

Licensing Agreement: FEDLINK Model Sets the Stage

This year's Spring FEDLINK Membership Meeting included a roundtable discussion on licensing and featured Lynn McDonald from FEDLINK, Suzanne Rider from the Naval Research Library, Richard Huffine from the Environmental Protection Agency, Diane Zehnpfennig from the Armed Forces Medical Library and Mary Beth Dowdell with the Naval Research Laboratory. The panelist represented a good cross section of federal library needs: a medical library that supports physicians and others across the military services (Army, Navy, Air Force) who may be deployed anywhere in

the world, an office that establishes enterprise-wide licenses, and an office that helps negotiate licenses for multiple libraries including some outside their agency. All agreed that licenses that try to limit access to a specific site and/or try to charge prohibitively more for access from multiple sites are a recurring problem.

McDonald, the FEDLINK Network Coordinator, reviewed some aspects of licenses in FEDLINK contracts while panelists added their perspectives on critical points.

FEDLINK has a model license in its RFPs and contracts that defines both terms the U.S.

federal government must have in its contracts and terms of benefit to federal libraries. FEDLINK RFP's are linked to the home page while the RFP is open and once the RFP is archived: <http://www.loc.gov/flicc/rfp.html>. A video featuring Meg Williams, an assistant general counsel at LC and a former FEDLINK Program Specialist, on model licenses is also available on the FLICC Web, under the Online Video Library Section (<http://www.loc.gov/flicc/vidlib.html>). McDonald thanked Williams for giving her the foundation for her presentation and then said

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Nesbit Speaks Out About UCITA

A guest speaker at this year's Spring FEDLINK Membership Meeting was Miriam Nesbit, the ALA Legislative Council and President of AFFECT - Americans for Fair Electronic Commerce Transaction. Nesbit focused her presentation on the ongoing push to eliminate the Uniform Computer Information Transaction Act (UCITA) from becoming part of state legislation.

The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCCUSL) created UCITA with the original purpose of revising the Uniform Commercial Code. On July 29, 1999 NCCUSL, an organization comprised of more than 300 lawyers, judges, and law professors, appointed by the states as well as the District of Colum-

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that FEDLINK had based many of the terms on a model authored by the International Coalition of Library Consortia (ICOLC).

Federal Law Takes Precedent

FEDLINK contracts state that terms of the contract, the FAR and U.S. federal law take precedence if there is a conflict with any terms in the license. With both its contracts and basic order agreements, FEDLINK negotiates with companies to establish a license that FEDLINK customer agencies can sign with the least possible modification. Library of Congress contracting staff and attorneys also assist FEDLINK librarians in reviewing licenses from those companies that provide their own licensing terms rather than simply accepting the FEDLINK

model license. “One challenge is to make sure you get that version of the license from a company’s representative,” said McDonald.

Panel members noted that while agency staff turnover and internal communications can cause some challenges, mergers and acquisitions only exacerbate the problem. A new parent company usually assumes agreements negotiated by earlier company representatives. They agreed that an agency may need to assert its right to terms when a company is purchased, but with a copy of an earlier agreement in hand companies generally accept those terms. “FEDLINK staff can help you confirm you have the correct version of the license, but we do not yet have an ideal way to keep all those licenses easy to access,” said McDonald.

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Special Offer from NetLibrary

NetLibrary, OCLC’s eContent division, is offering IT, engineering and technology eBooks at a special price to federal libraries.

Mix and match 50 eBooks from any of the following three collections for just \$2,495 (price includes ongoing access):

- **Technology:** Topics in this 200 eBook set include subjects such as artificial intelligence; grid computing; nano and biotechnology; governmental and social aspects of technology use; and conference proceedings.
- **Engineering:** Choose from 100 topics including those as diverse as management and processes associated with the field; associated instrumentation and mathematical models; and patent information and guidance.
- **Information Technology:** This 3,000+ title collection provides instant access to reference information on everything from applications to networking, computer animation, data warehousing and more.

Titles in each collection can be viewed at <http://www.oclc.org/info/netlibrarytech/>. Call an OCLC library services representative at 1-800-848-5878, ext. 5155, or email at libservices@oclc.org to take advantage of this offer. Act Now! Offer expires October 31, 2005. ■

ebrary Partners with Five New International Publishers

Oxford University Press, Brill Academic Publishers, Manchester University Press, SAGE Publications and Artech House will distribute online books to libraries worldwide via the ebrary’s standard Dynamic Content Platform, which combines research software with databases of authoritative content.

More than 200 of the world’s leading academic, STM, and professional publishers distribute content through ebrary under one or more of the following licensing models:

Subscription—where libraries may subscribe to databases of authoritative content in multiple subject areas under a simultaneous, multi-user access model; and Perpetual Access—where libraries may create and own their own databases of content under a simultaneous, multi-user or single-user access model.

For more information, visit the ebrary Web site at <http://www.ebrary.com/corp/index.htm>. ■

Make Your Nominations for the 2005 FLICC Awards

To honor the many innovative ways federal libraries, librarians, and library technicians are fulfilling the information demands of government, business, research, scholarly communities, and the American public, the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) announces its eighth annual series of national awards in three categories for federal librarianship in Fiscal Year 2005, each award recognizing an integral role within the federal library and information center community. The three awards are:

Federal Library/Information Center of the Year

This award commends the library or information center's outstanding, innovative, and sustained achievements during Fiscal Year 2005 in fulfilling its organization's mission, fostering innovation in its services, and meeting the needs of its defined user group. The FLICC award is given to both a small library/information center (with a staff of 10 or fewer federal and/or contract employees) and a larger library/information center (with a staff of 11 or more federal and/or contract employees). All nominations must be made on behalf of an entire library or information center (e.g., main or branch library or information center).

Federal Librarian of the Year

This award honors a federal librarian who demonstrated active and innovative leadership and professionalism in the promotion and development of library and information services during Fiscal Year 2005. The nominee must be a federal employee and a practicing librarian in a federal library or information center.

Federal Library Technician of the Year

This award recognizes the achievements of a federal library technician during Fiscal Year 2005 for exceptional technical competency and flexibility under changing work conditions. The nominee must be a federal employee and a practicing paraprofessional/library technician in a federal library or information center; federal staff classified in professional series are not eligible for this award, but may be eligible for nomination as Federal Librarian of the Year.

Award Winners Will Be Honored

The 2005 award winners will be honored for their contributions to federal library and information service at the annual FLICC Forum on Federal Information Policies in Washington, D.C., in March 2006. A plaque engraved with their names and the names of previous and subsequent winners will be on permanent display in the FLICC offices at the Library of Congress.



Online Application Forms Now Available

To obtain nomination materials, visit the Awards Working Group Section of the FLICC Web site (<http://www.loc.gov/flicc/awards.html>), call (202) 707-4800, or send email to fliccfpe@loc.gov.

The awards are not intended to be a valedictory award. Previous award winners from 2002, 2003 and 2004 are not eligible.

The nomination packet includes the nomination form, selection criteria, and a list of needed supporting materials. **All completed nominations must be faxed or postmarked no later than November 11, 2005.** ■

Connexion Client Version 1.40 Provides Enhancements

The new Connexion Client 1.40 released in July includes a host of new functions including spell check, offline validation, additional non-English interfaces, Hebrew, Greek, and Cyrillic script cataloging, access to the Chinese Name Authority File, and more! (To read more about the changes and download the software, point your browser to <http://www.oclc.org/connexion/interface/client/enhancements/recent.htm>. Please review the “Update the Connexion client” section of the getting started document prior to upgrading to client 1.40.)

Version 1.4 Offers Host of New Features

The newest version of Connexion has added or enhanced the following software features:

- **Spell check** – Verify English language spelling in bibliographic and authority records. Choose between Canada, Great Britain, and United States English dictionaries. Customize the user dictionary, and specify fields to check and subfields to exclude. Import the content of the user dictionary and field settings from the spell checker used with Passport or CatME, if desired. Set up the spell check options under Tools, Options, Spelling; run the spell check using the menu: Tools, Check Spelling (default keystroke <F7>).
- **Offline validation** – Validate records when working offline. Offline validation verifies all data in the record, as is done with online validation. Previously with CatME, CJK, and Arabic software, the offline validation was a small subset of the full validation process, so some records passed offline validation and then failed online validation. You do not need to be logged on to Connexion to do this validation; however, your workstation must have access to the Internet.
- **Local file sort** – Sort the bibliographic local file by call number, and view the call number in the local file list. When sorting the bibliographic local file by title, ignore initial characters based

on the 245 filing indicator. Note: Records saved with previous versions of the client do not have these changes until they are re-indexed. To re-index a local file, go to File, Local File Manager, and select Compact/Repair. You must change the file to be your default local file to re-index the data.

- **Local accessions list** – Print records in “accessions list” format to create lists of your newly cataloged items. Sort a local file list in the order you want to print the entries in the accessions list, then select the records, and print the list to a printer or to an HTML file. Sort options include call number, control number, date/time added to file, name, save file number, title, or any column in the local file list. Set up the accessions list options under Tools, Options, Printing; print the accessions list using the menu: File, Print Accessions List.
- **Batch searching and processing enhancements** – When entering batch search keys, specify a default index label to be used with searches entered or imported. Select the default index in the Batch Search Keys dialog. When batch searching, specify a My Status value to be added to all records downloaded to the local file. Specify the My Status value under View, Batch Process.
- **Text strings** – Apply text strings to records that include complete fields or multiple fields, and the cursor is left at the end of the string so you can continue typing additional data.

Questions:

**Call a FEDLINK OCLC
Information Specialist at
(202) 707-4848
or email us at
askocfno@loc.gov**

Reminder:

**OCLC is on
the World Wide Web at
<http://www.oclc.org>**

- Access WebDewey – Launch WebDewey from the Connexion client using the menu item: Cataloging, Launch WebDewey, which opens your browser and automatically logs you onto WebDewey using your default authorization number and password.

- Access OCLC Usage Statistics – Launch OCLC Usage Statistics from the Connexion client to view statistics describing your use of Connexion. The client opens your browser and automatically logs you on to the statistics page using your default authorization number and password. OCLC Usage Statistics are available to all Connexion users at no charge; they are provided automatically without needing a subscription.

- Chinese (Simplified), Chinese (Traditional), and Japanese interfaces – Select Chinese (Simplified), Chinese (Traditional), or Japanese as your interface language, or select English or Spanish, which are currently supported in client 1.30. Change the interface language under Tools, Options, International.

- Arabic script align-right option – Select the menu item: View, Align Right to view Arabic script data aligned on the right side of the screen, with Latin script aligned on the left side.

- Hebrew, Cyrillic, and Greek script cataloging – Catalog using Hebrew, Cyrillic, and Greek scripts. Search WorldCat using either the romanized data or the script data. The first WorldCat records to include these scripts were input by the University of Washington, Seattle, during the client 1.40 field test. Record numbers include: Hebrew #60690901, Cyrillic #60678907, and Greek #9355323. To view records in

WorldCat that contain these scripts, use the WorldCat command line search vp:hbr for Hebrew script, vp:cyr for Cyrillic script, and vp:gre for Greek script. OCLC re-loaded approximately 43,000 Library of Congress records to add the Hebrew script to existing records. In addition, OCLC is seeking records with these new scripts from members for loading into WorldCat at no charge. (Note: Although you can search and display the Hebrew, Cyrillic, and Greek script records with Connexion client 1.30, cataloging with these scripts is not supported by OCLC with client 1.30; you must upgrade to client 1.40 to catalog using these scripts.)

- Access to the Chinese Name Authority File – Access the Chinese Name Authority File to search over 120,000 Chinese name authority records and copy data to paste into bibliographic records. The Joint University Librarians Advisory Committee (JULAC) of Hong Kong creates and maintains the Chinese Name Authority File, which is expected to grow at a rate of 8,000 to 10,000 records a year. Access the file using the menu item: Authorities, Search, Chinese Name Authority File.

Important Connexion Dates

While OCLC expects to releast yet another version of the Connexion client this fall/winter, OCLC will discontinue client 1.30 on **December 1, 2005**. As of this date, you cannot log on with client 1.30. OCLC expects to release client 1.50 in November 2005, so client 1.30 users can wait for 1.50 instead of upgrading to 1.40; however, OCLC recommends that you upgrade to 1.40 to have the latest software changes.

Connexion Statistics Available

Connexion statistics are now available on the OCLC Usage Statistics Web site. Just log on with any OCLC authorization and password and find the statistics at <http://www.stats.oclc.org/cusp/nav>.

Users can also access the statistics while in Connexion. In the browser, click on Connexion Statistics in the “Related Links” box on the logon screen or click on Connexion statistics under “Useful Links” on the welcome page or under “Help/Useful Web Links.”

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Please Note:
Subscribe to OCLCFED,
the FEDLINK OCLC listserv:
Send message
subscribe oclcfed yourfirstname
yourlastname
to listserv@loc.gov
and confirm within 48 hours.

Generate Reports for Individual or Group Users

Under the Connexion tab in OCLC Usage Statistics, users can also find reports for a local institution, individual cataloging authorization numbers, or for a Group Catalog . Reports are available for total Connexion statistics, with separate reports for client and browser activity. Daily reports allow searches by date and the number of days for the current month. Monthly reports will be available for 18 months. Sign up to receive reports on demand or on a schedule by email in HTML format or as an Excel spreadsheet.

Compile Available Statistics

There are two views for the reports: “Usage Report,” which summarizes the activity into broad categories, and “All Activity,” which shows all available statistics. While OCLC plans to add additional statistics to the reports in the future, the current available statistics are:

- WorldCat Searches
- WorldCat Browsers
- Update Existing WorldCat Records
- Update New WorldCat Records
- Produce Existing WorldCat Records
- Produce New WorldCat Records
- WorldCat Replaces
- WorldCat Exports
- Display Holdings
- Delete Holdings
- Authority Searches
- Authority Browsers
- Authority Adds
- Authority Replaces
- Authority Exports
- PICA Searches

East View Information Services Added to WorldCat

East View Information Services began contributing their MARC records to WorldCat in June 2005. East View, based in Minneapolis, Minnesota, with offices in Russia and Ukraine, is a leading supplier of books and information services from Russia and surrounding areas.

Records for titles in Russian, Belarusian, Ukrainian, Kyrgyz, Tajik, Azerbaijani, Armenian, Uzbek, Turkmen, Georgian, Moldavian, and Kazakh languages are being supplied. For more information on East View (a FEDLINK vendor), see their Web site at <http://www.eastview.com/>.

See records #60539662 and #60541139 for two examples of original records contributed to WorldCat by East View. Original records are entered at encoding level M (minimal level batch load), so that they may be upgraded or enhanced by any cataloging member library. The records contain descriptive cataloging, along with local subject headings (6XX second indicator 4). In addition, when an East View record matches a record already in WorldCat, their ordering information is added to that matching record in a 938 field. See record #53632694 for an example of a matching record. You may search for East View titles within the cataloging system by means of the vendor search (command line search “vn: east” in Connexion). East View’s databases and publications are available via FEDLINK, Service ID “EV” for electronic access and “EP” for books and other monographs. ■

New Staff in FEDLINK

Please join us in welcoming Tijuana Goldring and Joy Perry, FEDLINK’s new fiscals clerks in the Fiscal Operation’s Accounts Payable unit.

We also want to welcome Clark Brown and Holly Nickle, two new network librarians who joined FEDLINK Network Operations in June. Clark and Holly will help us support your use of OCLC.

Stay tuned for in-depth staff profiles of our new staff members in upcoming issues of *FEDLINK Technical Notes*.

Agencies Sign and Monitor Licenses

The Library of Congress/FEDLINK generally cannot sign licenses on behalf of customer agencies, because only the customer agency staff members are in a position to monitor usage, assure it is appropriate and help take steps to correct problems if they arise. Often an ordering agency contracting officer must sign a license. (Because the contracts and subsequent purchase orders establish the terms that take precedence, for example, the relevant term and termination clauses and authorization to bill the agency at the established rate, in some agencies a librarian is allowed to sign the license as the program manager who will monitor usage and take steps to “cure” problems.)

It is in the agency library’s best interests to establish agreements in licenses that define how inappropriate use will be stopped if it arises. One real-life example was an instance of a user downloading many files beyond what the license allowed. “The librarian managing access had no way of knowing, until the company alerted her, that the usage was occurring. That particular license was on a pay-as-you-go basis, so in addition to acting in violation of the terms of the license, the user was running up a very large bill, beyond the original budget for the service,” said McDonald.

Are Amendments Necessary?

Some federal attorneys believe that if someone signs a license that is in conflict with federal law and regulations, those license terms cannot take precedence in any case. That approach may lead them not to amend the licenses. Others prefer not to take the risk of spending government time and money asserting such precedence if a conflict is taken to court.

Some basic terms that often need amendment are ones that agree to pay or otherwise risk funds Congress has not yet authorized. A common instance is a promise to indemnify the company (cover their costs) in the case of a third party lawsuit. “The government cannot promise to renew a subscription beyond what the customer purchases with current funds. You can pay all at once for a multi-year subscription, but you

cannot purchase a single-year subscription and promise to purchase additional years with future years’ funding,” said McDonald. She cautioned librarians to watch out for terms that state a subscription will automatically renew. “The terms and conditions outlined in the license may renew indefinitely, but the government has to renew a subscription with an order placed once funds are available.”

Many licenses say that the agreement will be governed by the laws of a particular state. An easy amendment used by LC/FEDLINK is to insert before such a phrase “applicable U.S. federal law and,” because in some instances some state law may still apply. Companies based in other countries may try to assert that their licenses are governed by the laws of their country, but U.S. federal law must also govern federal agreements.

A phrase to strike in all licenses is one that asserts who must sign on behalf of the customer. The government always decides who is allowed to sign on behalf of each agency and agency subunit. Another common trouble spot is the blank line where the agency writes out who is licensing access. “Be sure to be specific enough to accurately indicate who is covered. Never enter ‘the U.S. Government,’ unless you are negotiating on behalf of the entire government, or just the name of the entire agency, unless you truly are establishing an enterprise-wide license,” said McDonald.

Use Restriction May Conflict With the Law

Panel members discussed how confidentiality clauses may be in conformance with the Trade Secrets Act; for example, customers generally should not exchange information about what price they pay or give out information a company may have provided during contract negotiations (e.g., about how they determined the price they set.) A license may be governed by other federal laws, however, that reserve the government’s right to make use of information for government purposes. For example, reports and other information used when an agency regulates private industry often become part of the official federal

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Panel members suggested using electronic alerts and lists to send out information about what content is available, what is new or unavailable and notices about training the library and companies can provide.

record. Terms that restrict reuse of information may conflict with laws governing or requiring such records.

On the other hand, most good licenses will allow one agency employee to forward content to another agency employee, when both are covered under the license. “Libraries have many ways of educating users that they usually cannot forward content to someone outside the agency, although usually it is possible to email an article citation to someone outside the agency, just not the actual article,” said McDonald.

Limiting Access Can Be a Show Stopper

Most agencies manage networks that provide access wherever the desktop is located so limiting access by site is simply not practical. In such instances, agencies often have to forego access to critical content rather than agree to limitations they cannot manage and that they know are not in the government’s interests. Limiting access by contract staff can also be difficult especially when nearly all agencies have contract staff integrated with agency employees on site. Libraries have no practical way to limit contract staff’s access, especially when the agency needs contractors to have access to pertinent information to perform the contract tasks.

Developing Pricing Models Is Still Problematic

Despite many attempts by companies, agencies and FEDLINK to evolve fair and reasonable pricing models, problems still arise. Panel members noticed flat rate prices for groups or individual agencies might look good the first year, but if access charges go up, the price may be too high for the agency to fund.

They also noticed how tying electronic access to maintaining print subscriptions no longer works in the government, because budgets routinely are cut and storage space is at a premium. Bundling content often provides access to additional content which can be either a blessing

or a curse, depending on the cost and the agency’s needs. If core content is bundled with access to files or journal titles an agency will access infrequently (or not at all), then the cost needs to reflect the real value to the customer, not just the sales goal the company would like to meet. “Sometimes FEDLINK or smaller groups, (e.g., those to which Naval Research Lab belongs,) can help bundle together customers so that small or intermittent users get access at a rate they can afford. However, forming and keeping such groups going takes a lot of time and effort,” said McDonald.

One agency established a modest desktop fee (currently \$2.92/month) to cover access to content covered by an enterprise-wide license. The challenge here was to make sure managers understand the value of the fee and how it is administered. Like a newspaper subscription, offices pay a moderate amount for access to everything. “Just as the library cannot give them only the sports pages of the newspaper, they cannot only charge them and give them access to specific files in this set,” noted Huffine, a panelist who manages subscriptions. Also, as costs continued to rise while agency budgets remained flat, staff had to reduce content to meet fiscal goals. He explained that the agency subsequently issued a Request for Information (RFI) to see if companies that provide software and support to government agency desktops might also supply access to content.

Panel members suggested using electronic alerts and lists to send out information about what content is available, what is new or unavailable and notices about training the library and companies can provide. They also indicated that authentication of users and managing library and agency portals to commercial content are evolving challenges that warrant more discussion and education. ■

According to the American Association of Law Libraries, the goal of UCITA is, essentially, “to establish a new commercial law for the information economy—first at the national and then, through the influence of the United States, at a global level.”

bia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, passed UCITA and sent the act to the state legislatures for consideration.

According to the American Association of Law Libraries (AALA), the goal of UCITA is, essentially, “to establish a new commercial law for the information economy—first at the national and then, through the influence of the United States, at a global level.” This is a proposed “uniform law” to help provide a consistent framework of laws from state to state and is designed to harmonize laws regarding computer information transactions.

As Nesbit explained, negative effects of this legislation would be felt throughout the technology community, not just by those within the software realm. “UCITA represents a grand movement towards licensing of information as opposed to the selling of actual copies. It would enforce the general use of “shrink-wrap” and computer “click-on” licenses, allowing the vendor to have far more control of the use of the product as opposed to if a consumer purchased the product. Another concern is that the coverage of UCITA is extremely broad – leaving open a wide range of materials including but not limited to stories, programs, images, music and generic Web pages, patents, trademarks, databases and even interactive games,” said Nesbit.

Libraries would feel even more of a specific threat if UCITA were to be established. There would be an increase in time spent on negotiating and contracting services such as databases and online collections. Vendors will be allowed to “streamline” the process by grouping all users and charging a flat “template” fee no matter the institution or user demographics. As mentioned earlier, with the increase in “shrink-wrap” and click-on” licenses comes the problem of infringing on consumer rights. Vendors are not required

to provide the terms of the license until after purchase, increasing the amount of problems with user rights and fair use privileges. One of the biggest concerns about allowing UCITA legislation to pass is that it gives vendors permission to use “automatic restraint” and “electronic self-help” techniques when they deem it necessary. With these abilities, a vendor can disable a product remotely because of a perceived misuse of the product or because payment has not been received on time, or upon expiration of the stated duration of the contract. Once a vendor controls the usage of a product then the usual copyright laws no longer apply. “Fair Use” would be defined by a vendor’s license and with the ability to use “automatic restraint” a vendor could restrict the consumers ability to cut, copy or paste within software products as a whole.

In response to the push for the UCITA, ALA joined with five other major library organizations to create AFFECT, Americans for Fair Electronic Commerce Transactions. The group includes the Association of Research Libraries, Special Libraries Association, AALA, Medical Library Association and ALA. AFFECT’s mission is to educate the public and policy makers about the dangers of UCITA and to provide materials for other organization to stand up against state legislation intended to pass UCITA.

Although Maryland and Virginia state legislatures did adopt UCITA, it is no longer being pushed through state legislatures. In August of 2004, AFFECT released a statement applauding NCCUSL’s decision to disband the UCITA Drafting Board and to spend no additional resources in promoting the legislation. ■

FLICC/FEDLINK CALENDAR KEY

- ¹ **FEDLINK TRAINING CLASS:** REGISTRATION IS MANDATORY. CALL (202) 707-4848.
- ² **THE FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM** IS LOCATED AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, ADAMS BLDG., ROOM 216, 2ND ST. AND INDEPENDENCE AVE. SE, WASHINGTON, D.C.
- ³ **FLICC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM:** REGISTRATION IS MANDATORY. CALL (202) 707-4800, UNLESS INSTRUCTED OTHERWISE IN THE CALENDAR LISTING.
- ⁴ **PREREQUISITES FOLLOW:**
- **ALTERNATIVE WEB**—PREREQUISITE: FINDING IT: INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH ON THE WORLD WIDE WEB OR EXPERIENCE SEARCHING.
 - **CONNEXION BROWSER FOR CURRENT OCLC CATALOGERS**—PREREQUISITE: SEARCHING THE WORLDCAT FOR CATALOGING; COPY CATALOGING ON OCLC; KNOWLEDGE OF CATALOGING AND THE MARC FORMAT; EXPERIENCE USING INTERNET EXPLORER OR NETSCAPE.
 - **COPY CATALOGING ON OCLC**—PREREQUISITE: SEARCHING WORLDCAT FOR CATALOGING.
 - **FINDING IT ON THE WEB**—EXPERIENCE USING THE WORLD WIDE WEB.
 - **WORLDCAT RESOURCE SHARING STAFF VIEW**—INTRODUCTION TO SEARCHING AND ADMINISTERING FIRSTSEARCH AND SEARCHING WORLDCAT FOR CATALOGING.
- ⁵ **NO PRINT NOTICE WILL BE ISSUED.**

FOR INFORMATION ON COURSES NOT APPEARING IN THIS EDITION OF THE CALENDAR, VISIT THE FLICC/FEDLINK WEB SITE AT [HTTP://WWW.LOC.GOV/FLICC](http://www.loc.gov/flicc).

REQUEST ADA ACCOMMODATIONS FIVE BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE AT (202) 707-6362 TTY OR [ADA@LOC.GOV](mailto:ADA@loc.gov).

Reminder: Cancellations for FLICC Educational Programs must be called into the FLICC office at (202-707-4800) 48 hours prior to the start of an educational program or the full fee will be charged.

SEPTEMBER

- 27 FEDLINK VENDOR BRIEFING: GALLERYWATCH⁵**
9:30AM - 11:00AM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
FREE—REGISTRATION REQUIRED
- 28 FEDLINK VENDOR BRIEFING: SERIALS SOLUTIONS⁵**
9:30AM - 11:30AM OR 1:30PM - 3:30PM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
FREE—REGISTRATION REQUIRED
- 28-29 BOOK BLITZ II³**
9:00AM - 4:00PM
DINING ROOM A—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
\$200—REGISTRATION REQUIRED
- 29 ALTERNATIVE WEB¹**
9:00AM - 4:00PM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
\$125—PREREQUISITE REQUIRED⁴

OCTOBER

- 4 FEDLINK VENDOR BRIEFING: PROQUEST NewspaperDirect/PressDisplay⁵**
9:30AM - 11:30AM OR 1:30PM - 3:30PM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
FREE—REGISTRATION REQUIRED
- 5 CONTENT MANAGEMENT BROWN BAG THE EMBEDDED LIBRARIAN: MAKING AND LEADING THE TEAM³**
12:00NOON - 2:30PM
DINING ROOM A—6TH FLOOR
MADISON BLDG—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
FREE—REGISTRATION REQUIRED
- 11 FEDLINK VENDOR BRIEFING: GALE⁵**
9:30AM - 11:30AM OR 1:30PM - 3:30PM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
FREE—REGISTRATION REQUIRED
- 12 FEDLINK VENDOR BRIEFING: DLR OVERDRIVE⁵**
9:30AM - 11:30AM OR 1:30PM - 3:30PM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
FREE—REGISTRATION REQUIRED
- 13 FEDLINK VENDOR BRIEFING: PROQUEST NewspaperDirect/PressDisplay⁵**
9:30AM - 11:30AM OR 1:30PM - 3:30PM
FEDLINK TRAINING ROOM²
FREE—REGISTRATION REQUIRED

Bring Your Lunch!

- 27 OCLC USERS GROUP MEETING³**
 9:00AM - 4:00PM
 MUMFORD ROOM—6TH FLOOR
 MADISON BLDG—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
 FREE—REGISTRATION REQUIRED

NOVEMBER

- 7 FLICC ONLINE COURSE
 DIGITAL CONTENT MANAGEMENT:
 COMPLIANCE IN THE DIGITAL AGE¹**
 FIVE WEEKS OF E-LESSONS
 \$149 FT ACCT—\$161 ALL OTHERS
 REGISTER AT [HTTP://WWW.LOC.GOV/FLICC/
 FEVEFORM.HTML](http://www.loc.gov/flicc/FEVEFORM.HTML)
- 9 FEDLINK FALL MEMBERSHIP MEETING³**
 9:00AM - 12:00NOON
 MUMFORD ROOM—6TH FLOOR
 MADISON BLDG—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
 FREE—REGISTRATION REQUIRED

DECEMBER

- 7 CONTENT MANAGEMENT BROWN BAG
 OPEN ACCESS³**
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