Aaron Kuperman
2023 Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award Recipient

The Technical Services Special Interest Section Awards Committee is pleased to announce that the recipient of the 2023 Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions to Technical Services Law Librarianship is Aaron Kuperman. 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 professional literature. The characteristics that the Chapman Award recognizes are embodied by Aaron’s extensive contributions to AALL, the Technical Services Special Interest Section, and technical services law librarianship in general.

Aaron was a law cataloger at the Library of Congress for thirty-six years until his retirement in April 2023. He joined AALL more than forty years ago and has been particularly focused on providing training and mentorship to new technical services law librarians. His dedication to the Technical Services Special Interest Section is expressed by the depth and breadth of his committee service, presentations, training sessions, webinars, and work as a contributing editor of the Technical Services Law Librarian. Some of Aaron’s recent work includes presenting at the AALL Annual Meeting on updates to law cataloging, RDA training, serving on the Metadata Policy and Standards Advisory Group, and leading webinars as part of the Professional Development Committee.

It is the honor of the Technical Services Special Interest Section to present the 2023 Renee D. Chapman Memorial Award for Outstanding Contributions to Technical Services Law Librarianship to Aaron Kuperman. Congratulations, Aaron!
2023-2024 Officers, Committee Chairs, and Representatives

**LSRD-SIS:**
- **Chair:** Rebecca Bearden
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- **Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect:** Joe Cera
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- **Past Chair:** Keiko Ohkura
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  - Michelle Pope (2023-2025)
  - Loyola University
- **Website Coordinator:**
  - Marjia Sroczynski
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**LSRD-SIS Representatives/Liaisons**
- **ALA MARC Advisory Committee (MAC):**
  - Kate Peck, University of California Berkeley (2021-2024)
- **ALA Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA):**
  - Ryan Tamares, Stanford University (2021-2024)
- **ALA Subject Analysis Committee (SAC):**
  - Cate Kellett, Yale University (2021-2024)
- **Funding Research Opportunities Grant (FROG):**
  - Chair, Jessie Tam, Thurgood Marshall State Law Library (2023-2025)
- **Rep.-at-Large: Sue Kelleher, Texas Tech University (2023-2025)**
- **LSRD-SIS Reps:**
  - Corrine Jacox, Creighton University (2022-2024)
  - Elaine Kong, Georgetown University (2023-2025)
- **TS-SIS Reps:**
  - Joe Anteau, Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone (2022-2024)
  - Heather Buckwalter, Creighton University (2023-2025)
FROM THE CHAIR

Library Systems & Resource Discovery Special Interest Section

Becky Bearden, Boston University

Greetings! I hope everyone had a good summer. It was great to see many of you at AALL in Boston this past July. I was very proud of the programming LSRD-SIS was able to offer at the conference as well as the webinars we were able to offer this past year.

I am so honored to serve as the chair of LSRD-SIS this academic year and excited to work with so many wonderful colleagues within our organization. One of the first orders of business for my term has been to review my new responsibilities and make committee assignments. This would not be possible without the wisdom and help of our past chair, Keiko Okuhara. Her dedication, knowledge, and ideas for our SIS are indispensable. I am glad to continue to work with Keiko and thank her for her continuous contributions. Keiko will continue to chair the Local Systems committee, and she has formed a new web advisory committee to work on updating and organizing our SIS’s web content. Thank you to the web advisory chairs and the rest of the committee members for your willingness to take on this very important and timely task.

I have also been working with our vice chair/chair-elect, Joe Cera, to gather members for this year’s education committee, which he will assume responsibilities for in January 2024. The education committee will begin convening to discuss and plan webinars and 2024 conference programming sponsored by LSRD-SIS. We have some great ideas, so I am excited to see what we can offer!

We are also working on forming a new ad hoc committee to work on strategic planning for our SIS. Discussing, formulating, and executing the strategic plan will be a multi-year endeavor for our SIS. I am grateful to Joe for chairing this committee, along with the other committee volunteers who will participate in this process. Along with our name change a few years ago, the scope of LSRD has changed quite a bit in recent years, and I would like to see our membership grow as more AALL members see what we have to offer and want to contribute their unique skill sets and knowledge to our collective!

I am also pleased to announce that Sam Cabo, from the University of Richmond, has accepted the position of Secretary/Treasurer for LSRD-SIS after our previously elected member needed to step down. Sam is ready to go after being trained by our excellent past Secretary/Treasurer, Chris Todd. Thank you again for your service, Chris. We are glad to continue to have you serving on some of our committees!

Beyond the board members and committees already mentioned, all our updated committee chairs and representatives are included in this issue of the newsletter. I would like to thank our membership as a whole for your valuable past and current service. If you are interested in getting involved in the future, please email us or fill out the volunteer form on our webpage. We are always in need of additional volunteers for big and small roles, and we welcome both “experienced” and “new” members to join us. Each of us has something valuable to contribute and can gain so much from actively participating in the SIS.

Last Spring’s biennial membership survey had a lot of helpful feedback and insightful information, so we have our work cut out for us this year! Please keep in touch, and let me or any of the other board members or committee chairs know if there is anything else we can do to improve your experience as a member.

Have a great Fall!

- Becky

FROM THE CHAIR

Technical Services Special Interest Section

Shawn King, University of Wisconsin

Greetings TS-SIS members,

As in the academic environment, welcome to the new year! This is my first issue as Chair of TS-SIS, and I am excited to continue the traditions of past chairs in providing our members with great opportunities to learn from each other. The 2023 Annual Conference in Boston had many programs that were related to our work, and they were very well attended—thank you to our Professional Development Committee and all of the members who contributed to make the conference a success!

From the TS-SIS sponsored program “Withdrawing Large Collections: History, Methods, and Paths Forward” and the TS-SIS Hot Topic program “COUNTERintuitive: Discussing the Lack of Standardization in Vendor-Supplied Usage Statistics,” to other timely programs like “Selector School: Teaching your Team How to Build a Collection of the Future,” “Moving Beyond Print,” “Batch Please: Leveraging Batch Record Loading for Integrated
Library System Improvements and Enhancing Resource Discovery," and "Discovering Diversity through Linked Data," as well as others, there were plentiful learning opportunities. We also had roundtables for both the Resource Management Standing Committee and the Metadata Management Standing Committee along with our Management Issues Roundtable at the conference. Our Saturday evening dine-arounds continue to be a popular informal chance to get to meet other members.

Now our attention is on bringing new ideas for this new year. The Professional Development Committee is starting to plan webinars for our members during the year as well as helping to develop programs for the 2024 Annual Conference in Chicago. If you have any suggestions, please reach out to the Committee co-chairs, Jackie Magagnosc and Ellen Reece. The call for proposals at AALL 2024 is open from September 1-October 6 this year.

I want to thank all of the members who are serving this year on our Executive Board as well as committee chairs and members, our TSLL board and Funding Research Opportunities (FROG) representatives, the Discussion Forum Manager, our Website Coordinators, and our AALL representatives to American Library Association (ALA) Committees. This year, we need to tackle the ongoing funding needs of our ALA representatives/liaisons now that some of them will be going back to onsite meetings. These positions are important as they represent our interests in the decisions that are being made on both a national and international level as library standards continue to change and move towards implementation of Resource Description & Access (RDA) in the upcoming years.

Make sure to visit our website and monitor our MyCommunities lists this year for TS-SIS news and learning opportunities. And you can always reach out to me with questions or comments!


Discussion of MAC Papers — Highlights

- 264 proposal to address Bibframe ← MARC
  - Biggest challenge is once legacy MARC converted and updated in BIBFRAME then reconverted to MARC for distribution
    - Comment, Everett Allgood: And yes, my memory on the need to ensure the ability for LC to go MARC-to-BF-to-MARC is very much based on the continuing foreseeable need to distribute MARC encoding to at least some library User communities
  - Comment, Kathy Glennan: Or to "break" shared MARC data that LC isn't using in that format.
  - Not operations as normal regarding the 264 proposals
    - Additional perspectives to be raised?
    - Fundamental misperception of the field (transcribed vs controlled)?
    - What is wanted in paper vs. manifestation statement?
  - Issue: Significant variability in 264 - places can vary; distribution statements in intermediate use
  - Possibly confusion between "quasi-control" and normalizing
  - Issue from BIBFRAME developers going back and forth from MARC←>BIBFRAME
  - Comment, Regina Reynolds - proposal, if carried forth without any alteration, would lose granularity
  - Given the discussion, CC:DA is very interested in following this issue

Report from the Library of Congress Representative, Melanie Polutta — Highlights/Notes

- PTCP personnel changes
  - Libby Dechman retired
  - Yolande Goldberg retired
  - Alicia Pike - moved out of the library
  - 3 new policy specialists
- General cataloging news: FOLIO LSP chosen
  - Modules [apps] not available at present will be developed
  - DCM ZI - updating of 375 field
- Romanization
  - Japanese and Church Slavic approved
- Descriptive cataloging
  - Policy statements updated
  - ALA publishing - updates 2-month to 4-month cycle
  - Policy Committee decided community resources center of toolkit - Appendices
    - Will be converted to be a part of the metadata guidance document - will be freely available
  - LCSH - Slaves → Enslaved persons (watch for approved lists in the next month or 2)

- Maori - added diacritic per request of NZ National Library
- Manga available in LCSH and LCGT
- Paper released on RDA-family names for use as subjects
- LCGFT - internal group developing instruction sheets/manual, in the same pattern as LCGDT
- Beginning the process of moving Drama out of audio-visual materials to LCGFT
- LC Classification - Indigenous law of Bolivia schedule now released

Full report: 
https://connect.ala.org/core/viewdocument/lc-representative-report?CommunityKey=cf1e946e-06f8-426c-91e1-f87d304359a2&tab=librarydocuments

Discussion of Procedures Task Force — Highlights

- Lessons learned from remote meetings over past two years
  - Chair structure not robust enough given difficulties in the past year
  - Formalizing Chair - Vice-Chair - Past-Chair model (also a concern of CORE for all committees)
  - More conversations needed especially with larger umbrella organizations (primarily Core Metadata and Collections Section)
- Challenge of scheduling meetings
  - Fixed 2-month window for both midwinter & annual meetings?
  - Having a more fixed schedule for midwinter meetings (e.g., first week of February)
  - Hybrid meetings are not feasible, given constraints of ALA

February 10, 2023

Report from the PCC Representative, Honor Moody — Highlights/Notes

- PCC Annual meeting held last November
- PCC calendar has upcoming events for February, May
- Strategic planning session last November
- New advisory entity management committee formed
- PoCo: Endorsed LD4 Wikidata Affinity Group as an important venue for Pilot participants and interested others to continue working in community for presentations and regular skill-building meetings
- PoCo: Guidelines for ISO 639-3 languages codes in MARC records approved
- The PoCo Task Group on MARC Simplification for BIBFRAME Conversion issued its Interim Report and its Final Report
- Task Group for Gender Best Practices
  - Discussion - NACO catalogers should not add gender to records; should delete gender references
  - Discussion - Group has broader scope than just authority records
Share-VDE (SVDE) PCC Data Pool Data Evaluation Task Group charged by Standing Committee on Standards and Linked Data Advisory Committee and approved by PoCo

BIBFRAME interoperability group (BIG) - BIG wiki: https://wiki.lyrasis.org/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=249135298

FAST SACO Funnel now operational

British Library will use FAST as primary indexing

Standing Committee on Training charged new Task Group on Linked Data Training; approved by PoCo

Renate Behrens, Deutsche Nationalbibliothek became RSC Chair in January 2023

Consolidated and submitted report on received three proposals to RSC

Papers added to NARDAC site August 2022

4 RDA webinars scheduled for March 2023

2023 Spring forum planning (April)

RSC work - proposals

Rejected proposal: RSC/RSCSecretary/2022/2 – Proposal to correct the terms “multipart monograph” and “serial”.

RSC/RSCSecretary/2022/3/rev – Revised version of Proposal to adjust instructions in four “restriction on” elements in Manifestation and Item. Approved.

RSC/RSCSecretary/2022/4/rev – Revised version of Proposal to amend and clarify instructions in Manifestation “place of” elements. Approved with amendments.

Final versions are posted on RSC website

Next RSC meeting: in-person, May

Work and plans for CC:DA, Amanda Sprochi, Chair — Notes

Discussion of Annual meeting — to be in person or virtual

- Equity?

- Bridge this year (2023)

- This year, 2023, CC:DA will meet virtually during Annual time; this is a bridge year, and next year, 2024, CC:DA will meet in person during Annual

- 24 liaisons, 8 voting members, no interns

- Getting participation from groups not represented currently in CC:DA

- Share any suggestions with the Chair

- Exploratory phase, nothing yet official

- Procedural considerations, especially with ALCTS → CORE

- Updating the official structure to have a Vice-Chair, Chair, Past-Chair

- Term limits (2 year) for voting members will not help with this structure

- Being worked on by the Procedures Task Force

- Task Forces

- Procedures (current)

- Constituting the RDA Personal Name Instruction Task Force

- Chair: call for sending more proposals to NARDAC from CC:DA

Report from CC:DA Virtual Meetings - July 14 & 21, 2023

July 14, 2023

Report from the Chair, Amanda Sprochi — Highlights

- Major work to reconstitute CC:DA because of the pause for 3R project & pandemic downturn

- CC:DA responded to 6 proposals

- NARDAC reps are addressing the short turnaround times for comments on proposals
Two task forces

- CC:DA Procedures task force is working on updates, also to align with Core standards as well as leadership structures
- Task force to be formed regarding personal name instructions

Written report: https://connect.ala.org/core/viewdocument/ccda-chair-report-summer-2023-1?CommunityKey=289a372f-3ec1-4cb0-8a75-902a1a18deb3&tab=librarydocuments

Report of the CC:DA Webmaster, Richard Guajardo — Highlights

- Still in a holding pattern regarding the ALCTS domain
- The blog needs to move to another platform
  - Keep data, fill gaps as able to
  - Comments feature is most important
  - Is Connect doing what the Committee needs it to do?
  - Call for a task force to answer these questions and others regarding the CC:DA blog
    - To be charged at 7/21/23 meeting
  - Core Web Committee would be responsible for the migration of data
  - Libguides as one option
  - WordPress is another option
  - Discussion on how to archive legacy documents

Report of the MAC Representative, John Myers

Executive summary:

Two proposals and five discussion papers were taken up. The two proposals passed. Three of the five discussion papers will be returned as proposals. One discussion paper will be split into a proposal for one aspect and a further discussion paper for another aspect. One discussion paper was referred out for fast-tracking.

During deliberations, it was recognized that there was a common theme of concerns about inclusion and deployment of subfields 0 and 1 ($0, $1) which led to a separate, holistic discussion on those subfields after considering the formal papers.

Written report: https://connect.ala.org/core/viewdocument/2023-summer-mac-liaison-report-for-1?CommunityKey=289a372f-3ec1-4cb0-8a75-902a1a18deb3&tab=librarydocuments

Discussion of Procedures Task Force, John Myers — Highlights

- More revisions made to the procedures document (especially eligibility documents)
- Documents available at: https://connect.ala.org/core/viewdocument/ccda-task-force-on-procedures-docu-1?CommunityKey=289a372f-3ec1-4cb0-8a75-902a1a18deb3&tab=librarydocuments
- Discussion regarding the language of “liaison” versus “representative” — still more work to be done
- Updated text regarding the timing of meetings to provide more flexibility
- Updated documents to reflect changes to the ALA Core structure
- Updated to represent NARDAC, RSC — especially in regards to showing the hierarchy
- Work needs to be done to get the imprimatur of the larger body above CC:DA (Core Metadata and Collection Section)

**Comment from the floor: NARDAC would like to have official CC:DA/ALA positions, but in practicality, with the very short turnaround time of recent proposal comments requested, this has been impossible
**Comment from the floor: Not being able to see comments from open CC:DA (like the old blog) doesn’t help encourage comments from others or more, so encourage participation in CC:DA from those outside of CC:DA

- Comment from the Chair: This is an ALA issue given the structure created/provided
- Comment from Procedures Task Force chair (Myers): Official comments/conversations need to be on the public Core pages
- Reminder from Chair for all comments to be made on public pages
  - Discussion: Cross posting via Connect is best
  - Discussion regarding term limits and chair/vice
  - Further work/discussion was tabled until the 7/21 meeting

Discussion of Music Library Association RDA papers

CC:DA/MLA/2023/1 Clarification of Manifestation: file type element and revision or addition of terms in the RDA File Type vocabulary encoding scheme

Questions raised:
- Content type versus file type?
- Separate term? A better definition of existing terms?
- Best practice statement from MLA?

CC:DA/MLA/2023/2 Discussion of revised and potentially new elements for opus, serial, and thematic index numbers

- String encoding scheme that needs attention can be commented on in Toolkit for direct editorial update not requiring a fast track proposal

Discussion to be continued on 7/21
July 21, 2023

Report from the PCC Representative, Honor Moody — Highlights

- PCC Participants Meeting held February 23, 2023 (link to recording and agenda in the written report)
- PCC Operations PoCo meeting held May 4–5, 2023 (link to agenda, recording, and presentation files in the written report)
- PCC Participants Meeting held in person at ALA Annual, June 25, 2023; virtual meeting with same agenda was held July 27, 2023 (agenda and links in the written report)
- PCC ACDEI (Advisory Committee on Diversity, Equity, Inclusion) created and posted the resource page Land acknowledgments and indigenous metadata resources
- PCC ACDEI gave a response to the LC response on Illegal Aliens; approved by PoCo
- PCC Task Group on BIBFRAME to MARC conversion charged by Standing Committee on Applications; approved by PoCo
- PCC Task Group for Metadata Related to Indigenous Peoples' charge approved by PoCo
- Standing Committee on Standards Policy Recommendations on Non-Latin Script, Cross-Reference, Special Coding Practice in the LC name authority file approved by PoCo (Recommendations should not be used until August 15, 2023 implementation date)
- PCC will have a rolling implementation of Official RDA from May 1, 2024, to April 30, 2027
  - Discussion: Reminder of the nature of the AACR2 → Original RDA Rolling implementation from 2013 to 2015
  - These are just dates; further information about this implementation is forthcoming

Written report:
https://connect.ala.org/core/discussion/pcc-update-july-2023-1

Report from the NARDAC Representatives, Bob Maxwell and Adam Schiff — Highlights

- Report covers activities from January–July 2023
- Reps addressed short turnaround times for comment; NARDAC’s calendar has already been set for the next few meetings, so this may take some time to resolve
- 2022 ALA Annual NARDAC pre-conference session was re-held at CORE Forum in Salt Lake City last October; was then turned into a series of 4 webinars held in March
- NARDAC Spring Update Forum held in April; recording on the RDA YouTube channel
- NARDAC co-hosted a pre-conference workshop at ALA Annual (June 2023) with the PCC Standing Committee on Training, RDA Training Task Group, entitled “Unlocking the power of RDA” — Materials to be posted and freely available on the Catalogers Learning Workshop, hopefully early in September
- 4 NARDAC representatives are participating in writing metadata guidance for string encoding schemes. Of concern in this writing is the guidance removed/to be removed from the official RDA that was in the original RDA.
- Latin American representation coming soon to RSC; hoping for further representation beyond this development
- RSC has had two asynchronous and one in-person meeting (May, in Chicago) in the past year
- Agreed at the RSC May meeting that original RDA will be retired around May 2027 —will be archived but will not be available online, per Bob Maxwell’s understanding (not new information, just a date now in play)
- Community Resources section of RDA Toolkit still being discussed by RSC
- Discussion: For those who absolutely need access to the Original RDA Toolkit (being retired for technical and sustainability issues), highly recommended to save the PDFs (posted at https://access.rdatoolkit.org/Resource/Index?externalId=en-US_topic_zlq_p2z_x3b under Resources > Revision > History > Instruction Archive)

Written report:
https://connect.ala.org/core/discussion/nardac-report-for-ala-annual-1

Report from the Library of Congress Representative, Melanie Polutta — Highlights

- Cataloger’s Desktop no longer available after July 30, 2023
- LC documentation in Catalogers Desktop or LC PCC documentation will be freely available on the LC ABA website or the PCC website
- Classification Web Plus (as of August 2023) will offer a way to search and access HTML and PDF LC documentation; will become part of Classification Web subscriptions
- LC has published the Thai and Armenian script romanization tables as updates; New table for the Fula language (Adlam script); a revised table for Armenian published
- BIBFRAME pilot project has not been ongoing fully, but still an ongoing pilot project so it can be incorporated into FOLIO
- LC will be posting a new program specialist position for work on indigenous headings
- Interim guidelines for the implementation of making proposals for people groups are almost done and should be published
- Family name change documentation is nearly ready
- LC putting together a project plan to experiment with getting rid of the form subdivision in LCSH; no timelines yet
- LCSH/LCGFT will be worked on independently (similar to LCDGT)

Written report:
https://connect.ala.org/core/viewdocument/july-2023-report-from-lc-for-the-20?CommunityKey=cf1e946e-06f8-426c-91e1-f87d304359a2&tab=librarydocuments

((Cont. on p. 9))
Silicon Valley Bank: The first United States run on a bank in a world of online withdrawals

by Wilhelmina Randtke, Georgia Southern University

Introduction.

On March 9, 2023, a 42 billion dollar bank run in a single day on Silicon Valley Bank (SVB) resulted in bank failure. A trio of bank failures in March 2023 are the first major bank failures in the United States (U.S.) since the 2008 financial crisis and its aftermath (1). In contrast to earlier bank runs, the run on SVB took place in a timeframe more accurately measured in hours than days (2). Online withdrawals made this possible, while earlier bank runs and bank failures took more time due to account holders having to visit in person to make large withdrawals.

The Silicon Valley Bank failure.

During periods of historically low interest rates around 2020, SVB had invested heavily in bonds, including U.S. Treasury bonds (3). From 2020 to 2023, the U.S. federal government raised interest rates. By 2023, interest rates were the highest they had been in more than 10 years (4). In March 2023, SVB's bond portfolio had an average yield of 1.79% while the 10 year U.S. Treasury yield had grown to 3.9% (5). In order to achieve a portfolio with more liquid assets, SVB sold bonds at a loss (6).

On March 8, 2023, Silicon Valley Bank put out a press release indicating it had sold $21 billion in bonds at a loss of $1.8 billion in a single transaction (7). Following this, Moody's downgraded

5 Roumeliotis, supra note 3.
SVB’s rating from A3 to Baa1 (8). On March 9, 2023, a run on the bank resulted in 42 billion dollars of withdrawals. On the morning of March 10, 2023, trading was stopped on SVB shares, and the U.S. government announced it had taken control of SVB (9). On March 10, 2023, Moody’s downgraded SVB from Baa1 to C and stated it would no longer rate SVB (10).

How the internet made this different: Speed of withdrawals and speed with which social media buzz spread.

The speed of the SVB collapse was much faster than historical bank failures. The previous biggest bank failure in the U.S. was Washington Mutual in 2008. SVB was a run of withdrawals totaling 42 billion in 10 hours. Washington Mutual was a run of withdrawals totaling 16.7 billion in 10 days (11). An interview from 2008 notes that Washington Mutual steadily lost money for around a year, then there was a rush by depositors to pull money out for a week or so (12). That’s in contrast to one deal to sell bonds at a loss announced by press release on March 8, 2023 and then a run on the bank on March 9, 2023.

The speed and intensity of the run on SVB was made possible by online banking. During the run on Washington Mutual in 2008, anecdotally, my mother-in-law went to a branch and waited in line to withdraw money but was unsuccessful because the line was so long. Doing the paperwork for large in-person withdrawals limited how quickly the 2008 run on Washington Mutual could proceed. In the past 15 years, more transactions have gone online. And SVB catered to businesses, which are more likely than individuals to routinely make large transactions online. When it collapsed, more than 90% of the accounts in SVB were over the $250,000 amount insured by the FDIC (13). This indicates large corporate accounts as the norm rather than relatively small personal accounts.

Social media also fueled the run on SVB. During the bank run, investors posted on Twitter and other social media about the bank run and encouraged withdrawing money from SVB (14).

The speed with which information spreads - faster than a daily print newspaper would have allowed for - is part of the speed of a collapse. With SVB, Moody’s downgraded its credit rating from A1 to Caa2 in just 48 hours (15). With print newspapers, that’s two news cycles. With social media, the news can spread faster. In the recent past, social media has also impacted financial markets in the form of meme stocks (16).

Impact of speed.

The biggest impact of speed is that things can happen before intervention is possible. After SVB collapsed, the U.S. government covered shortages for all accounts, including accounts over the $250,000 amount normally insured by the FDIC (17). The U.S. government essentially bailed out SVB. During the run, there was a tremendous incentive to prevent bank collapse, but the run only lasted 10 hours. That’s not much time to make phone calls, read emails, and arrange any kind of deal.

Conclusion.

The SVB collapse likely was a result, at least in part, of widespread internet use, both with online banking, which allowed withdrawals faster than paper currency, and in person withdrawals, with social media as a driving force to share information about the run and increase its intensity. The last time large banks failed in the U.S. was in 2008. The dynamics of the bank failures in March 2023 versus during the 2008-2012 financial crisis are different in a way that would not be possible without online banking as the norm.

11 Salmon, supra note 2.
17 https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/pressreleases/monetary20230312b.htm
OCLC

by Christopher Thomas, UCLA

Changes to controlling of headings

OCLC has made some changes to controlling of headings. For the time being, only Record Manager is affected. Changes to Connexion are planned for future updates. In order to ensure correct linking, catalogers will need to enter all subfield codes for subdivisions as the controlling process will no longer insert them automatically. This is to prevent errors for subdivisions that can be used both as $x and $v.

Virtual AskQC Office Hours

Recordings and presentation slides for AskQC office hours are available on the OCLC website: https://help.oclc.org/WorldCat/Metadata_Quality/AskQC

June: Cataloging Rare Materials Defensively

The presentation provided information about how OCLC’s Duplicate Detection and Resolution software handles records for rare and archival materials; it also offered guidance to catalogers on coding records so that DDR will handle the records appropriately.

July: Debiasing Dewey: Righting the Past by Rewriting the Classification

Dewey Decimal Classification editors Alex Kyrios and Kathryn Becker discussed work in recent years to remove bias from DDC, particularly with topics related to LGBTQ people.

August: Rapid Harm Reduction with Locally Preferred Subjects in WorldCat Discovery

Grace McGann from OCLC shared information on a WorldCat Discovery feature which allows libraries to define and display local subjects to meet user needs and support library Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion efforts.

Google Scholar Webinar, August 8

The LSRD-SIS OCLC Committee sponsored a webinar on Google Scholar. Diana Reid, Electronic Resources Librarian at the University of Louisville, explained how to expose a library’s WorldCat Discovery links in Google Scholar.

SERIALS ISSUES

Summertime in Serials Land

by Paula Seeger, Fox Rothschild LLP

In the spirit of summer, this column offers a light review of summer activities in the Serials Department. The season is a time for specific activities in the library. I polled multiple listservs to get a sense of what kind of activities are keeping staff busy in summer.

In mid-August 2023, I asked for responses to a three-question survey:

1. What serials-related projects do you wait to undertake until summer?
2. What are typical summer work activities you participate in?
3. Describe your work setting in the summer.

I included several suggested answers for each question, and respondents could also include their own answer. Here is a summary from 24 responses.

What serials-related projects do you wait to undertake until summer?
- Discarding: 70%
- Shifting: 65%
- Budget review, auditing, polling, etc.: 39%
- Other:
  - Updating receiving records/notes: 4%
  - Serials renewal decisions and other tasks related to fiscal year end/start June/July – 8%

What are typical summer work activities you participate in?
- Conferences or other professional events/travel: 74%
- Budget-related work: 73%
- Research, writing, collection development review-reading, etc.: 39%
- Other:
  - Subscription and standing order reviews (by vendor): 5%
  - Gathering statistics for renewal decisions: 5%

Describe your work setting in the summer.
- Busy: 57%
- Quiet: 31%
- Slow: 13%
- Empty: 4%
- Different from the rest of the year: 31%
- Other:
  - Rarely a slow time: more quiet but equally busy: 4%
  - It depends what projects are planned during the summer that year!: 4%
I didn’t ask this, but I am sure activity type and level depends on what kind of library we are checking: academic libraries seem to be on much more of a schedule of activities tied to the academic year, whereas a government or private law library may not have the same type of pattern. It is true that there also is a different activity pattern tied to the fiscal year, which varies between the different library types as well. And, in true serials form, activity is continuous!

**Resources to Note**

In case you missed the news: HeinOnline announced in their blog that the entire United States Congressional Serial Set is now online. You can review the announcement and content at https://home.heinonline.org/blog/2023/07/its-a-wrap-the-complete-serial-set-is-now-available-in-heinonline/. The documents, as well as a searchable database, are now available.

**Call to Connect – A look ahead**

I invite you to offer your feedback and commentary on future topics of this column. If any specific serials issues are of interest to you, please take a moment to connect.

**SERIALS TITLES**

*by Cindy Tian, Notre Dame*

The following is a list of serials cessations:

**ASIR Law Review**

**Ceased with:**
completion of v. 34, no. 1
(OCoLC)37194782

**Eastern & Central European Journal on Crime and Criminal Law**

**Ceased with:**
v. 29, no. 1

**European Environmental Law Annual**

**Ceased with:**
2021 edition
(OCoLC)36192379

**Global Environmental Law Annual**

**Ceased with:**
2021 edition
(OCoLC)31438814

**Global Human Rights Law Collection**

**Ceased with:**
v. 35, no. 71
(OCoLC)42677067

**Global International Courts Review**

**Ceased with:**
v. 35, no. 1
(OCoLC)41571026

**Global Journal on Crime and Criminal Law**

**Ceased with:**
v. 40, no. 1
(OCoLC)29586311

**Global Journal on Human Rights**

**Ceased with:**
v. 39, no. 1
(OCoLC)36164697

**Global Law Review**

**Ceased with:**
v. 35, no. 1
(OCoLC)34376258

**Global War Crimes Collection**

**Ceased with:**
v. 2Z-35.6
(OCoLC)38553572

**Pepperdine Dispute Resolution Law Journal**

**Ceased in print with:**
v. 22
(OCoLC)47244924

**Continued online (free of charge) at**
https://digitalcommons.pepperdine.edu/drlj/
(OCoLC)49945095

**Russian Politics and Law**

**Ceased with:**
v. 59
(OCoLC)25215676

**Southern Illinois University Law Journal**

**Ceased in print with:**
v. 47
(OCoLC)2569791

**Continued online (free of charge) at**
https://law.siu.edu/programs/law-journal/issues/
(OCoLC)52322163

**UNCTAD Law Review Journal on Law, Trade and Development**

**Ceased with:**
v. 30
(OCoLC)977698973

**Florida Coastal Law Review**

**Ceased with:**
v. 20
(OCoLC)61719715

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SUBJECT HEADINGS

by Patrick Lavey, UCLA

Subject Headings September 2023

Writing this column has become difficult in the last few years. Once, we had one list of approved headings; now it is divided into subjects, demographic group terms, genre-form terms, and children and young adult subject headings. I report on the Library of Congress Subject Headings and the Genre Form terms. Perhaps I should add some of the demographic group terms. If I did, this column might become too much to process.

Several new terms appeared, and many older ones changed or revised. A complete list from the Library of Congress, Monthly List 04 LCSH2 (April 21, 2023), is devoted entirely to the change from the subject heading “Mormon Church” to “Latter Day Saint churches” (note the plural) and from “Mormons” to “Latter Day Saints.” It is quite a read, with many legal terms such as “Constitutional law–Religious aspects–Latter Day Saint churches” and “Homosexuality–Religious aspects–Latter Day Saint churches” having changed to these new terms. The terms “Mormons” or “Mormon” are references to these new forms. The name form of the main church in Utah is “Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.” A complicated situation, as many religions are.

A few new headings pertaining to the LGBT community have appeared, and some have been revised. “LGBT activism” appeared, as did “Transgender people–Medical care” and “Transgender people–Psychology.” “Gender-nonconforming people–Medical care” was established. The term “Sexual reorientation programs” has been changed to “Conversion therapy” and “Gender identity disorders” was changed to “Gender dysphoria.” “Gender identity disorders in children” changed to “Gender dysphoria in children.” “Gender-affirming care” appeared, and its scope note needs to be consulted.

More strictly legal terms were added or changed. “Functionality (Trademark law)” appeared as did “Women–Violence against–Law and legislation.” Two references to Nazi German practice are “Criminals–Nazi persecution” and “People with social disabilities–Nazi persecution.” Two terms from Egyptian law are “Inheritance and succession (Egyptian law)” and “Obligations (Egyptian law).” The term “Parental leave” is now “Family leave,” and “Indecent assault” is now “Sexual assault,” both of which take the subdivision “Law and legislation,” “Cultural rights,” “Media enterprises,” and “Abandoned buildings–Law and legislation” were added. The term “Support (Domestic relations law, Hindu)” was changed to “Support (Domestic relations law, Hindu),” and “Support (Domestic relations law, Jewish)” is now “Support (Domestic relations) (Jewish law).” In Islamic law, the same change occurred; the heading is now “Support (Domestic relations) (Islamic law).” Additionally, we may now use “Justice on television.” “Female circumcision” has changed to “Female genital mutilation.”

Some useful new headings include “Xenophobia in education,” “Suburban Indians” (see the scope note), and “Social economy” (whose definition you can get a sense of by looking at the Used For and See Also references). “Solutionism” is this quarter’s winner of the odd sounding subject heading. The Used For terms provide clues. “Activism” is now a subject heading, as is “Animal declines.” “Blackface minstrel shows” has been established with a useful scope note. There have been changes to headings such as “Blackface” and “Blackface entertainers,” so it is useful to read these subject headings. Finally, the heading “China–History–Democracy movement, 1978-1979” was created for this dramatic period in Chinese history.

ANNUAL MEETING REPORTS

Moving Beyond Print (Hot Topic)
Sunday, July 16, 2023

by Tarica LaBossiere, Nova Southestern University

Panelists:
- Monique Gonzalez, Senior Research Librarian for Norton, Rose, and Fulbright
- Jocelyn Kennedy, Executive Director at Harvard Law School
- George Taoultsides, Circuit Librarian at the First Circuit Court of Appeals

Moderated by:
- Elizabeth Butler, Electronic Resources Librarian for the LAC Group

This session was labeled as a “Hot Topic” for this year’s AALL 2023 Annual Conference. It was no surprise that the session room, one of the larger rooms offered in the convention center, was filled wall-to-wall with court librarians, academic librarians, firm librarians, and, very importantly, the vendors.

The intent of the session appeared to be addressing issues with the push towards acquiring electronic resources versus print materials for our libraries. Incredibly ripe for discussion, given the obvious shove by the Pandemic to global remote living and an increased demand for online resources, the panel was set to address growing concerns related to preservation, accessibility, ownership, vendor relations, and more in relation to the growing demand for electronic resources.

The session started relatively broadly. Elizabeth Butler, the Moderator of the session, began by providing examples of the many concerns that are raised by the increased demand and acquisition of electronic resources. She described the benefits to
accessibility and the limitations on those benefits by licensing constraints. She also described the threat to privacy and security, reminiscing how print materials allowed patrons to select a book from the shelves and check-out items without anyone but the librarians being any the wiser. With electronic resources, that privacy is no longer as tangible, with data tracking opening vendors and whomever else they purposefully or inadvertently decide to share with. Not to mention fear of how this information may be used. Finally, and most prevalently, issues with preservation. What was happening with legacy systems? Where was this data going, and how would we continue to preserve it?

The first question posed addressed the ways our libraries have already moved beyond print. Monique Gonzalez, Senior Research Librarian at Norton, Rose, & Fulbright, addressed the audience first. She described her library as having already moved beyond print. Patrons, in her experience, already felt that almost everything they need can be accessed electronically. Her own library was weeding and downsizing physically due to their prevalent access to electronic resources.

George Taoultsides, Circuit Librarian for the First Circuit Court of Appeals, claimed it was quite the opposite in the courts. According to Taoultsides, the Federal Courts move incredibly slowly. Each judge has their own print collections, and now they are being forced to cut back due to the maintenance of these materials. This statement wasn’t surprising, having seen firsthand the reluctance of judges and senior attorneys to give up the print format they are more familiar with. Unfortunately, Taoultsides is tasked with having to convince the judges to reduce as a matter of conservation and to avoid redundancy.

Jocelyn Kennedy’s response, the Executive Director of Harvard Law School Library, was the one that caused the most twitter among the crowd. Prefacing that her next statement was not made as a representative of Harvard, Kennedy claimed that moving beyond print was simply an opportunity for vendors to grab more money from libraries that are under-resourced. The quiet part was being spoken out loud; and, given the cheers from the audience, many of the librarians were here for it. She further expanded by noting that moving beyond print had the opportunity to increase access to justice and truly serve in our patrons’ best interest, but instead, the astronomical fees charged by vendors for hardly any consistent return were making things difficult.

Harvard themselves are still very heavily print based due to Harvard’s scholarship very heavily relying on historical record that has not been digitized, a common issue faced by most librarians whose faculty or own personal research and publication rely on historical documents not readily available online. When prior versions of information are not readily accessible due to updates and changes to electronic systems outside of our control, it becomes a major issue for those attempting to trace that scholarly record.

Kennedy’s response easily segued into the second question of the session, which asked panelists what preservation issues they were currently facing within their libraries. Kennedy continued with the first response, noting that academics needed access to prior editions to track the process of legislation, and we had a duty to keep those prior editions available for access. This again highlighted the question as to what vendors were doing to maintain historical records. Gonzalez, in her response, agreed to this issue, stating there was always a constant concern for the decreasing of prior editions to varying materials.

Kennedy’s second worry related to scholarly writing. Writers allowed their books to be licensed on these electronic databases but were severely limited in dictating how long and to whom their content was made available. Once removed from the database, not only is the user’s access removed, but there is no longer any way to share the content without potentially having to go directly to the writer themselves.

Taoultsides stated that to address these same growing issues within their library, the First Circuit had recently hired an archivist. Currently, the federal courts rely very heavily on academic law libraries for the preservation of materials. The court libraries do not keep them. Every library is passing the buck, so to speak, believing that another library somewhere else is preserving the superseded materials. According to Taoultsides, this is an area where collaboration is absolutely needed. Nods from the audience appeared to wholeheartedly support this claim.

This brought us to question three of the panel. How do we negotiate with vendors? Unfortunately, Taoultsides perspective on this was a bit more limited. With court libraries, there are statewide contracts and local contracts that are what they are. There is very limited control as to what decisions librarians can make in this regard. However, Taoultsides further described how cross collaboration with other organizations can still aid in addressing this issue outside the limitations of statewide bureaucracy.

Gonzalez and Kennedy both agreed. Gonzalez, a vendor liaison and active member of the Committee on Vendor Relations (CRIV), highlighted how consortia and subscription services can work towards our advantage. These groups are in constant communication with vendors and can communicate our needs.

Kennedy, also the president of the NELLCO Law Library Consortium, wholeheartedly agreed, directing audience members to NELLCO’s preservation toolkit, which provides materials to libraries to help foster negotiations. Kennedy directed audience members to a couple more resources, including the Print to Electronic Standing Committee and even the handout for the Moving Beyond Print program. There are already a lot of resources readily available through consortia to encourage negotiation with vendors for libraries that the consortia members are truly hoping we take advantage of.
The penultimate question of the session asked the panelists what collection development was like in courts and firms. Both Gonzalez and Taoultsides agreed that collection development was very heavily patron based. Attorneys and judges are given what they ask for; however, it was the duty of the librarian to educate their patrons on the usefulness of the resources they were requesting. Taoultsides joked how academic law librarians are notoriously trying to explain to their students that not everything is online while he spent half of his days trying to convince his judges that almost everything they needed was available online. Knowing who your audience was and how to educate them properly was a large part of their collection development process. Kennedy noted that the responsibility was not just to educate our patrons on what was available, but to also educate them on how to investigate unique solutions to the limited availability of resources. Problems arise when we only have access to either print or electronic resources. It is necessary to educate users on the benefits of being able to successfully navigate both print and electronic resources.

Outler chimed in to note that Risk Management Committees at law firms should be investigating solutions to the limitations of having only electronic resources. Licensing restrictions on firm resources limit preservation of materials. The question of how this can be addressed was left outstanding, but the recommendation of a research paper to dive a little bit deeper was placed on the table for audience members to do as they please.

Finally, the question of potential solutions to these issues that were raised was addressed. Gonzalez’s idea was to get more creative with your licensing agreements. Ask for perpetual access. Negotiate more open terms and discuss preservation issues with vendors. Be open and communicate so those in the position to act will do so. Taoultsides did not offer any universal solutions. Instead, he believes more competition for generative AI is needed to drive negotiations for us as subscribers. Kennedy believes the solution is to keep having conversations just like these, conversations directly with vendors and past the sales representatives. Have cases and examples ready for any issues you wish to address with them. Be prepared to demonstrate your issues in the hopes that they will listen. They recognize today that there is a problem in preservation. This problem is also an opportunity. Let us help them solve these problems, together, for future generations.

As a library that has been involved with a major book withdrawal and shift project over the last two years, I was interested in attending this session to learn more about what others are considering and doing with their withdrawal projects and physical book relocations.

Historically, librarians developed law school library collections based on ABA standards and law school missions. Over the last three decades, the ABA has been changing the standards pertaining to a core collection. Today, the ABA requires the law library provide a core collection of essential materials through ownership or reliable access. The annual ABA questionnaires no longer ask libraries to report the number of titles and volumes held by a library. Some libraries continued (and still continue) to collect print materials, and other accrediting agencies and library evaluation assessments continue to ask for the number of titles and/or volumes in a library’s collection. The U.S. News & World Report rankings abandoned the title and volume count questions in 2020. With these changes, collection development continues to evolve, and many libraries are considering, or engaging in, print book withdrawal projects.

As law school libraries continue to evolve, many lose space or repurpose space for other law school uses such as office space or event space. As space declines, librarians should decide what to keep versus what to discard. In considering what to keep, ask the following questions about a title:

1. Are you proud to hold it?
2. Is it accessible?
   a. Is it discoverable?
   b. Is it findable?
   c. Is it usable?
3. Does it further the law school’s mission?

The panel presented a fantastic overview of the assessment, and I would encourage readers to download a copy of the full presentation slide deck.
Some library employees struggle with weeding physical collections. It has taken time and thoughtfulness to build collections over the years, but loss is not inherently bad. Bigger is not inherently better.

Types of resources to consider weeding include dead or non-current loose-leaf sets, textbooks, bound journals, multi-volume sets that cover subject areas no longer taught or that are no longer relevant to the school’s mission.

When weeding, also take into consideration the ease of using the format, the number of other institutions that own the title, and regional retention agreements.

One presenter’s library retained the CCH Standard Federal Tax Reporter in print because they felt it was harder to find and use online. If WorldCat shows that only a handful of libraries own the title, maybe the library should retain it. If your library has a regional retention agreement, you may need to retain the title.

This session was immensely helpful and provided a holistic overview of a major print collection withdrawal project.

**Batch Please: Leveraging Batch Record Loading for Integrated Library System Improvements and Enhancing Resource Discovery**

*Monday, July 17, 2023*

by Sara Saddler, Vanderbilt University

- **Speakers:**
  - John R. Beatty, University at Buffalo
  - Rachel Decker, Chapman University
  - Susanna French, University of Connecticut
- **Coordinator:**
  - Keiko Okuhara, University of Hawaii
- **Moderator/Coordinator:**
  - Rebecca Bearden, Boston University

This session, hosted at the American Association of Law Libraries Annual Conference (AALL), offered an introductory overview of the key points of consideration when undertaking batch loading. This emphasized the importance of finding a balance between automation processes and human intervention. The speakers provided guidance on how to approach batch loading for integrated library systems and institutional repositories as well as practical tools for implementation. In review of the session, the content was best explained by dividing the information into multiple topics of discussion:

**Adapting to Change**

The session began by acknowledging the ever-changing landscape of technology. In the digital age, there are many tools available to help automate our workflows. Although these tools may not be required, they can certainly help ease the burden of manual work. The benefits of staying up to date on new tools and strategies to ensure effective batch loading was a vital component of this process. These changes did not diminish, and as digital content expands and integrates with AI, the need for automation would become standardized.

**Essential Knowledge**

The speakers outlined the essential prerequisites for successful batch loading. There were three main points discussed to support the need for essential knowledge of batch loading. The first point addressed the significance of selecting the appropriate file formats for the type of data being handled, specifically focusing on the difference between MARC and Kbart files. Understanding the format of these files was a fundamental aspect of batch loading. Secondly, the speaker shared the importance of recognizing the file types that were loaded into a collection, detailing the three distinct file types which include new records, updated records, and deletion records. Lastly, the presenters encouraged attendees to find suitable editing tools for manipulating the data efficiently; by identifying the right tools, the loading workflow was streamlined.

**Automation vs. Human Interaction**

The session also facilitated an insightful discussion on the importance of human work that automation was unable to replace. Oversight was valuable and needed when managing batch loading processes. Although batch loading helps streamline workflows, it should be viewed as a tool to enhance systems rather than replace jobs. The speakers emphasized the importance of human judgement, decision-making, and contextual understanding in the world of data management. This is especially significant when processing records that contain sensitive information or nuanced language.

**Trial and Error**

The session concluded with a candid acknowledgement that the batch loading process, like many aspects of digital librarianship, was often a process of trial and error. Implementation methods should be approached with the understanding that there will be successes and failures. Furthermore, there will not be a one-size-fits-all solution to batch loading; what works for one institution may not work for another. The integration of these tools should align with your library’s policies and procedures, and the goal of implementation should support the objectives of the library.

**Reflection**

In summary, the session on batch loading provided valuable insights into a topic that remains crucial to libraries. It emphasized the need for adaptability in the face of evolving technology and the increased role of AI, as well as the importance of human oversight for technology tools. It also served as a reminder that, in the world of batch loading, the journey was just as significant as the destination.
Cool Tools Café
Monday, July 17, 2022
by Susanna French, University of Connecticut

- **Speakers:**
  - Cynthia Bassett, University of Missouri
  - Christina Boydston, Loyola Marymount University
  - Julie Tedjeske Crane, Penn State University
  - Amber Cain, Seton Hall University
  - Gerard Fowke, Georgia State University
  - Barbara J. Fullerton, Dentons
  - Caitlin Hunter, UCLA School of Law
  - Rebecca Katz, JusticeAccess
  - Nicholas Norton
  - Ariel Newman, University of Missouri-Kansas City
  - Lisa Schultz, Loyola Marymount University
  - B. Austin Waters, University at Buffalo

- **Coordinator:**
  - Rebecca Fordon, The Ohio State University

There were so many great apps and tools shown at the Cool Tools Café that it would be impossible for me to do them all justice. Instead, I will highlight just a few of my particular favorites. The handout on the conference website has a complete list of all the featured tools and what the presenters use them for. This handout is well worth your time.

**Google Pinpoint:**

This is a free, web-based tool for journalists and other researchers to store and analyze large collections of documents in various formats including PDFs, scanned handwritten documents, and audio files. It can be used to extract text from images and to generate a transcription of audio and video uploads. It automatically expands searches to include related terms and can do cross-language searches as well.

https://journaliststudio.google.com/pinpoint/about

**Wave/PowerMapper SortSite:**

Wave is a free website that analyzes websites for ADA compliance and potential accessibility issues like poor color contrast, redundant titles, and images without labels. PowerMapper runs deep dive accessibility testing and costs $149-849 per year.

https://wave.webaim.org/
https://www.powermapper.com/products/sortsite/

**Habitica:**

Habitica is a productivity and habit-forming tool available online and as an app for both iOS and Android. There is a free version and a paid version for $5 per month with additional features. It enables you to turn your goals and task lists into a role-playing game, letting you go on quests and earn in-game points for answering an email or putting the dishes away. You can create a party with other users to encourage each other.

https://habita.com/

**Power Automate:**

A free version of Power Automate is included with Microsoft365 subscriptions. It integrates across the entire Microsoft suite, enabling users to automate tasks and processes in different applications. The example was to send data gathered from a Microsoft form to a SharePoint list and notify the owner of the form when a response was submitted, but there are countless other possible uses.

https://powerautomate.microsoft.com/en-us/

Data 411: Terminology, Coding, and Telling Stories
Monday, July 17, 2023
by Kathryn Downing, College of William & Mary

As stated from the very start of the session, this presentation was all about data basics for beginners. As any basics-for-beginners should, we began with vocabulary. The terms and definitions discussed were those required to be able to communicate about data – nothing overly complex, rather lingo we may have encountered previously but likely was not explicitly defined. (The full list of terms is available in the session’s presentation slides on the conference website.)

The rest of the time was spent discussing coding data and using it to tell a story.

**Coding Data**

Coding data refers to assigning values to responses – values being any sort of category. Once you have defined your categories, you:

1. Sort data
2. Assign tags, and
3. Identify patterns.

As you are collecting data, it can be useful to think about the story you are trying to tell. Data sets can even be re-coded to investigate a different story than originally intended.

We also discussed inductive coding (starting with a theory and working to confirm it) versus deductive coding (starting with information and working towards a theory). In the discussion of coding data, we also touched on how important it is to devise the survey used to generate your data in a way that facilitates coding. This will make your job much easier in the long run!

(Cont. on p. 18)
Coded Excel spreadsheets do not convert cleanly into Google sheets. So, if you have student workers who prefer Google sheets, make sure you know that from the start.

Know your audience – if you are sharing data to tell a story, then it can be helpful to start by considering what stakeholders are going to need that story and how they might prefer to get it. Will a chart be enough? Maybe your stakeholders will prefer to see the original numbers, too.

Clean. The. Data. In addition to being difficult to read, raw data can be misleading for those who are not fully aware of the data collecting and coding process. Never share raw data! If someone prefers to see the full spread of numbers, make sure you tidy it up first.

When coding large data sets, review all the data first so you do not find yourself changing categories part-way through (then having to go back and re-code!).

Although this was a “data for beginners” session, the resources list provided in the conference materials allow for a much deeper dive into the world of data.

**Out of Mind Out of Sight: Staying Connected and Relevant in an Increasingly Virtual Workspace.**

**Tuesday, July 18, 2023**

by Keelan Weber, Cassidy Cataloging

**Speakers:**
- Molly Brownfield, Director of the Law Library & Assistant Dean for Information Services at Tarlton Law Library at the University of Texas at Austin
- Kelly Leong, Director at Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law Library at Yeshiva University
- Amanda Marshall, Legal Researcher at Baker Hostetler

The panel spoke mainly about their experience working remotely during the pandemic and how that led to their current situation. Each panelist spoke about their institution’s work-from-home policies and commented on how most policies focus on providing flexibility for employees. Brownfield commented on the work-from-home policy at the University of Texas at Austin and how one of the main elements of the policy is to review whether the employee can feasibly perform their work at home and that it does not place an undue burden on others.

**Maintaining connection and equity**

The group mentioned some of the ways they stay connected with staff which include:

- 30-minute staff meetings weekly or biweekly, sometimes providing a prompt for discussion. Employees are encouraged to attend meetings for different teams and work on different projects to promote equity.
- If you are able to go into the office, make an effort to meet new people or pick one day a week to be in the office.
- Marshall shared that they held a summit for everyone to meet in person and an open house (virtually) where summer associates at Baker Hostetler were able to pop in and ask questions.
- Draft agendas for meetings where everyone could add to them and then circulate the notes after the meeting.
- Shout outs or kudos to show employees that they are appreciated.
- Marshall shared that Baker Hostetler had hired several people during the pandemic which turned out to be a very different experience; there was no in-person onboarding, and the new employees didn’t always know who to contact for help. Now, when a new employee is hired, they are automatically assigned a “buddy,” which also helps account for cross-team collaboration.

The panel also discussed several ways they engaged with remote staff. Ideas include virtual staff parties, a cookie decorating event, happy hours, breakout rooms in Zoom calls, a virtual house plant care session, and regular non-work-related get-togethers for a half hour. One specific idea was to host a virtual book club. This book club read professional development...
books, where one person would present the key takeaways from a book so not everyone had to read each book.

This session clearly demonstrated that there is no one right fit for everyone. Determining the right hybrid schedule can be a challenge, entirely dependent on each employee’s work and the policy in place from the organization. The panel did not address the perspective of anyone working entirely remotely without the option of going into the office periodically (post-pandemic). More work should be done to find sustainable ways for remote workers to stay connected, ideally encouraged and supported by the organization’s leadership.

2023 Maria Schwartz Educational Grant: Julia Mersch, University of Connecticut

My first ever phone call on my office phone was to inform me that I was selected to receive the Maria Schwartz Educational Grant. I am humbled to be the recipient and able to experience my first in-person conference. There was an additional buzz of excitement to both CONELL and AALL in Boston as it was the most well attended conference yet, with around 1,800 people there.

CONELL was a wonderful networking experience, despite nearly losing my voice during the Speed Networking. I regret not giving out my business card during this period as we spoke to so many people for far too short of an amount of time. Thankfully, there is a community for CONELL Class of 2023 where I can reach out to some of the people I met. The Roundtable session really gave me a better understanding of AALL and made me feel more prepared to go into the Marketplace as well as AALL as a whole.

The duck boat tour was quite entertaining. I am rather fond of puns, and you could easily tell the divide of those seated on the boat. I was one of few who would crack up at a particularly good one, but more would giggle, else they would be like my coworker who attended alongside me and rolled their eyes or kept a neutral or disapproving expression.

What is Legal Technology Competency?: A Model Framework, presented by Kristina L. Niedringhaus, Leigh Zeiser, Michelle Hook Dewey, and Patrick Parsons, gave an overview of the (GSU) model of tech competency. I highly recommend seeing a visual of it in the slides. They broke technology into practice technology, data, automation and efficiency, and emerging technology and then broke each of those down by know, integrate, and create. This model makes for a great visualization and was thought provoking for me to assess how well I am starting to fully understand the systems and technology we use here at UCONN Law.

I was able to attend the TS-SIS Hot Topic: COUNTERintuitive: Discussing the Lack of Standardization in Vendor-Supplied Usage Statistics and found a sense of solidarity when it comes to vendor related statistics—and statistics in general. It gave me a sense of relief that it is not just me being bad with statistics, but that some of it is not the best quality, which is why it is important to ask for raw data. It tied in well with the session Data 411: Terminology, Coding, and Telling Stories.

In Data 411: Terminology, Coding, and Telling Stories by Kathleen Brown and Saskia Mehlhorn, there was an overlap with the TS-SIS Hot Topic when it suggested to always ask for raw data but never give someone raw data. Vendors might not supply it, but if they do, it would be easy to tell if their report had any fabrications. The implication of raw data is that the one receiving it may not know how to understand the data or even consider “cleaning” it, which is why we should not give out raw data. Additionally, knowing what format you best understand data in and how your target audience (say, your director or dean) will best understand it is very important.

Overall, CONELL and AALL were a great experience for me as I begin my career as a law librarian. I am incredibly thankful for being chosen as the recipient of this grant which significantly decreased the financial strain on my library. I look forward to implementing what I can and sharing what I learned for the betterment of my library as well as potential opportunities for my continuing involvement as an active member of AALL.

TS-SIS Active Member Grant Recipient: Susanna French, University of Connecticut

A big thank you to the Technical Services Special Interest Section (TS-SIS) awards committee for selecting me to receive the Active Member Grant this year. It enabled me to attend the 2023 American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) Conference in Boston, only my second time attending in person. It was also my first time presenting at a conference, a nerve-wracking but ultimately extremely rewarding experience.

This marked my first attendance at an in-person conference since before the pandemic, and I was pleased to find a real sense of community despite the record-breaking number of attendees. I reunited with former coworkers and was able to put some listserv names to faces for the first time. Rachel Decker and I have collaborated for the past year as co-chairs of VRAG and panelists for our AALL session, but this was the first opportunity we had to meet face-to-face.
The number of TS-related programs seems to grow every year, and there was a great selection of sessions to choose from. It is inspiring to spend a few days immersed in a group of tons of people who are also passionate about technical services and legal cataloging, a trait sadly lacking in the general public! The Metadata Management Roundtable was a particular highlight for me in this regard. The discussion of application profiles was my first exposure to the topic, and I am eager to learn more.

Every so often, you attend a conference presentation so perfectly in line with a project that has been percolating that you want to jump right into it the minute you leave the session. For me, that was “Case Study on Enhancing Accessibility to State Legal Content in Massachusetts and Michigan.” It was a practical and informative demonstration of how librarians can work with organizations like LLMC to accomplish enormous tasks that benefit the community as a whole.

My own panel, “Batch Please: Leveraging Batch Record Loading for Integrated Library System Improvements and Enhancing Resource Discovery,” was a valuable opportunity in many ways. Preparing for it caused me to critically assess my own batch loading practices and ensure that it was truly the best fit for my library’s needs. I got to work closely with colleagues at other institutions and see how they do similar work. Presenting on a topic you know front to back and fielding questions about it is a positive experience for you.

BIBFRAME and Linked Data have been a hot topic since I joined the cataloging profession, and “Discovering Diversity through Linked Data” provided both a broad overview and a new perspective focusing on DEI. It gave me a lot to think about: is my library catalog a welcoming space for all? What can I do to make it more inclusive? It often feels like change in cataloging standards moves at a glacial pace, but this session was a reminder that it is possible to take the initiative on some practices.

While AI was probably the most recurring topic across many sessions, the theme that struck me most was relationships. Charles Vogl’s keynote speech about building connections set the tone, and it came up repeatedly throughout the conference. The “Moving Beyond Print” session emphasized the importance of libraries working together as a group to advocate for themselves. The “Cool Tools Café” was an opportunity for librarians to show off some of the tools, gadgets, and apps they use for all sorts of fantastic projects to improve their services. Every session I attended was packed to overflowing, filled with attentive and engaged audiences who asked thoughtful questions. It was a great reminder that I am in the right profession.

I wish to thank the Technical Service SIS for honoring me with the Experienced Member grant to attend AALL 2023 in Boston. I am humbled to have been selected and by the support from the organization that has already given me so much.

Who would have thought a retiree would have so much to do. By the time I arrived in Boston, my conference calendar was already full. My only official duty was the Management Issues Roundtable, serving as co-facilitator with Ajaye Bloomstone. The forty-two people who showed up had a great discussion on a range of issues.

The TS-SIS Metadata Management Roundtable has always been a “must-attend” roundtable. The discussion is always relevant to my work. I also took home a few pointers that I know I will use.

As for programs, the opening session with Charles Vogl was thought-provoking. The “Batch Please” program on batch record loading included Rachel Decker, whom I had mentored over the years, as one of the featured speakers. Since I still work with batch loading of records, this program was very useful. Next was “Are you ready?” on succession planning, which I attended to see if I had done it right before I retired. It turns out, I had. Then came, “Whose story is missing?” The program was about how law libraries can adapt collection development policies to incorporate diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI). A most informative program given the current state of politics in this country. The last program was “Discovering diversity through Linked Data,” which discussed various controlled vocabularies in relation to LCSH and how to link from one to the other. This program was particularly fascinating and showed just how much work is going on in this area.

Before arriving in Boston, I emailed the TS-SIS list to see if anyone wanted to meet for dinner. Seven people took me up on my offer. Some I knew, and others I didn’t. We had a wonderful evening sitting around a table in a local restaurant. My Saturday evening dine-around was at Dillons, a local bar. A big thank you to Pat Sayre-McCoy for setting it up. Both of these events were a great opportunity to meet new friends in a relaxed atmosphere. The receptions on Sunday and Monday evenings were also good opportunities to network, and I took full advantage.

All-in-all, this was a great conference, although tinged with a bit of sadness as it was likely my last “in-person” AALL conference. Over the past twenty-eight AALL conferences, I have met many good friends and colleagues from across the country. I will always be grateful to AALL and especially to TS-SIS for the many opportunities I was afforded. I may not be at future AALLs, but know I will be with you in spirit. So, as I hate to say goodbye, I will end with a heart-felt “See ya ‘round!”

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I had an empowering and insightful first day, which included the AALL Leadership Luncheon and the Council of Chapter Presidents meeting. I learned many ideas that I plan to share with my chapter, the New Orleans Association of Law Librarians (NOALL). It was a pleasure to sit with others to discuss similar issues.

My second day was filled with exhibits and programs. The Opening Program with Charles Vogl took the edge off me as he spoke about building communities. Surprisingly, I sat next to other new law librarians who were just as nervous as I was about our conference experience. The speaker instructed the audience to group up and to do two activities. The first one was to ask your neighbor (it had to be someone you didn’t know), when was the last time they were invited or received an invitation. Overall, this experience was invaluable and certainly one many of us can build upon.

Another program I attended was Which World? Using Far Fetched Scenarios to Map Out the Future of Libraries. This program challenged the idea of thinking. Questions from the session included: What if AI replaced lawyers? What if law libraries across the country had made plans ahead of the pandemic? Where are librarians headed in the future? The speaker mentioned developing scenarios to better prepare.

During my attendance at the hot topic sessions, events were well-attended and informative. One program that stood out to me was Moving Beyond Print, which featured a panel discussion consisting of three librarians. The panelists represented different settings, including a law firm, a Federal Circuit Court, and an academic library. They shared their perspectives on how to navigate the current trend of transitioning to online resources while still finding ways to utilize print sources, particularly older materials.

During the program, I discovered potential solutions that I can apply to my work setting. Additionally, I found the library associations’ toolkits, collaborations, and ways to engage with vendors helpful. I took note of other key points, including:

- Seek out other library consortia for model language and talking points, such as NELLCO (New England Law Library Consortium), California Digital Library toolkit, and CARLI (Consortium of Academic and Res. Libraries in Illinois).
- Be creative in licensing agreements
- They would like to see more competition between publishers and vendors.
- While talking with vendors, work past the salesperson.
- Take legislative action.

During the hot topic session, titled Batch Please: Leveraging Batch Record Loading for Integrated Library System Improvement and Enhancing Resource Discovery, the panelists discussed their methods for batch uploading records and shared their best practices. Depending on the size of their collection and the specific integrated library system they use, their approaches varied. They emphasized the importance of checking records for metadata links and adding notes or additional information to the bib records. I gained valuable insights, including the use of free uploads and ChatGPT for repetitive commands.

I attended a fascinating session about Virginia's text mining project which aims to identify Jim Crow laws using computers. It would be great if other states could also implement this project in their law libraries. The project originated from a reference question that librarians were unable to answer - specifically, locating "on-the-books" Jim Crow legislation.

This project, involving the University of Virginia, the University of North Carolina, and the University of South Carolina, aims to uncover racially based legislation and Jim Crow laws in Virginia and North Carolina from 1865 to 1967. The project utilized machine learning and OCR algorithms to search for text related to racist laws. Their use of OCR helped identify texts that were both explicitly and implicitly racist. During the presentation, the speaker provided an example of seemingly neutral language that contains racist undertones: in 1959, a Virginia law provided funding for white parents to enroll their children in private schools if there were no adequate public schools available or if it was deemed in the child’s best interest.

Another great program session I attended was Life on the Beach: Story of Black Beaches in America. This session discussed the struggles African Americans faced during the Jim Crow era as they searched for their own spaces. The speaker, Andrew Kahrl from the University of Virginia, authored The Land was Ours: How Black Beaches Became White Wealth in the Coastal South. During the session, Kahrl spoke about the challenges African Americans encountered when exploring land ownership in coastal areas. These difficulties included high taxes, disputes, and land loss. However, groups such as the Heirs Property Initiatives are working to help resolve these issues across the United States.

Apart from attending the informative program sessions, I spent time perusing the special interest display boards and collecting flyers from the TS-SIS display board. I also took a breather at the Breakfast with PEGA-SIS to unwind from my busy conference schedule. As a volunteer at the Government Documents (GLL-SIS) display table, I was able to give out care packets and ribbons.

Overall, it was a fantastic conference experience, and I look forward to watching the program sessions that I missed. Connecting with other librarians from all over the country was a pleasure, and I am grateful to TS-SIS for making it all possible.
TECHNICAL SERVICES LAW LIBRARIAN ANNUAL REPORT

July 2022-June 2023

The Technical Services Law Librarian (TSLL) volume 48 consisted of four issues published in PDF, available on the TSLL website at https://www.aallnet.org/tssis/resources-publications/technical-services-law-librarian/ and on Hein Online at https://heinonline.org/HOL/index?index=lcc/tssl&collection=aallar (please note there is a full one year embargo to full text access of TSLL via Hein Online). Issues were published on schedule quarterly. I am pleased to report it was another good year with contributions from columnists and staff. Their efforts are greatly appreciated.

With the close of Volume 48, the following columns remained vacant as of the previous volume. Columns included Acquisitions, Classification, Conference Round-Up, Description & Entry, Management, and Public Law Librarians. Research & Publications became vacant in Volume 48, Number 2 (December) with Elizabeth Outler stepping aside as a columnist, and the column is now vacant at the end of Volume 48. The Preservation column became vacant with Volume 48, Number 4 (June) with Lauren Seney stepping aside as a columnist. There were no special columns.

There were no Editorial Staff Changes.

There are opportunities for the support of membership to write for TSLL. We encourage TS-SIS and LSRD-SIS members to lend us their talent by volunteering to compose guest articles on a topic of their choosing, filling in to write a vacant column on an issue-by-issue basis, or becoming a regular permanent columnist. Those wishing to volunteer to write a column or guest article may contact Sara Campbell at saracampbell2@my.unt.edu.

Sara E. Campbell, JD, MLIS
TSLL Editor-In-Chief (July 2020-present)
Technical Services Law Librarian Annual Report

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

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THANKS BOSTON!!

TSLL EDITORIAL POLICY

Technical Services Law Librarian (ISSN 0195-4857) is an official publication of the Technical Services Special Interest Section and the Library Systems & Resource Discovery Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries. It carries reports or summaries of AALL annual meeting events and other programs of LSRD-SIS and TS-SIS, acts as the vehicle of communication for SIS committee activities, awards, and announcements, as well as current awareness and short implementation reports. It also publishes regular columns and special articles on a variety of topics related to technical services law librarianship.

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