Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award Recipient

The Technical Services Special Interest Section Awards Committee is pleased to announce that the recipient of the 2021 Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions to Technical Services Law Librarianship is Alan Keely. Alan is the Associate Director for Collection Services, Law Library, Wake Forest University. The award is presented to an individual or group in recognition of achievement in an area of technical services, for services to the Association, or for outstanding contributions to the professional literature. The characteristics that the Chapman Award recognizes are embodied by Alan’s extensive contributions to AALL, the Technical Services and Library Systems Resources & Discovery Special Interest Sections, and technical services law librarianship in general.

Since joining AALL in 1995, Alan has become a guiding force in technical services areas. His dedication to building a vital Technical Services Special Interest Section, where technical services law librarians can connect with each other and find a professional home, is expressed by the depth and breadth of his committee service. As one letter of recommendation said, he “understands where we’ve been and where we are … and continues to ask where do we want to be?”

Alan has been an active member of both the TS and LSRD Special Interest Sections from the beginning of his membership in the association. He has

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Greetings TS-SIS Members,

As I write my last "From the Chair" column, media reports announce the best news in a long while. The COVID-19 vaccines effectively reduce the risk of getting sick, and over half of adult Americans have received the shots. The most fantastic news is that no more masks or social distancing for fully immunized people except in a couple of settings. After hearing this, I am optimistic that the summer days just ahead will be brighter.

Another good news item is that volunteers continued to provide members with opportunities to engage and learn, despite last year's dismal occurrences. I send thanks to my colleagues who were able to step up during this time. If you were the beneficiary of any activity, meeting, or function, please offer appreciation to those who contributed time, energy, and talent to support the special interest section and its mission.

Through volunteering, TS membership offers the chance to give to the profession, grow professionally, network, and develop leadership skills. It is not too late to get involved, and TS would be grateful for your service. To get started, all you need to do is reach out to Joan Stringfellow and let her know of your interest. Her email address is jstringfellow@law.tamu.edu.

Also, please send a hearty welcome and support to Joan as she begins her leadership role as the 2021-2022 TS-SIS Chair. Joan is the Head of Technical & Electronic Services at the Dee J. Kelly Law Library, Texas A&M University School of Law in Fort Worth, Texas. She started at the law school as a receptionist. She moved into the position of Catalog Librarian after receiving her Master of Library Science from the University of North Texas. For more about Joan, read Lauren Seney's blog post in TechScans, "Getting to Know Joan Stringfellow," at https://tslltechscans.blogspot.com/2021/03/1.html.

Kudos and salutations to Jason LeMay and Jessie Tam, newly elected members of the TS-SIS Executive Board. Jason is the incoming Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect. He is the Interim Associate Law Librarian for Collection Services at Emory University. Jason began his law library career in 2012 when joining Emory as an Assistant Law Librarian for Cataloging and Metadata. He served as TSLL editor for two years and has been an active member of LSRD. Jessie Tam is the newly elected First-Year Member-At-Large. She is the Head of Technical Services at the Thurgood Marshall State Law Library. Jessie has been a member of TS-SIS since 1998, Funding Research Opportunities Grant (FROG) member and past chair, and active in the Asian American Law Librarians Caucus.

Salute to Alan Keely, the 2021 recipient of the highly regarded Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship. He has faithfully served the Technical Services Special Interest Section as a quiet leader with a practical and unassuming approach. His management roundtables have become the "go-to" conference event, being extremely popular among members. Alan has represented TS in forums, contributed to task forces, and hosted conference Dine-A-Rounds. He has a smile to share and is willing to pitch in and serve where needed. Alan keeps a diligent watch over the TS-SIS My Communities Discussion Lists, making changes when needed to update our communication platform. He has been there to guide us along the way as technological advances have redeployed technical services into new terrain. Moving beyond the realm of the traditional technical services field, he recently worked with HeinOnline to produce a database based on de Tocqueville's Democracy in America. Congratulations, Alan.
Mark your calendars for noteworthy events appearing in June and July. On June 23, from 2 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. Eastern Time, the 2021 Virtual TS-SIS Annual Business and Awards Meeting will be held and is open to AALL members. The agenda is being sent through the My Communities List and posted on the TS website. The registration link is at https://wu.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJlIdOquTspHdU8Vgr6SWqjs9UsDGEpstcV. Sign up ahead of time and receive a reminder email having the meeting information and URL.

At the annual business meeting, a vote will be taken to approve the minutes from the July 23, 2020, meeting. Please review the document at https://www.aallnet.org/tssis/wp-content/uploads/sites/17/2020/12/TS-Business-Meeting-July-2020-aem.pdf. Additionally, the Bylaw Committee will review proposed bylaw changes and ask for a vote to be taken on each change individually. TS-SIS Secretary/Treasurer Annie Mellott sent a redlined copy and outlined the proposed changes to members through the My Communities List on May 10. Click on the following URL to review the document: https://www.aallnet.org/tssis/wp-content/uploads/sites/17/2021/05/TSProposedBylawsRedline2021.pdf. Proposed changes are:

- Update the Section's object to incorporate the focus of the updated Standing Committees;
- Clarify the version of the handbook that details officers' responsibilities;
- Allow for a TS-SIS Business Meeting format outside of the Association's Annual Meeting;
- Clarify language about the process of updating the Bylaws.

Programs, meetings, and workshops abound this summer. TS and LSRD are combining efforts to coordinate and host the 2021 TS/LSRD Virtual Summit. The sessions will take place on July 7-8 & 14-15. Attendees will find a variety of programs, roundtables, discussions, and social events of interest. Additional information is available at https://www.aallnet.org/tssis/education-training/annual-meeting/2021-annual-meeting-information. The event is open to AALL members, and there is no charge to attend. Coming up next, from July 9 - 23, AALL offers the 2021 Annual Virtual Conference, Leading with Wisdom & Insight. The program and registration URL is at https://www.aallnet.org/conference.

Yes, summer is in the air. The year ahead is looking bright. I hope you allow yourself time to take part in the many enrichment opportunities provided by AALL, TS, and LSRD. As you know, the Summer of 2021 and its offerings happen once, so take the time and enjoy all you can!

Carol Morgan Collins
University of Tennessee

Library Systems & Resource Discovery
Special Interest Section

Hello again, friends and colleagues. As I reflect on my past year as LSRD Chair, it is truly amazing how much has changed over that time, and it’s been especially heartening to see up close how the committed members of our Association and its Sections have rallied together in support of our shared community and interests.

Where last year LSRD-SIS was taking its first baby steps into a 2020 world that was steeped in uncertainty, discord, and even fear, we have learned so much more about what we’re capable of even when we are connected only by screens; now that the world is opening up again, I find myself quite optimistic that LSRD will step confidently into 2021 and beyond. That is very much a testament to our membership that has stepped up even this year, to volunteer for current and future service, to develop interesting and relevant programming, and just to keep thinking about ways to improve LSRD.
This time of year, the focus is on summer activity planning, and the LSRD Education Committee has been working with the TS Professional Development Committee to bring you the second joint Virtual Summit, which will take place before the AALL conference in July. It was a very successful event last summer, which this year will be spread out over two weeks to make for shorter days in response to our members’ feedback. This year’s summit will include all the traditional TS/LSRD roundtables and committee meetings along with some targeted programming, including a training session on WorldShare Collection Manager in the OCLC meeting slot.

The summit will also include a pair of virtual social events, since we can’t physically roam downtown Cleveland for the usual dine-arounds, and on July 13, we’ll have the LSRD Business Meeting, which is always more fun than work as we celebrate our year together.

Also, at the AALL virtual conference, keep an eye out for an exciting LSRD-sponsored program developed by incoming board member Rachel Evans, “Prescient Privacy at Play: A Spectrum of Terminology and Tools for Administering & Teaching Legal Technology.” I expect this program will have broad interest across many AALL sections as Rachel and her co-presenters employ a gaming theme to guide participants through the world of privacy.

Since the last issue of TSLL, we have also completed the biennial membership survey, which was administered by Larissa Sullivant this spring. The full results will be posted on the LSRD site, but here are some of the key takeaways: we are still a very experienced section, with over 40% of respondents having worked in law libraries for 20+ years, along with almost 30% who have been OBS/LSRD members for just as long; nearly 90% of respondents are also TS members while roughly half are also in ALL-SIS; and our membership is still overwhelmingly situated in academic law libraries, where we are involved in a wide range of responsibilities, most commonly including cataloging, ERM, and ILS management. Perhaps the most interesting result concerns institutional library system use, where Alma is now the leader in the clubhouse, having passed Sierra after an extended run at the top of the rankings.

Also notable among the survey results, as well as an item of concern, is the lack of respondents who are new to law libraries and LSRD membership. In the 2019 survey, we had fully 20% of respondents who had been OBS members for “0-1 years,” while this year that number dropped to ZERO. This is a big part of the reason that the LSRD board is proposing the creation of a Membership Committee to focus on member recruitment, retention, engagement, and support. This will be on the agenda for our Business Meeting, so please come prepared to help figure out how that committee can best serve LSRD.

Finally, we did recently conclude the officer election for the coming year, and I am happy to welcome three new members to the LSRD board (i.e. Executive Committee). Keiko Okuhara has served as the Local Systems Committee chair for several years and was previously an OBS member-at-large, and now she re-joins the board as Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect. Chris Todd served on our Special Bylaws Committee last summer and also joined the TSLL Editorial Board, and he now takes on a two-year term as Secretary/Treasurer. And Rachel Evans, previously noted for developing this year’s LSRD-sponsored program, comes aboard as Member-at-Large.

Also returning to the board are Larissa Sullivant, who will take over as Chair, and Keelan Weber, now the second-year Member-at-Large. And so we bid adieu and offer a hearty thanks to our outgoing members: Jessica Pasquale provided excellent leadership over the past three years and proved that even the fiercest of football rivals can work well together off-the-field; Liz Manriquez followed me as Secretary/Treasurer, so I know how much work that position entails, and she did an excellent job keeping on top of our finances, minutes, and elections; and Heather Buckwalter was a member-at-large, not just for LSRD but also the FROG committee, and she has always been willing to help out when needed.

Thank you so much to these incoming and outgoing board members; I know that the Library Systems & Resource Discovery SIS will continue to be in good hands thanks to all your willingness to volunteer for service. And once again, I encourage all our members to take advantage of the opportunities LSRD provides to get involved with this very special interest section; it has truly been a rewarding experience for me. Hope to see you all at the Virtual Summit!

Kevin Carey
Ohio State University
served as chair of both TS and LSRD; he has also been an active member of many committees, including the TS-SIS Metadata Management Standing Committee and its predecessor, the TS-SIS Resource Management Standing Committee, and its predecessor, the Vendor Records Advisory Group, which he co-chaired for two years, as well as the TS-SIS Bylaws and Handbook Committee, which he also chaired. He has spearheaded efforts to work with vendors, educating them on the benefits of providing quality MARC records for their digital collections. Alan is particularly known for facilitating the Technical Services Management Annual Meeting Roundtable, which he ably transitioned to a quarterly online discussion format in 2020. Alan’s work on the TS-SIS Bylaws and Handbooks Committee led to his appointment to, and chairing of, the AALL Bylaws and Resolutions Committee. This group drafted model bylaws, then worked with AALL Special Interest Sections to encourage their adoption. Alan then cycled back around to work on bringing the TS-SIS bylaws into alignment with the new model bylaws. Since that time, he has assisted LSRD with revision of their bylaws and is currently advising the new Black Law Librarians SIS during the development of their bylaws and handbook.

Alan has been characterized as an “idea factory.” He has regularly presented or facilitated programs focused on library systems, management, acquisitions, and collection development. Selected program titles include “What else do you cut when you are already cut to the core of Technical Services” (2003), “Ever-evolving works of vendor-supplied MARC records” (2010), and “ERM without the ERM” (2011). In 2018, he was part of a team organizing the well-received “MARCEdit Workshop” at the AALL Annual meeting in Baltimore. Starting in 2009, Alan provided MARC records for each release of Hein’s American Bar Association Archives Collection on Microfiche.

Most recently, Alan partnered with HeinOnline to produce a database based on de Tocqueville’s Democracy in America, a HeinOnline library released in August 2019 (https://heinonline.org/HOL/Index?collection=demia). This is an interactive digital edition built around a composite annotated edition. The library will include all known editions of the work and provides full-text links to the works Tocqueville read while he traveled, researched, and wrote this work, plus journal articles that discuss Democracy in America.

Alan’s lasting contribution to technical services librarianship is his continuous effort in mentoring newer technical services law librarians. Many of the individuals who wrote letters in support of Alan’s nomination for the Chapman Award spoke about their experience of Alan as a mentor. One writer cited his “commitment to the next generation of TS law librarians.” Another wrote, “When I heard about Alan’s intention to retire … my first thought was ‘what will we do without him?’ I quickly realized that his mentorship of so many new librarians has prepared many of us to step in and fill the roles that he has undertaken, because it will take many of us to do that work.”

Alan is the personification of technical services law librarianship. His long record of service and scholarship and continuing commitment are reasons why Alan Keely is very deserving of the Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions in Technical Services Law Librarianship. The TS-SIS Awards Committee is pleased to recognize Alan’s achievements with this award.

Congratulations Alan!

2020-2021 TS-SIS Awards Committee

Jackie Magagnosc (Chair)
Dana Deseck-Piazzon
Wendy Law
Jennifer Mart-Rice
Rachel Parks
Alicia Pearson
Angela Sinhart
Barbara Szalkowski

(Continued from page 1)
On January 12, 2021, Jolande Goldberg gave a magisterial presentation for the Legal Cataloging Forum hosted by the Library of Congress, entitled: *Terrorism: the Color of Its Face*. She provided an overview of current LC subject headings and classification numbers for works on terrorism, internal security, and national security, and she also proposed changes in this area. In this column, I would like to focus on classification and, to a lesser extent, subject headings for works on terrorism.

The general non-legal numbers for terrorism are HV6431, HV6432 (U.S.), and HV6433 (other jurisdiction A-Z). The subdivision Law and legislation was only authorized for use with Terrorism in late 2013. (Until then, most subject headings for specific crimes were not authorized for Law and legislation.) Therefore, works with the subject heading Terrorism (subdivided or not for jurisdiction) without that subdivision sometimes class in one of the K schedules. The general legal number for terrorism is K5256, with KF9430 being used for the U.S.

The locations differ for legal works on terrorism in the different schedules, as do the associated hierarchy and captions. In several schedules, there is no specific number for legal works on terrorism. In table KJ-KKZ1, used for many European jurisdictions (cf. KXX4351.1 for Turkey), there is a broader number under Offenses against public order and convenience with the caption: Crimes involving danger to the community. Crimes against the environment. Terrorism. Table KL-KWX6 for the Pacific Area and Australia follows the same pattern. The Jewish law (KBM4351.5) and Islamic law (KBP4351.5) schedules are similar. In German law, a specific number for terrorism was only established in early 2020 (KK8800), as a subtopic under Offenses against public order and convenience. However, KK8800 has not been used by LC or in any records in WorldCat. Most of the legal works on terrorism in Germany have been classified under the general number for Crimes against the peace of the community (KK8780), which does not include terrorism as a narrower topic. The schedule for EU law does not have Terrorism in a caption, only as an “including” note under KJE8780 in the broader Crimes against the peace of the community. A specific number for EU legal works on terrorism should probably be established under KJE8781.T47, parallel to the already established number in comparative European law, KJC8781.T47.

Terrorism is usually considered to be at least in part the use of violence against persons or property for the achievement of political objectives and thus a political crime. [https://dema.az.gov/sites/default/files/Publications/AR-Terrorism%20Definitions-BORUNDA.pdf](https://dema.az.gov/sites/default/files/Publications/AR-Terrorism%20Definitions-BORUNDA.pdf)

However, only some LC law schedules include it as a subcategory of Political crimes (K) or the somewhat dated term Political offenses (KE and Table KH2 for South America). In French law (KJV8297), Political offenses is several levels up in the hierarchy: … Political offenses—Offenses against security of the state—Offenses against internal security of the state—Terrorism. The French law schedule is one of the few which explicitly includes general legal works on terrorism in a broader section on Offenses or Crimes against internal security. In EU law, Offenses against the government. Political offenses (KJE9015) is a topic which comes shortly after the number for Crimes against the peace of the community, including terrorism.

**Terrorism—Prevention—Law and legislation**

Terrorism is one of very few crimes authorized for use with LC subdivisions Prevention—Law and legislation (with Piracy being the only other crime I could find with a similar pattern). It has a cross reference from War on Terrorism,
2001-2009—Law and legislation, which was once a valid heading. According to the ClassWeb correlation, nearly all the works with this as the first subject heading are classified under the general legal numbers for terrorism. In class KF, about fifty works with this subject heading class under the general legal number for terrorism in the criminal law section KF9430. A few schedules (including German law, European comparative law, EU law, and European law tables KJ-KKZ1) have notes under the Internal security law numbers that these numbers also are for the control of subversive activities and the prevention of terrorism. The German law schedule is the only one I found that has a note under the general number for terrorism, KK8800, which refers to another range of numbers for works on strategies and means to prevent terrorism. These numbers are in the Constitutional law—Internal security section KK5245-5253 (though none of these works have Class web correlations for Terrorism—Prevention—Law and legislation—Germany). Most schedules, however, do not include “terrorism” in a note in the main numbers for internal security. For example, in the KF schedules, KF4850 has the captions Internal security. Control of subversive activities. Control of subversive activities. (Further complicating things, as Jolande points out in her presentation, the LCSH terms Internal security and National security have often been used interchangeably, and both have been classed in KF4850, although the latter belongs more properly under Military law in KF7682.) I would contend that legal works about a crime are largely about actions to prevent the crime (either through precautionary measures or through the hoped for deterrent effects of punishment for those found guilty of the crime). In my experience, the works are often inseparable. I am not sure why LCSH makes this distinction. It may have something to do with finding a suitable phrase to subsume the LCSH obsolete heading War on Terrorism—Law and legislation, which predated Terrorism—Prevention—Law and legislation by a few years and appears now only as a cross reference on the record for the latter phrase. I propose cancelling the unusual subject heading phrase Terrorism—Prevention—Law and legislation, and simply using Terrorism—Law and legislation. That would assist with collocation and retrieval. The distinction between Terrorism and Terrorism—Prevention may be significant in classes HV (Criminology) and JZ (International relations), but not in the K schedules. If a work deals with strategies to prevent terrorism as part of broader internal security measures, then the work would class in the area for Internal security. Among other revisions, Jolande proposes adding a section here: KF4856 A-Z for particular groups posing security threats, with a cutter number for Terrorists. My only concern would be that it might be hard to decide between classing a work in KF9430 or KF4856.

**Terrorism (International law)**

Specific classification numbers for international terrorism were established as part of the 2010 expansion of Class KZ to include international criminal law (KZ7220 general; KZ7225 A-Z specific crimes). The subject heading was also established at about the same time. Previously, works on international terrorism were classified mostly under K5256.

**Domestic terrorism**

This subject heading has been in use since early 2005. However, Domestic terrorism does not appear as a caption, keyword, or index term in any of the schedules. In ClassWeb, most of the non-legal works are classed under the general numbers for terrorism HV6431-6433. Given recent events, it might be advisable to propose separate classification numbers for non-legal works on domestic terrorism in contradistinction to lumping them in with all the other works on terrorism. No works correlate to the subject heading Domestic terrorism—Law and legislation, which was authorized for use in late 2013.

**Conclusion**

Application of the proper classification numbers and subject headings for works on terrorism and counterterrorism and related concepts can be quite challenging. In an email exchange I had with Jolande in January 2021, she recommended that the references, scope notes, and qualifiers for the related subjects and class numbers be reviewed and clarified to make some of the difficult distinctions clearer. This would include a review of all the K classification schedules, as well as pertinent parts of HV, JZ, and UA and possibly others. Law and legislation has been authorized in some cases, but not in others where it is appropriate (e.g. Bioterrorism—Law and legislation). While Jolande has done most of the intellectual “heavy lifting” for us, she needs our help to make these sections of the classification as clear and accurate as possible.
It’s Spring! Let’s Weed!

Adrienne DeWitt
Campbell University

Now that Spring Semester 2021 is over and COVID-19 restrictions are lifting, we can finally get started planning onsite library maintenance projects. While I have no doubt that there will be several projects vying for implementation, there is one project that I believe works best in the summer: weeding old, outdated, and ugly books from the stacks. Before COVID, summer was the best time to weed because the majority of students were off campus, meaning we could work in the stacks without bothering anyone. That is even more true now for those returning after working off-site for a year (or longer). Even if you have an articulated weeding plan in your library’s collection development policy, it is still good practice to check out some of the weeding resources available online. I have listed some below that I have found particularly helpful.

Happy weeding!

Weeding Resources – Article


In this recent article, the authors detail how the Science and Engineering Library at BYU weeded their entire print collection of over 350,000 volumes using Google Sheets and even an interactive GIS stacks map. Of special interest is how they included their faculty in their weeding decisions. After creating a spreadsheet of items that was way too big to navigate, the librarians set up a Virtual Reference Shelf (VRS) that faculty could use to search for and vote on materials marked for removal. Because of the VRS, the library kept over 3,500 items that had been selected for weeding.

Weeding Resources – Bibliography


This recently updated resource has everything you need to create your own weeding plan or update the one you already have in your collection development policy. Besides including the Nelson article mentioned above, it also includes articles on case studies, what to do with discards, talking with faculty about weeding projects, various library weeding policies, questions of cost, bibliometrics, and collaborative collection management, to name a few. I recommend bookmarking this resource for future reference.

Weeding Resources – LibGuide


Granted, this resource was developed for elementary through high school libraries and not academic libraries; however, there is some good information on weeding that works for libraries in general. (Remember MUSTY? Misleading Ugly Superseded Trivial Your collection doesn’t need it). Plus, it has a good PowerPoint and some cute memes.
Weeding Resources – Sample Weeding Plan


Created by the good people at the Awful Library Books blog, this barebones document is a good starting point for those who may want to begin a weeding project but do not know how to start. Using the famed five Ws (who, what, when, where, and why) plus how, it lists out questions that can help you take the project from idea to action. On a side note, the Awful Library Books blog also has a variety of collection development documents that you can tailor for your own institution. https://awfullibrarybooks.net/sample-collection-documents/.

Weeding Resources – Webinar


2020 was the undisputed year of the webinar. If you are not too webinared out, I suggest checking out this public library resource created by the Tampa Bay Library Consortium for Florida library staff. (Please note that at the time of this writing, it is an open access resource.) The webinar contains an hour-long YouTube video, complete with handouts and PowerPoints to further help you plan your project.

CONFERECE ROUND-UP

Jackie Magagnosc
Cornell Law Library

Welcome to another installment of TSLL’s “Conference Round-up” column. The goal of this column is to facilitate sharing of conference experiences beyond AALL’s Annual Meeting. This issue’s column features reports from two virtual conferences, IUG 2021 and NASIG 2021 Virtual Conference. If you have an opportunity to attend a local, regional, or national conference or workshop with content of interest to technical services librarians and would like to provide a short summary, please contact me at jkm95@cornell.edu.

IUG 2021

Rachel Evans
University of Georgia School of Law

The Innovative Users Group (https://www.innovativeusers.org/), or IUG, meets once a year at the annual IUG Conference in the spring. This year’s conference took place from March 22 to March 25, 2021. Similar to past IUG annual conferences, this year spanned four days, including some pre-conference, in depth sessions for new users, keynote, and three full days for all users. There are typically over 140 sessions held throughout the conference, ranging from general interest to highly specialized topics. Programs were delivered by individuals from member libraries as well as members of the Innovative Interfaces staff. There were tons of opportunities to meet and share ideas with other librarians from all types of libraries and from around the world. Even though IUG 2021 was virtual, it still offered just as many opportunities for discussion in its online forums and chat groups. The “Birds of a Feather” and “Social Feed” sections of the conference website were two of my favorite places to visit in between other
sessions, and it really helped me connect to the other attendees with similar interests, even at such great distances. The virtual conference website was one of the better conference sites I’ve experienced since most conferences went online in 2020. It allowed you to make your own virtual conference badge, which I enjoyed, select your own itinerary with reminders from the master schedule, and more. This was my first IUG ever, and although I found the sheer amount of programming pretty overwhelming, I was amazed at the depth and practicality of the sessions I took in. I was also grateful they made all conference programs available for later viewing! If you missed any sessions during conference week, or like me just want to revisit a few, you can access all of the IUG 2021 content until September 15, 2021 at: tinyurl.com/IUG2021. Here is a selection of short reviews of my favorite programs from IUG 2021:

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**Project Management & Pandemics: Do's and Don'ts in Uncertain Times**

Presenter: Trevor Smith, Douglas College

In this session, Canadian librarian Trevor Smith used mathematics to calculate just how complicated most of our project workflows and inter-department communications really are in libraries. And, of course, running a library project during a pandemic adds a whole new layer of complexity. This was the first session I attended that really got me excited! This session talked about traditional project management work in a remote setting. It then focused on getting a team to communicate and stay on-track. Smith also discussed common software options like Trello and MS Project. He also explored the differences between Agile and traditional projects and threw in some understanding of how people work differently as individuals and in teams. I appreciated the technical-services specific project examples that really helped to illustrate the ideas and put the concepts into related examples. The biggest takeaways for me, though, were his communication channel slides, charts visualizing how quickly our signal multiplies and distorts as you add more team members, and the semi-philosophical discussions of what makes an ideal team for certain types of tasks in libraries. Personally, this was both eye-opening and reassuring. No wonder my favorite team to work with is a team of three!

Using Smith’s formula \( n(n-1)/2 \), with a team of three, there are still only three communication signals. However, even in a small library with approximately 10 librarians, the number of communication signals becomes 45 – yikes! Using the table examples below, you can apply this formula to your own number of library staff, librarians, or various team members and better visualize your ideal team size for intensive projects. Obviously, the fewer number of signals, the less likely there is to be mis-communication. But Smith reminded us to not discount the ideas and other offerings that larger teams can provide. Weigh the pros and cons.

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**Batch, Please!: Batch Editing and Loading MARC Records Using MarcEdit and Sierra’s Data Exchange**

Presenter: Keri-Lynn Paulson, King University/ Holston Area Libraries

When I first saw this session description on the IUG 2021 schedule and read the introductory sentence, I knew it was the session for me: “This session is designed for non-catalogers (like me!) who find themselves newly tasked with add-
ing large files of MARCs to Sierra.” YES! I watched this one a few times after the live-stream was available on demand. It walks you through the process of using MarcEdit to prep your files and then load them into Sierra. Along the way, Paulson talked about ways to manage and keep track of these large files and the optimal load order for certain files (think inserts versus overlays or new versus updates). The questions and answers following this live streamed program were really interesting as well. The presenter welcomed tips and tricks from the audience, and an argument ensued over the benefits of using Global Update functions built into Sierra post-batch loading versus MarcEdit pre-batch import. Innovative Senior Data Analyst Ron McRae joined in the Q&A for some tougher questions, making the debate even more exciting and thought-provoking. Immediately following this session, I was lucky enough to have MarcEdit developer Terry Reese weigh in on this topic in response to IUG tweets. Although Reese himself was not attending the conference, he was certainly monitoring the related MarcEdit chatter. Reese shared: “I’m actually hoping III will eventually invest in APIs that would make Data Exchange less necessary for many clean-up projects. Direct integration with the system could reduce some of the quirky things that happen when working with III’s export tables.” Reese’s comments echoed many of the IUG attendees in that, “I’m always surprised that after years, a usable read/write API continues to be elusive.” Although I learned a lot about how others use MarcEdit for more complicated tasks than I have, I also learned that if you are editing just one of two fields, Sierra’s Global Update is probably your best bet. It keeps you from experiencing the issues Reese and others shared from excess Data Exchange anomalies. So for now, I’ll save my newly acquired MarcEdit understanding for the major cleanups and stick with Sierra itself for single field edits on small batches of records.

**Did Cataloging Choose You? Learn How To Level Up!**

Presenter: Lynn Gates, Kraemer Family Library, University of Colorado Springs

Another of my favorite sessions out of all the amazing offerings at IUG 2021! This one not only caught my eye with the title: “Did Cataloging Choose You?” YES! And in the description, “Does reading the rules feel like a Choose Your Own Adventure?” YES! YES! and YES again! I felt like this speaker was relatable right away. Also, it didn’t hurt that Gates’ slides were full of cat memes, extensively useful information, and hyperlinks that would take me to all the resources she shared. I am all about keeping slides clean and free of too much information most of the time, but sometimes (like in a highly technical virtual conference session) I am extremely grateful for ALL THE THINGS typed out on the slides so that I can use my screen captures later as notes when I try to put what I’ve learned into practice the first few times. I especially loved the “Notes” slide! The questions and answers section of this session was particularly useful as well, and Gates did a fantastic job responding to the specific queries posed by attendees. Some of these included:

Q: Which MARC field do you use for your licensing expiration?
   Gates’ Answer: 956 is what I use, but there are others. Some use 246.

Q: Best field for expected publication dates?
   Gates’ Answer: I settled on 595.

Q: What about ebooks?
   Gates’ Answer: 830 preferred. I don’t add 490 because that comes from the item itself.
As you can see from this small selection of questions and answers, this group of attendees really bonded over the nitty-gritty details. Everyone seemed to feel quite at home with one another talking Marc record fields in code. It was lively and turned into a deeper discussion about the importance of cataloging in our organizations. Closing comments really resonated with me, from both the speaker Gates and moderator Trevor Diamond. Gates stated that, “I still think catalogers are the bedrock of the library! We are truly a public service.” Diamond echoed this sentiment, sharing his thoughts, “We are the face of the library, no matter what library type! You cannot find anything without the work of catalogers.” Of all the types of librarians I have worked with in my own decade-long career in several library types, I can say without a doubt that catalogers stand out as the most transparent about what tools they use and what resources they turn to when they need help. This session, and IUG as a whole, did not disappoint in this regard:

NASIG 2021 Virtual Conference
Paula Seeger
Fox Rothschild, LLP (Philadelphia, PA)

I last attended a NASIG conference as a library school student in 2001, and even though it was in virtual format, the camaraderie I remember among conference presenters and participants was still present. Though there was no stated theme, sessions focused on access, transparency, representation, and visualization, with strong emphasis on open access (OA) options and reports of projects using various tools to analyze the use of OA resources and visualize the impact of OA on collections and budgets. Sessions included approaches to providing access to e-resources through centralized ticketing (1), developing journal package analysis reports and data visualization to develop a culture of evidence (2), using an OA switchboard communication tool (3a) and Unsub case studies (3b), promoting transparency in discovery through open discovery initiatives (4), and creating more equitable and inclusive representation in metadata and visualization (5).

The keynote “Vision” sessions were dedicated to equity, diversity, and inclusion (EDI) speakers and panels: Twanna Hodge, who asked the important question of what it would take to have EDI priorities embedded into our institutions and organizations (6); an equity and inclusion panel that addressed bystander intervention and the development of a culture of accountability (7); and Fobazi Ettarh, who addressed the concept of vocational awe and how libraries are shaping a future after COVID (8). Ettarh especially emphasized the cycle of exploitation and burnout present in some libraries, with tools for recognizing and breaking the cycle.

The sessions I found most valuable were “Jumping in Midstream: How a Newly-Appointed Serials Librarian Discovered Her Print Collection” (presented by Audrey Koke) and “Carrying out a print serials inventory: getting from wishlist to action” (presented by Amy Castillo). Each presented highlights of their projects related to print collections, including the tools they used and lessons they learned. As a serials librarian returning to serials after a time away, and inheriting collections and practices that were not overly standardized, I appreciated learning about Audrey’s jump from being a reference librarian into serials work. Her session, along with Castillo’s detailed presentation of an inventory project, seemed like basic lessons on how to manage serials and jump into the work from the beginning. I found it use-
ful to reaffirm that my own work was progressing in a similar fashion and that even though the projects seemed so large
and overwhelming, dividing them into manageable tasks and phases helped control and track progress, delegate work,
and develop training that built in quality control.

It was also helpful to attend the member forum to learn more about the new NASIG strategic directions, starting with
EDI priorities and finding sustainable OA publishing for conference proceedings. NASIG has 582 active members, and
there were approximately 750 attendees at this conference.

1. A Proactive Approach Towards Providing Seamless Access to E-Resources. Smita Joshipura

2. New Developments for Journal Package Analysis and Data Visualization. Nat Gustafson-Sundell, Pat Lienemann,
   Luwis Andradi, Evan Rusch, Jeff Rosamond

3a. The OA Switchboard: How a Simple, Collaborative Solution Tackles Multiple Use Cases for Funders, Institutions
   and Publishers, Strategically and Practically. Yvonne Campfens, Liz Ball, Jennifer Sanchez-Davies, Alex Howat, Adám
   Dér

3b. Unsub in Real Life: Using Unsub as Part of Serials Decisions and Negotiations. Emily Elliott, Jessica Harris,
   Heather Piwowar, Jason Priem, Eric Schares


5. Towards More Equitable, Diverse, and Inclusive Representation in Metadata and Digitization: A Case Study. Stephe-
   nie Luke, Sara Pezzoni, Whitney Russell

6. The Future of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion in Librarianship. Twanna Hodge

7. Equity & Inclusion Panel: Moon Kim, Kristen Twardowski, Treshani Perera, Jasmine L. Clark, Ray Pun


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**RDF/Label vs RDF/Value:**

What is the difference?

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Over the last week or so on the LD4 channel on Slack has been an interesting experiment of various responses to data
in RDF with possible variations in browsers. The conversation revolved around adding data that came from a lookup,
was given a URI, compared to data that was simply entered as a string, and was thus a literal, with, of course, no URI.

One caveat: I often use screenshots in my columns. There will not be any images in this one, just a few blocks of code
(that we see below). 😊

The data we are looking at in this column is RDF in Turtle, which is just one of the ways in which RDF can be format-
ted. There are others (of course). I just wanted to get the context for clarity – and I hope it is clear.
For instance, one can see, in this example below, that the name entered, which was simply used as a control because of its listing and as something we could test in all our browser contexts, there is a URI present and is given the rdf-schema#label for the entry of this person in the Metadata Description Set (MDS).

```
<http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bibframe/contribution> _:b3.
_:b3 a <http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bflc/PrimaryContribution>;
<http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/nr91001286> <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#label> "Applebaum, Mark@en";
   a <http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bibframe/Person>
```

But, when we add a literal, we get something else:

```
   a <http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bibframe/Work>;
   <http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bibframe/contribution> _:b1.
_:b1 a <http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bflc/PrimaryContribution>;
   <http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bibframe/agent> _:b2.
_:b2 a <http://id.loc.gov/ontologies/bibframe/Person>;
   <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#value> "Lorimer, Nancy E.".
<>
```

Same browser, but for a literal, we are seeing: rdf-syntax-ns#value. What is the difference between a name that is entered through a lookup, with a URI, and one that is added as a direct entry as a string?

Well, we need to think of what kind of a ‘thing’ the data is in different contexts. In the instance where the contributor is added as a lookup with a URI, the URI itself is the subject, while the heading we see, ‘Mark Applebaum,’ is simply the label for that URI, the human readable element in the data point. In the second example, there is no URI; the ONLY data is the string, in the form of a name we entered. Thus, in this context, the literal IS the value, not a label. Rather, to be super explicit, the value and the label are the same value in this second context, and thus the value entered is described as the ‘value,’ not the ‘label’ as it is in the first context. 😊

But, that was before an alteration in the backend of the editor on the development server for Sinopia that allowed for the both to be ‘labels,’ where the ‘value’ is made into the label as well – thus given the status of being the value AND the label. This is a change to the example we looked at near the top, where the data that has the URI was given ‘label’ while the literal was given ‘value.’

My philosophical point made above is not made invalid but was part of the process we were testing. Caveat: Sinopia really works in most browsers but is solely tested officially on Firefox. Thus, our testing of lookup data and literal values entered was tested in Firefox only (specifically Firefox 88, since that is the most current iteration of the browser).

The goal was to test if Sinopia could match its rdf-schema/label and rdf-schema#value to the current model that is being developed at the Library of Congress. We know that for data interoperability and sharing data in a fully cooperative sense, such standardization and interoperability are required.

The update of that work on the backend in Sinopia dev looks like this then:

**rdf-schema/label** for data entered as a URI through a lookup

**rdf-schema#label** for data entered as a literal (string).
In the examples we looked at, after the first change in response to our testing, `rdf-schema#label` was actually being output in exactly the same as `rdf-schema/label`. But I believe the point is that the '/' will be changed to '#' when the data is a literal (string), which is now the case since the update has been fixed across the board. Eventually, all these changes will be pushed to stage.sinopia.io and sinopia.io (which is the production server).

This small feature change thus moves Sinopia into the direction that Library of Congress is moving, and yet it allows for some signification that there is distinction between data stored from lookup and data stored as a literal (string). I think we are moving into some fine-tuning of work in Sinopia now that will make the target vector more solid for wider interoperability and connections to be made as development continues. It is a useful change, methinks. Looking forward to the future of more RDF-based metadata production improvements.

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**THE INTERNET**

Conflict in Tech: Internet company revenue models versus privacy expectations of regular people using the Internet

*Wilhelmina Randtke*

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**Introduction**

This column highlights the conflict between current business models for large internet companies versus the expectations and wants of regular people interacting with those companies on a daily basis. Recently, Apple changed privacy practices in its App Store and Safari browser. Changes allow users to choose more privacy and less tracking than was previously available. A prominent revenue stream for large technology companies relies on tracking and gathering personal information about people, then selling that information to advertisers. Specifically, this may be the primary source of revenue for both Google and Facebook. Meanwhile, Apple's changes both threaten the business model that technology has fallen into and also provide a window into the desires of regular people. Since allowing users the choice to give or deny permission for newly installed App Store apps to communicate with other apps and track user activity outside of the app on the device, about 94% of installs have chosen to deny this permission. This shows how much conflict there is between wants for people using the internet and business models of major internet companies.

**Targeted Advertising as Revenue Model for Internet Companies**

A business model which funds some large technology companies is to collect information about people using the internet, then use that profile information on individual users to sell to advertisers the ability to do very segmented advertisements. The way that works is: Company builds a detailed profile of each individual user. Then advertisements can be shown to very targeted demographic categories. Essentially, what is being sold is sort of showing the advertisement, but, more specifically, what is sold is the ability to show the advertisement to a specific targeted demographic profile. The money is in the profiling, which comes from the amount of personal data that the company can gather about each individual person using the internet. In 2019, Google's advertising revenue was about 83% of the company's total revenue. And, in 2019, Facebook's advertising revenue was about 98% of the company's total revenue. Meanwhile, these two companies have access to a huge amount of information on Internet use habits of individuals. In 2019, more than 70% of websites had a Google tracker, and more than 20% of websites had a Facebook tracker (English language websites used by residents of Australia). That is to say, each company is collecting a great deal of information about browsing habits on websites in general, not limited to browsing habits within websites that each company operates. Collecting information about each person using the Internet is a necessary part of a business which makes most of its money from being able to target advertisements to very precise demographic categories.
Apple's Recent Browser and Smart Phone Changes: Allowing More Privacy Controls for People Going Online

Recent developments around Apple and privacy settings show the extent to which the way Internet companies make money is in conflict with what regular people want.

Safari is Apple's internet browser. It ships with all Macintosh computers and mobile devices. Therefore, Safari has significant market share in the U.S. In 2018, Apple rolled out changes to the Safari browser aimed at preventing tracking a person across the web as they visit different sites. Specifically, this was to prevent tracking someone with something like the Facebook "Like" button. The "Like" button is a widget that someone running a website can copy and paste onto their website so that someone visiting their website can click right in and "like" them on Facebook. The button sends some information back when the website loads, so it tracks someone loading a webpage with a "Like" button regardless of whether the person clicks it or not. Google similarly can track individuals browsing across the web with embedded Google Analytics, which works when website owners copy and paste a snippet of code onto their webpages in order to get statistics about page loads. Any site with Google Analytics on it sends some information back when loaded. The 2018 changes were to limit what information shares out automatically when a person loads a website and were specifically intended to limit sharing information to Facebook through "Like" buttons embedded on other websites. Changes limited how much information about the person's browser was sent out automatically in order to make information less specific and prevent it being traced back to a specific browser.

The Apple App Store is the only way to download and install apps for the iPhone. Currently, the iPhone has a United States market share percent in the high 30s and a 15% market share in non U.S. markets. It's a pretty significant portion of the smart phones in use today. Trends there might become trends across smart phones generally, and user reactions on the iPhone are significant in understanding public sentiment.

In June of 2020, Apple rolled out the a "Privacy Nutrition Label." In short, each app on Apple's iPhone App Store got a nutrition label which users saw when browsing for apps. The nutrition label shows three categories (Data Used to Track You, Data Linked to You, and Data Not Linked to You) and for each category shows a quick bullet point list of items such as "Location," "Financial Info," "Browsing History," etc. The idea is that someone could quickly see what information any given app was collecting from the smart phone before installing the app. Information was self reported by each app's maker and wasn't verified by Apple. In practice, testing has shown the information in the nutrition label to be inaccurate. Nevertheless, the idea of giving smart phone users more control over what information apps collect about them went mainstream when the nutrition label was introduced.

More recently, Apple has gone farther in allowing users to control what information apps collect about them. In April 2021, Apple introduced App Tracking Transparency. This involves a pop up showing to the phone user on each app when the app requests a digital advertising identifier from the phone. Essentially, this identifier is used to share app use information with third parties. Without that identifier, the companies making the apps can't consolidate information about how the person uses the phone across apps. Without the identifier, each app maker has only use information about the apps it makes but not much information about other activity on the phone. When any app requests the identifier, Apple pops up a message that the app "would like permission to track you across apps and websites owned by other companies" and gives the person the chance to allow or not allow that. Prior to rollout, Facebook opposed the change and began advertising about how the change will hurt small business owners because it's important for small business owners to be able to target advertisements. Given that more than 98% of Facebook's revenue comes from selling targeting for advertisements, without the ability to collect lots of information on individual people, Facebook essentially doesn't have a sustainable revenue model. Facebook opposing any changes that block the ability to collect information on browsing habits is a given.

People's Privacy Choices are in Conflict with a Dominant Internet Company Revenue Model

Since App Tracking Transparency has gone live, about 96% of people have opted out of tracking. This has led to Facebook being vocally against the App Tracking Transparency pop up and to headlines and buzz about the "Apple Facebook war." Disagreement between two large tech companies over an app store feature is one way to view it.
A bigger conflict is the dichotomy between one major revenue model for internet companies versus the preferences of regular people using services from that company. For Google and Facebook, the bulk of revenue comes from an advertising system that relies on collecting as much personal information as possible about individuals. Meanwhile, 96% of people, when given the choice, opted out of the tracking behavior which powers that business model.


OCLC Cataloging Community Virtual Meeting

OCLC will be hosting its next virtual Cataloging Community meeting on June 18, 2021 from 2:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m. EDT. Register at: https://tinyurl.com/58b83z77

On the agenda for this meeting are:

- **Using WorldCat updates in WorldShare Collection Manager**
  by Becky Culbertson, Serials Cataloging Librarian from the California Digital Library.

- **Diversity, Equity and Inclusion in Metadata – a panel discussion**
  - Celeste L Brewer, Yingwen Huang, and Kevin W. Schlottmann from Columbia University Archives will share how they identify married women by their full names.
  - Jennifer W. Baxmeyer from Princeton University will provide an update on the Mellon Grant to reimagine descriptive workflows.
  - Cory Lown and Lynn Whittenberger from the Triangle Research Library Network will discuss "Remapping LC subject headings in TRLN discovery."

- **OCLC staff** will provide updates on Connexion Client, WorldShare Record Manager, and WorldCat Metadata Quality.

Also, recordings and slides are available online from the January virtual meeting, which featured discussions on using WorldCat Collection Partners with GOBI, subject headings for indigenous peoples/first nations, and Connexion macros. https://www.oclc.org/en/events/2021/oclc-cataloging-community-meeting-resources.html

**WorldCat Validation updates for April**

- **New features and enhancements:**
  - OCLC-MARC Validations of New MARC Codes Announced February and March 2021.
  - New ISSN Centre Codes Validated for Bibliographic 022.

- **Bug fixes:**
  - Correction of Relationship Between Authority 008/17 and 18X Fields.
  - Correction of ISAN Validation in Bibliographic and Holdings Fields 024.
  - Correction of Validation for Bibliographic Field 345.
  - Correction of Validation for Authority Field 348.
Preserving the Present When It’s All Online

There have been many major moments of historical significance over the last 12 months, both within the United States and abroad. In a year where people’s screen time dramatically increased, it’s no surprise that they turned to virtual sources for their news. And vendors responded by bringing down paywalls on coronavirus-related stories. However, news agency budgets suffered along with businesses throughout the country, and a New York Times article outlined an ever-increasing number of news sources that were hit hard financially. With that in mind, many print newspaper and magazine publishers have decreased their frequency and even moved completely electronic. That should raise everyone’s concern about their ability to preserve the history being documented every day.

Unfortunately, this move away from the printed news source is not a new one. The global pandemic accelerated a trend that began almost two decades ago as small, local newspapers began to shutter their offices. This decline in access to a printed news source may not make it harder for us to access the news in the moment, though it makes it more challenging to capture moments of history for the future. The preservation of physical materials, while not always an easy thing, is frequently a simpler task than preserving content in a digital form. In part, that has to do with the relative instability of electronic formats over the long term as well as the cost of storing massive amounts of information over time.

I’ve recently been in conversations with the IT staff at my institution and am slightly overwhelmed by the idea that the assumed lifespan of a server is somewhere between 3 and 5 years. Physical items may take up a fair amount of space; however, I don’t find myself needing to relocate our archives and fragile materials every couple of years. Even as cloud storage becomes a more reasonable solution for many of our virtual storage needs, we can’t discount that this is a permanent cost for any digital item that we seek to preserve for the long term nor that libraries may not have the budget to support it in the future.

Which brings me back to the news. For decades, libraries have been preserving hard copies of newspapers within their collections. When space was tight, the originals could be converted to microforms and many of us are still able to make those collections available. In today’s world, the online news may not be converted to another format, and we are at the mercy of content producers and providers to preserve in perpetuity the important news for the current day (and, let’s be honest, link rot is a real problem). Because this isn’t a cheap proposition, there are often hefty price tags associated with access to archived materials, and there are many components of the news environment that will slip through the cracks before they can be preserved by anyone.

I wish I could now launch into the paragraph of the perfect solution to this problem. However, I don’t have one for this issue. There are many wonderful projects out there, such as Perma.cc, the WayBack Machine, and the Internet Archive that are trying to maintain the stability of links as well as preserve history as it’s happening. Getting involved with any of them helps to ensure that information will be saved, as does raising awareness of this issue within our communities. We may not be able to restore what has already been lost, but we can work to ensure that we do a better job of preserving information for the future.

3 https://perma.cc/
4 https://archive.org/web/
5 https://archive.org/
As with all areas of libraries, the pandemic is affecting serials work and collections in various ways and degrees. From March to May, I inquired through the TS-SIS listserv and a survey about how COVID touched serials. The inquiry netted 16 email and survey responses. After summarizing, I will share the experience in my own firm library.

Survey Anecdotes

The survey was not designed to capture statistics or data, but to serve as a forum for sharing experiences and anecdotal insights. Here is a summary:

- Have any publications you subscribe to ceased or gone on publication hiatus or changed the frequency of their publication schedule either temporarily or permanently?

About half the respondents reported changes in frequency, but most changes were temporary. Many publications were part of larger package deals, so the impact was not felt as strongly.

- Have any publications changed format (print to digital) temporarily or permanently? Has this change affected your status with that publication (did you cancel or renegotiate the subscription terms, etc.)?

Many reported changes in format, but since this was part of the overall trend in recent years, it is unclear if the changes could be attributed to COVID. It is likely the changes were hastened with the increased demand for digital alternatives to print. As a result, some respondents renegotiated subscription terms to allow for increased access (campus-wide or firm-wide, for example).

- Did you suspend delivery of any publications? If so, for how long? Did any suspensions turn into cancellations?

In general, unless the parent institution could safely receive shipments, all deliveries were suspended temporarily. Some suspensions turned into cancellations, especially newspapers, multiple/duplicate print copies, or titles with digital alternatives.

- Did you suspend any serials processing, either temporarily or permanently? Did you change policies about display, routing, storage, binding, or access in general?

Physical processing was also limited or suspended for many. This included routing, binding, shelving, weeding, cataloging, etc. When possible, digital alternatives or scanning was employed for routing. Many reported a backlog of processing that took some time to get caught up.

- Were you affected (or still are affected) by USPS delivery delays?

Those who reported delays mentioned challenges receiving invoices, shipments, and the claims process. About half the respondents reported some impact at some point in the past year.

- Did any serials staff have to change roles or take on any different tasks, either permanently or temporarily?

While the majority indicated that serials work was distributed (no one person completed only serials work), there was significant indication that the work was impacted by staffing changes overall. Some staff were furloughed or needed to learn how to complete tasks while working remotely. Luckily, no one indicated that these changes were permanent. A few shifted work duties around to make sure areas were covered.
• Did you enter into any collaborative arrangements about serials with other departments, libraries, or other organizations?

No one indicated that collaborative agreements had been arranged.

• Do you anticipate making permanent changes to, or at least reviewing, subscription terms or budgets as a result of the circumstances over the past year?

Respondents mentioned changes such as license agreement expansions, shifting budgets from print to electronic, and an acceleration of cuts to resources overall due to budget considerations.

• Are there any serials considerations you are involved in that didn't exist a year ago? What does your new serials workflow look like?

While many aspects of workflow has returned to pre-COVID levels, there is still a call for streamlining, structuring workflow that considers fewer print resources (and, by extension, workflows involving shelving, routing, and binding), as well as the new realities of workflow that is impacted by COVID requirements (workspace location/spacing and scheduling).

• Any other anecdotes you would like to share?

Many people noted the difficulties of technical services work that involved physical materials and how working remotely in particular was a challenge for this type of work. While there are some duties that can be completed remotely (more than anticipated), there was still a large print presence that needed to be addressed. In addition, communication with vendors and staff was more difficult with remote work, and staffing in general was a challenge to address all the needs of serials and technical services during this time.

Personal Reflection

In our own firm, we saw a variety of changes and challenges to serials. Overall, we faced both decisions that required quick action as well as those needing strategic long-term thinking. Almost all decisions were no longer automatic, and everything was now open to discussion and consideration. Some quick actions were required with suspension of titles and shipping to keep mail from piling up. Many of these suspensions turned into cancellations or non-renewals. In addition, the USPS delays substantially slowed down timely receipt, resulting in more claims and duplicated shipments. In May 2021, we were still receiving shipments mailed in November 2020. Some publications ceased, while others converted to digital only, which in turn affected access, routing, and record-keeping. We significantly reduced print serials and converted as many as we could to digital. All of these changes influenced library work but also caused a growth in adaptability among our patrons. For example, senior partners who were accustomed to reading their print newspapers every morning discovered how to access and read them online. In addition to the growth in adaptability, we needed constant communication among our many offices and the centralized library. Without our outside contracted filing staff, on-site local firm staff were tasked with helping to receive and update library materials, and library staff relied on their eyes and ears about the status and condition of updates. After offices reopen, some local staff may remain valued library liaisons.

Call to Connect

If I have presented anything in this column that has piqued your interest, fired you up, or just made you wonder, please connect with me at pseeger@foxrothschild.com. I look forward to hearing from you.
The following is a list of serials title changes:

*Law & Inequality: A Journal of Theory and Practice*

(OCoLC 9306912)
**Changed to online only:**
*Minnnesota Journal of Law & Inequality*

v. 39 (2021)
(OCoLC 1240733652)

The following is a list of serials cessations:

*Federal Regional Yellow Book*

**Ceased in print with:** 2021
(OCoLC 25249756)
Continued online through a subscription to Leadership Connect
(OCoLC 42758739)

*Judicial Yellow Book*

**Ceased in print with:** 2021
(OCoLC 32384434)
Continued online through a subscription to Leadership Connect
(OCoLC 42758739)

*Law Firms Yellow Book*

**Ceased in print with:** 2021
(OCoLC 22877182)
Continued online through a subscription to Leadership Connect
(OCoLC 42758739)

*Municipal Yellow Book*

**Ceased in print with:** 2021
(OCoLC 22877218)
Continued online through a subscription to Leadership Connect
(OCoLC 42758739)

*North Carolina Journal of Law and Technology*

**Ceased in print only for issue #4 with:** v. 21 (2020)
(OCoLC 49550726)
Continued online at https://ncjolt.org/category/articles/
(OCoLC 45552359)

*San Francisco Attorney*

**Ceased in print with:** v. 2020
(OCoLC 8440635)
Continued online at https://www.sfbar.org/membership/publications
(OCoLC 232113848)

*State Yellow Book*

**Ceased in print with:** 2021
(OCoLC 18035201)
Continued online through a subscription to Leadership Connect
(OCoLC 42758739)

*Supreme Court Economic Review*

**Ceased with:** v. 28 (2020)
(OCoLC 9278961)

*Transnational Law and Contemporary Problems*

**Ceased in print with:** v. 30 (2021)
(OCoLC 23887639)
Continued online at https://tlcp.law.uiowa.edu/articles
(OCoLC 514794854)

*Western Legal History: The Journal of the Ninth Judicial Circuit Historical Society*

**Ceased in print with:** v. 30 (2019)
(OCoLC 16960875)
Continued online at https://njchs.org/current-issues/
(OCoLC 755248972)
The Coronavirus Pandemic has not slowed the appearance of subject headings of interest to law catalogers. Classes of persons continue to expand, and the Library of Congress continues to add new headings and revise existing headings concerning the LGBT community. A number of scope notes of existing headings have been replaced, and Used For references have been changed or deleted. Catalogers should check these headings and scope notes to ensure they are using them correctly. This is true of “Cross-dressers” and “Cross-dressing.” It is also true of “Female impersonators” and “Gender nonconformity.” “Male impersonators” and “Transsexualism” have been similarly revised. “Drag kings,” “Drag queens,” “Drag performance,” and “Drag balls” have been either added or revised. Other new classes of persons include “Hispanic American women political activists,” “African American laundresses,” “Children of political prisoners,” and “Outdoorswomen.” “Laundress—United States” has been established. The new heading “Human beings—Extinction” made me shiver.

There are many new specifically legal subject headings added. “Constitutional law—American influences” is one such heading. “Internet of things—Law and legislation” and “Internetworking (Telecommunication)—Law and legislation” may be used. “Racism in criminal justice administration” and “African Americans—Violence against” appeared, as did “Private prisons.” “Night riding (Racial violence)” for Ku Klux Klan violence appeared, as did “Vigilantism.” “Particulate matter” is important in environmental law. The various headings in the area of criminal law which begin with “Information storage and retrieval” have been modified, as have many other headings which begin with this phrase. “Persons displaced by eminent domain” may be used. A spectacular Spanish rape case is covered by the heading “Manada Trial, Navarre, Spain, 2017-2019.”

Other legal headings include “Automobile title loans—Law and legislation,” “Collective bargaining—Basketball,” and “Collective bargaining—Football.” The heading “Concentration camps” has been changed to “Internment camps” and the term “Nazi concentration camps” created for use in place of “Concentration camps.” “Conspicuous consumption,” coined more than a century ago by Thorstein Veblen, is now a Library of Congress subject heading. “Honesty in the workplace” and “Neo-Confederacy movements” sound legal, as does “Museums and refugees.” “Audio data mining” may lead to legal controversy. “Herd immunity” is much discussed these days, as is the “Gig economy.” We all hope for “Transparency in politics.” We all should worry about “Microspacecraft—Law and legislation.” “Institutional review boards” are a fact of life in universities and colleges.

“Noble savage” has been changed to “Noble savage stereotype,” and “Noble savage in literature” has changed to “Noble savage stereotype in literature,” bringing two nineteenth century terms up to date. The term “Settler colonialism” describes many of us here in the United States, and has the broader topic “Colonialism.”

Finally, this issue’s head-scratcher, “Ecosexuality.” There are five “source consulted” notes in this record, four of which provide definitions. In one, the editors of the Journal of Ecosexual Research indicate they needed a definition of this term, so they created one. There are nine definitions provided. At least one involves a romantic or erotic attachment to nature. It appears to be a term in the process of definition.
5 Vital Tips for Virtual Conferences – Rachel Evans

Conference season is just getting started. Past TechScans columns have given advice for attending conferences and selecting conferences to attend. Those posts were, of course, specific to in person attendance. Now I’m sharing a few tips for surviving the virtual conference universe.

1. Block Out Your Calendar

Over the course of 2020, I tried to take full advantage of all the virtual things. Like many people I know, I tried to keep doing all the usual work, too (all while working from home with a young child). Some of you out there are still fully working from home, and perhaps you, too, have children, pets, or other loved ones you are sharing physical spaces and bandwidth with. In the before times, attending a conference was always a bit of a break. You literally traveled somewhere, be it far or near, and were mostly able to focus on taking in new professional knowledge that would benefit you in your job when you returned. FOCUS is the key word here. Attending a conference virtually, we don't have the same luxury of full focus that we have for face-to-face attendance. Those emails keep coming in, and should you really use an out of office message if you aren't really "out?" If you are virtually attending a conference but are in the office as I am this week, the office phone still rings, too. Other meetings are still taking place because, you know, everything is virtual, so why not? I recommend going through the entire conference schedule, and as you might have in person, marking the sessions you really must attend. IUG's online schedule allows me to "star" must see sessions so I can more easily find them later. Then, I went one step further and copied the session titles and links into my Outlook calendar. Whatever calendar you use, block out the time as if it were a meeting. This will keep you from over-scheduling or double-booking yourself.

2. Don’t Overwork Yourself

I've already gone on a bit about the differences in face-to-face and virtual conferences as it relates to scheduling, but one thing I haven't specifically talked about is the time. Seriously, these online conference planners are in a tough spot. In real life, we would all be physically in the same place and therefore all using the same time zone. For IUG, I would have been in Detroit, and everyone else would have been, too. Accommodating national and international attendees means that sessions will either start too early for the west or run really late for the east (or both). There are also very few if any breaks built into the schedule. Sessions may end at 1:29 and another one begin promptly at 1:30. When the next "room" is only 1 click away to Zoom in or stream a recording that just went live, no one needs a bathroom break or time to walk through the hallway or around a corner to the next session location. With things happening so rapidly and your workday most likely being shifted, I recommend going easy on yourself. Let your colleagues know (one way is block out the calendar!) that you may be physically still working from the same place, but you are, in fact, attending a conference for some intense professional development. This will keep both your and their expectations in check. If a session happens at 5:30 EST, adjust the start of your workday. Bake in some breaks so you are not hunched over a screen for a full day of conference presentations. Be conscious of the amount of time you are working!
3. Take Notes

Let's be real: are you really going to solely attend the virtual conference and not check your email or do anything else while listening to sessions? This is why note-taking is more important than ever. Sure, you may have taken notes at your last face-to-face conference, and, of course, that was one of the keys to remembering the info you were taking in. But in the virtual conference world, distractions are multiplied rather than subdued. Do your best to silence notifications during presentations, and start a brand new steno pad or word doc for the conference. In advance, give each page the title, date, and time of the session. If you must give in to various distractions during any given session, your notes will help you get back on track. If you are lucky enough to have sessions provided on demand rather than just live streamed, your notes will also help out when you return to the session recordings to play catch up. Virtual exhibit halls are another place where taking notes is critical. In real life, you may have walked away from the vendor booths with a bag full of random goodies! Each one would have helped you remember that particular booth and what they talked about. For this section of your conference notes, I recommend taking screen captures and saving them to a folder, or if your conference "notepad" is a Word or Google doc, pasting them into the doc along with a few notes.

4. Network

One of the things I have learned time and time again from more experienced librarians is that conferences and annual meetings are where networking happens. An excellent tip I picked up a few years back was to exchange 5 business cards with people you have never met before. This was a good goal for the before times. Normally, you would use this goal to help you meet new colleagues from other institutions who have similar interests or job responsibilities. Later, you would return to your colleagues post conference and share who you met and what you learned. This type of professional experience can still occur in the online environment, but it looks very different than meetups between sessions (because there is very little "between session" time as #2 in this post pointed out). If your online conference allows for attendee profiles, bio photos, or conference badges, fill it out. This will help you take full advantage of the other aspects of their online offerings. Some virtual conferences like IUG have "social feed," "birds of a feather," chat, and forum sections. In addition to live-tweeting about your virtual conference experience, these non-public locations provide several ways for you to connect informally with others attending the same presentations, working with the same systems, or trying to solve the same problems in their libraries. Attendees are posting photos of their home or work office spaces, talking about what they would have done if they really were in Detroit, and sharing their general feelings in a few sentences or with a pic or two about the virtual experience. Your interactions within the various sections of the site will be connected to your "badge" the same way that physical name tag or business card served as a leave-behind. Since you have the benefit of being on a computer while attending virtual networking events like a meet and greet or happy hour, in place of getting a business card, ask in the chat for email addresses, and connect with those individuals on LinkedIn.

5. Dress Down & Dine In

Perhaps one of my favorite parts of before times conferences was deciding what to wear, observing the conference-style of other librarians, and, of course, dining out! Who doesn't love trying new food? Virtual conferences might be stressful in totally new and frightening ways, but three silver linings for me have been:

- How we dress: pajama pants and hooded sweatshirt? cat-face baseball hat? house shoes all day?
- Where we "Zoom" in from: your couch? a picnic blanket outdoors? with your cat in your lap?
- What we eat: ice cream instead of continental breakfast? sushi take out? warm cup of noodles?

However you choose to dress and whatever you have for dinner, I won't be the judge! I do encourage you to take advantage of the creature comforts that virtual conferencing allows. Who knows how long this aspect of our professional development lives will last. In the very least, treat yourself to at least one meal of something different. If the conference would have been in a location known for a certain type of cuisine, give that a shot (and use this as a conversation starter when you try tip #4).
Preservation Week 2021 – Lauren Seney

In 2005, the Institute of Museum and Library Services partnered with Heritage Preservation and performed the first comprehensive national survey (https://www.imls.gov/sites/default/files/publications/documents/hhifull_0.pdf) of the condition and preservation needs of the nation's collections. With almost a quarter of the institutions surveyed reporting that they had no staff dedicated to collection care, the idea of Preservation Week was born to help libraries connect to their communities and promote the work that is being done to ensure the longevity of our shared collections.

The last year has kept many of us from working with our collections on a daily basis, and the time for preservation work has likely been incredibly sparse. Which makes this annual awareness campaign even more important this month. So mark your calendars for April 25-May 1, and schedule the live (and free) webinars, check out the recordings (http://www.ala.org/alcts/preservationweek/webinars) from previous years, or take a look at the wealth of resources (http://www.ala.org/alcts/preservationweek) available and share them with your community.

Lessons from a Year of Working from Home – Travis Spence

One year ago, I wrote about the experience of transitioning my Technical Services staff to working from home (http://tslltechscans.blogspot.com/2020/04/transitioning-technical-services-staff.html) in response to the pandemic. One year later, we're still here. Passing this milestone has caused me to reflect on how our situation has changed over the year and take stock of the lessons learned from managing a Technical Services staff remotely.

Technology is Key

As I mentioned in my post last year, the sudden shift to working from home shone a light on the Digital Divide (https://www.sdfoundation.org/news-events/sdf-news/what-is-the-digital-divide/) among my own employees. On one side of the divide, there was an employee with a personal desktop, laptop, and tablet at home as well as two internet service providers. On the other side, there was an employee whose tech consisted of a cell phone with a very limited data plan and no internet service at home.

Thankfully, we had the resources and support to get everyone equipped to work from home. But just as technology in the office requires regular maintenance and troubleshooting, so does technology at home. Over the past year, we've dealt with OS upgrades that wouldn't install outside the campus network, software licenses that had to be updated to work off-campus, wifi hotspots with dying batteries, and more significant hardware failures requiring planned trips to campus for socially-distanced meetings with IT support.

We also had a variety of communications technologies and platforms to work with, some a lot more successful than others. My Technical Services department took readily to Zoom for group and, later on, individual meetings. We had fun with virtual backgrounds and appearance altering filters. However, we learned that those features have pretty high system requirements that not all of us could meet. To this day, I still do not know the joy of going into a meeting accidentally looking like a cat. For the most part, though, I have found Zoom to be consistently reliable and intuitive to use.

Less successful for my department was a foray into Microsoft Teams. While we have found it to be an adequate platform for storing files (if not as good for finding them later), it has been abysmal for purposes of working collaboratively on documents. For that, we have mostly settled on doing work in Google Drive and then copying to Teams as needed. Further, I tried having one-on-one meetings with my staff via Teams calls. But, after several instances of frozen screens and dropped calls, I gave up. We now meet exclusively in Zoom. We handle other communications over phone calls or texts and the old standby, email.
While I have become a big fan of Google Drive since working from home, it is not without its own issues. Most of us already had personal Google accounts. Even though switching between Google accounts is easier than it used to be, it’s not always easy to remember to do so before creating a document to share. Further complicating matters is that my institution’s sign-in to Google requires a form of our email address that is being phased out. You have to remember to use the old form when inviting others to your document or else they are treated as permanent guests, unable to fully collaborate.

One big lesson learned is that even the best communications platform is useless if your home internet service goes out. The early days of the pandemic, with more people working and learning from home, seemed to put a strain on the two big internet service providers in town. Outages were frequent. During those times, I was relegated to working from my cell phone, using mobile data. Only once did I nearly reach my data cap and risk additional fees, however. I already mentioned an employee affected by the dying battery of a wifi hotspot. There was another employee who discovered that his home wifi disconnected every time someone turned on the microwave.

Communication is Even More Key

When the directive to work from home was issued, I asked each of my staff to send me a daily summary of their work activities. They have been diligent about that. As a result, I have a very well documented year of their activities. The daily reports may run the risk of getting repetitive, but they are a good way to make sure everything stays on track and that I stay in the loop. As an added benefit, they helped inform annual employee reviews.

The daily reports are not the only communications I have with my staff. Every day, I have email conversations with all of them about specific (or general) topics, or we collaborate on documents together. As mentioned above, we also have regular one-on-one and group meetings in Zoom. Last year, our administration asked that each department meet as a team once a week. After several months of working from home, we felt comfortable cutting that back to twice a month. One-on-one meetings are also scheduled for twice each month. Frequently, I will ask others to join in a one-on-one meeting to discuss a certain topic. That helps keep everyone on the same page and cuts down on the number of meetings and emails.

It’s not just internal communications that offered lessons during this year of working from home. We learned to adapt to different levels of communication with other departments around the University and with vendors. We weren’t the only ones adapting to working from home and other impacts of the pandemic. The level of customer support we got from certain places plummeted while others rose to the challenge. Some places reached out to us more frequently to see how they could adapt to our changing work environment or help us adapt to theirs. Other places were less accommodating, such as a few vendors who were suspicious when we tried to temporarily change our shipping address. We learned to be crystal clear in our communications and to try to be proactive in anticipating issues caused by what we thought were relatively small requests. It wasn’t business as usual for any place. We learned to be patient with others because we knew we’d need patience from others.

Everyone Reacts Differently to a Pandemic

One thing I learned soon after the transition to working from home was that each member of my staff reacted to the pandemic differently. For one, the isolation of working at home was hard to adjust to, and a sense of claustrophobia began to set in. They were eager to get back to the office, and I was asked almost on a daily basis if I had gotten any information about when that would be. For another staff member, working from home was a welcome relief. It meant less time away from home and less chance of exposure to COVID-19. The others fell somewhere between those extremes. One thing we all shared was an acknowledgement that we work someplace that allowed us to keep our jobs while minimizing our risk of getting sick. The pandemic was stressful for each of us in different ways, but some of that pressure was mitigated by the extra time we all had by not having to commute and be at the office most of the day.

The lesson here is one of compassion. As a manager, I relaxed my expectations. And I let my staff know that. I let them know they could work odd hours if they needed. I was especially forgiving if something slipped through the cracks. We
shared our concerns in a more familiar way, dispensing with professional formalities at times. I made accommodations whenever possible that allowed my staff to deal with personal issues. The result? We’ve gotten as much done this year working from home as we would have gotten done had we been in the building. I might even argue that, in some ways, we’ve accomplished more because, on top of our regular duties, we’ve all had the added work of dealing with the pandemic and everything else 2020 brought.

Looking Back

I was recently asked by my director to list my department’s accomplishments this past year. Not to brag, but we have accomplished some significant things. There have been publications and presentations; starting the process of dismantling racism and de-centering whiteness in our collections; shifting our collections more toward electronic resources and cancelling print subscriptions; providing new services to our users. All the while, my staff has also been keeping up with the important, regular duties of ordering, cataloging, and paying the bills. And we’ve done it all while working from home.

Of course, working from home was a big transition. Obviously, there were issues to address and challenges to overcome. It has not always been easy, from professional and personal perspectives. But we managed to make it work and work well.

Looking Forward

A year later, we’re still working from home. We’re still dealing with the pandemic. Our approach has changed as we’ve learned more about COVID-19. For one thing, we’re not as strict about isolating shipments and deliveries as we were in the early days of the pandemic. Also, as the University relaxed guidelines about being on campus, some of my Technical Services staff began to make routine visits to the library. I, however, have not set foot on campus since one quick visit last July.

The University is counting on vaccinations in hopes of having a more vibrant campus in the fall. However, with the vaccination rate slowing and infections of COVID variants seeming to strike younger people harder, I will wait and see what this fall looks like. No matter when and how it happens, I know that going back to campus is going to be as big a transition as leaving it was.

The pandemic was upon us so suddenly, it drove home the idea that you can’t plan for everything. No matter what the future ends up looking like, we need to stay flexible, adaptive, and compassionate. That is the big lesson from this past year.

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OBS-SIS
2020 Business Meeting Minutes (Draft)
July 27th at 3:48 p.m. EST, via Zoom
Minutes submitted by Elizabeth Manriquez

1. Call to Order/Welcome/Introductions
OBS-SIS Current/Outgoing Chair Jessica Pasquale called the Business Meeting to order.

Present on Camera: Jessica Pasquale (Chair), Kevin Carey (Vice-Chair/Chair Elect), Elizabeth Manriquez (Secretary/Treasurer), Jackie Magagnosc (Immediate Past Chair), Heather Buckwalter (Member-at-Large), Barbara Szalkowski (Member-at-Large).

Audience in Attendance: Due to the nature of the meeting, via Zoom, difficult to name all members in attendance. Jessica noted there were 39 members in attendance.
2. Approval of 2019 Business Meeting Minutes

Karen Selden submitted two corrections to the draft minutes from the Business Meeting on July 14, 2019: In Section Five, New Business, second paragraph, two instances where “Bonnie” should be corrected to “Vani.” Karen moved to approve the minutes with those corrections made. Barbara seconded the motion, and it passed. Members voted with a verbal “aye/yay.” Given the virtual aspect of meeting, some votes will be conducted using a poll, and some will be done by verbal assent.

3. Officer Reports

Immediate Past Chair: Jackie reported she was the AMPC liaison for AALL Annual Meeting 2021. She is also the chair of the Information Management team; she is excited to be in a position of influence on programming and encouraged the members to “stuff the ballot box” on Ideascale. There are a lot of interesting topics, particularly on diversity and implicit bias.

Members-at-Large: Heather reported we did not do Dine Arounds this year. Heather and Jessica had conversations with other SISes, and people were feeling anything in addition to the two day TS-OBS Summit would be too much, so the idea was dropped. We might rethink it for next year. Barbara noted that if anyone is nostalgic for the old buttons that used to be in the exhibit hall, she has the supplies because we will not be doing it anymore. If you want one, let her know, and she will send it to you. Members discussed setting up a Google sheet and sending money to cover the expense of shipping. Barbara also noted it was her last meeting on the Board. She has served two times and was congratulated and thanked by the members.

Secretary/Treasurer: Jessica and Elizabeth noted they had not received the latest statement from AALL and therefore did not have a full Treasurer report. Elizabeth began with her Secretary report. She administered a successful election in which Larissa Sullivant was elected Vice-Chair/Chair Elect and Keelan Weber to Member-At Large. Elizabeth reported from the latest AALL statement received, with a closing balance of $2,915.90 as of 3/31/20. The only revenues during this quarter were $400.00 in dues. We had $700.00 in expenses, $400 for the FROG grant and $300 to the ALA Liaisons Fund.

Vice-Chair: Kevin reported his major project was the section name change, a continuation from last year and the year before. We started the conversation this year by taking the names that were popular during the breakout sessions at the 2019 Business Meeting and created a poll appearing on the OBS My Communities page and the Facebook page. This generated good discussion, and the consensus was Library Systems and Resource Discovery (LSRD) SIS. The Board then began the formal process of changing the section name via member vote. Kevin chaired the Special Bylaws Committee, whose charge was updating the OBS Bylaws for the change to LSRD Bylaws after our vote on the name. The proposed amendments have been sent out, reviewed and pre-approved by the AALL Bylaws and Resolution Committee. Also serving on the Committee were Alan Keely, Jackie Magagnosc, and Chris Todd. Thank you to them for volunteering and for their attention to detail.

Kevin then reported on the Board’s Black Live’s Matter (BLM) statement that was shared with OBS membership. Kevin attended the joint SIS meeting where there was discussion of the letter to AALL from the Black Law Caucus regarding the BLM movement and disparities in our society and our profession. Kevin reported back on that meeting to the Board, which lead to the statement of support. Jessica shared the letter with membership, which included a financial commitment to donate to the George A. Strait minority scholarship fund.

Kevin then reported on the new Representatives: Chris Todd, University of Pittsburgh, 2020-2022 to TSLL; and Jennifer Friedman, UCLA, 2020-2022 to FROG.

Kevin reported on CONELL, which occurred two weeks previously. He and Jessica attended. It was arranged in various Zoom breakout rooms for each section. They were available for about an hour and waited in a fashion similar to
the Marketplace for people to approach them with questions. They had about six interested potential members approach them. Those names will be included in the virtual drawing for free membership to OBS. Jessica has the hat and will be conducting the drawing.

Chair: Jessica thanked the Special Bylaws Committee for their work; they completed the process in a month because it was required to have them approved 30 days previous to the vote, per the Bylaws. Jessica then thanked all the current and new Board members.

4. Committee Reports

Education Committee

Jessica reported Ideascale is open for AALL 2021. She encouraged members to submit proposals/ideas for AALL or the next TS-OBS Virtual Summit to any Board member, past or present, and we will get them in the hopper. This past year, we did have programs accepted that then were not included in the virtual conference, such as “Finding the Silver Lining in ILS Migration.” “Data, Stats, Go: Navigating the Intersections of Cataloging, E-Resource, and Web Analytics Reporting” by Rachel Evans ended up being the TS sponsored program. We co-sponsored the screening of Change the Subject. If you have ideas for educational sessions for AALL or something throughout the year to avoid the gap in training between conferences, please reach out to the Board.

OBS/TS FROG (Research Grant) Committee

Heather reported the members of the 2019-2020 FROG (Fund Research Opportunities Grant) Committee were Jessie Tam, Chair; Elizabeth Outler (TS); Michelle Pope (TS); Lisa Watson (OBS); Marjorie Crawford (OBS); and herself, Representative-At-Large. Jesse Lambertson, Digital Resources Librarian at the University of Chicago, D'Angelo Law Library, submitted a FROG application November 2019 that was unanimously approved by the FROG Committee members. The grant approval was announced on OBS and TS My Communities pages as well as on their websites. Jesse wrote an article related to his research on TSLL. He also submitted a progress report to the Committee before the 2020 TS-OBS summit. FROG pages on TS and OBS web pages were updated to reflect the latest information and procedures on grant application and fund disbursement. The Committee members discussed whether to change the grant application form from a Word format to a Google form. According to Christopher Siwa, Director of Information Technology at AALL, they do not have a way of creating a web form. Barbara Ginzburg, chair of the Web Advisory Committee, created an application form in Word format with AALL branding.

OCLC Committee

Christopher Thomas, chair, submitted the report. He apologized for the delay in submitting updates but was out of commission for personal reasons and is getting back up to speed. Jessica assured him there are no concerns on delay, and we look forward to future updates.

Local Systems Committee

Keiko Okuhara, chair, submitted the report. She thanked everyone involved in the Hot Topic today and appreciated the Board approval. She thought it was great; people participated, and there was good turnout, close to 70 people.

TSLL Report

Jason LeMay submitted his report to Kevin, who read it as submitted:
ful to the TSLL staff for their work on this and every volume. Thanks to their efforts, all issues of Volume 45 were published on schedule. The Editor in Chief also greatly appreciates the work done by our dedicated columnists and Editorial Board, without whom this publication would not exist. A number of columnist changes occurred at the beginning of this volume. Gypsy Moody and Matthew Jenks left law librarianship; Christopher Thomas taking over the OCLC column; and Heather Kushnerick the Preservation Column. Jackie Magagnosc began a new column: Conference Round-up, with Travis Spence taking over the helm of the TSLL TechScans blog and column. Aaron Kuperman stepped down in preparation for retirement, and George Prager has stepped in as the new Classification Columnist. Finally, JoAnn Hounshell stepped away from Private Law Libraries column with Dana Deseck-Piazzon taking over in her place. The only change among the Editorial staff throughout the year was Layout Editor. After approximately 15 years, Julie R. Stauffer decided to step away from this role. Sabrina A. Davis began working with Julie at the beginning of the volume and has fully taken over as Layout Editor at this time. On the Editorial Board, Sara Campbell and Linda Tesar completed their two year terms. The other Board members for 2019-2020 are Rachel Evans and Thomas Ma. We are looking forward to the upcoming year and some of the changes that are in store, although it will likely be somewhat different from years past. Changes to how we work and gather following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic leave us somewhat unsure what lies in store for us. However, one thing will remain: our members will continue to provide support for each other through their participation and contribution to the SISs and TSLL. As a final note, this will be (Jason)’s last annual report for TSLL. I have decided to step down at the conclusion of volume 45. Sara Campbell, formerly of the TSLL Editorial Board, will be taking over as the new Editor in Chief as of the September 2020 volume. It has been an honor to have played a part in the ongoing publication of this newsletter, but I feel it is time to move into a different direction. I want to thank the readers and TS and OBS membership for their support over the last two years.

Jason LeMay, Editor in Chief (Dec. 2018- June 2020)

Nominations Committee

Jessica thanked Jackie Magagnosc and everyone on the Committee. Jackie thanked the other members of the committee, Alan Keely and Lauren Seney; she could not have done it without them.

Web Advisory Committee

Barbara Ginzburg, chair, no report.

5. New Business

Vote on Changing the Name of the Section:

Jessica conducted a poll using Zoom. Members voted yes or no on the LSRD name change or abstained. 39 participants. 91% voted yes, and 9% abstained. The name change passed; we are now Library Systems and Resource Discovery SIS.

Vote on Changing the Bylaws:

Jessica sent the changes out with the full markup and the highlighted markup today and a few days ago. No one had any suggestions or corrections, and Jessica opened the poll. 97% voted yes, and 3% abstained. The vote passed, and the Bylaws will be changed.

Donation to the George A. Strait Scholarship Fund:

Jessica reiterated the message sent in the letter to membership regarding BLM. We want to take action rather than just say we are going to do things. The Board discussed the amount we feel is appropriate for donation but wanted to bring it to the membership for discussion and a possible vote. There is an argument to be made to make it the same size as
the Liaisons fund to show how important we are taking it. The Liaisons fund supports multiple people, but this is also true of the Scholarship fund. Members asked whether it should be a one-time or annual donation. Jessica stated the Board had discussed both. There will be two votes and discussions: whether it should renew annually and for how much. Alan Keely agreed it should be two votes. Kevin stated the Liaisons and FROG grants are approved by a Committee every year. Alan agreed they should be.

Members asked how much we are currently giving to the Liaisons, and Elizabeth stated it was $300 annually. Jackie stated there was a guideline in place once that determined how much was given to the Liaisons fund, based on membership levels: $100, $300, and a lot more. The guideline was based on how much of the SIS income was coming from dues. Jackie then stated that she felt strongly that this is something we should be doing on an ongoing basis; we should be finding ways to ameliorate inequity and bias in our society.

Karen Seldon stated the George A. Strait fund is well funded, and it has been expanded from a scholarship and now includes a fellowship, just to keep in mind whether it is the best place for our donation. She thought they had a generous vendor donation.

Jackie then stated the Board considered whether another fund would benefit more from our donation. Elizabeth contacted Dawn Smith, chair of the Black Law Caucus, to ask whether they had a suggestion for where funds could be directed. She did not receive a response, but she also expected to some extent that she would not given the current social and political climate and the emotional labor already expected of Black members at this time.

Member Scott verified in the chat that Thomson Reuters had endowed the George A. Strait fund along with AALL initially. Other members agreed with Jackie. Jessica also stated the Board had considered, along with a one-time donation to the scholarship fund, to sponsor a free SIS membership (or 2 or 3…) for minority members (the way we do with our CONELL free membership). This will support minority AALL members and increase our SIS diversity.

Jessica suggested we make a motion for this one-time donation and continue to discuss this important topic another time. Jackie suggested we make two motions. Karen suggested the second motion could be to create a charge for Kevin, as incoming chair, to form a committee to examine the topic and bring suggestions to the Board. In the future, we also need to consider shrinking budgets and member abilities to attend conferences. Perhaps we can support minority members in this way. Some members have already cut travel spending for 2021.

At the last Executive meeting, the Board agreed on a donation of $300 and agreed to take it to the members for a vote. Elizabeth confirmed this from her minutes.

Scott moved that we vote to make a $300 donation to the George A. Strait Scholarship fund this year, and next year, the Board will report back with alternatives or other options for further contributions. The motion was seconded by Barbara. There was a voice vote, and the Ayes carried the motion.

6. Recognition of Outgoing Officers and Committee Chairs

Jessica thanked Jackie, Barbara, and Heather for their leadership and service. She thanked Kevin, Larissa, and Keelan for being willing to serve. She then thanked all the Committee chairs. Rachel Evans then said a special thank you for funding the Cataloging Liaisons fund.

7. Introduction of the 2019-2020 LSRD Executive Board and “Passing the Hat”

Then followed a virtual version of the traditional “Passing the Hat” from outgoing to incoming chair, a tradition which started with Kevin Butterfield, who received the hat when he was Chair and passed it along the following year. Jessica stated it would soon be in the mail to Kevin. Kevin thanked Jessica and expressed his regret that this year is a little different, and he looks forward to receiving the hat and adding an LSRD patch to it, continuing the tradition with the
same physical artifact. Kevin thanked Jessica for her leadership during this year, for building the TS-OBS Summit, and contributions throughout this year. Kevin welcomed Keelan to the Board. Elizabeth stated Jessica had received a plaque and Target gift card in the mail thanking her for her service. Jessica selected a name for the free membership drawing, and the winner was Erin Lybrand-Wenz, Collection Management Services, The California Judicial Center Library.

8. Adjournment

Kevin Carey called for a motion to adjourn the Business Meeting. Barbara Szalkowski so moved, Alan Keely seconded, and the motion passed. The meeting was adjourned 4:36 p.m.

Respectfully submitted:

Elizabeth Manriquez, OBS (LSRD) Secretary/Treasurer, 2019-2021