
This was cataloged as an expression of the original edition published in 2011, which led to the inclusion of the preferred title of the first edition as seen in the 130. There is no other helpful information for your patrons or reference staff as to its relationship other than that 130. This is a law book, not *Hamlet*. A quick review of the table of contents shows you the contents have changed. The law about this topic is evolving. Several OCLC libraries have agreed that this second edition is a new work and deleted the 130, adding a 775 identifying this as a revision of the work. Others added a note plus a 730 (as 775 not indexed in local system); either would be more helpful to the user than that 130 preferred title.

775 08 |i Revision of: |t American Bar Association's legal guide to video game development. |b 1st ed. |d Chicago, Ill. : American Bar Association [Forum on the Entertainment & Sports Industries], ©2011

Just an example to make you think. I am sure you could come up with stuff like this every quarter. Give it a shot.

THE INTERNET

Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID) in the United States

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What is ORCID?

Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID) is a system for scholars to register for a unique identifier and fill out a profile with information about scholarly activities. The ORCID registration system stores information about the scholar, publications, and scholarly activities. The information ORCID stores goes beyond publications and includes information about grants, service as a reviewer on journals, and a wide variety of information that goes beyond a citation list. Users can mark each scholarly activity in ORCID as private or public, so it is possible to keep a complete curriculum vitae behind the scenes in ORCID while only displaying a polished concise profile to the world. At its core, ORCID allows name disambiguation on publications, grants, and scholarly activities.

ORCID also includes a web application program interface (API), which allows different applications, websites, institutional repositories, and other systems to read records from ORCID, update ORCID, or write new records to ORCID. An application run by anyone, anywhere in the world can use the ORCID identifier to disambiguate scholars with similar names. The application can then interact with the information about that person's scholarly activities.

Right now, there is buzz about ORCID. Some big projects in Europe, like Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC), have gone to a process of pushing records to ORCID as materials are added to a repository or research system. Funder mandates across Europe now require grant recipients to keep records in ORCID about grant-funded research, including: in Portugal, projects funded by the Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT); in Austria, projects funded by the Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung (FWF); in the United Kingdom, projects funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) or by Wellcome; in Ireland, projects funded by Science Foundation Ireland (SFI); and in Sweden, projects funded by the Swedish Research Council (SRC). Grants through all those institutions require recipients to record grant-funded activity in ORCID, so grant recipients have recently had to address ORCID.

Another reason for the recent buzz about ORCID is that some scholarly journals have begun requiring authors submitting papers to include an ORCID along with contact information as part of the submission process. If you see a published paper where all authors have an ORCID listed along with institutional affiliation, that's a sign that the journal is requiring authors to provide an ORCID. The purposes of that are so someone indexing the paper can disambiguate authors and someone wanting to contact an author who has changed jobs can check the ORCID profile for current contact information of someone with a common name. Some grant applications in the United States also will request the ORCID identifier, although to my knowledge, none are yet requiring recipients to post information to ORCID.

The Dynamics of Implementing ORCID.

There are two APIs for ORCID. One, which is free-of-charge and open to everyone, allows your application to read public ORCID information. The other is a paid API, which allows your application to read public and private ORCID information and to write new records or update existing records. Fee structures for the paid API are simple. There is a flat rate fee of \$5,000 to use the ORCID API with a single application, and there is a fee of either \$10,000 or \$25,000 (based on organization's budget size) to use the ORCID API with an unlimited number of applications. There is a 20% discount for non-profits.

In order to implement the free-of-charge API, you need to know whether your faculty have registered for ORCID and what their ORCID identifiers are. This is something the library can potentially find out by searching <https://ORCID.org/>.

For applications using the paid API, the scholar who “owns” the ORCID must first log in to your application, then you must have the technology to pass them through from your application to ORCID, where they grant permissions to your application regarding how it can interact with ORCID. This means faculty have to log in to two things, and they have to do it themselves. The library does not have their ORCID passwords and cannot grant access on their behalf, so, probably, the majority of faculty will have to create an ORCID profile as part of this process. Presentations about JISC institutions implementing ORCID over the past two years indicate that just over 10% of faculty have previously registered an ORCID. Most faculty create the ORCID as part of the roll out. Part of the roll out process will be introducing faculty to ORCID—perhaps a first introduction.

Because of funder mandates in Europe, the technology to “talk” to ORCID is now more likely to be built into publication platforms you are already using. If your applications are not yet on ORCID and you want to implement ORCID, it is best to express interest to the open source community or vendor and say you are interested in the ORCID API. Technology issues you have to handle in your own institution go back to authentication issues. Your application needs to know which faculty member has logged into it before passing that person on to ORCID. Faculty information needs to be in your application. Before you can connect a profile to ORCID, the profile must first exist. If campus has let you plug into a central login system and pull information from it, that is helpful. For example, if faculty can use their Blackboard login to log in to the repository and that faculty Blackboard information has prepopulated profiles in your repository, then you are good to go for this leg of implementation. From campus to campus, IT security practices vary. If you are in a position where you have to require faculty to sit down and create an account in your application, then create an account in ORCID, the dynamics of how much time you are asking for are different. The two technology issues you have to address are: one, make sure the software you are using can already interact with the ORCID API so you do not have to code anything or invent workflows from scratch, and two, know well ahead of time how you will populate your application/repository with faculty information.

One technology issue that will go great in your institution is any security review for faculty logging into your application, then you passing them through to ORCID, then them logging into ORCID and granting access to your application. Your application never sees their ORCID password. For the long term, your application stores an access token which lets it go back to ORCID again and again for years, but that token is specific to your application and not a huge liability. If there is any type of security review about what your application is storing in order to connect to ORCID, you should be able to provide a link to the technical information on ORCID’s website, and the security review should go through fine with no issues.

After roll out, something to consider on an ongoing basis is what information your application will push to ORCID. When your application adds a record to ORCID, if that record is public, it will show up on the scholar’s public profile. Same thing if your application updates a record—that update goes live on the scholar’s public profile, and any applications anywhere in the world also using ORCID could read that information and update profiles on other websites across the web. You want to ensure faculty know this, and you should be aware of the possibility of pushing out wrong information to the world or of presenting a minor publication along a significant one.

Trying ORCID for Yourself.

Something I hinted at in the previous section is a possibility of “garbage in, garbage out,” if an application is writing to ORCID without someone periodically reviewing the citations and records.

To see this in action in ORCID, you can connect an application to ORCID.

One quick way to connect an application to ORCID is to register for Impact Story. Impact Story is an altmetrics program which collects citations, Twitter shares, and all kinds of information. It has a “big tent” for what it collects. Impact Story lets individuals register, and it also sells departmental and institutional dashboards. It also works with the ORCID API. What is important for looking at ORCID is that you can register an ORCID, register an Impact Story account, and push your Impact Story information to ORCID. To do this: (1) go to <http://orcid.org/> and register, if you have not already. You can fill out your profile with publications; (2) go to <https://impactstory.org> and register, if you have not already. Impact Story will prepopulate from some different sources; (3) on your Impact Story profile, click on the “Publications” tab then on “Add Publications.”

The first time you do this, Impact Story has you log into ORCID to grant access, then you can click through a process of adding your publication information from Impact Story to ORCID. The ORCID login is a one-time process, and if you go back tomorrow and “Add Publications” again, you will go directly to the process of choosing what to write to ORCID.

After the initial grant of permission, Impact Story could update automatically without your input, but instead, it is set up to have you use a process where you decide which publications to add.

Here are some oddities I encountered. For me, when Impact Story collected my information, I had the same publication appear twice, because it was online in a couple of different places, and some things like that. Therefore, I needed to do a little manual cleanup when I first registered and it harvested my material. In addition, when I pushed records from Impact Story to ORCID, it listed Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) from the Scopus record (an Elsevier-owned product) for the publication. For a *Law Library Journal* article, this means the application added a link to Scopus Preview, where you get an abstract and no download (not even for a fee), rather than a link to the PDF which is available free-of-charge on the American Association of Law Libraries' (AALL) site.

I'm not trying to knock Impact Story. It works as an example because it is easy to register for and uses the ORCID API to write records. It did a good job of listing my publications for me to clean up, and when it writes to ORCID, it has me use the process so I can control the update and review what information it is sending. (This moderated step-through is not the norm for institutional repositories. The norm is automated or support-staff-moderated updates.) It will not send "garbage out" unless I tell it to, so I can choose to send just the records I like. The interface in Impact Story makes me keep things clean regarding the ORCID updates.

Once you have ORCID set up at your institution and you are pushing information, you should periodically do a manual review. One great thing about the ORCID public profiles on orcid.org is that for each publication, it lists the source of the metadata. Under the citation or record, there is a source note, and it is easy to skim and clean up your application's updates. You can work through your faculty and look at records coming from your system to see how you could improve those records.

What ORCID Means for Law Libraries.

Because of the funder mandates in Europe, which were implemented in 2014 to 2016, there is a chance that federal grants in the United States might include a requirement to update ORCID with information about grant activities. Grants are huge for some departments on campus but may not be so significant for law. If you are academic, then your first work with ORCID will likely be part of a roll out of ORCID on your main campus. The two entities on campuses most likely to be involved in ORCID are the institutional repository, usually operated through the library, and the research information management system (RIM) (something like VIVO or Symplectic Elements), most likely operated through the grants office. Because software for RIMs is generally much pricier than software for institutional repositories, many campuses do not have a RIM, and to my knowledge, no law schools have a RIM run entirely within the law school. The most likely way ORCID will impact law schools is if a funder mandate forces main campus to implement ORCID and for main campus to require all faculty, including law faculty, to register. If that happens, it will be similar to law school activities in the area of an institutional repository and would likely fall to the library to understand and address.

If you are in a governmental law library, any funder mandate may impact your organization. Depending on how your agency/court is structured, the law library might or might not be involved.

If you are in a law firm library, the most likely way you would come into contact with ORCID is through publishing. If lawyers in your firm publish regularly, eventually one will come across a publication requiring ORCID. Overall, however, ORCID is not likely to affect you in the near future, as you may have guessed from the use of "faculty" throughout this article.

MANAGEMENT

Off My Rocker

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"Do not confuse motion with progress. A rocking horse keeps moving but does not make any progress" – Alfred A. Montapert.

I recently sat stewing in my office, struggling to compose meaningful goals for my direct reports' annual evaluations. As National Public Radio (NPR) played in the background, I agonized about these goals—in between co-workers coming into my office to ask questions (or just to chat) as well as checks of my text alerts and Outlook email pings—and felt more overwhelmed by the minute. Looking over my desk strewn with documents from an ongoing digitization project and books I was using to research early American case law for a faculty member, I decided my brain was simply too addled for this bureaucratic creative writing project. The problem is, of course, that this despised "bureaucratic creative writing project"