Legal Division Docket

Summer 2018

SLA Legal Division
Preparing Legal Information Professionals to Embrace the Future

Chair's Column

By Bobbi Weaver, baw@cwsl.edu

Greetings!

I hope your summer has gone well. I'm getting ready for the new class of law students starting at Cal Western. So, as usual, I am busy again.

We had some wonderful programs and events at the SLA Annual Meeting in Baltimore. I hope many of you were able to attend. There are some articles on our programs in this issue.

Believe it or not, planning for next year's conference has already begun. If you have any ideas for program themes or speakers, please contact Catherine Kitchell at ckitchell@bloomberglaw.com.

Our new clothing drive for House of Ruth Maryland was a success. After the Exhibit Hall closed, I delivered the donations to its offices. The representative I met was pleased with the number and quality of the donations.

It will soon be time to find new leaders for our division. If you are interested in being part of DLEG's future, please contact me at the email above.

Many thanks to our great board and members for helping me get through my conference as Chair.

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Editor's Note

B'more Recap!

By Chrystelle Browman
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In this issue we'll be focusing on our past conference in Baltimore.

Erin Rance, our Legal Division Award recipient has shared her impressions of the conference for the first time attending as an information professional. With the help of this travel grant, she was able to attend seminars specific to her needs, and now feels that she is in a better position to advocate to her department, as well as her role in her organization.

Eugene M. Giudice wrote detailed reviews, complete with video links, on the programs he attended during the conference. Included is a wonderful summary of two out of the three keynote addresses, one given by Dr. Carla Hayden, and the other by Dr. Sayeed Choudhury.

Bobbi Weaver, current DLEG president, provided her detailed reviews on two programs: *Quick Take on Executive Orders Provided Attendees with Great Tips on Finding Presidential Documents; as well as, Why Law Librarians Might Need to Locate Industry Standards.* She also wrote a blurb on how DLEG assisted the House of Ruth, an organization aimed to help survivors of intimate partner violence in Baltimore.

Jill Strand, 2015 SLA President, discussed her thoughts on AI tools in the legal library, spawning from a SLA Division Knowledge Café on the same subject. She explores and asks the important questions: what really constitutes AI? And, how does one distinguish AI in legal research from legal analytics? Figuring out the answers to these questions help legal research professionals stay relevant in their fields.

James Edward Mallin, recipient of SLA's Food, Agriculture, and Environmental Resource (FAER)'s student travel grant, wrote on a session co-sponsored by DLEG and FAER, *Fewer Workers, Less Food.* It's a fascinating subject on the intersection of language, politics, migration, and how it impacts the economics of food production. Moreover, he discusses how librarians can use their collective power to encourage the adherence of sustainable development practices in relation to food production.

We hope this recap is helpful for those who were unable to attend the conference, and a refresher for those who did.

With warm regards,
--Chrystelle Browman
LDD Editor

Words from our travel grant recipient
by Erin Rance

From left to right, Jessica King, Dr. Carla Hayden and our Travel Grant Recipient, Erin Rance.

The City of Baltimore was the perfect setting for the Special Libraries Association 2018 Conference. A diverse city for a diverse professional organization. Thanks to the Legal Division of the Special Libraries Association, I was awarded a travel grant and able to attend SLA 2018. Previous to this, the last time I attended an SLA conference was in 2008 when it was in Seattle. The 2008 conference was also my first; I was still in library school at the time. Attending the conference as an information professional was a completely different experience than as a student. I had real life examples of using certain vendor products or workplace conundrums discussed in sessions. I had a place to bring information back to and ideas to potentially implement.

The opening session with Carla Hayden was great! Jessica King and I even got our picture taken with her! It was amazing! The conference provides a great place for networking opportunities and my most valuable time spent was doing just that. Whether it was at coordinated events or just chatting with folks between sessions, it was extremely helpful to see how other people dealt with hurdles that my research team had encountered; or hearing tales about issues that I had not yet come across, but got me thinking about ways to handle things that we may be presented with in the future.

The Legal Division Board Meeting was an early one, especially dealing with the West Coast to East Coast time change. I am glad I went, as everyone there was welcoming! It was quite informative to see how the last minute touches were coming together for the Legal Division kiosk, the collecting of donations for House of Ruth, DLEG's local charity of choice, and the ideas that were already starting to come together for next year's conference!

What has been a theme for the last several years in conferences and what I was able to witness first hand was the importance of analytics. This data is not only important to the people making decisions for the firm or organization, it is important for me, as an individual to be able to articulate the value I add to the organization. I have an elevator speech for my job and what I do, but I realize, I should have that same speech ready to go that showcases how many reference requests I get per week, what practice groups are more heavily served, and what types of questions we get, etc.

The Legal Division put on great sessions, two of those stick out to me because they came with tangible take-home resources that I can use in my workplace. *Keeping Up with the President (Executive Orders)* and *Getting the Goods: Corporate Registries*. There were other sessions I attended, but these two left strong impression and great take-aways.

Thank you to the Legal Division for the travel grant! This has been a great way for me to feel reinvigorated about the profession and about my job as a Research Analyst. I met a lot of really interesting and kind people, and left with great resources and contacts!

SLA 2018: An Attendee's Report

by

Eugene M. Giudice

The theme of this year's conference was B'More and there were ample opportunities in terms of educational sessions and products on display in the exhibition hall for an information professional to gain the tools to truly **Be More**. I was struck by the great egalitarian spirit that permeated the educational sessions. Time and again, I saw information professionals huddled together, discussing what they had seen and heard and making plans to see and hear even more. It was a great opportunity for me to meet other professionals of widely varied experience and working in environments as diverse as The Hershey Company or a design firm in upstate New York. The hardest part of the conference was selecting which sessions to attend. Through the use of the conference app, I was able to plan my days but the decisions on which sessions to attend were often difficult to make. The decisions were never one of a good or bad session but one of choosing between better and best.

It should be noted that each day of the conference had a keynote speaker. I was able to attend two out of the three keynotes and each speaker gave me additional food for thought.

Below is a summary of my impressions and take-aways for each of the sessions I attended.

Sessions Attended on Monday 11 June 2018
Reference Requests: Time Management and Expectation Setting
Round table discussion moderated by Holly Lakatos and Heather Gamberg

In this session the attendees were seated at round tables and given a number of scenarios that are common when dealing with reference request, such as the client who wants "everything" on a particular subject or the difficult client who speaks ill of the research team.

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We discussed each scenario and came up with approaches to effectively dealing with the situations. While each of the scenarios was different, the approaches to dealing with them often were markedly similar. One of the key learnings for me is that, in all situations, a robust reference interview is needed to help set boundaries and negotiate what is possible and what is not possible given the various constraints on the project. It was suggested that each request for research services can be looked upon as a mini-project. Each project has three fundamental components: time, resources, and scope. For a project to deliver true value each of these components must remain interdependent. For example, if on a particular project, the resources are in short supply, then the scope and the time for the project must be adjusted accordingly if the project is to deliver value. In addition to the reference interview, it was stressed that information professionals need to exercise self-care during the day, which means we should not be working through a lunch hour or foregoing some sort of exercise, be it vigorous or something more meditative such as yoga. Training and the onboarding process of new staff was also highlighted. We, as information professionals, must not be seen as the gatekeepers of materials but must strive to work in a collaborative fashion with our various constituencies so that we can provide true value to those constituencies.

Keynote Address
Given by Dr. Carla Hayden, Librarian of Congress

It was a great pleasure to hear Dr. Hayden speak. One of the stories that she told which impressed me was about a photograph of Harriet Tubman that the Library of Congress had acquired. She was showing it to somebody and this person asked how did Dr. Hayden know this was a genuine picture of Harriet Tubman. This question is all the more vital now in this era of misinformation. Dr. Hayden was able to give the assembled information professionals some hope because she said that we, as information professionals are trusted both in what we say and our ability to discriminate the true from the false. Dr. Hayden discussed a number of issues facing the profession today, namely that we need to attract younger people to the profession. This is in keeping with my personal beliefs that we are the trustees of this profession and owe it to future information professionals to pass on to them a strong profession. Dr. Hayden also discussed the

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need for greater diversity in the profession, but she had a unique spin on the subject of diversity, in that, she was advocating for bringing people into the profession who may not have come into it via the traditional MLIS degree route. She advocated bringing into the profession those individuals who have special skills that would make them good information professionals. She also challenged the assembled professionals to try and seek out ways to connect different types of libraries and to place service at the top of the professional agenda because, in the final analysis, all information professionals work in the public sphere. It's just that the definition of "public" differs from one professional to another given the circumstances of their work. The fact that we all have a public of some sort to respond to is all the more reason why we should continue to find linkages between information professionals of different disciplines. During the question and answer portion of the Dr. Hayden's talk, she announced that all non-confidential Congressional Research Services reports will soon be available on Congress.gov.

Regulation and Legislation: The Impact of Government on Intelligence
Panel Discussion with Katie Cuyler, Craig Fleisher, Jim Miller

This presentation was an extremely interesting as I had never considered information provided by the government to be used in the competitive intelligence context. Government information can be used as an input to an organization's STEEP Analysis. For example, legislative and regulatory information can be used help point the way to the government's purchasing plans. Another example is demographic data maintained by the government can help a company better understand where markets might be emerging or declining. One of the challenges in trying to use government data is that it is not meant to be findable. Being able to find and navigate government-provided databases is an excellent skill to develop. In addition to being able to navigate government data sets, it is good for an organization to understand who has worked on similar project where the government is a significant stakeholder. Consequently, request for proposals (RFP's) that the government may issue are a great resource but may only be available through a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request. Being able to craft an effective FOIA request is also a useful skill. A FOIA request may help unearth policy approaches which could be impactful on a project. To that end, when putting together a FOIA request, one should always start with the "why" of the request. What would be the desired end point or outcome desired from the information.

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Cementing Value: Building Relationships
Panel Discussion with Amy Affelt, Scott Brown, Tara Murray

This session confirmed for me much of what I have experienced as an information profession attempting to build relationships with my client base. **I am absolutely convinced that a program like this should be at every conference and individuals new to the profession should attend and more seasoned professionals should also attend on a period basis as a reminder of the importance of relationship building in their work**. The key to building relationships is to learn how to make a client's life easier by providing insightful information. Often times, there are generational differences, and one way to overcome those is to take a sincere interest in the skills that younger professionals bring to the table. Often these skills, when leveraged with experience, can be a great organizational asset. When working with younger professionals, it is important not to go on about how things were "back in the day." Chances are that will be of no interest to them and not help you in creating a bond with them. As with anything, relationship building will take time and one should not get pushy or force the relationship. That will only turn people off. Let it grow naturally. As in any organization, there will always be the "hard case"; that individual who is very tough to get to know or to work with. While the initial reaction may be to shy away from these difficult people, the more you are willing to try and work with them over the long haul, the better the chance you have of winning them over and more likely than not, these one time "hard cases" can become your greatest ally. It was also stressed that as information professionals, we need to take a true and sincere interest in the subject matter that our clients are working. The more we show we are willing to walk in their shoes, learn their vocabulary and learn the challenges they face, the more will get these clients to use our services and more important, we can truly work collaboratively with them. [NOTE: *See,* Video of summary and impressions on sessions attended on 11 June 2018].

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Sessions Attended on Tuesday 12 June 2018

The Seven Competencies of Highly Effective Knowledge Managers
Presentation by Stan Garfield

The key points in this presentation can be summed up by the acronym SAFARIS, which stand for **S**hare tips, **A**sk questions and collaborate, **F**ind resources, **A**nswer questions, **R**ecognize colleagues' contributions and achievements, **I**nform about activities and plans, **S**uggest ideas and solicit input. The presenter continued reviewing key behaviors of good knowledge managers such as spotting information pain points as a knowledge management (KM) opportunity and linking KM content to business metrics. In addition, the presenter emphasized that somebody new to KM needs to be constantly forming themselves in the practices of harvesting knowledge and turning it into an organizational asset by doing things like reading periodicals, listening to podcasts and probably most important, participating by contributing to online forums such as the SI KM Leaders Community. This participation in the growing knowledge community will help build a good reputation and social capital. The presenter also stated that the world of KM is broad and encompasses many disciplines such as technical skills related to portal design and information architecture or communities of practice or training. He stressed that a KM practitioner cannot be an expert in all these disciplines but to pick two or three and work on developing skill in those areas.

Don't Get Faked Out by the News: Developing Informed Citizens
Presentation by Dr. Leslie Farmer

This topic is very timely given the 24-hour news cycle we live in and with the advent of cheap online publishing capabilities and social media products, a person can set themselves up as a disseminator of news and current event commentary very easily. Dr. Farmer made a very interesting parallel between some information outlets and commercial advertising in that many of these outlets use the same techniques as advertisers such as appeals to status, sexuality, scarcity, and fear. She also stressed to be able to navigate in this sea of information, one needs to be digitally literate as well as numerically literate. Dr. Farmer stressed when evaluating news and news sources, we need to consider our own internal biases.   One of the problems she identified is in traditional broadcast news, there is the FCC mandate for fair and balanced coverage. With the advent of cable TV, those mandates are no longer in place, and consequently, people tend to gravitate to news outlets that tend to confirm their own points of view. This is called confirmation

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bias. Dr. Farmer also pointed us to a pathfinder on how to spot fake news that her library uses and can be found here [Fake New - California State University at Long Beach](#). The key thought that she left us with is the better one knows how the news was gathered, the better off one is in being able to evaluate it.

Keynote Address
Given by Dr. Sayeed Choudhury, Johns Hopkins University

Dr. Choudhury's talk was very thought provoking. He started his talk by having us consider data as another type of a collection (like books, journals and other media) that need to be conserved and curated. Part of the problem is that as we are capturing data, the voices of those who created the data are being missed. As data is aggregated, it becomes disembodied and thus important voices are being lost while the voices of those doing the aggregation are becoming more pronounced. Dr. Choudhry gave what I thought was an excellent example. He told the story of a cafeteria worker at Johns Hopkins who had recently retired and worked at the university for many years. She was active in organized labor and, according to many people who had gone on from the university to do great things, was a help and great influence to them. Now, it would be easy to treat this person's story as simply one node in a network of linked data, but the implication of losing the uniqueness of her voice and her stories are great. Dr. Choudhry presented us with a sobering thought: are we going to let Silicon Valley tell our stories? As information professionals, we have to realize that Facebook, YouTube and other social media are not going away, but we need to help people create and tell their stories with due respect and consideration of the person telling their stories.

The Future of CI: What Does the Future Hold?
Panel Discussion with Claudia Clayton, Cynthia Correia, Craig Fleisher

This panel discussed some of the challenges facing competitive intelligence (CI). Some of the challenges include the fact that CI functions in organizations are becoming more diffuse and, consequently, there is no strong, unified voice for CI. The way to meet this challenge is for all CI practitioners to become strong advocates for the value of CI and be able to demonstrate that value. Another challenge that was discussed is the consolidation of CI products and sources, which can lead to clients looking only at the outputs of these products and sources, and consequently, lead to a lack of questioning of biases that surround the selection of inputs used to create the outputs being reviewed. A way to counter this bias is not to rely solely on the output of consolidated sources but to look directly at the source data and that is something that CI practitioners should

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master. With the growing globalization of commerce and industry, it should be understood that many emerging companies operate in a political and social environment that does not have the ethical systems and rules that one might find in North America or Europe. Information and CI professionals can be immensely useful in this area because they can keep their organizations aware of how people are being informed or misinformed and help develop countermeasures to overcome disinformation and unethical systems. In a similar vein, information and CI professionals can help weed out sham journalism. This study by Dr. Claire Wardel entitled Information Disorder: Toward an Interdisciplinary Framework for Research and Policymaking was mentioned.

[NOTE: *See,* Video of summary and impressions on sessions attended on 12 June 2018]

Sessions Attended on Wednesday 13 June 2018

Getting the Goods: Finding Corporate Registries and Navigating them for Valuable Information Panel Discussion with Bobbi Weaver, and Victoria North

This session presented tips and techniques for finding corporate information from company registries, both foreign and domestic. The presentation created by Bobbi Weaver Getting the Goods: Researching Corporate Registries contained useful links, especially as they relate

relate to the registries of common tax havens for US companies. A free service called Open Corporates, a web site for searching information on companies worldwide, was also mentioned. Victoria North spent the majority of her presentation discussing Companies House, which is the registry for UK companies. There are two version: http://direct.companieshouse.gov.uk/, which is the current version in production and https://beta.companieshouse.gov.uk/. Victoria implied that the beta version might have a better user interface and search capability. In addition, Victoria discussed two paid services, https://www.legalinx.co.uk/ and https://www.croinfo.co.uk/. Finally, Victoria demonstrated the UK government page that has a list of links for foreign registries.

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Oh, the Places and MLIS Will Take You! Speed Dating with Job Possibilities
Panel Discussion with Rachel Altman, Samantha Bouwers, and Linda Galoway

This panel is a was a lively discussion among a number of experienced librarians about their journey with their MLIS degree. **This is another topic that I think should be discussed at every SLA conference.** This session is good for the newer information professional just starting out or the seasoned professional who may be considering a way to "refresh" their career. The key learning (or reminders) that I took from this session are as follows: be willing to take a risk, don't rely solely on a job description because it may not truly encompass the job, be flexible, **always** negotiate salary, don't sell yourself short and probably most important, **own your future.**

[NOTE: *See,* Video of summary and impressions on sessions attended on 13 June 2018]

Quick Take on Executive Orders Provided Attendees with Great Tips in Finding Presidential Documents

By Bobbi Weaver, baw@cwsl.edu

Barbara Bavis, the Bibliographic & Research Instruction Librarian at the Law Library of Congress, delivered an informative presentation on finding Presidential documents and chiefly Executive Orders. Ms. Bavis is the author of the 2012 blog post titled "Executive Orders: A Beginner's Guide", which can be found online at https://blogs.loc.gov/law/2012/11/executive-orders-a-beginners-guide/.

The speaker began by distinguishing the different types of documents produced by the President. She defined Executive Orders, Proclamations and Memoranda.

Ms. Bavis explained that Executive Orders (EOs) are not specifically mentioned in the Constitution. EOs are directed at government agency officials and do have the force of law.

Presidential Proclamations deal with an individual or small group. Today, they generally do not have the force of law, although they were more like EOs in the past.

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Finally, Presidential Memoranda are similar to EOs in that they are directed at executive agencies and other executive officials. Memoranda, however, are not found in the *Federal Register* and are not required to be printed. In composing a Memoranda, the President is not required to cite his Presidential authority.

Ms. Bavis mentioned that current Presidential actions can be found online at https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/. Some Presidential documents are also published in the daily *Federal Register*, available at https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collection.action?collectionCode=FR. The previous year's documents are compiled in Title 3 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, which can be found in print at most law libraries and some general research and public libraries. The U.S. Government Publishing Office also makes it available online at https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/search/submitcitation.action?publication=CFR.

The speaker explained that Presidential documents were not numbered before 1907, making it somewhat challenging to locate older items. She noted that from the 1930s forward, most are numbered in consecutive order. She recommended using the following government and commercial publications to locate archived Executive Orders and other Presidential documents:

> Hein Online's *U.S. Presidential Library*, which includes links to compilations of Presidential Documents. (Information about this service can be found at https://home.heinonline.org/content/u-s-presidential-library/).

Proquest's Executive Orders and Presidential Proclamations (Information available at https://www.proquest.com/products-services/databases/Executive-Orders-and-Presidential-Proclamations.html).

Congressional Information Service's *Presidential Executive Orders and Proclamations*, a print source which also has an accompanying index. [Law Library of Congress' record of this item is available at http://alturl.com/26aoc].

Public Papers of the President [National Archives, 1992-current] at https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/publications/presidential-papers.html

GPO's *Compilation of Presidential Documents* [1992-present] at https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collection.action?collectionCode=CPD

UC Santa Barbara's *American Presidency Project* at http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/

Ms. Bavis concluded her discussion by mentioning some methods of updating Executive Orders. She noted that citators such as *Shepard's* merely give citations to where the Executive Orders were cited in cases and other documents. Another updating source she mentioned the Law Librarians' Society of DC's (LLSDC) Table of Congressional Publication Volumes and Presidential Issuances, available at http://www.llsdc.org/assets/sourcebook/tab-cong.pdf. The LLSDC also provides an additional list of resources on Presidential document sources at http://www.llsdc.org/executive-orders-and-other-presidential-documents.

Summary of Legal Division Knowledge Café: AI in Law

By Jill Strand

Round table sessions on a hot topic are never quite what one expects and therefore one of the most dynamic parts of the SLA annual conference because you always learn something completely new. This one took a sharp turn with the first question: How are AI and machine learning technologies beginning to change the way we carry out and present research results? Kudos to moderators Victoria North (Kirkland & Ellis), Ruth Mallalieu (University of Sheffield) and Susan Mecklem (Davis Wright Tremaine) for being ready to shift gears from their planned list of questions.

What shifted the conversation was that almost nobody in the room was using AI and machine learning to the extent that they could offer a meaningful answer to this question. That said, the mix of law firm, government and academic librarians there were eager to learn more about what to expect from AI and machine learning and how to prepare for it in their organizations.

After some discussion and mention of various AI tools and vendors such as Bloomberg Points of Law, Ravel Law (Lexis), Fastcase Sandbox and KIRA Systems, we threw the car into reverse by asking ourselves what really constitutes AI? Some of the contributions included:

AI employs minimum human intervention and maximum algorithm using machine learning to look for patterns

How does one distinguish AI in legal research differ from data analytics? For example, Westlaw recommending other relevant cases uses AI in legal research while Ravel Law employs AI in data analytics to offer trends on judges with visualizations showing how often they rely on specific phrases and rule similarly to other judges. KIRA Systems finds information in SEC documents and makes it easier for attorneys to do document review.

Can AI replace secondary sources? I recalled a story of a colleague training a lateral hire attorney at her firm on the benefits of using Matthew Bender treatises. He didn't know what Matthew Bender treatise was and while she acknowledged that it may have been a lack of brand recognition, she wondered if the efficiencies of AI legal research tools in surfacing relevant cases might mean attorneys rely less on secondary resources. If that turns out to be the case, what does that mean for traditional vendors like Westlaw, Lexis, Bloomberg BNA and Wolters Kluwer who have long relied on demand for specific proprietary titles?

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Where do tools like Fastcase's AI Sandbox fit in? The vendor offers organizations a chance to experiment with their own data (and retain the rights to it.) Fastcase is also experimenting with PACER and new acquisitions such as Docket Alarm to see what they can do with the data; for example, presenting results in heat maps to offer greater insights.

Next, we turned to what this might mean for the profession, e.g. how will our jobs be different in 10 years? Will robots run the library? (Desk Set anyone?) Here are some highlights:

Most in the room agreed that our value continues to lie in being able to vet these tools (e.g. getting under the hood to understand how they work), who will use them and how they might help attorneys more efficient. For example, clients and attorneys want faster and cheaper results and these tools promise that so it is our job to make sure they deliver.

While much of the AI hype has been around replacing attorneys, it was noted that there is a certain amount of logical thought process that still needs to happen to research effectively. This means that law librarians of all stripes are still needed to teach attorneys and the AI tools themselves. Yes, AI tools can save time but you still need people who understand that logical thought process to teach it that logical thought process so it can understand and apply legal language and concepts.

Law libraries in all types of organizations manage a full suite of products and understand the cost-effectiveness of these resources so can guide attorneys to the best tools and make sure they get the most out of them. There will always be a need to educate attorneys and verify that they are searching properly.

In other words, our jobs will essentially stay the same in terms of evaluating, managing, facilitating and training on resources but the tools and technology will change. As always, law librarians need to stay abreast of these new technologies in order to stay relevant to our organizations. This is true regardless of whether our library is in a law school, firm or government body.

Member Reaction: FAER/DLEG Hosted Session: Fewer Workers, Less Food

By James Edward Malin

Perhaps the most rousing session of those presented by the Special Library Association's Food, Agriculture, and Environmental Resource Management Division (FAER) was *Fewer Workers, Less Food: Immigration Policy Changes and Their Effects on Food Supply* on Tuesday, June 12. The program was co-sponsored with the SLA's Legal Division.

Moderated by FAER's president and Michigan State University's Food Science, Nutrition, Packaging Librarian, Anita Ezzo, the session featured Howard Carrier, Social Sciences Liaison Librarian of James Madison University, and Patrick O'Brien, Principal at the World Agricultural Economic and Environmental Services. The session detailed systemic issues in developed food systems that marginalize workers. As the session's description states, ,"the U.S. government wants to limit entry of immigrants, many of whom come to work on farms in the United States. U.S. farmers depend upon these workers to produce food to feed Americans. Similarly, the United Kingdom depends on workers from Eastern Europe, but migration will be limited when Brexit takes effect."

In particular, both O'Brien and Carrier discussed implicit cultural mores and explicit economic and political policies of national boundaries in the English speaking world. Both speakers described an agroeconomic reliance on, but social enmity toward, foreign labor. In the US and UK alike, this animosity has contributed to recent political changes. Whilst O'Brien elucidated the realities of a long-standing conflict of legal and illegal migrant Mexican labor,

(which currently holds the American spotlight after the recent border policy enforcement), Carrier discussed the future probabilities of a similar outcome for Eastern European laborers in a post-Brexit UK.

As commercial entities, members of the agricultural community must maximize their profitability to compete with foreign imports. In the United States the agricultural sector contributes about $180 billion (1%) of the gross domestic product, and for the United Kingdom, farming is about $18 billion USD (0.6-0.7% GDP). Today both nations rely on foreign labor to keep products affordable, and companies profitable. Willing and able legal and illegal Mexican farm workers cost farmers less than American citizens. In the UK, non-UK European Union laborers help minimize costs by supplying seasonal labor demand.

However, the cultural perspective on both of these working populations has been stark dissension toward the alien "other". Both countries contain populations that perceive these foreigners as stealing jobs, pilfering money, and creating dangerous and strange communities. To date, this point of view led to, as O'Brien describes, an extremely arduous process (for workers and farmers alike) to keep Mexican employment above board. A similar viewpoint contributed to EU separatist movements in the

Fewer Workers, Less Food [*continued from page 15*]

UK. However the danger of these perspectives in the farm sector is not just in rising costs for agricultural businesses, but indeed a shortage in the US' and UK's food supply! Although farming, agriculture, and food products are part of the economic markets, their outputs are necessary for individuals' comfort and health. Without foreign migrant labor, how will food make it from the field to on our plates?

For some, the inclusion of this session at a library conference may have seemed strange. What does the social and political realm of the US and UK's agricultural economy have to do with libraries? Well, libraries and librarians can do a lot to help change our food systems for the better!

The International Federation of Library Associations (of which SLA cross-pollinates much with) recently launched an International Advocacy Program that shows how libraries can impact and help each of the seventeen *Sustainable Development Goals* that the United Nations' *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* calls for. For goal number two, for example, "End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition, and Promote Sustainable Agriculture," libraries can help by supporting "agricultural research and data on how to make crops more productive and sustainable" and "public access for farmers to online resources like local market prices, weather reports, and new equipment." Another relatable example is goal number ten, to "reduce inequality within and among countries," which libraries can support as "neutral and welcoming spaces that make learning accessible to all, including marginalized groups like migrants, refugees, minorities, indigenous peoples, and persons with disabilities" and providing "equitable access to information that supports social, political, and economic inclusion."

I urge all librarians (not just those specialized in food, agriculture, environmental resource management) to continue to help learn, advocate for, and support greater cultural changes that greatly impacts our food system.

Why Law Librarians Might Need to Locate Industry Standards

By Bobbi Weaver
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During the SLA 2018 conference, I attended a program not sponsored by DLEG, the Standards Update program sponsored by the Engineering Division and Transportation Division. I was speaking to some other attendees before the program started. Many wondered why a law librarian would attend such a technical program. I hope this article explains my reasons. I will also share some of the information I learned from the program.

Prior to my current job at California Western School of Law (CWSL), I wrote and edited regulations for the U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington, DC. I also managed a small library for our department. In our regulations, we often used "incorporation by reference" for technical regulations—incorporating applicable industry standards as the requirements to be met in the regulations. Because the Coast Guard did incorporate many industry standards into its regulations, the management of my department was interested in databases and other resources that would provide access to such standards and what the associated costs would be. So, during my first SLA conference in 1997, I visited different standards vendors and attended the standards update program that year.

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Well, more than 20 years had passed, and the library reference desk at CWSL received an email from a student asking whether we had access to industry standards at our law library. We do not, but I checked the database listings of area research libraries to see if anything looked familiar to what I had seen during my experience at the Coast Guard. I responded to his request by giving him the names of some databases that were available on-site at area university libraries. One of my colleagues asked why he would want to research standards. I discussed my experience at the Coast Guard, and explained that federal and state law, especially regulations and some statutes, incorporate industry standards by reference to avoid "reinventing the wheel," so to speak.

Last year at the All Sciences Poster Session, I presented a poster on California's new single-use plastic bag ban at grocery stores in the state. The reasoning behind the ban does relate to science, including many environmental studies showing the impact of plastic waste in our oceans on marine animals. Currently, consumers can purchase a reusable plastic bag or a paper bag if they have not brought their own bag. But, what makes a plastic bag reusable?

The California Regulations on this issue are still in the development stage and can be followed at http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/laws/rulemaking/GroceryBags/default.htm. There is, however, some authority provided in the California Public Resources Code at §42281 (b) [regarding reusable bags made from plastic film]:

> (b) (1) In addition to the requirements in subdivision (a), a reusable grocery bag made from plastic film shall meet all of the following requirements:
> (A) On and after January 1, 2016, it shall be made from a minimum of 20 percent postconsumer recycled material.
> (B) On and after January 1, 2020, it shall be made from a minimum of 40 percent postconsumer recycled material.
> (C) It shall be recyclable in this state, and accepted for return at stores subject to the at-store recycling program (Chapter 5.1 (commencing with Section 42250)) for recycling.

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(D) It shall have, in addition to the information required to be printed on the bag or on a tag, pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (a), a statement that the bag is made partly or wholly from postconsumer recycled material and stating the postconsumer recycled material content percentage, as applicable.

(E) It shall be capable of carrying 22 pounds over a distance of 175 feet for a minimum of 125 uses and be at least 2.25 mils thick, measured *according to the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard D6988-13*.

(2) A reusable grocery bag made from plastic film that meets the specifications of *the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) International Standard Specification for Compostable Plastics D6400, as updated*, is not required to meet the requirements of subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1), but shall be labeled in accordance with the applicable state law regarding compostable plastics.

Cal. Pub. Res. Code §42281(b) (2018) [emphasis added], at https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/home.xhtml.

Conceivably, if your firm has a client who wants to comply with this statute or you have a student or professor doing research on this area of law, your patron might want to see the standards referenced in this code section. Whether or not you choose to subscribe to standards databases probably depends upon the number of questions you would get regarding them.

At the law school, the recent question was the one and only one I received since I began working here over 20 years ago. Accordingly, I referred the student to university libraries in the area that had databases where he might be able to find the information. I also informed the student that many standards can also be purchased from their publishers via their web sites.

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My reason for going to this year's program was basically to discover what databases and other resources on standards were now available, in the event that I receive future reference questions regarding them. As you can imagine, there were more options than there were in 1997. Here are some of the products that were introduced during the Standards Update Program:

ANSI Standards Connect ET

https://webstore.ansi.org/StandardsConnectET/
George Gulla, Vice President, Publications Sales and Membership at ANSI (ggulla@ansi.org), discussed this service, which provides access to 588,000 standards documents. He noted that the Permalink feature generates links to the most current versions of the standards. The database also provides an alert service for updates on certain standards. A demo of the product is available at https://webstore.ansi.org/Documents/Standards-Connect-Click-Thru-Demo.pdf. Mr. Gulla also provided the link to the company's university outreach program, Standards Boost Business at https://standardsboostbusiness.org/.

ASCE [American Society of Civil Engineering] Standards
http://www.asce.org/publications/

William Nara (wnara@asce.org) next spoke about some of the standards publications produced by ASCE. He indicated that many of the standards deal with construction, the environment, and design. He highlighted the newly-published standard ASCE 7-16 (http://news.asce.org/fully-updated-asce-7-16-now-available/).

ASME [American Society of Mechanical Engineers] Standards
https://www.asme.org/shop/standards
Next, someone from ASME spoke about the organization's available standards. The representative introduced the newest edition of *Companion Guide to the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel and Piping Codes* [https://www.asme.org/products/books/companion-guide-boiler-pressure-vessel-piping-(5)]

ASTM International
https://www.astm.org/Standard/standards-and-publications.html
https://www.astm.org/astm-portals.html
John Pace (jpace@astm.org) from ASTM spoke about the company's standards products.

CSA Group Standards
   http://store.csagroup.org

A representative from the CSA Group spoke about the company's more than 3,000 published standards.

Standards [*continued from page* 20]l

IEEE Standards
https://www.ieee.org/standards/index.html

Michael Spada (m.spada@ieee.org) spoke about the standards available from IEEE, including the new *National Electrical Safety Code* (https://ieee.app.box.com/v/NESC-Value)

IHS Markit
https://ihsmarkit.com/index.html

Sameh Shalaby (sameh.shalaby@ihsmarkit.com) spoke about his company's access to more than 4.7 million standards. The company allows customers to build a custom online standards collection.

MADCAD
http://www.madcad.com/

Erdem Dedebas (ededebas@madcad.com) discussed the company's access to over 800 standards. MADCAD also provides access to building codes and standards adopted by the various U.S. states.

SAE International Standards
https://www.sae.org/standards/

David Kurywchak (david.kurywchak@sae.org) spoke about his organizations standards, primarily dealing with automobiles and aerospace. He discussed some new standards regarding autonomous automobiles.

Techstreet (Clarivate Analytics)
https://clarivate.com/products/techstreet/

Todd Fegan (todd.fegan@clarivate.com) was the final speaker who introduced the audience to the Techstreet product, which provides access to over 546,000 industry codes and standards.

It is unlikely that my employer will purchase any of these products due to limited use and expense. However, now I know what they are called and can recognize them as standards sources when I see them noted on a database listing for other research libraries in my area. Because of licensing restrictions, my patrons researching standards will likely need to use the resources on site. But, knowing more options are available is helpful.

SLA 2018 Attendees Help House of Ruth Maryland With New Clothing Donation Drive

By Bobbi Weaver, baw@cwsl.edu

DLEG helped SLA 2018 attendees give back to the host city Baltimore by organizing a donation drive for new women's and children's socks and undergarments. The picture shows the bounty that was taken to the House of Ruth Maryland office after the exhibits closed on June 13.

I did not take pictures of the offices for security reasons. However, I can tell you that the worker there was pleased to receive so many items that the residents there truly need.

Attendees donated several packages of new items to the bin, which was located at the DLEG Kiosk in the "Main Street" section of the Exhibit Hall. House of Ruth Maryland serves victims of intimate partner violence. Clothing basics such as socks and undergarments are the most needed by the people served by this Baltimore organization.

To learn more about this organization, please visit its web site at http://hruth.org . The web site has a list of the most-needed in-kind donations on its wish list.

Thank you to everyone who donated. Your generosity helped those in need in our host city.

Above: Donations of new socks & under-garments collected for the House of Ruth Maryland.

Right: Bobbi Weaver & Sue Mecklam at our Legal Division Booth on Mainstreet.

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