicator value of "1" in all records and a second indicator value of "0". If a full Dewey number is later assigned to the title by LC or by a CONSER member, the full number replaces the abridged Dewey number and the indicator values and subfield $2 are changed accordingly. If no full Dewey number is assigned then the abridged number is retained.

LAC usage

LAC assigns full version DDC numbers using second indicator value "0".

086 Government document classification number (R)

First indicator–Number source
Source supplied in $2
0   Superintendent of Documents Classification System
1   Government of Canada publications: Outline of Classification [LAC use only]

Second indicator [LAC use only]
See instructions
0   IC cat. no.
1   Cat. IC, no
2   QP cat. no.
3   Cat. IR, no
4   DSS cat. no.
5   Cat. MAS, no.

Subfields
a Classification number (NR)
z Cancelled/invalid classification number (R)
2 Number source (NR)
6 Linkage (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 086 contains the government document classification number for the serial. The number may be assigned by a government (or intergovernmental) agency at any level.

First indicator

 # Source supplied in $2.
This value is used for classification systems for state documents and any classification schemes other than the Superintendent of Documents or Canadian systems.

0 Superintendent of Documents Classification System.
Superintendent of Documents classification numbers are assigned only by the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). They may be input by other institutions if verified in the *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications* or the *Daily Depository Shipping List*.

Editing instructions for SuDocs class nos.:

1. Input a space between letters and numbers unless there is intervening punctuation.

2. Input only the "stem" of the number (i.e., that part of the number up to the colon or slash which represents the individual title). The date, series number, etc. for the particular issue should not be input in this field.

Number on *Daily Depository Shipping List*	Input as:
TD 1.1:985	`086 0# TD 1.1:`
A 1.2:R34/985	`086 0# A 1.2:R 34/`
C 13.13:305	`086 0# C 13.13:`

1 Government of Canada publications: Outline of Classification.
These numbers are assigned by the Canadian government printing office to denote special series or publications of a given department.

The number consists of both alphabetic and numeric characters.

Editing instructions for Canadian nos.:

1. Delete the designation preceding the alphabetic and numeric characters.
2. Do not input a space between the alphabetic prefix and the remainder of the number.
3. Do not input spacing in the rest of the number.
4. Input multiple government document numbers in separate fields.

Second indicator

LAC inputs the second indicator as a local element. It is displayed on OCLC and is output to LAC on tape. The second indicator is changed by OCLC to value "#" on output to LC and is distributed in this form.

The definition of the values associated with the second indicator constitute a "Constant" which designates the name of the printing agency as well as the language in which the document is printed (e.g., value "2" is used for English documents printed by the Queen's Printer; value "3" is used for French documents printed by the same agency).

For output to LC and distribution by LC, the constant is appended at the beginning of subfield $a as a prefix to the document number itself.

Input online (and output to LAC):

```
086 10 CS13-211
```

Output to LC and distribution by LC:

```
086 1# IC cat no. CS13-211
```

Subfields

$a Classification number.
The entire number is input in subfield $a. When there is more than one document number, a separate 086 field must be input for each; subfield $a is not repeatable.

```
086 0# LC 3.12:
086 0# D 7.6/2-2:4-3/
086 0# D 5.318/2:N 819/
086 0# T 1.3:
086 14 IP-30-1
086 14 CS81-403
086 14 MP22-8
```

$z Cancelled/invalid classification number.
Subfield $z contains a number that has been cancelled or determined to be invalid by the authoritative agency.

GPO inputs the complete number for the specific issue when entering an incorrect SuDocs number in subfield $z.

```
086 0# A 1.1: $z A 1.1/3:984
```

$2 Source.
Subfield $2 contains a code for document schemes other than the Superintendent of Documents and Canadian schemes. Codes are assigned from the *MARC Code List for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions*. The content of subfield $2 may be used to generate a display constant for the name of the classification scheme. When subfield $2 is input, both indicators should be blank.

$6 Linkage.
For instructions on the use of subfield $6, see field 880.

Related fields, etc.

074

088 Report number (R)

First and second indicators
Undefined

Subfields
a Report number (NR)
z Cancelled/invalid report number (R)
6 Linkage (NR)

Description/Instructions

Field 088 contains report numbers that are not Standard Technical Report Numbers (STRN). STRNs are recorded in field 027 (Standard Technical Report Number). Field 088 is not used to record a number associated with a series statement.

Editing instructions

1. Do not input a period at the end of the field.

        088 ## STRATLAB-71-98
        088 ## EPA-6001/2-76-224

2. For serials, input only the part of the report number that is known to remain constant on each issue. If each issue has a totally different report number, do not input an 088 field.

        088 ## CoSt 1
        088 ## TN-AAAA

3. The 088 does not print a note. If a note is needed, give the report number in field 500.

        088 ## NSF 80-61
        500 ## "NSF 80-61."

Subfields

$a Report number.
Input the report number in subfield $a.

        088 ## STRATLAB-71-98
        088 ## EPA-6001/2-76-224

$z Cancelled/invalid report number.

Input in subfield $z a cancelled or invalid report number. Input each cancelled or invalid report number in a separate subfield $z. If no invalid report number exists, only subfield $z should be recorded.

```
088 ## NASA-RP-1124-REV-3 $z NASA-RP-1124-REV-2
088 ## $z NASA-TN-D-8008
```

$6 Linkage.
For instructions on the use of subfield $6, see field 880.

 Related fields, etc.

027, 513, 536

Endnotes

1 (Popup - Popup)

Prior to format integration, the source of acquisition/subscription addres was given in field 265; the subscription price was given in field 350.

2 (Popup - Popup)

[2] Note: Because this information quickly becomes out-dated, many CONSER institutions choose not to give the price in their records.

3 (Popup - Popup)

In the B.C. table, the letter equals the millennium, and the number equals the century.

4 (Popup - Popup)

In the A.D. table, the letter equals the century, and the number, which must be added, equals the decade.

5 (Popup - Popup)

When LC adds a pseudo call number to an existing record, any 090 fields already present are retained in the OCLC record.