From the Chair

Howdy,

I cannot believe this is my last time writing to you as Chair of TS-SIS. I have learned so much this past year, and these valuable lessons will help me greatly throughout the rest of my professional career as well as life in general. For that, I appreciate the opportunity to serve TS-SIS in this capacity. I must admit, it was a little scary at first, but there was so much support from my fellow TS colleagues, they helped me make it through and hopefully succeeded.

I am excited about the future of TS-SIS starting with congratulating and welcoming our newly elected board members: Vice-Chair/Chair Elect: Shawn King, Secretary/Treasurer: Kevin Carey, and Member-at-Large: Rachel Decker!! These colleagues, along with many others, have demonstrated remarkable qualities and commitment to TS-SIS. Over the years, I have learned TS members really do step up and work very hard to fulfill the mission and support each other. Here is your incoming TS-SIS Executive Board for 2022-2023:

- Chair: Jason LeMay, Emory University
- Vice-Chair/Chair Elect: Shawn King, University of Wisconsin
- Past Chair: Joan Stringfellow, Texas A&M University
- Secretary/Treasurer: Kevin Carey, Ohio State University
- Member-at-Large: Jessie Tam, Thurgood Marshall State Law Library
- Member-at-Large: Rachel Decker, Chapman University

(Continued on page 3)
### 2021-2022 Officers, Committee Chairs, and Representatives

**LSRD-SIS:**
- **Chair:** Larissa Sullivan, Indiana University
- **Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect:** Keiko Okuhara, University of Hawaii
- **Past Chair:** Kevin Carey, Ohio State University
- **Secretary/Treasurer (2021-22):** Christopher Todd, University of Pittsburgh
- **Members-at-Large:**
  - Rachel Evans (2021-23), University of Georgia
  - Keelan Weber (2021-22), University of Nebraska, Lincoln
- **Education Committee:**
  - Jennifer Noga, Wake Forest University
- **Local Systems Committee:**
  - Keiko Okuhara, University of Hawaii
- **Nominating Committee:**
  - Jackie Magagnosc, Cornell University
- **OCLC Committee:**
  - Christopher Thomas, UCLA
- **Web Advisory Committee:**
  - Keven Carey, Ohio State University

**TS-SIS:**
- **Chair:** Joan Stringfellow, Texas A&M University
- **Vice Chair/Chair-Elect:** Jason LeMay, Emory University
- **Past Chair:** Carol Collins, University of Tennessee

**TS-SIS cont.:**
- **Secretary/Treasurer (2022):**
  - Kevin Carey, Ohio State University
- **Members-at-Large:**
  - Jessie Tam (2021-23), Thurgood Marshall State Law Library
  - Heather Kushnerick (2020-22), South Texas College of Law, Houston

**Awards Committee:**
- Wendy Moore, University of Georgia

**Bylaws & Handbook Committee:**
- Carol Collins, University of Tennessee

**Membership Committee:**
- Joan Stringfellow, Texas A&M University

**Metadata Management Committee:**
- Shawn King (2020-22), University of Wisconsin
  - Tania Díaz Marrero (2021-23), Library of Congress

**Nominating Committee:**
- Pat Sayre-McCoy, University of Chicago

**Professional Development Committee:**
- Jennifer Mart-Rice (2021-22), Washington & Lee University
  - Lauren Seney (2020-22), University of Colorado

**Resource Management Committee:**
- Karen Scoville (2020-22), Arizona State University
  - Elizabeth Umpleby (2021-23), University of Connecticut

**Website Coordinator:**
- Marijah Sroczynski, Morrison & Foerster LLP

### LSRD and TS-SIS Representatives/Liaisons

**ALA MARC Advisory Committee (MAC):**
- Rachel Decker, Chapman University

**ALA Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA):**
- Ryan Tamares, Stanford University

**ALA Subject Analysis Committee (SAC):**
- Cate Kellett, Yale University

**Funding Research Opportunities Grant (FROG):**
- Chair, Jessie Tam, Thurgood Marshall State Law Library (2021-23)
  - Rep.-at-Large: Heather Buckwalter, Creighton University (2021-23)
  - LSRD-SIS Reps: Jennifer Garafolo, University of California, Los Angeles (2020-22), Kevin Carey, Ohio State University (2021-23)
  - TS-SIS Reps: Jackie Magagnosc, Cornell University (2021-22), Jennifer Argueta, University of La Verne (2021-23)
I would also like to thank all of our board members who were all a great support to me during my tenure and especially those outgoing board members. Annie Mellott, Secretary/Treasurer, who left us a little early to have a baby!! This is very exciting, and I can’t wait to see pictures!! She really helped me when I started the year a little nervous and I even had some trouble keeping our first board meeting on track with the agenda that I set! Throughout our time together, she was my greatest resource. She kept me calm. I would also like to thank Kevin Carey who was able to step up when Annie had to step down. He was able to step in seamlessly and has been another great resource with his vast experience with all things SIS. I would also like to thank Heather Kushnerick, Member-at-Large, for her two years on the board. Heather was great in her role and managed to fundraise during a time when it was very tough due to the fact we were only virtual and there was this pandemic going on. Well done, Heather! And, finally, I want to thank my predecessor, Carol Collins, Past Chair, for all of her support and everything she taught me to be the best Chair I could be. I hope I lived up to her expectations! Even more exciting for Carol, is that she is retiring next month and I would like to wish her every happiness and fun she can handle!!

Now on to our upcoming activities! After not having an in-person meeting since 2019, I know everyone is looking forward to seeing each other in Denver. So, here are is the list of happenings this summer, which includes some virtual and some in-person. While this is the current list as of this publishing, please be advised that the AALL schedule is still being tweaked, so please check the online schedule in case there are any changes.

Below are the TS-SIS annual meetings and roundtables that will be held virtually this year (as of 5/21/2022):

**MONDAY, JUNE 13**
3:00 pm ET/2:00 pm CT/1:00 pm MT/12:00 pm PT – Vendor Supplied Records Advisory Working Group (VRAG) Meeting (To participate, you must register.)

**THURSDAY, JUNE 23**
12:00 pm ET/11:00 am CT/10:00 am MT/9:00 am PT – TS Outgoing Board Meeting (A direct link will be sent to those required for the meeting.)
2:30 pm ET/1:30 pm CT/12:30 pm MT/11:30 am PT – Technical Services-Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) Annual Business & Awards Meeting (To participate, you must register.)

**THURSDAY, JUNE 30**
2:00 pm ET/1:00 pm CT/12:00 pm MT/11:00 am PT – TS Heads of Cataloging in Larger Libraries Roundtable

**MONDAY, JULY 11**
2:00 pm ET/1:00 pm CT/12:00 pm MT/11:00 am PT [meeting is scheduled for 2 hours] – Metadata Management Standing Committee (MMSC) Meeting, including Metadata Policy and Standards Advisory Group (MPSAG) (To participate, you must register.)

Below is the slate of TS-SIS meetings, the TS-SIS sponsored programs, and other programs that TS-SIS members may find of interest at the 2022 AALL Annual Meeting, July 16-19, 2022, in Denver, CO. (as of 5/22/2022):

CCC = Colorado Convention Center
Hyatt = Hyatt Regency Denver at Colorado Convention Center

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* All times listed below are in Mountain Time.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 2022
5:00-6:30 p.m. – Exhibit Hall Ribbon Cutting/Opening Reception – CCC Mile High Ballroom 1-3
6:45 p.m. – TS-SIS Dine-Arounds – Various Locations

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 2022
10:15 a.m. – Exhibit Hall Opens (refreshment break, 10:15-11:15 a.m.; closes 4:00 p.m.)
12:45-1:45 p.m. – Resource Management Standing Committee Roundtable – Hyatt Mineral Hall D + E
1:00-2:00 p.m. – Management Issues Roundtable – Hyatt Mineral Hall F + G
2:30-5:00 p.m. – Program B7: Wikidata: A New Tool to Enhance Access to Law Library Collections (Deep Dive) (sponsored by TS-SIS) – CCC 502-504
4:00-5:00 p.m. – Program C2: Marketing Sustainable Mid-Size Institutional Repositories with No Pennies (sponsored by LSRD-SIS) – CCC 405-407
5:15-6:15 p.m. – TS-SIS Hot Topic – Hyatt Mineral B + C

MONDAY, JULY 18, 2022
8:00 a.m. – Exhibit Hall Opens (breakfast, 8:00-9:30 a.m.; closes 4:00 p.m.)
9:30-10:30 a.m. – Program D1: Collection Development and Acquiring with a Conscience – CCC 403 + 404
11:00 a.m.-12:00 noon – Program E1: Beyond “Change the Subject”: Cataloging with a Conscience for Sustainable Inclusive Descriptive Practice – CCC 301-303
12:15-1:15 p.m. – Metadata Management Standing Committee Roundtable – Hyatt Agate
3:00-4:00 p.m. – Program F3: The Future of Library Collections: Collaborating to Become Better Builders – CCC 502-504
3:00-5:30 p.m. – Program F7: Documenting for Your Successor (Deep Dive) – CCC 301-303
5:30-6:30 p.m. – LHRB-SIS Rare Book Cataloging Roundtable – Hyatt Limestone

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 2022
8:30-9:30 a.m. – Program H2: When Two Worlds Collide: Using Catalogue Records as Metadata – CCC 505-507
9:00 a.m. – Exhibit Hall Opens (refreshment break, 9:30-11:00 a.m.; closes 12:00 p.m.)

I want to thank our Professional Development Committee for all of their hard work putting together all of these programs and the many webinars throughout the year! This is no easy feat, and they were amazing! We are all better for what they do to help us succeed professionally and personally.

Joan Stringfellow
Texas A&M University
Library Systems & Resource Discovery
Special Interest Section

From the Chair

Hello LSRD-SIS members!

My term as LSRD-SIS Chair ends this summer. It has been a joy and an honor to serve you in that role! First, I would like to recognize the hard work and efforts of the 2021-2022 Executive Board members: Keiko Okuhara, Vice-Chair/Chair Elect; Chris Todd, Secretary/Treasurer; Rachel Evans and Keelan Weber, Members-at-Large; and Kevin Carey, Past Chair. I really appreciate all your help and assistance over the past year; it has been a pleasure working with you. Special thanks go to the following colleagues who volunteered to serve on a committee or task force this year: Hannah Alcasid, Heather Buckwalter, Kevin Carey, Ismael Gullon, Jessica Pasquale, and Keelan Weber.

Election results
I want to congratulate and welcome the following librarians on the leadership team: Rachel Evans, Metadata Services and Special Collections Librarian, Alexander Campbell King Law Library, University of Georgia School of Law, elected Vice-Chair; Keelan Weber, Head of Cataloging and Resources Management, Schmid Law Library, University of Nebraska College of Law and Rebecca Bearden, Senior Serials & Metadata Librarian, Fineman and Pappas Law Libraries, Boston University School of Law, elected Members-At-Large.

The LSRD-SIS Annual Membership Business Meeting is happening on Zoom this year to accommodate those of us who cannot attend the 2022 AALL Conference in person. The date has been set as June 28, 2022, at 2 PM EST. A zoom link will be emailed to all members a week before the meeting.

Annual Meeting
The LSRD-SIS Education Committee worked hard to facilitate programming at the upcoming conference in Denver. Here are the two programs sponsored by the LSRD-SIS and the Asian American Law Librarians Caucus:

Sunday, July 17th 4:00-5:00 PM (Colorado Convention Center, Room 405-407):

Marketing Sustainable Mid-Size Institutional Repositories with No Pennies (Keiko Okuhara and Elizabeth Manriquez)

Content and goals: Setting up an Institutional Repository (IR) can be an exciting project, but a daunting task. There are many options for hosting an IR, either vendor based or open-source platforms, and both solutions offer different levels of features and functionality. IRs are a logical mechanism for faculty-driven self-archiving initiatives, which benefit from the use of Persistent Identifiers such as DOIs, ORCIDids, or Wikidata, to increase findability to leverage scholarly communication and to inspire faculty participation. Increasing discoverability to organize stewardship and accessibility of faculty scholarship is a paramount concern of IR management. This program will introduce a sustainable process for developing IRs by utilizing open-source software such as Omeka and promoting faculty publications through an online catalog by applying Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PHM). Plugin features in Omeka allow the OAI-PHM protocol for repository interoperability to effectively market IR collections with no extra cost. This program will illustrate that a library need not rely on expensive platforms to effectively market and enhance their faculty scholarship collections with IRs.

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Audience that will benefit the most: Scholarly Communications Librarians, Digital Initiative Librarian, Technical Services Librarians, Special Collection Librarians, System Services Librarians, Cataloging and Metadata Services Librarians, Archives Services Librarians, Law library Directors.

Monday, July 18th 4:30-5:30 PM (Colorado Convention Center, Room 403-404):

You, Too, Can YouTube: Making the Case for Law Library Channels (Aamir Abdullah, Havilah Steinman Bakken, Jason Tubinis)

Content and goals: In 2020 and into 2021, law libraries were challenged to deliver instruction and other services to patrons at a distance. In a virtual landscape and under heightened limitations for travel and budget, librarians in government, firm, and academic environments leveraged the free, accessible, and discoverable platform YouTube to connect with users. In this session, speakers provide their own channels as examples and share the benefits and challenges of this popular video platform. Tips will be given for attendees interested in setting up or updating their own channels as well as ways to improve and track engagement by calculating ROI of YouTube content.

Audience that will benefit the most: Information technology services directors, information technology librarians, systems librarians, library directors, technical services librarians, electronic resource librarians, research and instruction librarians teaching legal technology courses, government librarians, firm librarians, web librarians, system administrators, public relations and outreach librarians, and anyone who creates instructional materials or manages content for patrons including marketing resources and services.

Hope to see many of you in Denver! Thank you again for allowing me the opportunity to serve as your Chair!

Larissa Sullivant
Indiana University

Hop to it!!

Please see the following research opportunity, and Don’t forget the FROG!

It’s Quick, It’s Easy, and Your Research Will Benefit Your Technical Services Colleagues.

The AALL LSRD-SIS and TS-SIS FROG (Funding Research Opportunities Grant) Committee is always accepting applications.

The FROG provides support for law librarians to perform research or assessment projects which will enhance our profession. FROG is open to all AALL members and must show evidence that their research will benefit technical services law librarianship. The LSRD/TS FROG Committee will award up to $1,000 in grants in a single year.

“AALL's Strategic Plan envisions that AALL and its members will be the recognized authority in all aspects of legal information. AALL's Research Agenda seeks to make that vision a reality by stimulating a diverse range of scholarship related to and supportive of the profession of law librarianship.” -- AALL Research Agenda 2013-2016.

For other research topic ideas, visit the FROG website and AALL's Research Agenda page.

For more information on the grant and the application process, visit: Grant Guidelines

If you have any further questions, please email the FROG Committee Chair, Jessie Tam at jessie.tam@mdcourts.gov.
Building a collection is a project that should never be taken up lightly. Librarians must consider collection criteria, funding sources, stakeholders, maintenance, and longevity, among other things, before starting a new collection project. It is a daunting process, but a good one. A well-developed collection can have long-lasting benefits for patrons, the library, and even the surrounding university.

Like most projects, knowing where to start is key. Fortunately, at this year’s SEAALL (Southeastern Chapter American Association of Law Libraries) annual conference, Mr. Nicholas Stump, Electronic & Faculty Services Librarian at the West Virginia Law Library, presented a session on how libraries can build their own Racial Justice/Social Justice collection from the ground up. Based on his own experience building a Racial Justice collection at the West Virginia Law Library, he clearly articulated a user-friendly list of steps libraries can use in their own collection building plans. Best of all, finding funding sources is not the first item on the list!

The first step in Mr. Stump’s outline focused on drafting a collection description and development criteria. Specifically, questions such as subject matter scope, format, and different mediums should be clearly presented. He also included the need to consider staff and funding issues within the policy itself. This foresight is important, especially during times of austerity.

The second step focused on community participation. Mr. Stump listed different methods of participation, such as having only key stakeholders co-determine a collection’s scope or criteria. He also presented collection creation as an opportunity for libraries to form new community relationships outside the library. These relationships can be with student groups, faculty, or other libraries within your university system, to name a few.

The third step is project funding. Some may find it surprising that funding is below criteria and stakeholders, but Mr. Stump was quick to point out that supplemental funding might not be necessary. Existing titles can be re-classified, and curated law reviews and databases can be included. Most importantly, building outside relationships can potentially improve funding sources.

In the fourth step, Mr. Stump described the collection launch, with a focus on long-term community building. This included using well-known mediums such as social media, library websites, listservs, and libguides. Finally, after the collection has been created and publicized, Mr. Stump emphasized the need to keep in touch with stakeholders and include the collection in the library’s outreach program.

Check out the Racial Justice Collection on the West Virginia Law Library Research Guide page. For more information on building a more inclusive collection, see ProQuest’s Diversity Collection Guide.
Recent Changes in How Copyright Status is Used in Image Search Engines

Wilhelmina Randtke
Georgia Southern University

Introduction

In recent years, the way in which copyright status is represented in search engines has changed. Most notably, Google removed copyright status from its Image Search and replaced it with interface changes to include commercial licensing information in search results. At the same time, alternative search engines based on Creative Commons or other copyright terms have launched, and some existing alternatives have become more significant. This article steps through some recent changes and lists options in place on each as of Spring 2022 for limiting search results by reuse rights.

Google

Previously, starting in 2009, Google Advanced Image Search allowed limiting the images found by specific categories of Creative Commons license. A person could facet the search to limit to images by the following categories: "Not filtered by license", "Labeled for reuse with modification", "Labeled for Reuse", "Labeled for noncommercial reuse with modification", and "Labeled for noncommercial reuse". Beginning in August 2020, Google removed the fine grained control to search by reuse rights allowed under Creative Commons licenses. In its place, Google put three options: "All" (ie. other), "Creative Commons licenses", "Commercial & other licenses".

The commercial license category is powered by a markup designed by Center of the Picture Industry (CEPIC), the Digital Media Licensing Association (DMLA), and Google. The biggest change is intended to be that when someone runs any Google image search, the summaries of images in Google image search will indicate that the image is owned and who to contact to license it. This is following antitrust litigation in Europe regarding Google image search allowing someone to download high resolution images from within image search, never having to click into the page the image came from and never having an opportunity to be alerted of the image source and owner. A summary of the antitrust issues argued by CEPIC is available at https://www.digitalmedialicensing.org/news/cepic-submits-eu-antitrust-complaint-against-google-images. Getty Images, a member of CEPIC, sued Google Image Search in the European Union for antitrust. Google and CEPIC working together to create the standard may be a way to prevent future concern over this or similar issues.

(Continued on page 9)
The change to Google Image Search was in order to better represent source information for licensed images used online. However, as a result of the change, fine grained search by what kind of reuse is allowed by a Creative Commons license is for now removed from the search, presumably to give a cleaner user interface with fewer options to read and understand. Legal concerns motivated representation of commercial licensing information within Google's Image Search interface, but removal of fine grained Creative Commons information was not required or touched on by the Getty Images and CEPIC history. Nevertheless, the two changes—to add the CEPIC/Google commercial licensing terms and to pare back use of Creative Commons—happened at the same time.

To make things more complicated, Getty Images, the CEPIC member who pursued antitrust claims in Europe, allows free of charge reuse of its images for noncommercial purposes.4

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Since 2013, Bing image search has allowed limiting search results by what kind of reuse is allowed under Creative Commons licensing. Bing image search still allows limiting search results by what kind of reuse is allowed by which Creative Commons license. Since 2013, the licensing part of the search interface has changed to add an option for "All Creative Commons" licenses, but other options have not changed, and Bing image search still allows limiting search results by exactly what reuse rights are allowed. Options currently allowed in Bing for limiting image search results by license are: "All," "All Creative Commons," "Public Domain," "Free to share and use," "Free to share and use commercially," "Free to modify, share, and use," and "Free to modify, share, and use commercially." Bing's explanation of license information in search indicates the search engine is using only Creative Commons' public domain mark to determine what is and isn't public domain.

The Google/CEPIC standardized markup for commercial licensing is relatively new. That standardized markup didn't exist 5 years ago. Now that the information is available in a way that computers can read and display, it may be the case that Bing will start to use it, especially if it is widely adopted. As of today, Bing image search does not use commercial licensing information in its search interface.
Specialty Search Engines Oriented Around Reuse

Specialty search engines oriented around reusable content, especially images, have become more important now that Google pared back the ability to limit results by reuse rights from its search interface.

Digital Public Library of America (DPLA)

The DPLA is a search engine searching digital and digitized cultural heritage objects. Because these items tend to be old enough to be public domain or to have authors who are deceased and cannot issue a Creative Commons license, the DPLA worked with Europeana to release the RightsStatements.org standard for representing copyright status with a statement rather than a license. This allows digital libraries and museums to express what they think copyright status is without the license/contract/liability of a licensing scheme.

For several years, the DPLA has said that RightsStatements.org values would be required for items represented in the DPLA. That led to widespread adoption efforts. With a critical mass of items in the DPLA having a RightsStatements.org value, the statements could be incorporated into the search interface. In April 2021, the DPLA introduced a copyright status facet into its search interface, which is based on RightsStatements.org. Because the RightsStatements.org standard incorporates Creative Commons licenses, both RightsStatements.org and Creative Commons are incorporated into the search. The DPLA gives the following options to limit search results by reuse rights:

"Unspecified Rights Status," Unlimited Re-Use," "Permission or Fair Use," "Re-use, No Modification," and "Re-use With Conditions."

(Continued from page 10)
CC Search

The Creative Commons launched CC Search in 2019. As might be imagined, the search allows limiting results by specific Creative Commons licenses or by categories of licenses. The CC Search allows limiting search results by either "Use commercially" or "Modify or Adapt," or both those at the same time, and also allows limiting by any specific Creative Commons license or combination of licenses. All items in the CC Search have Creative Commons licenses.

Wikimedia Commons

Wikimedia Commons has been around a long time. It launched on Sept. 7, 2004. Wikimedia Common has over 80 million uploaded items which are either public domain or have an open license, usually Creative Commons. Individuals as well as large organizations load content to Wikimedia Commons. The search allows limiting search results by what kind of reuse is allowed by the following categories: "All licenses," "Use with attribution and same license," "Use with attribution," "No restrictions," and "Other." It is not only using Creative Commons licenses but also has specific categories of images that it collects, such as United States federal government created works and materials taken from sources like Flickr's "The Commons," which is a collection of public domain images.

Implications

The interesting juxtaposition in recent search engine changes around copyright status of items is that RightsStatements.org has allowed representation of copyright status almost universally, for example, for items where the author is dead and can't issue a Creative Commons license. And the CEPIC/Google standard recently allows representation of licensing terms for commercial licenses, such as what organization to contact to license something. Meanwhile, Google is a dominant search engine with 61% of search engine searches run in the United States being run on Google as of January 2022. Google also recently stepped back from allowing use of open licensing in search and toward paid licensing. Google could have expanded both by adding commercial licensing to the interface, keeping Creative Commons, and adding RightsStatements.org to the information it indexes about allowed reuse and use. This may signal that Google will transition to selling licenses, similar to how Google gets payments for incoming clicks to shopping sites.

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12 Creative Commons, CC Search Celebrates Its First Birthday!, Creative Commons Blog (May 29, 2020), https://creativecommons.org/2020/05/29/cc-search-celebrates-its-first-birthday/ .
14 Press Release, Wikimedia Commons, One Millionth File Uploaded to Wikimedia Commons, the Free Media Repository (Nov. 30, 2006), https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Press_releases/1M .
16 Wikimedia Commons, Search Media, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?search=&amp;title=Special:MediaSearch&amp;go=Go&amp;type=image (last visited May 24, 2022).

There will be an OCLC Cataloging Community meeting on Friday, June 3, 2022 from 2:00-4:30 EDT. There will be several presentations on diversity, equity, and inclusion, including the African American SACO funnel as well as inclusive, anti-racist, and reparative descriptive practices. There will also be updates on OCLC cataloging and metadata services, particularly WorldCat holdings updates, FAST, and retrospective heading enrichment.


In March 2022, OCLC embarked on a project to enrich subject headings retroactively in existing bibliographic records. The first component is to link existing headings to authority files, which will help to keep headings up to date. The second component of the project is to map existing subject terms to additional thesauri. For example, a record with only an LCSH term may have additional terms added from MeSH, RVM, and AAT:

**Before enrichment**

650 0 $a Chemistry, Physical and theoretical.

**After enrichment**

650 0 $a Chemistry, Physical and theoretical.
650 2 $a Chemistry, Physical.
650 6 $a Chimie physique et théorique.
650 7 $a physical chemistry. $2 aat

OCLC is discontinuing support for Transport Layer Security (TLS) versions 1.0 and 1.1 and will require version 1.2 or higher. Transport Layer Security is an encryption protocol used with internet browsers to access OCLC systems. Most current browsers already require TLS 1.2 or higher, so most OCLC users should not be impacted by this. Information about testing browsers and APIs can be found on the OCLC website:


On May 26, OCLC plans to upgrade WorldCat Validation to include new MARC codes announced from February-April 2022 and also to fix a bug with validating 043.
As a component of ALA’s Preservation Week, the organization hosted several webinars. Linda Tadic, CEO of Digital Bedrock, presented “Digital Preservation’s Impact on the Environment,” and my expectation going into this session was that it be about energy use and greenhouse gas emissions associated with the growing use of cloud storage. And to an extent, the webinar did discuss that. The unexpected component was the additional emphasis on the direct impacts of e-waste disposal and the depletion of the planet’s natural resources. Given how little awareness I had of the latter topic, this column will focus more on the latter.

Data storage devices all have a finite life expectancy, whether they are servers, discs, tapes, or film. The lifespan of many types of newer technology is less than 10 years and frequently is closer to 3-5. What happens to that technology when it becomes obsolete? We dispose of it one way or another, with a 2021 Consumer Reports article describing the three “smart, responsible tactics” as taking it to be recycled, donating it, or taking it to a tech firm. While these are geared towards the personal consumer, they aren’t too far off base for what any institution should do.

So, when it comes to the cables, monitors, computers, servers, batteries, data storage devices, and other electronics that we use as a component of digital preservation, what do we need to know? Tadic went into great depth in this presentation about the full lifecycle of our technology. Understanding what raw materials are required to produce hardware, as well as the related supply chain for sourcing them, is very eye opening. We don’t often think of the resources that go into creating computer chips and circuit boards, but those are crucial components for almost every aspect of digital preservation work. We may think more about supply chain concerns now than we did several years ago, but likely not at the granular level of what natural materials are required to create components of every computer or server.

Crucial components of digital preservation technology are created from heavy and rare earth metals. More often that not, all of this hardware is disposed of, rather than being repurposed. Currently less than 1% of rare earth elements are recycled and vendors are devising ways to reclaim these essential materials. Dell, Google, and HP are all working on ways to scrape and re-use hard drive components, with programs available to the average consumer. If you’re looking at other types of media, which in turn are made of different materials, research needs to be done to determine what can (and can’t) be recycled, as well as to understand what components can safely be disposed of. Two international tools for finding local recycling facilities that can handle non-standard materials are E-Stewards and R2.

When it comes to trying to have a more sustainable digital preservation process, many of the solutions Tadic recommends relate to using less energy. The first option is to apply hierarchical storage management (HSM) at your institution. In essence, you store your large and infrequently accessed files offline on data tape, with only the frequently accessed content online. The reason is that the online data is likely stored on spinning disks, and, on average, this type of storage is in constant motion, requiring it to use 26 times more energy compared to the infrequent use of content stored on data tapes. If you’re not interested in hosting this content locally, it can be done through cloud storage as providers.
are often using storage tapes for their less expensive tiers of storage. Bear in mind data retrieval usually takes significantly longer given the format, and the retrieval can be expensive if you need the content on a tight deadline. If you’re using cloud storage, you can also investigate the power sources of the company as well as question their “green” record to provide more sustainable storage for your content.

Another option is to adjust the frequency of migration of the data stored on data tape. If you are able to migrate every two, or even three, generations, you will be using less of these resources compared to migrating every time the technology is updated. If you’re able to maintain the hardware for older generations of technology to support these less frequent migrations, your institution will also generate less waste, with the potential side effect of this serving as a cost saving measure given the less frequent need for migrations.

If you’re maintaining local servers at your facility, investigate the parameters for the temperature of your storage room. Depending on the medium, most hardware can be kept at warmer temperatures than previous generations could. The reduction in the usage of cooling technology, as well as how much the temperature can safely fluctuate without harming equipment, can reduce the amount of energy required to maintain the equipment. When looking at your server room, also look to maximize the use of the equipment by turning off unused servers, allowing a server to go to inactive mode when not in use, and consolidating or virtualizing applications so that fewer servers are required.

Tardic also recommends a variety of techniques for planning for greener technology where possible. This includes purchasing energy that is not coal-generated, acquiring energy efficient and/or recycled devices, upgrading drives instead of the entire server, and recycling or reusing technology wherever possible.

When it comes to preservation actions on digital content, there are ways to be more energy efficient within local processes. Evaluate the frequency of fixity checks, and base the frequency on the type of storage you are using; locally stored data tape with infrequent access doesn’t need to have checks run as often as constantly spinning disks. Appraising your digital content to determine the length of time it should, or will, be kept can also help address what tier of storage it can be kept on. Some content may be a candidate to be moved to a less accessible tier over time, or possibly even deleted. Likewise, the resolution of files can impact the amount of storage needed. If you’re maintaining high resolution preservation files as well as low resolution access files, move the preservation copies to tape storage.

One interesting thing that I see with all of the strategies that Tardic recommends is that in addition to being more environmentally friendly, they also address cost saving techniques. If you reduce the number of servers required, or move to a less expensive tier of cloud storage, you can save your institution money. Similarly, if you appraise your collection regularly and are able to ultimately delete content, you will also be reducing the amount of storage your institution will need over time. Given that budgets are challenging to predict out into the future, taking both the environmentally and fiscally responsible approach to digital preservation sounds like a win-win choice!
Systematic Reviews

A project I have been working on this past year prompted me to learn more about systematic reviews. I had thought that a systematic review was just another type of literature review. I learned not only that the systematic review is far more specific and significant type of inquiry, but I also became acquainted with a burgeoning area of academic librarian activity and expertise. While this area of librarianship is almost certainly only an academic activity right now, any librarian who is interested in research and publication could benefit from knowing more about the various types of systematic reviews.

The systematic review is a type of literature review, but it is more than that. It is a type of meta-analysis of existing studies that clearly defines the inquiry and the methods of collecting and comparing data from the research being reviewed. It is primarily used in the health sciences, where an analysis of multiple studies addressing the effects of a particular therapy (for example) can be very important. The prevalence of systematic reviews has led to the development of standards and organizations that promote best practices. It has also spread to other disciplines, including the social sciences.

One of the keys to the systematic review is the search, and this is where the role of the librarian is central. Because every part of the systematic review must be defined and transparent, the search terms used and the selection of sources and databases are spelled out very specifically. It is important to be able to provide documentation of the search and retrieval process so that it can be replicated by other reviewers. Everything else in the systematic review depends on this search, wherein the various studies to be reviewed are collected; thus, the author’s consultation with a librarian can be a crucial component of the process. It is not unusual for librarians to be credited as co-authors on published systematic reviews because their contributions are so significant.

Given that library research is definitely a social science, it seems evident that this type of meta-analysis can be done within our discipline. It is likely more limited with law journal articles since those are based on empirical research much less often. However, there are many types of systematic reviews; for example, the scoping review is a method that can be used when the literature being reviewed is not of a nature that can be synthesized. It can be thought of as a mapping of the literature and is often used to identify gaps in the available published research. A scoping review can probably be applied in some ways that will allow librarians to perform (or support) meta-analyses of legal literature. I hope this very brief introduction has inspired you to see how your understanding of databases and search techniques can provide an important avenue for research and publication.

Below are some resources for learning more about systematic reviews.


As with so many areas of library services and collections, budgets for serials have needed adjustment to new realities of demand and usage. In January, I polled the Technical Services Special Interest Section about how budgets (and demand) in their libraries have changed regarding print and electronic serials access. The poll started January 24, 2022 and closed February 10, yielding 21 responses.

For classification, “What type of library are you affiliated with?”:

- 14 - Academic law library
- 5 - Law firm library
- 1 - Government Library
- 1 - Other organization, not a library, or retired

Regarding serials budgets in general, “Does your library have a dedicated budget line or amount specifically for serials, either continuations or new purchases? Please briefly describe.” There were many variations, but generally:

- 40% - No dedicated serials budget
- 60% - Some form of dedicated budget for serials

Many respondents further indicated that budgets may not separate serials from other types of print materials but may separate print format from electronic in the budget. Some also indicated that there is some flexibility to “borrow” from other lines if needed for balancing.

Following up on serials budgets in general, “How has your budget for serials, regardless of format, changed over the past 5 years?” with the range from 1 (Reduced substantially) to 5 (Increased substantially). Generally, it was not surprising to see that budgets have reduced over recent years:

- 30% - Reduced substantially
- 55% - Reduced
- 5% - Neutral
- 10% - Increased
- 0% - Increased substantially

What importance is placed on serials among other formats? “How important are serials (journals only) in the overall budget allocation versus treatises, monographs, databases, etc.?” with the range presented from 1 (Not at all important) to 5 (Extremely important).

- 30% - Not at all important
- 35% - Not important
- 20% - Neutral
- 15% - Important
- 0% - Extremely important

(Continued on page 18)
Switching to how changes have been noticed and applied, first: “How has the demand for purchasing annual subscriptions/access to journals, regardless of format, changed over the past 5 years?” where the range was from 1 (Decreased Substantially) to 5 (Increased Substantially).

- 30% - Decreased substantially
- 20% - Decreased
- 40% - No substantial change
- 10% - Increased
- 0% - Increased substantially

Next, specifically about print journals: “How has the demand for purchasing annual subscriptions to print journals changed over the past 5 years?” where the range was from 1 (Decreased Substantially) to 5 (Increased Substantially). This just reinforced the overall trend.

- 75% - Decreased substantially
- 20% - Decreased
- 5% - No substantial change
- 0% - Increased
- 0% - Substantially increased

Next, regarding electronic access to journals. “How has the demand for access to electronic journal content (individual articles, full site access) changed over the past 5 years?” where the range was from 1 (Decreased Substantially) to 5 (Increased Substantially). I was a little surprised to see 40% with no change or decrease. I thought all signs would be that demand only increased.

- 0% - Decreased substantially
- 10% - Decreased
- 30% - No substantial change
- 35% - Increased
- 25% - Increased substantially

Finally, how has the pandemic affected changes to serials and budgets? “Which of the following apply with regard to serials at library during the pandemic?” I was a little surprised that 10% had none of these apply during the pandemic. Next time, perhaps an open comment field would yield other actions taken.

- 70% - Reconsidered our budget for electronic resources vs. print resources
- 40% - Actively negotiated with vendors to find options for adding electronic access
- 10% - Switched all our serials to electronic/digital only
- 85% - Substantially reduced the number of subscriptions to newspapers, reception copies, or browsing collection serials
- 20% - Attempted to find free or low-cost digital alternatives to print routing of serials
- 70% - Cancelled subscriptions or suspended delivery of print serials
- 10% - None of the above

(Continued on page 19)
Have you re-evaluated your budget for electronic access to journals since the pandemic began?":

- 35% - Yes, we increased our budget for more access
- 25% - Yes, but we did not change our budgeted amount
- 40% - No

In conclusion, “Any additional comments about your budget for serials for your library?” hints at the reality of migration or adoption of electronic access, as well as insights about specific adjustments:

- “The budget hasn't changed. We are just spending more for access now rather than print.”
- “Due to the pandemic, our entire acquisitions budget was cut drastically. It has not rebounded yet. Despite demand for subscriptions and the desire to update our continuations, we cannot do so. All of the money we do have, we have chosen to put toward electronic databases and a small selection of digital newspapers.”
- “We are purchasing more online resources, including eBooks, which my library didn't buy much of before the pandemic.”
- “We have cancelled many of our print serials since the start of the pandemic and switched several others to electronic access. We have only a handful of print serials remaining, and we kept those only because they were deemed necessary and didn't have a viable electronic alternative. Overall, it was surprising how willing our stakeholders were to part with serial publications.”
- “We are still print heavy but are actively looking at cancelling print when reliable electronic access is available, especially for law reviews and expensive legal continuations.”
- “Outside of electronic access to journals via platforms like HeinOnline, we depend on access to online journal literature via our university libraries or purchase articles on demand.”
- “We cancelled the vast majority of our print journal subscriptions about six years ago, and three years ago, we cancelled about 70% of our TR print subscriptions.”

In summary, this limited study showed how common the migration away from print resources is at present. In our own firm, we stopped print routing of journals and have had minimal new or reinstatement requests for print-only serials in the past two years. These requests are now subject to approval, in hopes that by showing how print is often duplicated through our current electronic resources and database access, we prevent unnecessary expenses and staff processing time.

However, adoption of electronic from print varies by many factors. While some libraries started migration several years ago, more conservative collection practices have found recent changes necessitated by the demand of patrons working remotely without access to the print collection or by the reality of a more limited budget for print overall.

The question to be reviewed in the future is whether these limitations or demands remain in place, and whether they reflect the reality of the workplace, or revert as the workplace of the future is revealed. Did anything presented here surprise you, or just reinforce what you thought about our current state of serials budgets in law libraries?
There are no serials title changes.

The following is a list of serials cessations:

*ENVIRONS: Environmental Law and Policy Journal*

**Ceased in print with:** v. 45 (2021-2022)

(OCoLC)1167308760

Continued online at [https://environs.law.ucdavis.edu/volumes](https://environs.law.ucdavis.edu/volumes)

(OCoLC)1160572318

*Loyola Journal of Public Interest Law*

**Ceased in print with:** v. 21 (2019)

(OCoLC)449233368

Continued online at [https://www.jpil.org/past-issues](https://www.jpil.org/past-issues)

(OCoLC)1298018385

*UC Davis Business Law Journal*

**Ceased in print with:** v. 22 (2020-2021)

(OCoLC)122563325

Continued online at [https://blj.ucdavis.edu](https://blj.ucdavis.edu)

(OCoLC)919734979

*UC Davis Journal of International Law and Policy*

**Ceased in print with:** v. 28 (2021)

(OCoLC)1097489872

Continued online at [https://jilp.law.ucdavis.edu/issues](https://jilp.law.ucdavis.edu/issues)

(OCoLC)871773276
Subjects Headings June 2022

A significant number of changes were made to headings for indigenous peoples in this last quarter. Some will involve a lot of catalog maintenance for those who handle such changes in-house. The subdivision “First contact with Europeans” and “First contact with other peoples” have been added to the names of many groups. In some cases, “First contact with Europeans” was changed to “First contact with other peoples.” There have been many such changes, so check terms in ClassWeb first before using them. The term “Indigenous data sovereignty” was added. The subdivision “Urban residence” has been added to the names of many indigenous groups, and “City dwellers” has been established under the names of many states or countries. The “Right to voluntary isolation” applies to indigenous groups. “Disaster justice” is an interesting new term, as is the “Idle No More movement,” which also applies to indigenous groups.

We now have “Data sovereignty” to use. It relates to the established heading “Intangible property.” We may use “Cyber insurance--Law and legislation.” Another big change is in the area of “Alien property” in the heading’s many forms. It is now “Foreign property” and “Foreign property--Law and legislation” may be used. Other new law headings include “Wildlife trafficking,” “First sale doctrine (Copyright),” and “Trials (Malicious prosecution).” The headings “Uniform Bar Examination” and “Solicitors Qualifying Examination” will be of interest to law students here and abroad. The “Doctrine of discovery (International law)” merits close reading and has never been popular with indigenous peoples. If frowned on today, it nevertheless has a place in the history of international law. “Ex-inmates of institutions” is self-explanatory. The heading “COVID-19 (Disease) (Islamic law)” is available. The recent heading “Chemical castration” also takes the subdivision “Law and legislation.” The new term “Parasocial relationships” covers stalkers, for example, and should be read in full.

Several headings in the area of environmental law were approved. “Ecocide” and Ecocide--Law and legislation” were added. “Environment innovations” and “Green technology--Technological innovations” may now be used. “Ocean acidification--Law and legislation” and “Globalization and tourism” were added. “Animal health surveillance” has important environmental and sustainability aspects.

Two terms in common usage for quite some time are now established. They are “Middle Passage” and the “Transatlantic slave trade.” There has been notice from the Library of Congress of intent to change “Slaves” to “Enslaved persons.” This has not happened yet but is an interesting and useful development. The “Perpetual foreigner stereotype” applies to groups whose legal status in a nation is questioned by members of other groups in the population, such as the experiences of East Asian Americans.

Some odds and ends include “Truthfulness and falsehood in mass media,” “Transgender journalists,” and “Transgender legislators.” The much discussed and used term “open access” is covered by the heading “Open scholarship.” Read the heading in authorities.loc.gov to discover why this choice was made. The heading “Racism in the sexual minority community” has been added. The heading “Commercial treaties” is now also a genre/form term.

To round out this column, “Pickup artists” spend a lot of time engaging in “Cruising (Sexual behavior)” and could find themselves in court.
Since 2002, Marshall Breeding has released an annual Library Systems Report, a "state of the nation" report on the library technologies market. Thanks to his efforts, the history of this industry over the last 20 years is well documented. The recently released 2022 Library Systems Report (https://americanlibrariesmagazine.org/2022/05/02/2022-library-systems-report/) documents the impact the pandemic continues to have on the library systems marketplace. In short, it's a sudden acceleration of trends that have been growing for years, especially the trend of consolidation.

While much of the Library Systems Report is geared toward libraries of other types, this year's report does contain significant information for law libraries, particularly academic law libraries. Most notable is an examination of the May, 2021 acquisition of ProQuest by Clarivate. As Breeding puts it, this acquisition, "brings one of the largest library-facing companies into the broader industry of scholarly communications and research."

Implications for scholarly communication aside, with two of the largest library services platform vendors, Ex Libris and Innovative, now also under the Clarivate umbrella, libraries seeking to migrate could end up with fewer choices. For the time being, Innovative and Ex Libris operate independently from one another, but as Breeding's report shows, the executive structures of all the companies involved have already been streamlined.

The 2022 Library Systems report also contains a few brief updates on companies that market to law firm and other special libraries. There is an update on Lucidea and its acquisition of smaller companies and a quick blurb about developments at CyberTools.

Always remarkable for its thoroughness, the Library Systems Report is especially important this year. As consolidations move beyond competing, similar-sized companies with similar products to much larger corporations acquiring companies with product portfolios encompassing every area of knowledge and resource management, there are bound to be ramifications for all types of libraries.