

RAILS Cataloging Working Group Recommendations

Last Revised: July 20, 2026

Contents

RAILS Cataloging Working Group Recommendations	1
Introduction	2
Audience	2
Scope	2
ILS Parameters	2
Metadata	3
Authority Control	3
RAILS Core Elements	3
RAILS Core Element Set	4
Choosing and Upgrading Records	6
Practices for choosing records	6
Practices for upgrading records	7
Considerations for Consortial Cataloging	7
General Considerations	8
Print Materials	10
Audiovisual Materials	12
E-books and Electronic Resources	14
General Cataloging Resources	15
Music Cataloging	15
Continuing Education	16
Metadata	16
DEI in Metadata Networking Group	16

Introduction

Every consortium faces challenges in reaching consensus on issues while preserving flexibility for individual libraries, and practices vary widely across consortia. These recommendations aim to set a baseline standard for bibliographic description in general, promote consistent practices within consortia, encourage the evolution of standard practices across consortia, and focus on key specific issues with the greatest potential impact on the patron experience.

Quality cataloging helps ensure good stewardship of library resources, providing access to collections for local users and facilitating resource sharing for members of integrated library system (ILS) consortia and other resource sharing projects. Whether they physically visit the library or access library services online, cataloging empowers users to fulfill the four tasks of the [Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records \(FRBR\)](#): Find, Identify, Select, Obtain.

As libraries move toward increased outsourcing of technical services functions and face budget challenges and staffing reductions, data quality can suffer. Working cooperatively, consortium members and staff can ensure sustained quality and usefulness of library data and valuable sharing of staff expertise. Keeping in mind future use when creating and maintaining quality catalog data allows for participation in newer initiatives like linked data and BIBFRAME and ensures the preservation of bibliographic description (e.g., not removing FAST headings or standard identifiers).

The best practices outlined in this document are intended as a baseline to complement, not supersede, existing local, state, national, and international standards and best practices adopted by RAILS consortia and individual libraries. While strongly recommended, these cataloging best practices should not be interpreted as “rules” that RAILS members are required to follow. RAILS member libraries that belong to a consortium should collaborate with consortial staff to ensure compliance with cataloging standards specific to that consortium.

Audience

As the product of a working group charged by the RAILS Consortia Committee, the primary audience for this document is ILS consortia and member libraries of consortia. However, many of these best practices will be relevant to standalone libraries that do not belong to an ILS consortium, and can contribute to ease of resource sharing.

Scope

The scope of this document weights general, system-agnostic cataloging principles over specific varying possibilities across different ILSs. As such, this document generally excludes discussion of issues that are actually aspects of ILS and online public access catalog (OPAC) configuration, not cataloging. These issues include but are not limited to audience levels, matching points, facets, GMDs, BISAC headings, and FAST.

ILS Parameters

An aspect of ILS configuration worth noting as being of particular concern in a consortial environment, however, is location codes and other parameters that could get unwieldy, cause

confusion, and inhibit resource sharing. The variation and number of shelving location, item format, and other parameters used to catalog library holdings in the ILS will differ among consortia, depending on the ILS and OPAC configurations and the size and scope of their member libraries' collections. In order to reduce patron confusion and ease resource sharing, consortia should consider the following:

- Staff at each library should agree upon and thoroughly document the ILS parameters that will best describe the collection.
- Consortia should maintain easily accessible lists of ILS parameters for their membership and provide guidance to ensure members select the parameters most appropriate for their collections.

Metadata

MARC records in the ILS represent just one form of library metadata. This document does not include best practices for creating or maintaining metadata for digital collections. Consult the work of the Illinois Digital Heritage Hub and the Digital Public Library of America as a start for authoritative guidance on metadata creation and standards.

Authority Control

All consortia and their member libraries are encouraged to perform authority control for name, series, and subject access points, either at the time of cataloging (ideally on the master record in a shared bibliographic utility such as OCLC WorldCat or SkyRiver) or by consortial collaboration with a third-party authorities vendor. Authority control is crucial because it ensures the access point is in compliance with the preferred form of that access point in authority files maintained by the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, and other thesauri. Authority control not only results in consistent entry of the access point, it also collocates together all bibliographic records that use that particular access point, which in turn improves searching for users in the ILS and OPAC. Authority control will be an increasingly vital component for the success of library linked data projects, in which bibliographic data is created or converted to be interoperable with existing online data to improve libraries' web presence and the discoverability of their collections.

RAILS Core Elements

Certain core elements of a bibliographic record should be present in order to provide a baseline level of description to ensure quality databases across RAILS. These elements are strongly encouraged for inclusion in the bibliographic record, if they are applicable to the item that is being cataloged and if the information is available. This Core complements the Library of Congress RDA core element set and already established consortial guidelines. The RAILS Core may not apply to all types of records, particularly temporary and permanent local-only records. The RAILS Core is presented in the context of the OCLC Bibliographic Formats and Standards, but the display of these elements will vary in ILSs and OPACs. OCLC links are provided for reference only.

RAILS Core Element Set

MARC Code or Field	Description	Further Information
Form	Form of Item	OCLC BibFormats: Form of Item
ELvl	Encoding level	OCLC BibFormats: Encoding Level
TMat	Type of Visual Material	OCLC BibFormats: Type of Visual Material
Lang	Language Code	OCLC BibFormats: Language Code
Audn	Target Audience	OCLC BibFormats: Target Audience
DtSt	Type of Date/Publication Status	OCLC BibFormats: Type of Date/Publication Status
Date1 Date2	Dates	OCLC BibFormats: Dates
N/A	Title Control Number	Each bibliographic record in a shared bibliographic utility may be assigned a unique accession number, for example, the OCLC title control number or SkyRiver number. Display may vary by ILS.
010	Library of Congress Control Number (LCCN)	OCLC BibFormats: Library of Congress Control Number (LCCN)
020	International Standard Book Number (ISBN)	OCLC BibFormats: International Standards Book Number (ISBN)
024	Other Standard Identifier	Library of Congress: Other Standard Identifier
022	International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)	OCLC BibFormats: International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)
1xx	Main Entry—Names	OCLC BibFormats: 1xx Fields
245	Title Statement	OCLC BibFormats: Title Statement
246	Varying Form of Title	OCLC BibFormats: Varying Form of Title
250	Edition Statement	OCLC BibFormats: Edition Statement

MARC Code or Field	Description	Further Information
264	Production, Publication, Distribution, Manufacture, and Copyright Notice	OCLC BibFormats: Production, Publication, Distribution, Manufacture, and Copyright Notice
300	Physical Description	OCLC BibFormats: Physical Description
336	Content Type	OCLC BibFormats: Content Type
337	Media Type	OCLC BibFormats: Media Type
338	Carrier Type	OCLC BibFormats: Carrier Type
340	Physical Medium	OCLC BibFormats: Physical Medium
344	Sound Characteristics	OCLC BibFormats: Sound Characteristics
346	Video Characteristics	OCLC BibFormats: Video Characteristics
347	Digital File Characteristics	OCLC BibFormats: Digital File Characteristics
490	Series Statement	OCLC BibFormats: Series Statement
500	General Note	OCLC BibFormats: General Note
505	Formatted Contents Note	OCLC BibFormats: Formatted Contents Note
520	Summary Note	OCLC BibFormats: Summary Note
6xx	Subject Added Entry—Names	OCLC BibFormats: 6xx Fields
650	Subject Added Entry—Topical Term	OCLC BibFormats: Subject Added Entry - Topical Term
651	Subject Added Entry—Geographic Name	OCLC BibFormats: Subject Added Entry - Geographic Names
655	Index Term—Genre/Form	OCLC BibFormats: Index Term - Genre/Form
7xx	Added Entry—Names	OCLC BibFormats: 7xx Fields

MARC Code or Field	Description	Further Information
800	Series Added Entry—Personal Name	OCLC BibFormats: Series Added Entry - Personal Name
830	Series Added Entry—Uniform Title	OCLC BibFormats: Series Added Entry - Uniform Title

Choosing and Upgrading Records

Practices for choosing records

Choosing the best record for cataloging requires comparing the item in hand to existing bibliographic records. Bibliographic records created by national libraries, especially the Library of Congress, are recommended because their records usually contain the most complete description. Be aware that records with some encoding levels (including 3, 8, K, and M) may need to be upgraded. These encoding levels are clues to a possible incomplete record, but the encoding levels listed may not be exhaustive of those values that need to be upgraded. Consortial policies should be considered, and consortia should consider adopting a list of approved sources for records to help ensure quality.

Listed below are key elements to compare when choosing either to attach an item to a bibliographic record in a consortium catalog, or to bring a new record into the catalog.

Books

MARC Code or Field	Description
020	ISBN
1xx/7xx	Author/illustrator/translator
245	Title and statement of responsibility
250	Edition
26x	Publisher information
3xx	Physical description
490/8xx	Series
500	Notes, including additional materials, i.e., reader's guides

Audiovisual

MARC Code or Field	Description
020	ISBN
024	UPC
028	Publisher number
245	Title
250	Edition, including Widescreen vs. Full screen
26x	Publisher information
3xx	Physical description, including Blu-ray vs DVD
511	Cast
508	Production credits
7xx	Added entries

Practices for upgrading records

When possible, bibliographic records should be contributed to a shared bibliographic utility (such as OCLC or SkyRiver) and/or shared via Z39.50 to allow access by other libraries for cataloging and resource sharing, rather than simply editing the record in the local system.

Best practice is to upgrade records in the bibliographic utility as necessary (including records with encoding levels 3, 8, K, and M). This might include adding standard numbers, correcting title information, adding a physical description, notes and/or subject headings. See section on RAILS Core Elements for a list of elements important in a bibliographic record.

Original cataloging or upgrading an existing record should follow RDA rules. This may require upgrading an AACR2 record or an RDA/AACR2 hybrid record.

Guidelines for and assistance with upgrading an existing record or adding a new record can be found in several sources—online, print, and classes. Consult the References section for more information.

Considerations for Consortial Cataloging

This section highlights issues on which consortia need to find consensus and agree on consistent practice. Not all recommendations will be prescriptive. We recommend that consortia look to the practices of other consortia when appropriate, finding opportunities to develop alignment across consortia while agreeing on consistent internal practices.

Documentation is important for disseminating consortial practices throughout a consortium, as well as to facilitate sharing with other groups. We highly recommend thorough documentation

of all practices, reviewed on a regular basis, written and formatted with attention to usability for staff at all levels of cataloging skills.

General Considerations

Locally created bibliographic records

Locally created bibliographic records can be used to provide access to selected library material types, such as ephemera, equipment, realia, library-assembled resources, and other materials, which are not intended for resource sharing outside of the consortium. These records can be temporary or permanent in nature.

For the purpose of identification, reporting, and automated system processes, it is recommended that each consortium define a standard local/on order note in a specific 59x or 9xx MARC tag. Other configuration options for identifying local records, such as custom catalog record formats, may be feasible depending on the ILS.

Examples of pre-defined local record note:

Field	Description
592	ON ORDER
599	LOCAL RECORD
954	OCLC DO NOT SET
977	PRE-CAT

Temporary local records can be created for new titles ordered for library collection (on-order/pre-cat records), interlibrary loan items, etc. Temporary local records should be routinely monitored by consortia and their member libraries to ensure removal when they are no longer needed (e.g., the ILL item is returned to the lending library) or replaced by full records from a bibliographic utility (e.g., the on-order item arrives at the library and is ready to be fully cataloged). Temporary and on-order/pre-cat records should contain a minimum of the following information (if available) for identification and record matching:

- ISBN or other standard number
- Author
- Title
- Edition or format
- Pre-defined local record note

Permanent local records can be created for nonstandard library formats, like equipment, realia, and library-assembled resources. Permanent local records should meet the minimum requirements for consortium cataloging standards, including (if applicable):

- System/fixed fields with proper type of the record
- Creator(s)
- Title
- Production, manufacture, distribution, etc.

- Description (3xx field(s))
- Content, summary or general note(s)
- At least one subject heading
- Pre-defined local record note

For the purpose of sharing records in the consortial catalog, for commercially available items, including equipment, it is recommended to not include locally specific information in the bibliographic record. Local information should be entered as a note on the specific library's call number/item record.

Single Multi-volume vs. Separate Bibliographic Records for Sets and Series

The decision of whether to use single multi-volume records vs. separate bibliographic records for series and sets should be based on providing the best possible patron experience.

A single multi-volume bibliographic record describes items with a common title or series title, but can share authors and subject access points. Single records result in fewer records in the ILS and OPAC, which allow users to locate a title quickly and easily identify the available holdings. With a single record, however, the bibliographic description may not be as rich, in regards to contents and summary notes, or subject headings. In some consortial ILSs and OPACs, single records are also slow when searching, displaying, or cataloging since they can be unwieldy in the number of libraries' holdings attached to them.

Examples:

1. Items are released at one time, packaged as a single unit (*World Book Encyclopedia, Sopranos Season 3*)
2. Each part is numbered but does not have its own volume title (*Naruto, vol. 72*)
3. Monographic serials, items with same title but differing years (*Fodor's Alaska, Barron's ACT*)
4. Monographs where the content of each part is sequential, but may not necessarily be understood on its own (*History of the Popes, in 3 volumes*)
5. Frequently published periodicals whose issues circulate separately but are cataloged on a single record for that title because issue-specific bibliographic description is unnecessary (*People, Time*)

Separate bibliographic records for each volume should be used if there are significant differences in authors and illustrators, subject headings and summaries just for that one item, and if each part can stand alone. Separate records clarify the scope of the content for patrons and staff better than single records that are usually generic in their bibliographic description. In some consortial ILSs and OPACs, separate records also alleviate slowness when searching, displaying, or cataloging since their attached holdings are not as unwieldy as those attached to single records. Cataloging each piece means there would be more bibliographic records in the catalog, which can be more time-consuming to create and maintain, but staff and patrons will benefit from fuller detailed access.

Examples:

1. Science and geography sets, where e.g. vol. 1, Volcanoes; vol. 2, Tsunamis; vol. 3; Earthquakes; or vol. 1, England; vol. 2, France; vol. 3, Germany.
2. The Harry Potter book series, where each has a different title and plot, but the same author
3. Monographic serials, such as *Fodor's Alaska 2016*
4. Stand-alone episodes of television series (*PBS Secrets of the Dead: Cleopatra's Lost Tomb*)

Print Materials

Graphic novels

In some ILSs, holds are easier for patrons and circulation staff when graphic novels are on serial records, and others when each title, volume, or part are on separate records. Regardless of the type of record chosen, libraries and consortia should take these perspectives into account and maintain consistency within their database as much as possible. Considerations when cataloging:

- When cataloged as monographs: Common title. ‡n Volume/number, ‡p Part title
 - Example: Suicide Squad. ‡n Vol. 2, ‡p Going sane
- Could be cataloged as serials if no part titles exist (common title)
 - Example: Naruto
- Include subject headings and genre headings

Example:

Field	Subfield(s)
655 _7	Graphic novels ‡2 lcgft

- Include 700 for writers and artists (many readers look for these)
 - Include relator codes for each added entry, using the terminology given in the resource.
- Examples

Field	Subfield(s)
700 _1	Lotay, Tula, ‡e artist.
700 _1	Heisler, Michael, ‡e letterer.
700 _1	Atiyeh, Michael, ‡e colorist.

- For more options and standardized vocabulary, see the [MARC Code List for Relators](#).

Books with CDs

Depending on the library's policy or the content of the CD, a library may choose to circulate the book either with or without the CD. Whether or not the items circulate together, the bibliographic record should reflect the entire item, and a consortium should consider agreeing on a consistent consortium wide practice. A note should be made in the call number or item record indicating whether the accompanying material is available.

The bibliographic record should include the following fields:

Field	Subfield(s)
006	(for accompanying material)
007	(for sound recording, text, or video recording as needed)
020	ISBN (with qualifier) if different from book
3xx	In addition to the 3xx fields for the book, additional 3xx fields should be added to reflect any accompanying material
300	Physical description should include a $\neq$ e.

Examples of 300 with $\neq$ e:

Field	Subfield(s)
300	32 pages : $\neq$ b illustrations ; $\neq$ c 24 cm + $\neq$ e 1 audio disc (digital ; 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.)
300	32 pages : $\neq$ b illustrations ; $\neq$ c 24 cm + $\neq$ e 1 videodisc (sound, color ; 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.)

Large vs. larger print

Large print materials are set in a type size larger than normal for use by individuals with low vision. According to the [National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress](#), most large print materials are printed in 16- or 18-point font. The minimum font considered to be large print is 14-point. Consortia may make their own determination regarding font size for their large print collections since “larger print” books are often not large enough for use by the visually impaired.

Following are examples of the fields unique to cataloging large print books:

Fixed Field

Form: d	(Indicates item is in a large print format)
----------------	---

Variable Fields

250	Center Point Large Print edition.
300	359 pages (large print) ; $\neq$ c 24 cm (qualifier optional)
340	$\neq$ n large print (16 point) $\neq$ 2 rda (Use of font size when readily available is suggested)
655_7	Large print books. $\neq$ 2 lcgft

Paperbacks on hardcover records

A consortium should have clear criteria, guided by patron experience, as to when a paperback item can go on a hardcover bibliographic record and when it cannot. It is recommended that library bound/prebound book ISBNs (Paw Prints, Turtlebacks, etc.) be added to the regular hardcover or paperback record, if applicable.

Things to consider:

- Acceptable size differences between hardcover and paperback versions, including trade paperback and mass market
- Acceptable differences in pagination

When deciding if a paperback book can go on a hardcover record, all essential descriptive areas must match, including:

- Author
- Title
- Publisher (or belonging to the same publishing house)
- Series information
- Physical description

Guidelines for acceptable variations can include (consortial guidelines may vary):

- Difference in pagination up to 5 numbered pages
- Difference in spine measurement up to 2 centimeters
- Addition of unnumbered page excerpts

Audiovisual Materials

Multi-disc video sets

There are many issues for a library or consortium to consider when determining whether to circulate a multi-disc set as issued by the publisher, or to split the set in order to circulate the discs separately. Circulating set discs separately can increase patron access and library circulation, but it can present a number of tradeoffs in the patron experience as well as with internal workflows. Multi-disc sets may include Blu-ray + DVD combo packs, television series, movie collections, etc.

- Adult television shows typically need to be viewed in sequence so splitting a set can make it difficult for patrons to view the series. The majority of children's television shows do not have storylines that require viewing the episodes in order so splitting a set is not a problem.
- If a library chooses to circulate multi-disc sets, the library's loan period should allow sufficient time for a user to view all the discs in the set.
- Splitting a set can make it difficult for staff to fulfill interlibrary loans correctly, and for users to easily place holds on desired items.
- Bibliographic records may not exist for the individual discs in a set, requiring original cataloging or waiting for bibliographic records to be created. This can result in additional staff time for the processing and cataloging of separate discs.

- When the set UPC code is used in the bibliographic records for individual discs, it can cause confusion in the catalog. For clarification, records should indicate if discs were originally part of a set.

Retail vs. rental DVD or Blu-ray editions

A consortium should have clear guidelines on handling retail and rental DVDs and Blu-rays, as there are often differences between the editions. Factors to consider are:

- Different street dates
- Bonus features which may be on one version and not on the other
- Differences in the number of discs (Be especially careful with Blu-ray combo packs. If separating them, the number of discs should match the record chosen.)
- Different ISBNs or UPCs
- Patron holds on retail and rental bibliographic records
- Add ISBN qualifier to distinguish editions if not already present
- Leave edition statement in if separate records are being used

World Language Film Titles (alternate title)

Due to limitations of system displays, it may be general practice to use the English version of the title of the motion picture (often found on the packaging or label) rather than the original world-language title (often found on the title screen of the motion picture). A consortium should agree on a standard practice.

If using the English-language version of a world language title in the 245, include a 500 note "Title from container". If possible, include a 130 with the title in original language, or the Romanized version if original language is in non-Roman font (i.e. Japanese).

Examples:

Field	Subfield(s)
130_0	Kaze no tani no Naushika (Motion picture)

Field	Subfield(s)
245_1	Nausicaa of the valley of the winds
	Kaze no tani no Naushika = 𐰇𐰺𐰽 Feng zhi gu = Nausicaa of the valley of the winds

OR

Field	Subfield(s)
245_0_0	Kaze no tani no Naushika = 𐰇𐰺𐰽 Feng zhi gu = Nausicaa of the valley of the winds

Include as many 246 “alternate titles” as needed.

Field	Subfield(s)
246_1	‡i Title on disc label in English: ‡a Warriors of the wind
246_3_1	Nausicaa of the valley of the winds
246_1	‡i Also known as: ‡a Warriors of the wind

RDA lists preferred sources for title from the title frame of the motion picture. If unable to read or type this title, use the disc label or the container insert.

- If it is a translation or dubbed movie, include 130 field with original title and language of translation
- Include 246 with English title translation, especially if container has English title only
- See [Video Language Coding: Best Practices](#) (esp. pages 4-10)

E-books and Electronic Resources

Libraries may seek to use bibliographic records to make subscription or freely available e-content discoverable in the ILS and OPAC. E-resources include (but are not limited to) ebooks, online articles, streaming videos, self-paced courses, and websites.

Records that describe e-resources are often already available in shared bibliographic utilities such as OCLC WorldCat and SkyRiver, but e-resource records may also be provided by third-party vendors. Regardless of the source of the records, the following should be ensured:

- Quality bibliographic description. E-resource records should be cataloged at the fullest level of description that will ensure the best patron experience.
- Ease of access. The 856 field is a key element.

Example:

Field	Subfield(s)
856_4_0	‡u http://www.lynda.com/Web-Design-tutorials/Workflow-Tools-WebDevelopment/533305-2.html?org=normalpl.org&utm_source=marc ‡z Available only for Normal Public Library patrons. Click here to view course details on lynda.com

- Compatibility with the ILS and OPAC. The display and indexing of the e-resource records should be compatible with existing ILS and OPAC configurations.
- Ongoing maintenance of the records, including monitoring for broken links and discontinued subscriptions.

References

This limited selection of resources is provided as a starting point for more in-depth information on various cataloging topics available online. As a snapshot in time, this list may eventually contain broken links or resources that have been superseded by more current versions.

Resources that require a purchase or paid subscription are noted with a (\$).

General Cataloging Resources

- [American Library Association Cataloging Tools and Resources](#): Overview of standards underlying library cataloging, with links to sources for the tools.
- [Authorities: Format and Indexes](#): A guide to understanding the structure of authority records in the OCLC authority file.
- [Classification Web](#) (\$): A browser-based online product that contains Library of Congress Classification schedules, Library of Congress Subject Headings, Children's Subject Headings, and Genre/Form terms.
- [MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data](#): This online publication provides access to both the full and abridged descriptions of every data element, along with examples, input conventions, and history sections.
- [OCLC Bibliographic Formats and Standards](#): A guide to the structure, coding practices, and input standards used in bibliographic records in the WorldCat database. It provides definitions, guidelines, and examples for entering information into WorldCat.
- [Online Audiovisual Catalogers \(OLAC\)](#): Contains extensive resources for cataloging all types of nonprint materials, including a wide range of digital resources as well as more “traditional” formats: video and sound recordings, video games, streaming media, websites, maps, multimedia, graphic materials, and realia.
- [RDA: General Documentation](#): Documentation and other information on RDA.
- [RDA Toolkit](#) (\$): A browser-based online product that allows users to interact with a collection of cataloging related documents and resources including *RDA: Resource Description and Access*, Library of Congress – Program for Cooperative Cataloging Policy Statements, and the Music Library Association Best Practices.
- [Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms PDF Files](#): This page provides print-ready PDF files for the Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials (LCGFT), as well as the Genre/Form Terms Manual, which provides guidelines and instructions for making proposals and for applying genre/form terms. LCGFT is available as part of LC's web-based subscription product, Classification Web Plus.
- [Web Dewey](#) (\$): A browser-based online product that contains all the content from the print DDC, as well as call number updates and BISAC to DDC mappings.

Music Cataloging

- [Music Library Association](#)
- [Best Practices for Music Cataloging Using RDA and MARC21 \(2025\)](#)
- [Yale University Library – Irving S. Gilmore Music Library](#): Documentation of rules and procedures for music cataloging.

Continuing Education

- [Upcoming RAILS cataloging workshops](#)
- [RAILS Academy](#): Webinar recordings
- [Cataloging Maintenance Center \(CMC\)](#)
- [Illinois Cataloging Mentorship Program \(iCAMP\)](#)
- [ALCTS YouTube channel](#): Features webinars from the American Library Association's ALCTS (Association of Library Collections & Technical Services) division.
- [RDA YouTube channel](#)
- [Webjunction - LiFT: Library Catalog Series](#)
- [LACONI cataloging workshops \(\\$\)](#)

Metadata

- [Illinois Digital Heritage Hub](#): The Digital Public Library of America Service Hub for the state of Illinois. Includes information about and links to the collections, along with metadata best practices ([Google Doc](#)).
- [Cataloging Maintenance Center \(CMC\) Metadata Consultations](#)

DEI in Metadata Networking Group

The [DEI in Metadata Networking Group](#) promotes shared understanding of inclusive metadata practices across Illinois libraries. It offers guidance to help libraries create and maintain more equitable, diverse, and inclusive metadata. Working Groups develop best-practice statements to support research, policy, workflows, and cataloging documentation. These resources will be published as a [Toolkit](#).