

A Chapter of The American
Association of Law Libraries

SCALL Newsletter

May / June 2012, vol. 39, no. 5

From the President ... Mark Gediman

I'm sitting here in the Phoenix airport reflecting on the past year. And what a year it is has been! Some old friends lost and some new ones made. A Joint Institute to remember, full of thought-provoking presentations and interesting speakers. Truly a year to remember.

As we head toward the final meeting of the year, I can't help thinking what a great group of people makes up SCALL. A chapter like ours is composed of many moving parts, all of which work together for the success of the group. The Committees work tirelessly each year to make sure that we have a recorded history, provide grants & scholarships, help the disadvantaged youth in the communities where we work, a newsletter sharing the events that affect us all, interesting programs and networking opportunities, working with state and local government to protect our right to access government information, running the listserv and the website, communicating professional opportunities, publicizing events and working with vendors to resolve our local issues. The list goes on and on and there are too many functions performed by the committees to list all of them here but even those not listed are just as important for the work they do. All of which is coordinated and guided by the Executive Board, a group of people guided by their shared dedication to SCALL and its success.



However, it is not the Board or the Committees that make SCALL something special. It is the members. Members willing to work for the group and volunteer their precious personal time to help the Chapter. Regardless of whether it is through the Board, Committee or just sharing our hard-earned knowledge on the listserv, this positive attitude makes it possible for our Chapter to continue to grow and succeed. One more thing before I sign off for the last time, it is clear to me that it makes no difference where we work, we are all Law Librarians and the members of SCALL understand this and are the greater for it.

SCALL Annual Business Meeting

Date: June 28

Place: USC Law School

(more info to follow on SCALL website)

In This Issue ...

(click title to view)

<i>President's Message.....</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Newsletter Staff/Advertisers /Deadlines.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Editor's Notes.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Job Opportunities.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Heard Around Town</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Membership News</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>SCALL Scholarships.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act.....</i>	<i>5</i>

<i>The Tao of the Solo Firm Librarian.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Riverside County Law Library.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Riverside Judicial Center Area.....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>SCALL Executive Board Mtg Minutes, 01/26/2012</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>SCALL Executive Board Mtg Minutes, 02/06/2012.....</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Legislative Advocacy Training.....</i>	<i>20</i>



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Advertisers (click name to view ad)

Cal Info ... 6

EOS International ... 6

Legislative Research & Intent ... 8

Loose Leaf Filing Service ... 14

Wisconsin TechSearch (WTS) ... 9

Submission Deadlines

We welcome the submission of any articles of interest to the law library community. Contact Patricia Pelz Hart, **SCALL Newsletter Editor**: hart@chapman.edu

All submissions should be received by the following dates:

September 10, 2012
November 12, 2012
January 14, 2013
March 11, 2013
May 13, 2013

Sept. / Oct. 2012 issue
Nov. / Dec. 2012 issue
Jan. / Feb. 2013 issue
Mar. / Apr. 2013 issue
May / June 2013 issue

Editor's Notes ... Patricia Pelz Hart



First of all I want to thank **Debbie Lipton** for serving as newsletter compiler over the past three years. Debbie laid out informative, colorful, and stylish issues; thought up new features and designs; found the perfect graphics; located news and notices; formatted items for the html version while it was in being; contacted and transmitted to the webmaster; printed and distributed copies of new issues; and participated in revisions and updates to the policies and procedures manual. Most of all, she always cared tremendously about the newsletter.

Three years ago, Debbie and I learned the ropes together when we took over production responsibility. She is laying down the compiler mantle with this issue. Debbie has been a joy to work with. Thanks to her for myself, and on behalf of all readers of the SCALL Newsletter.

I'm delighted that **Tanya Cao** will be the new compiler. She has willingly committed to a host of significant and time consuming tasks. Training over the past three issues, Tanya has been eager and perceptive. She will be a terrific partner. Thank you, Tanya, for coming on board.

Thanks also to **Isa Lang**, Interim Director of Chapman Law School's Rinker Law Library, for her support and encouragement of SCALL activities. Debbie, Tanya, and I are all Rinker employees.

Law Librarians Bring Value is the theme of the articles in this issue.

- *Tao of the Solo Librarian* relates how a librarian organized and maintains a collection using the basic tools of a catalog and shelf list; and does reference using her knowledge, collection, and interlibrary loans.
- *The Riverside County Law Library* showcases a library that has been tailored to fit its patrons, with a director and staff who never quit.
- *UELMA: The Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act* details the background of the new uniform law. For years and years, everyone who had done any thinking at all about legal electronic records knew there was an almost total lack of assurances the records would be authentic, reliable, and official. The problem was too big for most to even contemplate how it could be solved. Governments continued to move to electronic records with little regard for the future. Then law librarians acted. AALL's State by State survey began the process that ultimately involved legal stakeholders nationwide, and led to adoption of the uniform law. The importance of UELMA cannot be overstated. The act owes its existence to law librarians.

I hope you enjoy, learn from, or use as a reference this meaty issue. Have a good summer.

Job Opportunities ... by Don Buffaloe

- Library Information Specialist; Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP; Los Angeles, May 30
- Library Technician; LAC-GROUP; South Bay (Los Angeles County), May 23
- Japanese Catalogers; LAC-GROUP; Los Angeles, May 11
- Research/Reference Librarian; Snell & Wilmer; Costa Mesa or Los Angeles, May 4
- Temporary Librarian; LAC-Group; West Covina, April 26
- Temporary Library Clerks; LAC-Group; Los Angeles, April 25
- Catalog Librarian; Loyola Law School; Los Angeles, April 23
- Sr. Research and Reference Specialist; Wilmerhale; Palo Alto, March 22
- Librarians & Library Technical Assistants, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Statewide, Ongoing

Don Buffaloe
Chair, SCALL Placement Committee
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Heard Around Town ... by Larry Meyer



Congratulations to **Joy Shoemaker**, who began her new job at the Ninth Circuit Law Library in Pasadena on May 29th. Prior to accepting her new position, Joy served at the UCI Law Library.

Wishing all a great summer and looking forward to seeing everyone at the SCALL annual meeting and the AALL annual meeting in Boston!

Lawrence R. Meyer is Director of the Law Library for San Bernardino County in San Bernardino.

SCALL Membership News ... by Judy K. Davis

Membership Renewals

The SCALL Membership Committee will be sending renewal forms in early June. If you do not receive one, please contact Judy Davis.

Also, beginning with the 2012-13 year, the Membership Committee will begin sending confirmation emails when members renew their annual membership. If you believe you renewed your membership and do not receive a confirmation within a few weeks of mailing the check, please contact Judy Davis.

Welcome New Members

Brionica Bryson, Law Librarian with Trinity Law School, Irvine, CA

Alexandra Lee, Library Assistant with the U.S. Federal Courts Library, 9th Circuit, Los Angeles, CA

Dawn Smith, Acquisitions/Serials Librarian with Loyola Law School, Los Angeles, CA

Brendan Starkey, Research Librarian for Instructional Services with UC Irvine School of Law, Irvine, CA

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SCALL Scholarships 2012

The SCALL Library School Liaison Committee would like to congratulate this year's SCALL Scholarship recipients:

Sandy Li (Torrance, CA) – SJSU SLIS's online program

Elyse Meyers (Los Angeles, CA) – SJSU SLIS's online program

Tiffani Willis (Santa Monica, CA) – UCLA GSEIS

These promising library school students demonstrated a vested interest in law librarianship as a career and we look forward to welcoming them as colleagues very soon!

Cheryl Kelly Fischer

Chair, SCALL Library School Liaison Committee

UELMA: The Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act ... by Lisa Pope

This is a shortened and modified version of a paper written for the class Library 256 – Special Collections & Archives, San Jose State University

The Internet and Legal Documents

When the Internet exploded onto the scene in the mid-1990s, there were many predictions about how it would be used and by whom. Now, only a scant 15 years later, many are predicting the end of the printed word. Why kill a tree to print a book or a document? Why not just post it on a website or make it available for anyone to download? Printing a book or document is costly and unnecessary; it is easier, cheaper, and faster for everyone if it is made available on the Internet for whoever wants to have access to it. All the information you ever need is already on the Internet. These are just some of the available truisms about getting information off the Internet.

What most people never stop to consider is: ... how certain can you be the document you are downloading is the official, unaltered, version? This is especially important when the document or information you need is a *legal* document. People need legal documents to transfer real property, buy a car or a house, pay taxes, or defend themselves in court. If you are looking for such information or documentation from state government, you cannot be certain that you will find the right information on the Internet.

Although there are many states in the United States which no longer publish their official state documents in hardcopy form, little has been done to ensure the continued accuracy or official value of their electronic versions. The *Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act (UELMA)* seeks to address this issue for all state governments. **UELMA provides a framework for ensuring that a state's electronic legal documents are recognized as official, authentic, and accessible.**

Definitions

Official – As defined by *Black's Law Dictionary*, official means “*authorized or approved by a proper authority.*” Even more instructive is the definition from the *Fundamentals of Legal Research*, “An *official* version of regulatory materials, statutes, session laws, or court opinions is one that has been governmentally mandated or approved by statute or rule. It might be produced by the government, but does not have to be.”

Authentic – Again, in *Black's Law Dictionary*, “*authentication is the act of proving that something (as a document) is true or genuine, especially so that it may be admitted as evidence; the condition of being so proved.*” “An *authentic* text is one whose content has been verified by a government entity to be complete and unaltered when compared to the version approved or published by the content originator. Typically, an *authentic* text will bear a certificate or mark that conveys information as to its certification, the process associated with ensuring that the text is complete and unaltered when compared with that of the content originator. An *authentic* text is able to be *authenticated*, which means that the particular text in question can be validated, ensuring that it is what it claims to be.” (AALL, 2007)

Primary legal material / primary authority – A document which establishes the law of a matter.

Chain of custody – The documented, verifiable steps in the handling of materials, electronic or otherwise, which prove the material has not been damaged or altered since it was first made.

Permanent public access – A policy or practice which ensures the continued availability of an electronic resource for the present time and into the future.

What is the U.S. Federal government doing?

Many of the issues facing states in authenticating and preserving their legal documents have already been addressed by the GPO. The newly established *Federal Digital System (FDsys)*, which is accessible through an internet website, has the capability of preserving electronic materials independent of any one hardware or software. Those who use the website cannot alter content of documents; they can only view a copy of master document.

Only certain preservation specialists are allowed access to the website to ensure the content has not been altered. “FDsys periodically checks content for corruption or changes, for the presence of an unauthorized content, or the absence of an expected content file.” (Kowlowitz, 2012) The chain of custody of documents is maintained by providing users with information about any attempted changes in the documents. The continued usability of content is ensured by transferring data to more current file format. (Kowlowitz, 2012) Features like *cryptographic hash values* and *digital signatures* help users to know and be able to verify the integrity of the document's content.

NARA has defined and set the standards for a *trusted depository* using the *Open Archival Information System (OAIS)*. OAIS is a framework for a repository consisting of an organization of people and systems, that has accepted the responsibility to preserve information and make it available for a designated community. (Kowlowitz, 2012) The NARA standards are available in *Trustworthy Repositories Audit and Certification: Criteria and Checklist*.

State-by-State Survey

In 2003 AALL published the *State-by-State Report on Permanent Public Access to Electronic Government Information* (http://www.ll.georgetown.edu/aallwash/State_PPAreport.htm). The State by State Report compiled the results of an eighteen-month study conducted over all 50 states by members of AALL.



UELMA: The Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act ... *continued*

The purpose was to determine what, if anything, state “governments were doing to meet the enormous challenges of ensuring permanency and public accessibility of government information on the Web.” (AALL, 2007) The study highlighted the near total absence of significant efforts by the states to meet the challenges.

In 2007, another AALL study, the *State-by-State Report on Authentication of Online Legal Resources* asked: How trustworthy are the legal materials posted by state governments? The main findings were:

1. *States have begun to discontinue print official legal resources and to substitute online official legal sources.*
2. *Ten states & the District of Columbia have deemed as official one or more of their online primary legal resources.*
3. *One or more of the online primary legal sources of eight states have “official traits,” where evidence as to the actual status of the resources is conflicting.*
4. *States have not acknowledged important needs of citizens and law researchers seeking government information; they have not been sufficiently deliberate in their policies and practices.*
5. *No state’s online primary legal resources are authenticated or afford ready authentication by standard methods.*
6. *Eight states have provided for permanent public access to one or more of their online primary legal resources.* (AALL, 2007)

This study emphasized the need for state governments to make clear, unambiguous, and permanent access to their state’s primary legal materials.

The need became even greater by the time of a follow-up study in 2010. Fourteen states had moved toward substituting an online electronic resource for the previously printed version but had not provided a clear statement of its official standing or made its continued preservation and accessibility a priority.

Because of the findings of the 2007 study, in 2007 the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCCUSL) convened the **National Summit on Authentic Legal Information in the Digital Age**. This summit was a joint meeting of members of AALL, the American Bar Association, the National Conference of State Legislators, the NCCUSL, and officials from state courts, state legislatures, state archives, and the federal government. Through the work of a select committee, the summit drafted UELMA and presented it to the Uniform Law Commission (ULC). After two years and numerous drafts, the ULC passed UELMA by a vote of 45 – 0 (1 abstention and 7 not voting) in July 2011. UELMA was then sent to the American Bar Association for its approval. In February 2012, the text was approved for recommendation to state legislatures for adoption.

UELMA: The Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act ... *continued*

Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act Overview

The Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act provides for the authenticity, integrity, and preservation of online electronic legal materials. The core documents, which are the primary legal materials that must be included, are the state's constitution, session laws, codified laws or codes, and state agency administrative laws or administrative codes. States have the option of adding the judicial and executive branch materials. A state may include almost all other information resources it recognizes as legal material. For each type of material, the state must name an official publisher. "It is the official publisher who has the responsibility to authenticate, preserve, and provide access to the legal material." (AALL, 2012)

All born digital or digital copies of legal materials are required to be *authentic, reliable, and official*.

The most relevant sections of UELMA are:

Section (5) Authenticity – "To authenticate an electronic record, the publisher shall provide a method for a user to determine that the record received by the user from the publisher is unaltered from the official record published by the publisher." (UELMA, 2011)

The effects of this authenticity include presuming as official another state's documents which have been certified authentic under UELMA. The act also puts the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence on any party contesting the authenticity of an electronic record.

Section (7) Preservation – (a) "An official publisher of legal material in an electronic record that is or was designated as official ... shall provide for the preservation and security of the record in an electronic form or a form that is not electronic.

(b) If legal material is preserved under subsection (a) in an electronic record, the official publisher shall:

- (1) ensure the integrity of the record; (2) provide for backup and disaster recovery of the record; and (3) ensure the continuing usability of the material." (UELMA, 2011)

In the past, states have preserved the copies of printed materials by distributing them or providing them for purchase by multiple libraries in diverse geographic locations. Electronic materials can be preserved in much the same way as long as the publisher does all that is required in (b) above; ensuring integrity, providing backup and disaster recovery, and ensuring the continued usability of the material by transferring it to a more current, usable format if needed.

Section (8) Accessibility – "An official publisher of legal material in an electronic record that is required to be preserved under Section 7 shall ensure that the material is reasonably available for use

by the public on a permanent basis." (UELMA, 2011)

Legal material is one of the sources whereby citizens can be informed of government actions so they can participate effectively in government. Legal information, older and current, is used by researchers, attorneys, legislatures, judges, and scholars. An older version of a document can be just as important as a newer version, so accessibility is an ongoing need which does not end if the material is amended, repealed, or superseded. The state has the discretion as to when, where, and how to provide access, including whether or not to charge a fee. Access does not have to be unlimited, just "reasonably available," such as during business hours and through the state's website or public libraries, and must be "permanently available in perpetuity."

UELMA does not require a state to have only an electronic version, but if it does, then the state must follow UELMA. If the state has both a print and an electronic version and wants the electronic version to be the "official" version, the state must follow UELMA and be sure to designate the electronic version as official. UELMA mainly tells the states what to do to authenticate their records; it leaves to the states' discretion as to how to do so.

Also To Consider

There are a few topics on which UELMA is deliberately silent. Among them are the technology to be used for preservation, the relationship between the chosen technology and copyright law; the relationship between the state and the publisher of the materials; and, of course, the cost of implementing, maintaining and securing the materials. The state needs to consider these topics in order to fully implement and maintain the preservation of its electronic documents.

One of the first actions a state should take is to determine how electronic materials are presently being handled. Are the IT personnel ready and capable to provide authentication? Another factor is what, if any, costs and cost savings there are to using official electronic materials. There is an almost automatic assumption that because something is not in print form, there are considerable cost savings. While a tree may be saved from providing the paper used for the print version, it is easier to maintain the security and accessibility of a printed document. Electronic documents are more vulnerable, not only to unauthorized changes, but also to changes in technology.

The following are only some of the additional questions which should be answered before implementation of UELMA: What kind of document format will be of most use to the general user of these documents?



UELMA: The Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act ... *continued*

What kind of notation will be acceptable for proving authenticity: a digital signature or cryptographic hash values? How will a user obtain the document? What kind of security will be used? Will there be a regular check of documents to determine if an unauthorized change was made? Who will have access to make changes?

There are several major cost considerations as well. These include: What will be the cost for the needed technology? Will a user be charged a fee? Who will collect the fee? Will there be different types of fees?

Acceptance by States

California Senate Bill (SB) 1075, introduced February 14, 2012, is being applied to just the primary legal materials as outlined in the act. The Senate Judiciary, Rules, and Appropriations Committees have passed SB 1075 and it is awaiting the third reading. If it is passed by both houses, it will take effect July 1, 2015. Law librarians throughout the state of California are joining together to urge the passage of SB 1075.

[SB 1075 -- California's version of the Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act -- passed out of the state Senate on May 29, 2012 by a 39-0 vote. — Editor]

As of March 2012, five additional states had also introduced bills for passing UELMA.

In **Colorado**, the bill has already passed the state House of Representatives and Senate and is waiting for the governor's signature; if signed it will take effect in May of this year. **Connecticut's** version has passed through the approval of the judiciary and is on the calendar in the state senate.

Minnesota has introduced a bill which has passed the House Civil Law committee and is now on its way to the state senate judiciary and public safety committee. **Rhode Island** intends to pass UELMA as written. The bill includes all of Rhode Island's legal materials, not just the ones specifically mentioned by UELMA. However, their senate judiciary committee recommended it be held for further study. And finally, **Tennessee** has introduced its version and it is now in their judiciary committee. The states of **Kentucky, Louisiana, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin** are moving forward with consideration of UELMA.

Conclusion

Many of the questions raised and the issues discussed here in relation to electronic documents are not new. Any good librarian or archivist who has an archive of electronic documents to be preserved acknowledges the challenges of maintaining that archive. UELMA does not address the physical issues of which software to use or where the document is to be stored, and what type of security protocols to have in place. UELMA gives a framework for ensuring the perpetual access to and reliability of state legal documents on the Internet.



UELMA: The Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act ... *continued*

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Lisa Pope is Circulation Technician at Chapman Law School Library in Orange. She is also an MLS student at San Jose State University, Fullerton.

The Tao of the Solo Firm Librarian ... by Susan Brodsky

Most of us have faced challenges which at first may appear quite daunting. This was the initial scene presented many years ago as I was dispatched to a labor and employment law firm with five offices and libraries.

The main office is in Irvine. There had been an attempt to update and maintain the multiple collections; however, the updates were inconsistent and incomplete. There is an immediate need for a list or catalog of all the books held in the five library locations. The idea of creating an online catalog with a commercial software product is explored. This is later abandoned, as it was determined to be an unnecessary expense since there is some degree of internal control at each location. Another concern focuses on ordering and billing. There are five accounts along with individual ones for every vendor. So, an additional priority is to centralize accounting, billing, ordering, and collection maintenance. The firm has not had a regular librarian and needs this consistency.

When I first arrived at the firm that is now called **Carothers DiSante & Freudenberger** it was for two days a week. Initially this is thought to be a temporary assignment, but it lasts almost three years. There is a brief absence of about three months, and then a return to service for four days a week, and eventually becoming full time about a year later. My background includes positions as a library assistant and substitute librarian at local law firms along with 12 years at an academic law library supervising the circulation and interlibrary loan departments. As the firm librarian for a combined six years, it has been an education in the area of labor and employment law. I may not be an expert, but can say with confidence that I specialize in labor and employment law.

Initially, the priority is to create an **inventory or catalog list of holdings for all locations**. It will be continually updated and include title, volume number, publisher, cost, edition, date, most recent update, supplement or pocket part and location. All these fields will be searchable and can be manipulated into additional lists. This inventory list will be accessible to all offices. The maintenance and updating of these offices is geographically and economically unfeasible by one person. Library assistants will be employed to visit once or twice a month in San Diego, Sacramento and San Francisco. I will handle the upkeep and maintenance of the Los Angeles office and main office in Irvine. These assistants will be

supervised remotely and given assignment lists to complete for each visit. The assignment list will indicate items completed, not completed, or not received. This information will be added to the inventory list to keep it current and up to date.



The catalog list is created using an Excel spreadsheet. I collect the initial data from the Irvine, Los Angeles and San Diego offices. Library assistants are sent to San Francisco and Sacramento to enter the data onto a spreadsheet that can be merged into the Excel spreadsheet. This does work for one of the offices but not for the other one, as the titles have not been entered correctly. There is a deadline for production of this document and it is met. Now it can be used for multiple purposes.

A copy of the most recent inventory list for each office will be sent along with the activity list when a library assistant visits an individual office. The list can be updated with edits and helps the library assistant to keep track of all the items in the library. Notes can be added for any missing

items. In each library location there is a binder of library materials. Both the location inventory list and the entire CDF holdings list are kept in the binder and updated on a regular basis. I use the inventory list to survey which materials need to be updated or are soon to be updated in each office.

More recently, I have used this list to help create **shelf lists** for each office. The materials in each office are organized universally for the most part by subject groups. Each of the library assistants was asked to organize the materials accordingly by subject groups and then notify me of the shelf arrangement and locations. Along with the shelf lists there were labels created and sent to the office for placement on the shelves. These have helped to keep the materials organized in the absence of shelf maintenance. I noticed the first time I returned to the Los Angeles office after about a month that the shelves were very well organized. This had not been the case previously. Also, I was asked about a title in the San Francisco office library and was able to tell the attorney the approximate shelf location using the shelf list for that office library. It should also assist the attorneys in locating materials in the library.

There are approximately 1200 volumes total for the five libraries. The largest collection is in the Irvine main

The Tao of the Solo Firm Librarian ... *continued*

There are approximately 1200 volumes total for the five libraries. The largest collection is in the Irvine main office with 450 volumes. This is followed by San Diego with 270 volumes. The locations have many titles in common including, *The Developing Labor Law*, *Advising California Employers and Employees*, *Newberg on Class Actions*, and *California Labor Law Digest*. The office libraries also have the Rutter civil practice titles for local and federal court and employment litigation. Most of the Richard Simmons titles also reside in all offices and have a special section labeled, Simmons.

There are unique titles found in each location as attorneys specialize or have particular interests. The Sacramento office has titles on the NLRB, Railway Labor Act and union organizing. The San Francisco office has titles on ERISA, drug testing and insurance. San Diego has the title *Trials Digest*. Most of the intra office lending involves books being lent from the main office in Irvine. The main office also holds the MCLE materials, which are often out on loan. On occasion there is a subject that is not covered by the materials in the library collection. Interlibrary loans have been arranged with local libraries in Los Angeles or Orange County. More often it is an article which needs to be acquired from an outside source. Naturally, the **SCALL list serve** has been invaluable in tracking down materials.

Every week brings new and interesting **reference and research** questions. This has always been one of my favorite elements of being a librarian. I have a very long fascination with the law and legal issues, so investigating or researching is a real treat. The reference questions are as varied as one might expect, covering all aspects of labor and employment law. Without revealing any proprietary work product, I can mention a few of these questions. One of these was to locate jury instructions for the U.S. Southern District New York, 2d Circuit. As it turns out there are no approved jury instructions for this circuit court. A few times I have been asked to compile the data and conduct an analysis of jury verdicts and settlements for various issues and courts. Another assignment was to gather all available biographical data and information on seven arbitrators. I have researched various areas of immigration law including the EB 5 visa and HB-1 workers. I have also done several legislative history assignments. My long stint as the interlibrary loan supervisor at Arizona State University Law Library has come in handy. I called one of my old contacts at a Phoenix area firm after tracking down an article on the firm website which I could not access. I also located a book at a private school of psychology in California.

At a smaller firm it can be helpful to offer assistance and services beyond the typical librarian job description. There are occasions when my responsibilities lapse into the

legal assistant realm. Analysis of time sheets and payroll records has now become more familiar turf, along with redacting and Bates stamping. The capability and willingness to be versatile widens your service delivery and often can make you more of a valuable resource to the firm.

The days can be as interesting and varied as one might expect for a solo operation. Some days can be consumed by reference and research questions. As most of you know, a question can appear to be very straightforward, with only a simple answer required. Those can in fact be the most time consuming questions. Most days there is a balance of duties that include reconciling bills, placing orders, checking on the status of orders, updating materials in the library, sending out reports, providing current awareness news articles, and being available for other assignments. Each day is an opportunity to expand service and be attentive to the needs of everyone at the firm. Each of us plays an important role in the operation, function, and service of the firm. My objective is to provide assistance in locating information and offer support in any capacity that is needed.

A solo law firm librarian may not be able to leap tall buildings, become invisible, or stop a bullet, but there are times when you feel like you really can find the answer to any question and provide any service that is required. It does feel as if anything is in the realm of the possible. And, for my next venture, I would like to create a pathfinder of labor and employment law materials. I am reminded of that song, *I am Woman* from the 70's. This can be revised slightly with lyrics *I am Librarian, I am invincible*. If you ask the question, I can find the answer.

Susan Brodsky is Librarian at Carothers DiSante & Freudenberg in Irvine.



The Riverside County Law Library ... text by Patricia Pelz Hart, photos by Tanya Cao



The **Riverside County Law Library** is a vital resource to the legal community and the public it serves. In return, the library receives great support from its appreciative and grateful patrons.

Sarah Eggleston has been the law library director for three years. Sarah gave two SCALL librarians an informative and enjoyable tour of the library on May 15, 2012.

Law Library History

The Riverside County Law Library began in 1941. It was originally housed in the **Riverside County Court House**, now also referred to as the **Historic Courthouse**. Within the historic courthouse, the 1941 law library occupied space that later became Courtroom 1. The courthouse is a few blocks away from the law library's present building.

Judicial Ties

A longstanding collegial atmosphere exists between the library and the Riverside judicial community. **Judge Victor Miceli**, of the Riverside Superior Court, served as President of the Law Library Board of Trustees for over 30 years. Judge Miceli was also very active in the Riverside legal community. He was instrumental in bringing the Bankruptcy Court and the 4th District Court of Appeal to Riverside. On the current board, the majority of members are judges.

The law library is also boosted by non-board judges. One such is **Judge Woody Rich**. He is semi-retired at age 92, but continues to be an important library supporter and patron.

Law Library Building

The law library's main facility is located at 3989 Lemon Street in Riverside, in the downtown judicial and administrative area. The three-story law library building dates



from 1969, when it housed both the law library and county counsel. Since that time, county counsel has relocated and the library has expanded. An addition was built in 1992 more than doubling the total library space. Total floor space is now about 17,000 square feet.

Replacing the county counsel on the 2nd and 3rd floors of the law library building will soon be the Riverside Superior Court **Self Help Center / Family Law Facilitator** programs. The two groups will move from the nearby family law courthouse to the new space. The Self Help Center / Family Law Facilitator is primarily a court, not law library, function. The new location will allow the law library to more easily partner with these helpful services and be one more example of the mutual links between the different entities.

Law Library Overview

Law library patrons are primarily attorneys and self-represented litigants. The library's collection is, appropriately, oriented toward litigation and practice works. There are 92,000 total volume equivalents, with 79,000 volumes in hard copy. California and federal materials are emphasized; the collection also includes codes of all 50 states and the National Reporter system.

The library is open to the public, but the collection does not circulate. Lexis, Westlaw, CEB Onlaw, and Hein-Online are available free-of-charge.



The Riverside County Law Library ... *continued*

Old periodicals are not bound. California periodicals are kept, unbound, while non-California periodicals are discarded per library standards.

There are seven full time and six part time staff.

Each California county law library has an independent cataloging system. Riverside uses the **SirsiDynix** system.

Two conference rooms are available for use.

The website of the Riverside County Law Library is www.rclawlibrary.org.

Budget

The county law library receives its money from court filing fees. Although filing fees have gone down in recent times, the budget is in good shape. Sarah Eggleston attributes the solid monetary footing to the “outstanding” financial stewardship of the law library board of trustees.

In addition to costs of resources and facilities, the budget covers staff salaries, retirement contributions, and other benefits.

Unlike some other California county law libraries, the Riverside County Law Library does not have a foundation or Friends’ Group to provide additional financial support.

Satellite Branch

The county law library’s satellite branch is in **Indio** at the **Larson Justice Center**. The branch has about 25,000 volumes in its collection.

Public Library Partnership

In January 2012, the Riverside County Law Library began a partnership with the **Temecula Public Library**. A collection of about 50 legal titles was placed in the city library. The works include print standards such as *CalJur*; *Witkin*; Rutter guides; CEB handbooks; and *California Forms of Pleading and Practice*. Electronic legal resources include

Westlaw, Lexis, HeinOnline, and LegalTrac. Nolo titles may be accessed through EBSCOhost.

The legal collection is available during the public library’s regular hours. Specialized assistance is offered on Thursday and Fridays, when a law library staff member is on hand. In the first six months, the partnership has been a big success!

Art Collection

Library users and staff are able to nourish their artistic souls while doing work. The library collects paintings, prints, photographs, sculptures, and other art pieces, which are proudly displayed. Most are by California artists, primarily from Riverside County.

Efforts are made to showcase the art to a wide audience, including those with no immediate interest in legal research. The Library participates in downtown Riverside’s **ArtWalk** program as well as **Watercolor West**, a Southern California watercolor society. A brochure lists each art piece, with its floor location and control number. Art is also kept in the Indio branch.

Community Outreach

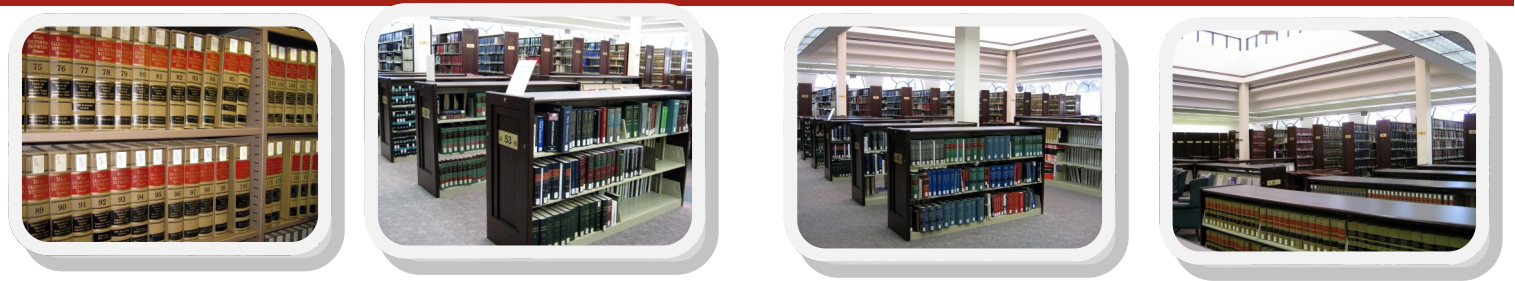
The Temecula partnership and art events are examples of the constant outreach efforts undertaken by the Riverside County Law Library.

The library offers a set of six classes in legal research to the public. The classes are taught in Riverside, Indio, and Temecula.

In addition, the library holds education programs for attorneys. Past MCLE-topic events include: client expectations and client communications, calendaring, eDiscovery, and integrating technology into a law practice. A distinguished speaker program is held every spring. *California Water Law* was a very well attended session in May 2010. In 2011, the program topic was *Indian Governance: Sovereignty and Self-Determination*.



The Riverside County Law Library ... *continued*



This June, the program will focus on the case of *District of Columbia vs. Heller*, a 2nd Amendment case argued before the US Supreme Court. The gun-control discussion will be led by attorney Alan Gura. Mr. Gura argued for Heller in this case.

A new event taking place at the Temecula public library is targeted to high school students and their parents and expands on the California Bar pamphlet *When You Turn 18: a Survival Guide for Teenagers*. This program is taught jointly by a RCLL librarian and a local attorney, and was the brain-child of a new law library reference librarian.

Patrons are greeted with a display of free brochures when entering the building. One brochure details nearby parking, phones, ATMs, and restaurants. Another brochure shows the floor layout.

IE LEADS Outreach to Librarians

Inland Empire Librarians Educated to Advance Diversity and Service (IE LEADS) is a program administered by UC Riverside. From the Institute of Museum and Library Services, the university received a \$974,259 grant from the Laura Bush 21st Century Librarian Program.

The grant pays up to \$8,500 per person, per school year towards library school tuition and course materials. All types of librarianship interest are encouraged to participate. Applicants must be a current or admitted library student and working for an affiliated library in Riverside or Los Angeles counties. The Riverside County Law Library is a partnering library. Its employee gets financial assistance, while law librarianship gets a recruit. IE LEADS is a win-win.

Conclusion

Now entering into its seventh decade, the Riverside County Law Library should be entitled to rest on its laurels of legal and community confidence. But resting means not going forward. And not going forward would be an anathema to this active and involved library. When it comes to fulfilling the legal needs of its various communities, the Riverside County Law Library is leading the charge.

Patricia Pelz Hart is a Lawyer / Librarian at Chapman Law School Library in Orange. **Tanya Cao** is the Catalog Librarian at Chapman Law School Library in Orange.



The Riverside Judicial Center Area ... text by Patricia Pelz Hart, photos by Tanya Cao

Riverside has long been an important business and residential location. A street placard dates the County of Riverside to May 9, 1893. The city's downtown is a hive of government, cultural, commercial, recreational, and travel facilities.

The **Riverside Judicial Center** groups together several judicial and law enforcement entities. The buildings are linked by an outdoor plaza, walkways and bridges, with spaces dotted by sculptures and works of public art.

Municipal, county, and federal buildings line the adjoining streets.



Judicial Center Plaza



Judicial Center Plaza



County Administrative Center
4080 Lemon Street



Riverside City Hall
3900 Main Street

The Riverside Judicial Center Area ... *continued*

The **Riverside Historic Courthouse** is a grand edifice ringed by columns and containing a multi-story central hall. It was built in 1903, and remains a functioning courthouse for the civil and probate matters.



Riverside Historic Courthouse
4050 Main Street



The **Riverside County Seal** is engraved on many courthouse door-knobs



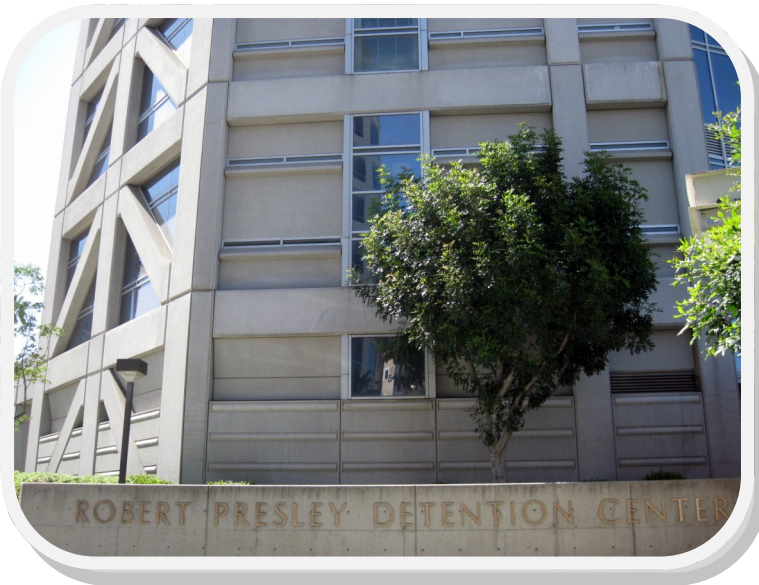
The Riverside Judicial Center Area ... *continued*



Riverside County Family Court
4175 Main Street

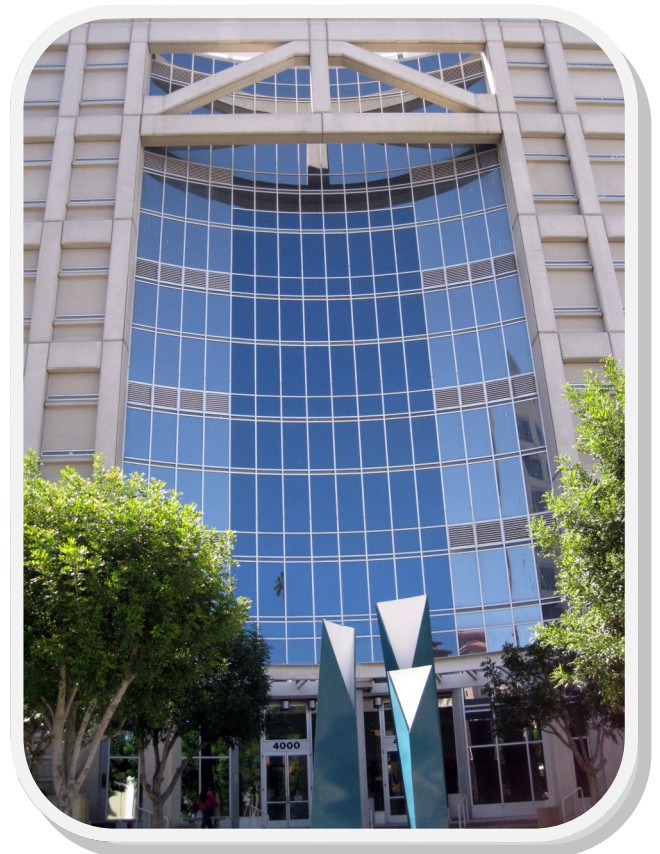


Robert Presley Hall of Justice
4100 Main Street
Criminal courthouse



Robert Presley Detention Center

After the jail was built, it was noticed that its windows faced the offices of the district attorney. Inmates were able to see into the office space. The windows of the jail were then scored, to prevent looking outside.



Robert Presley Detention Center

The Riverside Judicial Center Area ... *continued*



Statue of Mahatma Gandhi



Figures of human rights luminaries at base of Gandhi statue



Martin Luther King Jr. statue

The **Mission Inn** occupies a full city block, a few streets to the north.



Spanish Patio



Upper Garden & Dome



Mission Inn Chapel

Patricia Pelz Hart is a Lawyer / Librarian at Chapman Law School Library in Orange. **Tanya Cao** is the Catalog Librarian at Chapman Law School Library in Orange.

SCALL Executive Board Meeting Thursday, 26 January, 2012

A special meeting of the SCALL Executive Board was held on Thursday, 26 January, 2012 via teleconference. Board members present were:

Mark Gediman, President
 Lisa Schultz, Treasurer
 Galeen Roe, Secretary
 Hugh Treacy, Past President
 George Carter, Board Member

A quorum being present, the meeting was called to order at 11:00 AM.

I. President's Report

- Mark Gediman called the meeting to discuss the budget approval process for 2011-2012.
- Pending further analysis, Mark proposed adopting the 2010-2011 budget as an interim budget. In addition to gathering data from prior year's budgets, Mark will obtain information on the registration status of the 2012 Joint Institute and the expenses expected to be allotted to SCALL.
- Hugh Treacy moved to accept the interim budget, identical to the prior year's, 2010-2011, budget, pending review of the current budget situation. There was no discussion and the motion was carried. The written report is filed with these minutes.
- The Treasurer will notify the committee chairs about the interim budgets.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:36 AM.

Respectfully Submitted,
 Galeen L. Roe
 SCALL Secretary, 2010-2012

SCALL Executive Board Meeting Monday, 6 February, 2012

A regular meeting of the SCALL Executive Board was held on Monday, 6 February, 2012 via teleconference. Board members present were:

Mark Gediman, President
 David Burch, Vice-President
 Lisa Schultz, Treasurer
 Galeen Roe, Secretary
 Hugh Treacy, Past President
 George Carter, Board Member
 Kelsey Chrisley, Board Member

A quorum being present, the meeting was called to order at 10:00 AM, recessed at 11:35 AM and was reconvened at 1:00 PM. (Kelsey Chrisley was not on the call for the second portion of the meeting.)

I. Minutes

- The minutes of the November 10, 2011 meeting were read.
- David Burch moved to approve the minutes. There was no discussion and the motion carried.

II. Treasurer's Report

- Lisa Schultz reported that SCALL had total assets of \$42,028.80.
- Lisa compiled the committee budget requests for 2011-2012.
- The Board reviewed the requests along with data from past budgets and the current treasury balance.
- The Board approved the committee budgets for 2011-2012 totaling \$23,300.
- George Carter moved to approve the budget.
- Lisa will submit details of this fiscal year's accounting for the June Business Meeting.
- Galeen Roe moved to approve the report. There was no discussion and the motion was carried. The written report is filed with these minutes.

SCALL Executive Board Meeting ... *continued*

III. Secretary's Report

- Galeen Roe reported on the status of the UPS post office box.
- George Carter moved to approve the report. There was no discussion and the motion was carried. The written report is filed with these minutes.

IV. President's Report

Mark Gediman said that he had nothing to report.

V. Vice-President's Report

- David Burch informed the Board that, as of 2/3/2012, there were 64 people registered for the Joint Institute and that we had met the hotel's minimum room requirement.
- Galeen Roe moved to approve the report. There was no discussion and the motion was carried. The written report is filed with these minutes.

VI. Committee Reports

- The Board received and read all committee reports by email, and those reports are filed with the minutes of this meeting. Per Sturgis' Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure, all reports are considered filed without voting.

VIII. New Business

- Mark Gediman proposed creating a professional development committee. He asked the Board to consider his proposal for discussion at the next Board meeting.
- In an effort to support mentoring new law librarians, Mark also suggested that student SCALL members be included in the work of the committees.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:45 PM.

Legislative Advocacy Training 2012: Becoming an Effective Advocate



Whether you're new to advocacy or have years of experience under your belt, AALL's Advocacy Training, "[Becoming an Effective Advocate](#)," offers the unique opportunity to sharpen your skills while meeting new colleagues and having fun!

Join us on **Saturday, July 21 from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in Boston** to hear what's on AALL's legislative agenda at the federal and state levels, learn how you can contribute to our growing advocacy program, and share what's happening in your state.

This year's training will feature **special guest speaker Michael Verseckes**, a former Massachusetts legislative staffer who will discuss the "dos and don'ts" of effective advocacy and provide specific examples to help you get your message heard.

The training will also give you the chance to participate in one of two **breakout sessions**:

- The first, on best practices and strategies for promoting the *Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act (UELMA)* and overcoming challenges in your state.
 - This session will be led by **NOCALL Member Michele Finerty** of Pacific McGeorge School of Law
- The second, on ensuring law library participation and collaboration in the future of the **Federal Depository Library Program**.

The training is sponsored by the Government Relations Committee and Government Relations Office and is available at **no additional cost**.

To register, please RSVP to **Emily Feltren** at efeltren@aall.org by **June 15**. Space is limited, so be sure to reserve your spot soon!

<http://aall12.sched.org/event/fff6fbb1235c1c4bddc36a906a2685a4>

SCALL Executive Board, 2011–2012

SCALL Committee Chairs, 2011–2012

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