

Report Content

The general process involved in writing a report for either a Preconference or Program session is to provide a record of what was said by the speaker(s) and, to a lesser extent, by the audience members. Your role is to synthesize and give the gist of the presentation; it does not have to be verbatim or rely on direct quotations. Similarly, you may want to summarize comments made by audience members, but you are not required to provide direct quotations; nor do you have to record all comments or observations.

For Vision/Opening session papers, the report should be as close as possible to a direct transcript while maintaining a logical flow of ideas.

When organizing your report, it is not necessary to follow the precise structure followed in the presentation but rather use your own discretion. It is completely acceptable to impose order on an oral presentation by, for example, identifying themes or concepts and then devoting a paragraph to each theme or idea. Sometimes PowerPoint slides or handouts can provide an organizing principle for the paper.

Although you can, as a recorder, characterize the nature or tone of a discussion—“discussion was heated” or “several members of the audience were strongly against the proposal”—you should not editorialize or offer your own opinions on the topic itself. Use tact when describing differences of opinion during a discussion period or to describe any other untoward or uncomfortable exchange, incident, or statement that is part of a presentation or question-and-answer period.

Important Notes for Recorders:

We require you to submit a draft of your report to the session presenter(s) before you send a final version to us. Try to write your report as soon as possible following the conference. When we receive your report, we may have suggestions for improving presentation or expression. We will ask for your input regarding substantive suggestions, but minor revisions, including grammatical and spelling errors, will be made at the editors’ discretion. Many sessions will be based on or allude to other scholarly works and publications. We ask that you coordinate with the speaker(s) to ensure citations are thorough and accurate in the written report.

Important Note for Speakers Preparing Papers:

Unless you have made arrangements with the Program Planning Committee or the Proceedings editors to have a recorder for your session, you are responsible for preparing a paper for the Proceedings. You may be contacted by a reporter for the NASIG Newsletter, but a newsletter report does not take the place of a paper written for the Proceedings. If in doubt about whether you need to write a paper for the Proceedings, contact the editors well in advance prior to the conference.

Multiple Authors:

In those sessions with more than one author for the paper (a Program session with multiple presenters, for example), a single paper must be written. Authors need to coordinate with each other in order to submit the paper. The paper can be written by a designated author or each author can be responsible for a section of the paper. Please ensure that authors are clearly identified, and that the organization and the flow of the writing is clear. The recorder or first presenter is designated the corresponding author. He or she is expected to pass on communications with the editors and publisher to co-authors.

How to Submit Your Paper:

Papers must be submitted via email to the production editor, Caitlin Harrington, at chrrngt4@memphis.edu. The text of your paper should be submitted as an attachment with each illustration and/or table as additional, separate attachments. Please use the corresponding author's surname as the filename for your paper. For example, if the corresponding author's last name is Smith, save your report as Smith.doc. Figures and tables should be named as their number, for example, SmithFig1.pdf.

- **Deadline: July 31, 2022**

Style Guide

Style: The general style of the paper should follow the 16th edition of the Chicago Manual of Style. Underlined words will be typeset in italics. The use of quotation marks for emphasis is discouraged.

Font: Times New Roman

Spacing: Double-space your entire paper, including block quotations. Make sure your Notes section is also double-spaced. Avoid the use of extra line spacing after paragraphs.

Margins: Leave 1 inch margins all around: top and bottom, left and right.

Indent paragraphs: Indent paragraphs. Do not use spacing to indicate paragraph breaks.

Special formatting: Do not use special formatting such as page breaks, page numbers, footers/headers, embedded footnotes, etc. Do not use Endnote or Footnote features. Italics are acceptable and will be used for emphasis. Bold text will be converted to italics.

Manuscript Length (double-spaced):

Preconference workshops: 10-15 pages

Vision session: 10-15 pages
Program session: 6-12 pages

Acronyms: All acronyms should be spelled out in their first occurrence (see below for exceptions). If an acronym appears in the abstract, it should be spelled out there AND again in its first occurrence in the body of the paper.

Spelling: See last page of this document.

Numbers

- percentages are represented as 25 percent NOT 25 % or twenty-five percent
- numbers 1-99 are spelled out (except when expressing percentages); numbers 100 and above are represented in their Arabic numeral form (unless the number starts a sentence)
- fractions are spelled out: two-thirds not 2/3

Template:

**Why Can't Students Get the Sources They Need? Results from a Real Electronic
Resources Availability Study**

[Title - 12 pt Times New Roman, Bold, Title Case (upper/lower)]

Sanjeet Mann
Presenter

Sarah Sutton
Recorder

**[Presenters and Recorders - 12 point Times New Roman. Listed in order of importance.
Usually authors will be listed alphabetically if the contributions were equal.]**

Availability studies are used to estimate the proportion of items in a library collection that are available to users, and the proportion of items in a library collection that are unavailable to users as a result of system and/or human errors. Sanjeet Mann of the Armacost Library at the University of Redlands used a series of availability to studies to more accurately understand and troubleshoot the e-resources access errors that keep undergraduate students at the University from obtaining the full text of electronic resources. In this presentation, Mann shared the details of his process, his results, and the implications of those results for improving local search systems as well as a conceptual model of e-resource availability errors based on the results of his research.

[Abstract: Do not use a heading for the Abstract. Text is in 12 point Times New Roman Abbreviations should be spelled out in the Abstract, and again on first mention in the body. Four to six sentences, not repeated verbatim in the body of the paper. Rule of thumb: 100-150 words.]

KEYWORDS resources troubleshooting, availability studies, usability studies, e-resources

[Keywords: 4-6 words or phrases supplied by authors. Keywords should be in lowercase, separated by commas, in no particular order, and without ending punctuation. Spell out abbreviations, even those that are spelled out first in the Abstract and/or again in the body.]

BODY OF PAPER

Use 12 pt Times New Roman and indent paragraphs. Within the body, titles for **Figures** and **Tables** are called out (placed appropriately) in a separate paragraph. **Headings in the body** can have 3 levels.

Chicago Headings

Level Format

- 1 Centered, Boldface or Italic Type, Headline-style Capitalization**
- 2 Centered, Regular Type, Headline-style Capitalization**
- 3 Flush Left, Boldface or Italic Type, Headline-style Capitalization**

Figures:

Each illustration, such as a photograph, chart, or other graphic, must be submitted as a separate file and NOT embedded in the text. If copyright permission is required to use the illustration(s) it is the author's obligation to obtain this. Submitted illustrations should be in black and white, or they will be converted to black and white for print publication (illustrations may be published in color in the online version of the journal). Files should follow these guidelines:

- 300 dpi or higher
- Sized to fit on journal page
- TIFF, PDF, PSD, JPEG or Microsoft Word format only
- Submitted as separate files, not embedded in text files

Tips for figures:

- Check the resolution to make sure the figure is clear and easy to read.
- Make sure a conversion to b/w will not compromise readability (for example, a chart that relies on a color-based legend). It is best to submit two version, one in b/w and one in color.
- The title should NOT be included as part of the figure itself
- Check all text for typos and to make sure it conforms to preferred spellings.
- Make sure it is not too large to fit on the journal page. If it is necessary to shrink the figure, make sure it is still readable.

Each figure should be numbered in the order they are referenced in the paper, and referenced directly in the text. For example: "Figure 1 illustrates ..." or "(see Figure 2)."

- An insertion point needs to be marked in the manuscript for each figure, and should be placed after the paragraph the figure is mentioned in. At the insertion point, include the full title for the figure.

Example:

Figure 4 Print Holdings Screen in CUFTS

Tables:

Each table should be submitted as a separate Word file and NOT embedded in the text.

Tips for Tables:

- The title should NOT be included as part of the table itself.
- Check all text for typos and to make sure it conforms to preferred spellings.
- Make sure that columns and rows have headers, as needed.
- For larger tables, they may have to be broken up in multiple pages.
- Each table should be numbered (in the order they are referenced in the paper) and referenced directly in the text. For example: "Table 1 shows ..." or "(see Table 2)."

- An insertion point needs to be marked in the manuscript for each table, and should be placed after the paragraph the table is mentioned in. Include the full title for the table at the insertion point.

Example:

Table 4 Terminology Comparison

NOTES

Citation Style: Chicago Notes and Bibliography

Chicago-Style Citation Quick Guide:

http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html

Refer to the 16th edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style* for detailed instructions.

For all online resources, even those with a formal publication date, please use an accessed date or last updated date.

For journal articles, include a digital object identifier (DOI) if you can readily find it

Use superscript numerals in the body, but regular font in the Notes. Do not use the embedded footnote or endnote feature in Word! The numerals should be at the end of the sentence in which reference is first made.

Example:

The OhioLINK OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC) Collection and Circulation Analysis Project found that for Ohio libraries, only about 6 percent of the collection drove 80 percent of the usage, which contests the widely held belief that the 80/20 rule applies to library circulation (i.e., 20 percent of the collection drives 80 percent of the usage).¹

NOTES

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APPENDICES (IF ANY)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (IF ANY)

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Preferred Spellings

Refer to MerriamWebster Online (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/>) for terms not included in this list.

A-Z

audio-visual

Bachelor's degree

backfile

benefitted

"Big Data"

"Big Deal"

bioterrorism

byproducts/bypass

cancelled

cataloging/cataloger

check-in (noun or adjective), check in (verb)

Cold War

coursepack

decision-makers

e-mail, e-journal, e-book, e-resource

electronic resource management (ERM) system (plural, ERM systems)

end user

full text (noun), full-text (adjective)

fundraising

grassroots

healthcare

inservice (training)

Internet

interrelated

interlibrary

keyword

knowledgebase

lifecycle

link resolver

Master's degree

multifaceted

ongoing

online

onsite

Open Access

open source (noun), open-source (adjective)

OpenURL

PhD

policy-makers/policy-making

postmodern

preconference

pre-existing/pre-empting

Serials Solutions (two words)

trade-off

USA PATRIOT Act (not PATRIOT Act nor Patriot Act)

United Kingdom (noun), U.K. (adjective), UK (in end notes and contributor notes)

United States (noun), U.S. (adjective), US (in end notes and contributor notes)

URL

website/webinar/webcase but Web, Web page, Web-based

West/Western

workflow, workload

worldwide