plenty of lesson plans which seem more purposefully developed to support the framework and its underlying threshold concepts. While exercises often include a "check for understanding" or assessment component, these sections are inconsistently included, and generally very brief. Given that many instruction librarians have been indoctrinated to incorporate assessment into their regular practice, it would've been helpful to offer suggestions for gathering evidence of student learning for every lesson plan.

Teaching Information Literacy Threshold Concepts: *Lesson Plans for Librarians* is highly recommended for academic library collections, as its presentation of the framework and clearly articulated lesson plans help build a community of practice around teaching in support of the new framework and the threshold concepts therein.

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Meaningful Metrics: A 21st Century Librarian's Guide to Bibliometrics, Altmetrics, and Research Impact, by Robin Chin Roemer and Rachel Borchardt. Chicago: Association of College & University Libraries, 2015. xii, 241 pp., $60.00. ISBN 978-0-838-98755-1.

In this book, the authors have developed a comprehensive analysis of the use of bibliometrics and altmetrics to determine the value assigned to scholarly publications specifically aimed at academic librarians. They begin with a discussion of the use of bibliometrics to assess the quality of research published in the literature, but then suggest that it is important for researchers in general and librarians in particular to move beyond traditional bibliometrics. They argue that scholarly communication is changing by, first, moving beyond disciplinary silos to include more interdisciplinary work, and, second, by moving beyond reliance on journal articles as primary mechanisms to exchange ideas and research results. They note that the use of the Internet to exchange electronic copies of results and conduct conversations about research and growth in the use of institutional repositories are profoundly changing how scholars talk to one another. These mechanisms mean that early versions of results can be circulated quickly and easily, and as a result requires an emerging set of techniques for understanding impact. As a result, altmetrics are emerging as an option for those interested in understanding the academic impact of people working in the field and the work they produce.

The book offers an outline of the current state of bibliometrics and altmetrics and offers stories about their use. It is not designed either as a history of the field or as a primer on how to conduct this kind of research. They offer ideas and understandable examples of the use and value of these techniques in a readable text to suggest options to make these techniques accessible to readers who are not inclined to spend time in research methods textbooks. It is aimed at librarians, in part because librarians need to understand impact as they consider what resources to buy, build and make accessible to their users, and in part because they serve as facilitators to connect people who are concentrating on generating research and tools that can demonstrate the value of the work produced.

In its first six chapters, *Meaningful Metrics* offers alternating chapters that first introduce the concept of scholarly impact studies, bibliometrics, and altmetrics with chapters offering stories about how these concepts are applied and their value. Each chapter ends with lists of resources for those who want to explore further that include printed sources, online resources to include websites and other resources and organizations that meet to discuss this rapidly developing area of research. The last two chapters speak specifically of the role of librarians in encouraging the use of these techniques and the role they might employ in developing an understanding of the tools across disciplines. The book ends with a glossary of key terms.

This is an interesting, readable book that will be of great value in facilitating conversations about bibliometrics and altmetrics. The authors do not claim to provide a comprehensive review of this kind of work, providing instead a solid introduction to help people understand how impact studies can be used to good effect. I am always a little skeptical of books that argue that librarians should proactively try to convince faculty that they can help them build an appreciation for their work. Missionary efforts of this sort tend to fall on deaf ears if they are heard at all. However, it is important that librarians have a baseline understanding of these techniques when discussion begins on campus, and this book offers that baseline. In addition, *Meaningful Metrics* offers a discussion of emerging trends in scholarly communications and impact assessment of a sort that one seldom finds in one place.

This is a good book, worthy of a place on shelves in any research university library. It is also a worthwhile read for anyone who is considering doing bibliometrics or altmetrics research. It is a quick read and, as the authors intended, makes the case that this kind of work is both important and doable. It is also a good read that brings research methods to life for the novice. As a result, I would recommend it for any good library and information science collection and for those involved in conversations about emerging trends in scholarly communications.

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Protecting Patron Privacy: Safe Practices for Public Computers, by Matthew Beckstrom. Santa Barbara, CA: Libraries Unlimited, 2015. 105 pp., $50.00. ISBN: 978-1-61069-996-9.

"As we use the Internet, we should be able to control, as best we can, what people and companies see and record us doing" (p. 1). Unfortunately, protecting one's personal information and preserving privacy while using the Internet are difficult. A library's "Legacy" policies, procedures and systems help keep a patron's reference and circulation activities private. However, what about a patron's use of library computer networks and online resources? As committed supporters of patron privacy and intellectual freedom, what steps can libraries take to reassure users that their behavior is not being tracked? Are we educating our patrons on the ways by which they can safeguard their own internet privacy? Matthew Beckstrom addresses some of these concerns in *Protecting Patron Privacy: Safe Practices for Public Computers.*

Chapter 1 ("Privacy and How It Is Lost") begins with a brief discussion of the concept of privacy in libraries. While Beckstrom acknowledges that there is no guarantee "…that Internet use at the library will remain private," he argues that libraries can do much to minimize risks to patron privacy and to educate patrons "…about the threats to [their] privacy that exist on the Internet" (p. 4). Any device that is connected to the Internet is "…broadcasting a variety of information about itself, its connection and the user to remote servers and sites" (p. 5). This information can be helpful in many ways, such as enriching the user's experience with tailored content or in making a transaction more efficient. Sadly, this information also can be exploited to view and record patron internet activity. Protecting patron privacy has become more than just protecting circulation records; it now means setting software