Lincoln Memorial University - Duncan School of Law

From the SelectedWorks of Gordon R. Russell

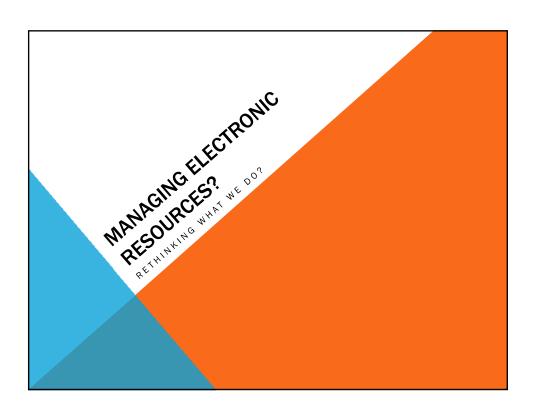
July 23, 2011

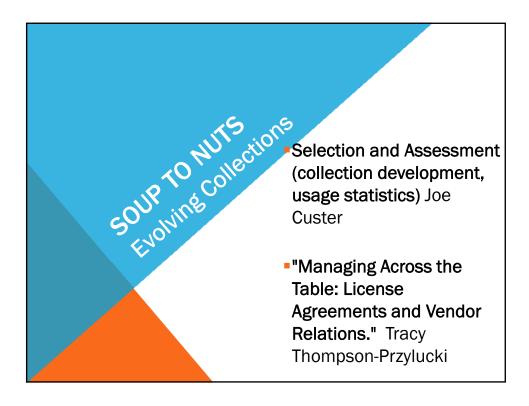
Tired of Herding Cats? Re-image Your Law Library with ERM Best Practices

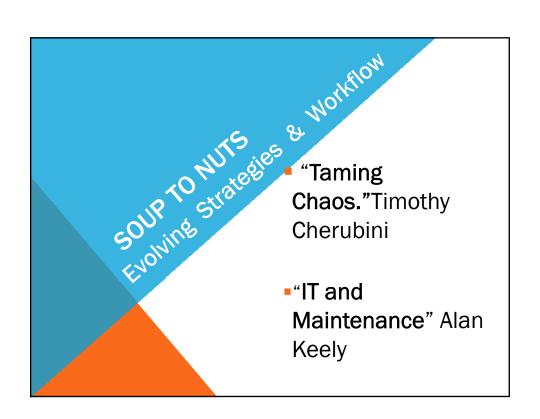
Gordon R. Russell



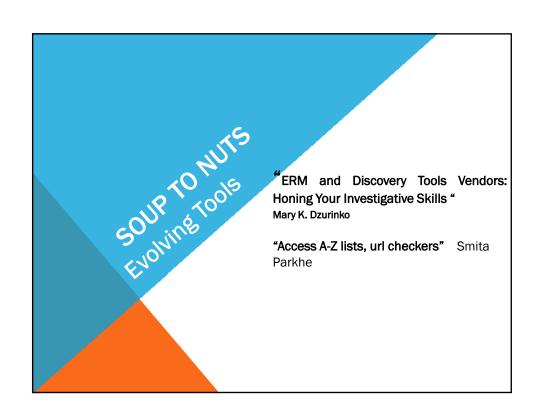


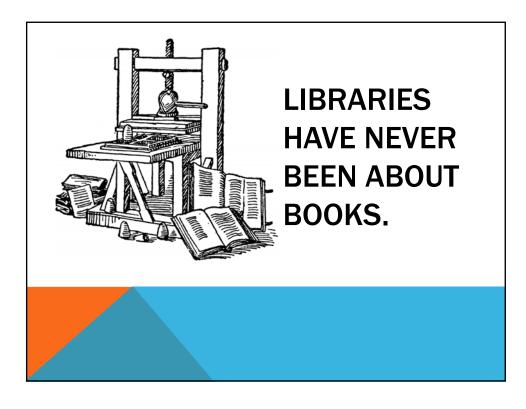












WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE LAW LIBRARY?

- 1. Ensure Access to Collections and Services
- 2. Serve the Customer

STANDARD 606. COLLECTION

- (a) The law library shall provide a core collection of essential materials accessible in the law library.
- (a) The law library shall provide a core collection of essential materials through ownership in the law library or reliable access. The choice of format and of ownership in the library or a particular means of reliable access for any type of material in the collection, including the core collection, shall effectively support the law school's curricular, scholarly, and service programs and objectives, and the role of the library in preparing students for the effective and responsible participation in the legal profession.

INTERPRETATION 606-2

The appropriate mixture of collection formats depends on the needs of the library and its clientele. A collection that consists of a single format may violate Standard 606

The law school shall provide an appropriate mixture of collection formats, including in the core collection, that supports the mission of the institution, the school's curriculum, and the needs of the library and its clientele, including the library's role in preparing students for the effective and responsible participation in the legal profession. A collection that consists of a single format may violate Standard 606.

INTERPRETATION 606-5

A law library core collection shall include the following:

- (1) all reported federal court decisions and reported decisions of the highest appellate court of each state;
- (2) all federal codes and session laws, and at least one current annotated code for each state;
- (3) all current published treaties and international agreements of the United States;

- A law library core collection shall include the following:
 - (1) all reported federal court decisions and reported decisions of the highest appellate court of each state and U.S. territory;
 - (2) all federal codes and session laws, and at least one current annotated code for each state and U.S. territory;

INTERPRETATION 606-5 CONT.

- (4) all current published regulations (codified and uncodified) of the federal government and the codified regulations of the state in which the law school is located;
- (5) those federal and state administrative decisions appropriate to the programs of the law school;
- (4) all current published regulations (codified and uncodified) of the federal government and the codified regulations of the state or U.S. territory in which the law school is located;



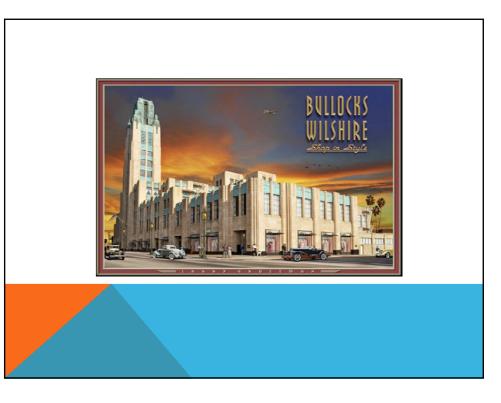
INTERPRETATION 606-5 CONT.

- (6) U.S. Congressional materials appropriate to the programs of the law school;
- (7) significant secondary works necessary to support the programs of the law school, and
- (8) those tools, such as citators and periodical indexes, necessary to identify primary and secondary legal information and update primary legal information.
- (8) those tools, necessary to identify primary and secondary legal information and update primary legal information.











ELECTRONIC RESOURCE EFFECT:

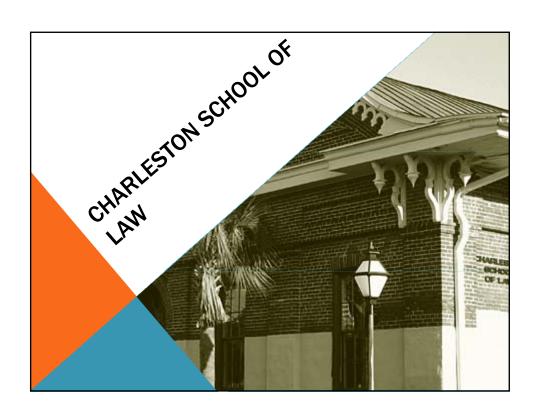
Library Space

Library Processes

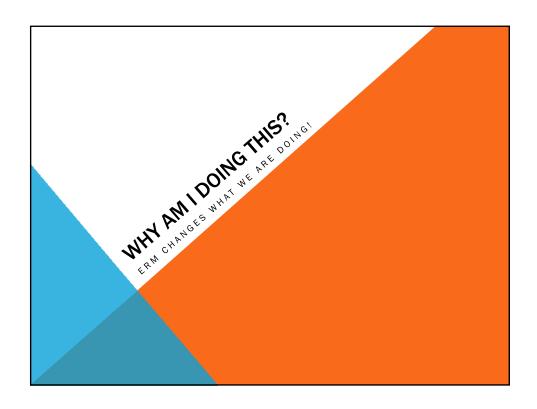
Library Staffing

Library Budgets



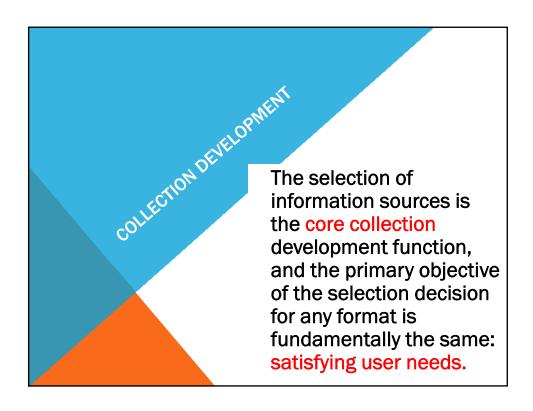


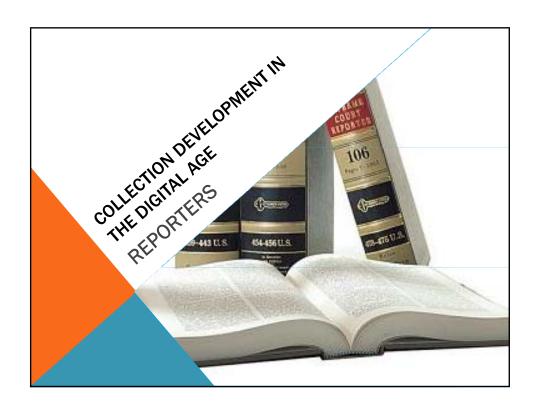




USE PATTERNS SHIFTING FROM PRINT TO DIGITAL

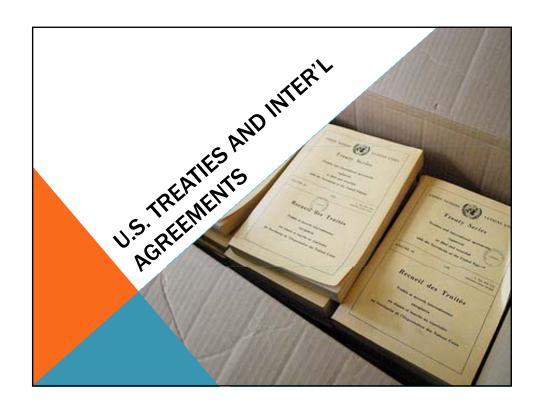
Growing number of electronic resources:
Reporters & ALRs
Statutes and Regulations
Government Documents
Secondary Sources
Indexes

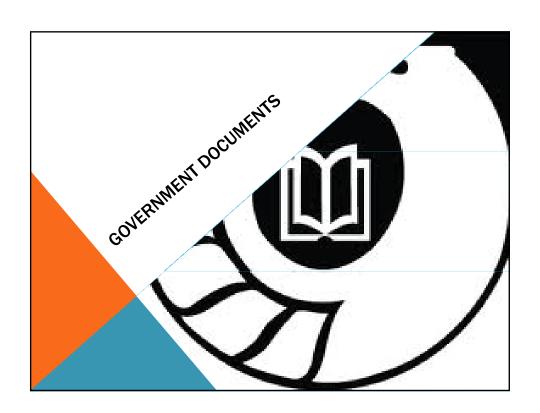




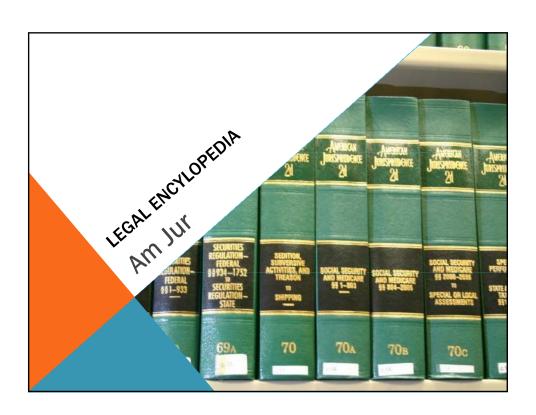




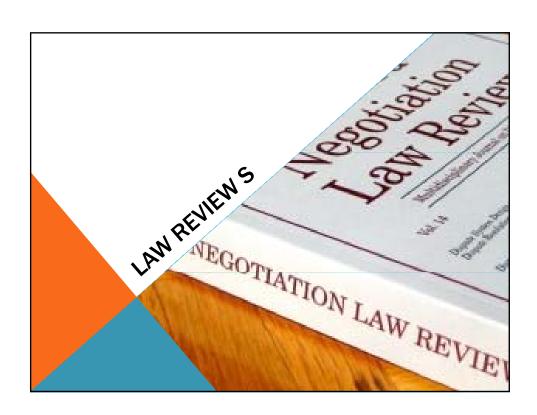


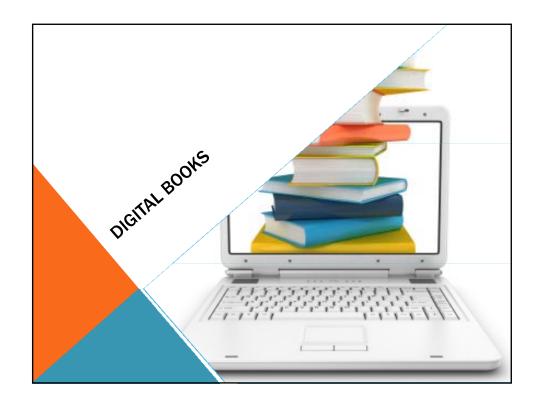






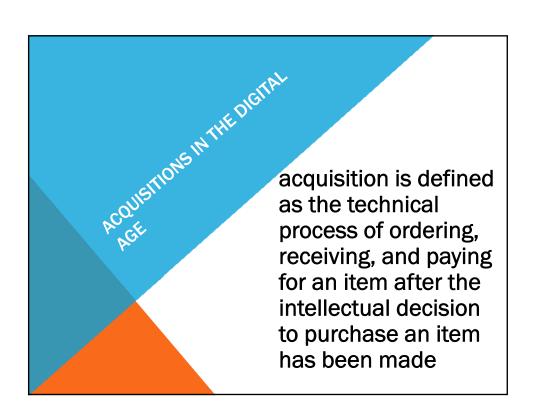






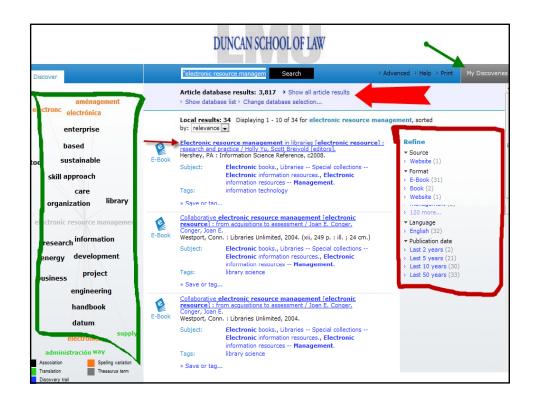




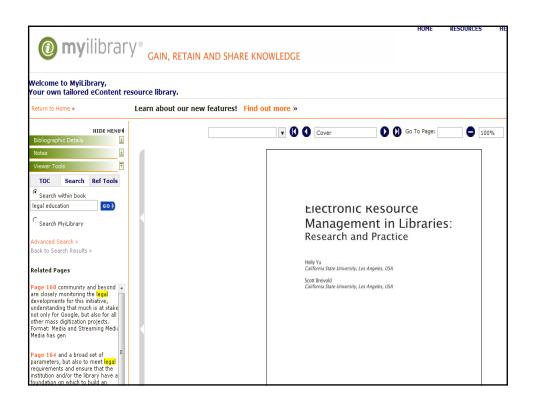




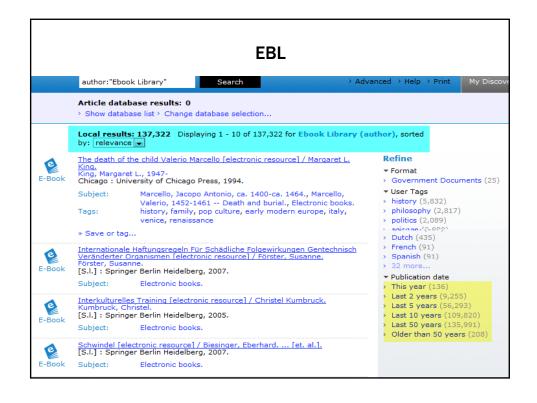


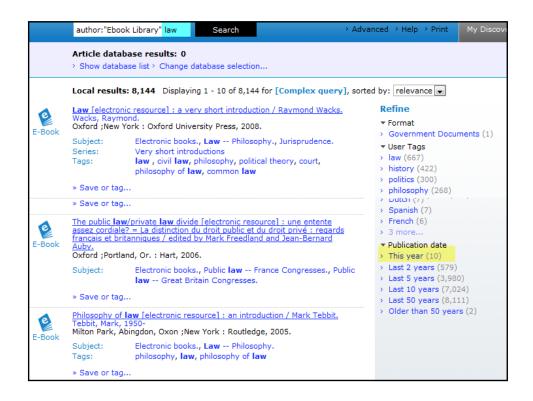


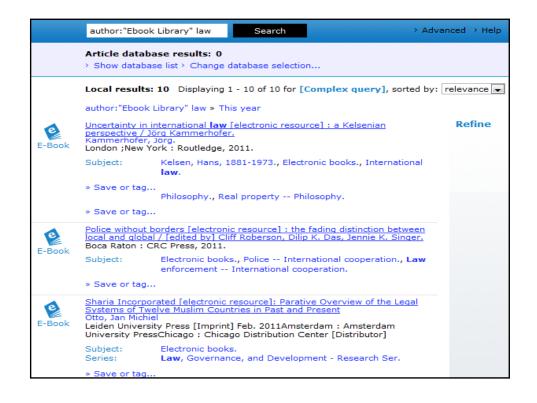




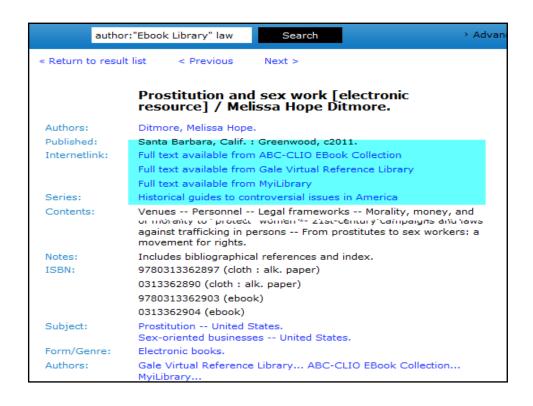
PATRON DRIVEN ACQUISITION MyiLibrary EBL Ebrary will add 184,000 records



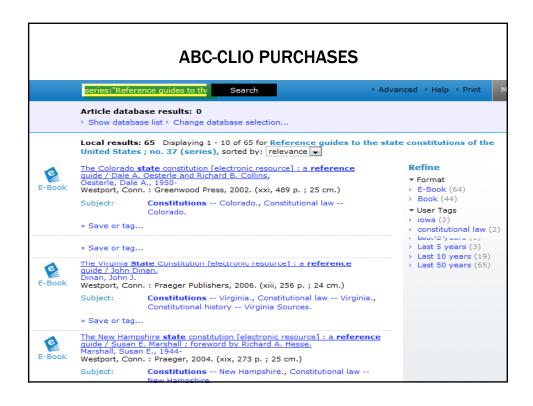


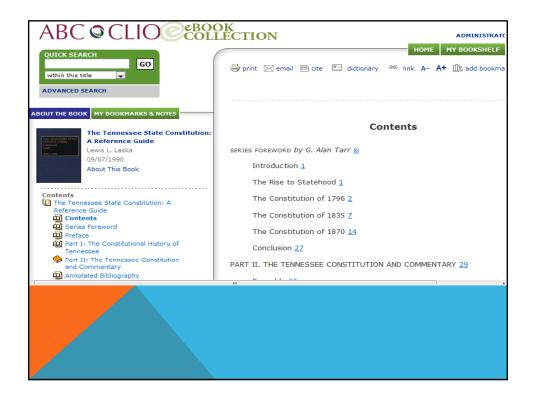




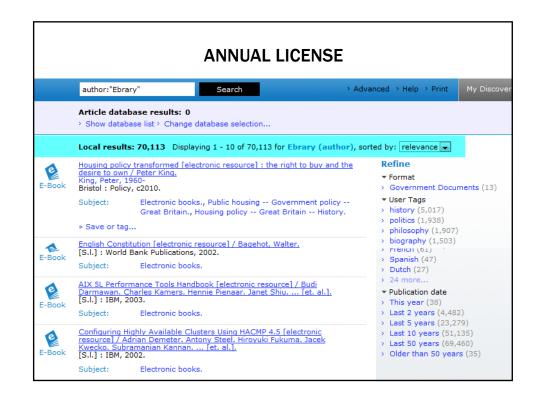




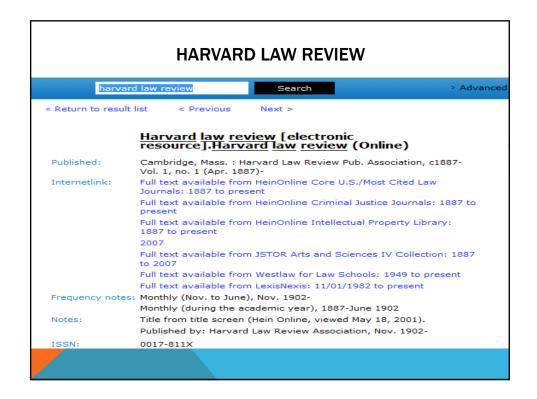


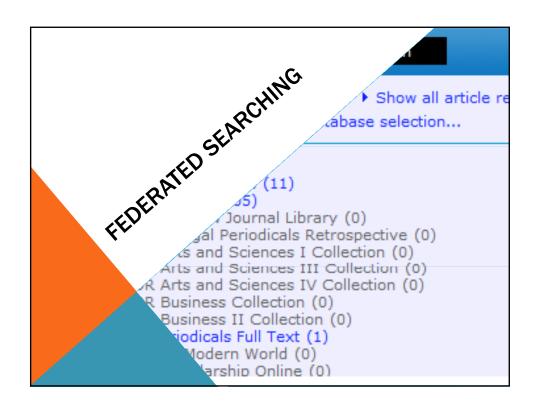




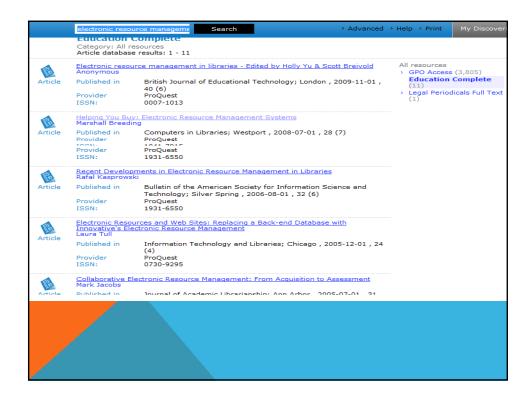


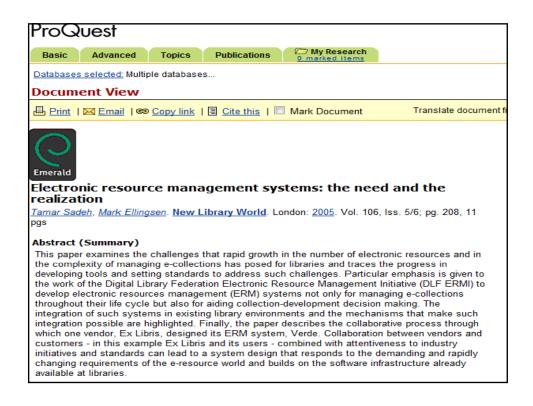












1. Discovery
2. Trial
3. Selection
4. Acquisition
5. Access
6. Decision to renew or cancel

CHARACTERISTICS OF EVALUATION

Building a culture of evaluation is a deliberative process that requires thought, effort, planning, patience, and evaluation. It also requires a deep understanding of and appreciation for the fundamental characteristics of evaluation.

CHARACTERISTICS OF EVALUATION

1. Results from design.

CHARACTERISTICS OF EVALUATION

3. Evaluation is about quality.

CHARACTERISTICS OF EVALUATION

2. Evaluation has purpose.

CHARACTERISTICS OF EVALUATION

4. Evaluation is more than measurement.

CHARACTERISTICS OF EVALUATION

5. Evaluation doesn't have to be big.

CHARACTERISTICS OF EVALUATION

6. There is no one right way to evaluate.

EVALUATION ACTION PLAN

- 1. What's the problem?
- 2. Why am I doing this?
- 3. What exactly do I want to know?
- 4. Does the answer already exist?
- 5. How do I find out?
- 6. Who's involved?
- 7. What's this going to cost?
- 8. What will I do with the data?
- 9. Where do I go from here?