

Drexel University Earle Mack School of Law  
Legal Research Center

Collection Development Policy

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## CONTENTS

I. Legal Research Center Mission Statement.....	6
II. Introduction .....	6
A. Purposes of the Collection Development Policy .....	6
B. Definition of Terms .....	6
C. Collection Size and Scope .....	6
D. Resource Sharing.....	7
E. Audiences .....	7
F. Roles of the Dean of the School of Law, the Legal Research Center Director, and School of Law Faculty and Students .....	8
G. Policy Revision .....	8
III. General Collection Development Policies .....	8
A. General Selection Principles .....	8
B. General Selection Criteria .....	8
C. Subject Areas of Collecting.....	9
D. Jurisdictions .....	13
E. Formats .....	13
F. Languages .....	13
G. Duplication .....	14
IV. Specific Collection Development Policies .....	14
A. By Format .....	14
1. Print Materials .....	14
2. Audiovisual Materials .....	14
3. Electronic Resources .....	15

4. Microforms .....	16
B. By Type of Resource.....	17
1. Core Collection Required by <i>American Bar Association Standards for Approval of Law Schools</i> .....	17
a. Court Decisions.....	17
b. Statutes.....	18
c. Treaties.....	18
d. Regulations.....	19
e. Administrative Decisions.....	19
f. Congressional Materials.....	20
g. Secondary Works.....	20
i. Legal Encyclopedias.....	20
ii. Legal Reference Works.....	20
iii. Treatises.....	20
iv. Scholarly Monographs.....	21
v. Looseleaf Services.....	21
vi. Legal Periodicals.....	21
vii. Other Secondary Works.....	21
h. Digests, Citators, and Periodical Indexes.....	22
2. Bar Association Reports & Proceedings.....	22
3. Casebooks and Textbooks.....	22
4. Citators.....	22
5. Materials to Support Clinical Programs.....	22
6. School of Law Publications.....	23
7. Continuing Legal Education Materials.....	23
8. Digests.....	23
9. Drexel University Publications.....	23
10. Editions.....	24
11. Faculty Publications.....	24
12. Gifts.....	24
13. Government Documents.....	24
14. Legal Research Guides.....	26
15. Legislative Histories.....	26
16. Looseleaves.....	27
17. Materials Missing from the Legal Research Center Collection.....	27
18. McNaughton Plan.....	27
19. Out of Print Materials.....	28
20. Periodicals.....	28
21. Periodical Indexes.....	29
22. Placement/Career Services Materials.....	29
23. Popular Works.....	29
24. Primary Materials Lacking Annotations or Commentary, Compilations of .....	30

25. Rare Books.....	30
26. Student Study Aids and Bar Review Materials.....	30
C. By Jurisdiction.....	31
1. Foreign, Comparative, and International Law.....	31
D. By Subject.....	[Not Yet Available]
V. Methods of Acquiring and Providing Access to Materials.....	34
A. Access to Electronic Resources.....	34
B. Wholesalers and Subscription Agencies.....	35
C. Approval Plans, Standing Orders, and Package Plans.....	36
D. Cooperative Agreements.....	37
E. Needs and Offers.....	37
F. Exchanges.....	38
G. Interlibrary Lending/Document Delivery .....	38
VI. Collection Management.....	38
A. Collection Evaluation.....	39
1. Shelf-Reading and Inventory.....	39
2. Weeding.....	39
3. Collection Review.....	40
B. Retention.....	40
C. Preservation.....	40
VII. References.....	41
VIII. Appendices.....	43
A. Collection Standards.....	43
1. <i>ABA Standards for Approval of Law Schools</i> .....	43
2. <i>AALS Bylaws</i> .....	44
3. <i>AALS Executive Committee Regulations</i> .....	45
B. List of Subjects in Which School of Law Faculty Teach or Conduct Research.....	47
C. Drexel University Earle Mack School of Law Course Catalogue .....	61

D. Hagerty Library Education Subject Policy .....	62
E. Cooperative or Resource Sharing Agreements.....	63
1. <i>Educational Services Agreement with Jenkins Law Library</i> .....	63
F. Drexel University Libraries' Electronic Resources Procedures.....	64

## I. Legal Research Center Mission Statement

MISSION STATEMENT: The mission of the Drexel University Earle Mack School of Law Legal Research Center (the “Legal Research Center”) is to support the teaching, scholarship, research, and service activities of the Drexel University Earle Mack School of Law (the “School of Law”) by providing the highest level of information services to School of Law faculty, staff, and students. The Legal Research Center will accomplish this mission both by providing direct reference, instructional, and bibliographic services, and by delivering effective and efficient access to legal information resources, whether those resources are stored locally or at regional, national, or international repositories, and regardless of format. In particular, the Legal Research Center will carry out this mission by:

- furnishing access to legal information in a single format whenever possible, preferring a digital format when appropriate;
- partnering with the Drexel University Libraries to provide the most efficient and effective technical services;
- collaborating with the Jenkins Law Library to provide access to its collection of U.S. state legal materials; and
- developing collaborative ventures with other area law libraries.

## II. Introduction

### A. Purposes of the Collection Development Policy

This policy (the “Policy”), consistent with the mission statement of the Legal Research Center, states the rationales and criteria for the development of the Legal Research Center’s collection. This Policy will facilitate the consistent selection of resources, tailored to the needs of the faculty, staff, and students of the School of Law, the Legal Research Center’s primary patrons. This Policy will provide a basis for reasoned allocation of acquisitions funds, and will inform the members of the School of Law community of the scope and nature of the Legal Research Center’s existing collection. This Policy will also facilitate cooperative arrangements with other libraries in the provision of access to resources.

### B. Definition of Terms

Consistent with section 606 of the *American Bar Association Standards for Approval of Law Schools*, the term “collection” as used in this Policy includes printed sources, microforms, audio-visual works, and access to electronic information resources, whether the latter be stored within the Legal Research Center building or at a remote location.

### C. Collection Size and Scope

As of June 30, 2008, the Legal Research Center collection contained over 39,200 tangible volumes and volume equivalents. The tangible collection stored in the Legal Research Center building included 3,915 printed monograph titles, 1,345 active print serial subscriptions, and 2,713 cataloged microform titles.

The Legal Research Center provided reliable access to thousands of electronic titles, including 100,145 owned digital monographs and 38 databases, all of which are accessible in the Legal Research Center at public computer terminals and via laptop computers connecting to the Legal Research Center's wireless network.

Through an educational services agreement between the School of Law and the Jenkins Law Library, the Legal Research Center also provides access to more than 380,000 print volumes and 450,000 microform volume equivalents in the Jenkins Law Library collection.

The Legal Research Center collection satisfies the requirements set forth in the *American Bar Association Standards for Approval of Law Schools*.

The Legal Research Center aspires to provide a comprehensive research collection on United States law, with special emphases in business and entrepreneurship law, health law, and intellectual property. The Legal Research Center collects primarily law-related materials, and relies on the Drexel University Libraries, as well as research libraries elsewhere, to provide access to resources from non-legal disciplines.

#### D. Resource Sharing

The School of Law has entered into a written educational services agreement with Jenkins Law Library, the oldest legal research library in the United States. *See* Appendix E. The Jenkins Law Library maintains a print collection of more than 380,000 volumes, including print copies of annotated codes of all fifty U.S. states and a comprehensive print collection of Pennsylvania law. All School of Law faculty and students are members of the Jenkins Law Library and have access to its collections. The educational services agreement with Jenkins Law Library provides School of Law faculty and students with the ease of access to resources, and the availability of resources, necessary to support the programs of the School of Law.

#### E. Audiences

One fundamental goal of the Legal Research Center is to maintain a collection that supports the teaching, scholarship, research, and service activities of the School of Law. In selecting resources for the collection, the Legal Research Center prioritizes the needs of its primary patrons: School of Law faculty, staff, and students. After meeting the collection requirements of its primary patrons, the Legal Research Center considers the needs of its secondary patrons—the broader legal community and the scholarly community of Drexel University—as funding permits.

## F. Roles of the Dean of the School of Law, the Legal Research Center Director, and School of Law Faculty and Students

The Dean of the School of Law and the Legal Research Center Director, in consultation with the faculty of the School of Law, have ultimate responsibility for the development of the Legal Research Center's collection. The Dean of the School of Law has delegated this responsibility to the Legal Research Center Director. The Legal Research Center Director and the Legal Research Center's professional staff frequently consult directly with School of Law faculty regarding selection decisions for the collection. The Legal Research Center encourages School of Law faculty recommendations for purchase, subject to budget limitations. The Legal Research Center also welcomes selection recommendations from School of Law students.

## G. Policy Revision

This Policy reflects the current needs of the School of Law community. The Legal Research Center will periodically revise this Policy to ensure that the Policy satisfies the needs of the School of Law community.

## III. General Collection Development Policies

### A. General Selection Principles

The Legal Research Center collects principally in the discipline of law, and relies on other Drexel University Libraries, and other research libraries, for access to materials in other disciplines.

### B. General Selection Criteria

Criteria to consider in evaluating materials for possible acquisition include:

1. Significance of the subject matter to the teaching, scholarship, research, and service activities of the School of Law;
2. Relationship of the work to the entire Legal Research Center collection, including whether the work adds current or long-term value to the collection;
3. Potential for known use by patrons based on faculty research interests, curriculum, patron requests, and other sources;
4. Quality and accuracy of the information content based on reviews, recommendations, first-hand evaluations, etc.;
5. Currency of the information content;
6. Authority or reputation of the author, editor, publisher, or producer;
7. Scarcity of material on the subject;
8. Availability of the same or similar information content through other resources in the Legal Research Center collection, or available from other campus libraries, or free of charge on the Internet;

9. Price and costs involved, including initial purchase price and maintenance costs (*i.e.*, short-term and medium-term costs) for continuation/updating, equipment, and staff;
10. Language;
11. Type of issuance, whether monographic or continuing resource;
12. Format or access method, whether bound printed volumes, looseleaf, microform, optical disk, network access, etc.
13. Longevity of physical medium;
14. Other physical qualities, including binding, print, margins, etc.;
15. Physical space available for supporting the material in a given format;
16. Availability and cost of equipment needed to provide access to the resource, and to enable printing and other forms of output;
17. Costs of maintaining and preserving the resource (*i.e.*, long-term costs), including processing, binding, storage, and long-term preservation.

### C. Subject Areas of Collecting

The subjects in which the Legal Research Center collects correspond to the subjects regularly taught in School of Law courses,<sup>1</sup> in which the School of Law faculty conduct research,<sup>2</sup> about which the School of Law maintains special programs, to which School of Law publications are devoted, or which are tested on the Pennsylvania or New Jersey bar examinations.<sup>3</sup>

The Legal Research Center employs a system of four collecting levels, numbered 1 through 4—based upon collecting levels 1 through 4 as defined by the *RLG Conspectus*<sup>4</sup>—to designate the intensity at which the Legal Research Center aspires to collect resources in each subject area. The Legal Research Center’s collecting levels are defined as follows:

1. *Minimal Level*: A subject area in which few selections are made beyond very basic works.
2. *Basic Information Level*: A collection of up-to-date general materials that serve to introduce and define a subject and to indicate the varieties of information available elsewhere. Such a collection may include dictionaries, encyclopedias, selected editions of important works, historical surveys, bibliographies, handbooks, a few major periodicals, in the minimum number that will serve the

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<sup>1</sup> See the School of Law course catalogue in Appendix C.

<sup>2</sup> See the list of subjects in which School of Law faculty teach or conduct research, in Appendix B.

<sup>3</sup> For subjects tested on the Pennsylvania bar examination, see Pa. Bd. of Law Exam’rs, *Passing Standards*, available at [http://www.pabarexam.org/Bar\\_Examination/Passing\\_Standards.htm](http://www.pabarexam.org/Bar_Examination/Passing_Standards.htm) (accessed July 29, 2008).

For subjects tested on the New Jersey bar examination, see N.J. Bd. of Bar Exam’rs, *Admission to the Bar Booklet* § I(C)(3)-(4) (n.d.), available at <http://www.njbarexams.org> (accessed July 29, 2008).

<sup>4</sup> These definitions are those of the “Collection Intensity Indicators” employed in the *RLG Conspectus*. See Deborah Jakubs, *The RLG Conspectus On-Line: User’s Manual* 2-3 (1982).

purpose. A basic information collection is not sufficiently intensive to support any courses or independent study in the subject area involved.

3. *Instructional Support Level*: A collection that is adequate to support undergraduate and most graduate instruction, or sustained independent study; that is, adequate to maintain knowledge of a subject required for limited or generalized purposes, of less than research intensity. It includes a wide range of basic monographs, complete collections of the works of more important writers, selections from the works of secondary writers, a selection of representative journals, and the reference tools and fundamental bibliographical apparatus pertaining to the subject.
4. *Research Level*: A collection that includes the major published source materials required for dissertations and independent research, including materials containing research reporting, new findings, scientific experimental results, and other information useful to researchers. Such a collection is intended to include all important reference works and a wide selection of specialized monographs, as well as a very extensive collection of journals and major indexing and abstracting services in the field. Older material is retained for historical research.

As used in this Policy, these collecting levels are aspirational, rather than descriptive: rather than reflecting the present strength of the collection, they represent goals which the Legal Research Center endeavors to reach as resources permit. With respect to all subjects that are regularly taught at the School of Law, the Legal Research Center aspires to collect at Level 3. With respect to all subjects in which School of Law faculty conduct original research, the Legal Research Center aspires to collect at Level 4. For more information on these subjects, *see* Appendices B and C.

What follows is a list of the subject areas in which the Legal Research Center collects, and the intensity at which the Legal Research Center aspires to collect resources in each subject area:

- New Jersey Law:
  - Agency: 2
  - Civil Procedure: 2
  - Conflict of Laws: 2
  - Contracts: 2
  - Constitutional Law: 2
  - Corporations: 2
  - Criminal Law: 2
  - Equity: 2
  - Evidence: 2
  - Family Law: 2
  - Legal Ethics: 2

- Partnership: 2
- Professional Responsibility: 2
- Real Property: 2
- Torts: 2
- Uniform Commercial Code Articles 2, 3, and 9: 2
- Wills, Trusts, and Estates: 2
- Zoning and Planning: 2
  
- Pennsylvania Law:
  - All subjects: 3
  
- United States Law:
  - Administrative Law: 3
  - Agency: 3
  - Alternative Dispute Resolution: 3
  - Antitrust and Trade Regulation: 3
  - Bankruptcy: 3
  - Bioethics: 4
  - Business Organizations: 4
  - Civil Procedure: 3
  - Commercial Law and Contracts: 4
  - Communications Law: 3
  - Computer and Internet Law: 3
  - Conflict of Laws: 2
  - Constitutional Law: 4
  - Courts and Judicial Administration: 2
  - Criminal Law and Procedure: 3
  - Education Law: 2
  - Employment Law: 3
  - Environmental Law: 3
  - Evidence: 3
  - Family Law: 3
  - Food and Drug Law: 3
  - Health Law: 4
  - Immigration Law: 4
  - Insurance Law: 1
  - Intellectual Property: 4
  - Jurisprudence: 4
  - Juvenile Justice: 3
  - Labor Law: 1
  - Legal Education: 2<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Several School of Law faculty maintain a research interest in pedagogy and educational theory. The information needs of these faculty with respect to these subjects are met by research-level collections of the Drexel University Libraries, to which School of Law faculty have full access. In order to support the M.S.

- Legal History: 4
  - Legal Profession: 4
  - Legal Writing/Legal Methods: 3
  - Local Government Law: 1
  - Professional Responsibility: 4
  - Property: 3
  - Public Welfare: 3
  - Securities: 3
  - Social Security: 3
  - Sports and Entertainment Law: 3
  - Taxation: 3
  - Torts: 3
  - Trial and Appellate Advocacy: 3
  - Trusts and Estates: 3
  - Zoning and Planning: 1
- Non-U.S. Jurisdictions:
    - Canada: 1
    - Mexico: 1
    - United Kingdom: 1
    - France: 1
    - Germany: 1
    - South Africa: 2
    - Namibia: 2
    - India:
      - Constitutional Law: 4
      - National Security Law: 4
      - Other Subjects: 2
    - Pakistan:
      - Constitutional Law: 4
      - National Security Law: 4
      - Other Subjects: 2
- International/Multinational Law:
    - European Union: 1
    - Comparative Law: 3
    - International Business Transactions: 2
    - International Commercial Law: 4
    - International Intellectual Property Law: 3
    - Public International Law: 3

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and Ph.D. programs of the Drexel University School of Education, the Drexel University Libraries collect at Level 4 in many areas of pedagogy and educational theory, including higher education, institutions of higher education, curriculum, cooperative education, and professional education. *See Education Subject Policy, in W.W. Hagerty Library Collection Development Policy 35-41 (2006), in Appendix D of this Policy.*

- Nonjurisdictional/Multidisciplinary Subjects:
  - Feminist Legal Theory: 2
  - Jurisprudence: 4
  - Law and Economics: 3
  - Law and Literature: 3
  - Law and Psychology: 4
  - Law and Race/Ethnicity: 4
  - Law and Society (Sociological Jurisprudence): 2
  - Law Librarianship: 3
  - Legal Research & Writing: 3

#### D. Jurisdictions

The primary jurisdictional focus of the Legal Research Center collection is United States law, both federal and state. Collections for states other than Pennsylvania and New Jersey are generally restricted to primary source materials. The Pennsylvania law collection is intended to support instruction at the J.D. level. The Legal Research Center provides access to basic collections of the law of the United Nations, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Canada, Mexico, France, and Germany. The Legal Research Center collects at the instructional level in business, constitutional, and labor law of South Africa and Namibia and in the constitutional and national security law of India and Pakistan. Further, the Legal Research Center collects materials on public international law and comparative law at the instructional level.

#### E. Formats

Legal collections include information resources in many formats. The Legal Research Center will maintain access to materials in print, microform, electronic, and other formats, as appropriate to meet the needs of School of Law faculty and students. The Legal Research Center will furnish access to legal information in a single format whenever possible, preferring a digital format when appropriate. Purchase or licensing of materials in any format requires consideration of the pertinent selection criteria listed in this Policy.

#### F. Languages

The Legal Research Center prefers to acquire primary and secondary works in English. Some non-English language materials, especially primary source materials and secondary materials written in languages in which faculty members are proficient, may be added as needed using the selection criteria listed in this Policy.

#### G. Duplication

In its acquisition of tangible and digital resources, the Legal Research Center seeks to avoid duplicating material in the collections of the Legal Research Center or the Drexel University Libraries. Thus, for example, the Legal Research Center generally does not acquire duplicate copies of tangible materials, nor does it generally purchase tangible copies of monographs acquired in electronic format by the Legal Research Center or Drexel University Libraries. To avoid duplication, Legal Research Center staff, before ordering new titles in any format, search the holdings of the Legal Research Center and the Drexel University Libraries in the Drexel University Libraries' catalog.

#### IV. Specific Collection Development Policies

##### A. By Format

##### 1. Print Materials

###### a. Hardcover Versus Paperback Binding

If an edition of a print publication approved for acquisition is available in both hardcover and paperback bindings, the Legal Research Center generally acquires the hardcover binding.

For additional specific collection development policies for print materials, *see* section IV(B) of this policy.

##### 2. Audiovisual Materials

###### a. Types of Materials Collected

The Legal Research Center's collection of audiovisual materials will consist mainly of the following types of material:

- i. Archival recordings of classes, seminars, and presentations offered at the School of Law;
- ii. Materials used in skills-based courses offered by the School of Law;
- iii. Scholarly research materials;
- iv. Recordings of programs offered at meetings of law librarians.

###### b. Specific Selection Criteria

In addition to the General Selection Criteria listed above, audiovisual materials require the consideration of specific selection criteria, including:

- i. Physical format, *e.g.*, DVD, half-inch VHS videocassette, 3 7/8 x 2 1/2 inch audiocassette;
- ii. Compatibility of physical format with display/reception hardware and software available in the Legal Research Center or the Drexel University Libraries;

- iii. Facility of potential users with technology needed to display/receive the resource;
- iv. In the case of electronic resources, the specific selection criteria for electronic resources listed in section IV(A)(3) of this Policy.

When acquiring audiovisual materials, DVDs are preferred over other media.

### 3. Electronic Resources

In evaluating electronic resources for possible acquisition, in addition to the General Section Criteria listed above, the Legal Research Center considers the following Specific Selection Criteria:

- a. Relationship of the content of electronic version to the content of versions in other formats;
- b. Continued availability of the resource from the prospective provider, and availability through other providers;
- c. Whether one may purchase copies of the content;
- d. Licensing terms (*see* Drexel University Libraries' Electronic Resources Procedures, in Appendix F);
- e. Access method:
  - o The Legal Research Center prefers to access electronic resources via the World Wide Web;
- f. File formats, including HTML, PDF, etc.;
- g. Authentication method:
  - o The Legal Research Center adopts the Drexel University Libraries' preferences for authentication method. Currently, the preferred method is by IP address;
- h. Frequency of updating of content;
- i. Availability of usage data;
- j. Availability of automatic e-mail notification services;
- k. For resources containing multiple monographic or serial titles, the availability of bibliographic records;
- l. The vendor's compliance with industry standards for data preservation;
- m. Stability or permanence of site, especially for free-of-charge Internet-based resources;
- n. Evidence of ongoing site maintenance, especially for free-of-charge Internet-based resources;
- o. Hardware, telecommunications, and software requirements;
- p. Connectivity/reliability of access (unscheduled downtime/unavailability);
- q. Usability of user interface;
- r. Usability of search software;
- s. Search response time;
- t. Display options;
- u. Output options, including downloading and printing;
- v. Ability to customize the user interface;
- w. Access to previous, superseded, or archived information;

- x. Need for instructional and other staff support;
- y. Availability of customer support, such as help screens and direct help lines;
- z. Availability of training from the vendor;
- aa. Primary patrons' access to technology required to access and use the resource;
- bb. Ability of the resource to interface with the Legal Research Center's bibliographic access tools, including the online catalog, electronic journal management system, federated search engine or portal, or legal periodical indexes, through standards such as OpenURL;
- cc. Compatibility with the technological infrastructure of the School of Law, the Legal Research Center, and the University;
- dd. Accessibility of the resource via handheld device.

#### 4. Microforms

##### a. Rationales for Acquiring Microforms

The Legal Research Center acquires microfiche, microfilm, and other microformats primarily for the following reasons:

- i. To acquire materials for which the library has insufficient space to house the print version;
- ii. To complete holdings in a serial title;
- iii. To acquire materials that are unavailable in print or digital format.

##### b. Specific Selection Criteria

In addition to the General Selection Criteria stated above, microforms require the consideration of specific selection criteria, including:

- i. Specific physical format, whether microfiche, microfilm, etc.;
- ii. Dimensions of physical format;
- iii. Film type, *e.g.*, silver halide, diazo, or vesicular;
- iv. Polarity;
- v. Reduction ratio;
- vi. Compatibility of physical characteristics of microform with display and printing hardware in the Legal Research Center or the Drexel University Libraries;
- vii. Expected level of use of material;
- viii. Use of material for preservation/archival purposes;
- ix. Availability of indexing or bibliographic records for the content.

The Legal Research Center prefers:

- Microfiche over microfilm, except in the case of newspapers;
- When microfiche is purchased,
  - the standard dimensions of 11 x 15 cm (4 x 6 inches) over other dimensions;

- 24x reduction ratio;
- diazo over silver halide or vesicular, because diazo is less likely to scratch;
- When microfilm is purchased,
  - 35mm over other dimensions;
  - 18x reduction ratio;
- For microfilm and microfiche,
  - negative polarity over positive.

## B. By Type of Resource

### 1. Core Collection Required by *American Bar Association Standards for the Approval of Law Schools*

Standard 606(a) of the *American Bar Association Standards for Approval of Law Schools* (the “ABA Standards”) provides that “[t]he law library shall provide a core collection of essential materials accessible in the law library.” The Legal Research Center collection includes all of the materials specified in the “core collection” (the “Core Collection”) as defined in Interpretation 606-5 of Standard 606 of the ABA Standards. The Legal Research Center provides each of the components of the Core Collection such that all are accessible in the Legal Research Center, as follows:

#### a. Court Decisions

Interpretation 606-5(1) of the ABA Standards provides that the Core Collection shall include: “(1) *all reported federal court decisions and reported decisions of the highest appellate court of each state[.]*”

##### i. Federal Court Decisions

The Legal Research Center collection includes print volumes containing all reported federal court decisions issued by the Supreme Court of the United States, the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals, United States Bankruptcy Appellate Panels, United States District Courts, United States Bankruptcy Courts, and the United States Court of Federal Claims.

The Legal Research Center collection includes electronic subscriptions by which all reported decisions of other federal courts, including the Court of International Trade, the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, the Military Service Courts of Criminal Appeals, and the United States Tax Court are accessible in the Legal Research Center at public computer terminals and via laptop computers connecting to the Legal Research Center’s wireless network.

##### ii. State Court Decisions

The Legal Research Center collection includes print volumes containing all reported decisions of the highest appellate court of Pennsylvania from 1754 to present, and, from 1885 to present, all reported decisions of the highest appellate courts of New Jersey, Delaware, New York, Ohio, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maryland, Indiana, and Illinois. The Legal Research Center collection includes electronic subscriptions by which all reported decisions of the highest appellate courts of all states are accessible in the Legal Research Center at public computer terminals and via laptop computers connecting to the Legal Research Center's wireless network.

#### b. Statutes

Interpretation 606-5(2) of the ABA Standards provides that the Core Collection shall include: “(2) *all federal codes and session laws, and at least one current annotated code for each state[.]*”

##### i. Federal Statutes

The Legal Research Center collection includes print or microform versions of all official federal codes and session laws, and complete sets of the current editions of the two major unofficial federal codes.

##### ii. State Statutes

The Legal Research Center collection includes current annotated codes, with current subscriptions, in print format for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, New York, Massachusetts, Florida, and California. The Legal Research Center collection includes electronic subscriptions by which at least one current annotated code for each of the remaining states is accessible in the Legal Research Center at public computer terminals and via laptop computers connecting to the Legal Research Center's wireless network.

#### c. Treaties

Interpretation 606-5(3) of the ABA Standards provides that the Core Collection shall include: “(3) *all current published treaties and international agreements of the United States[.]*”

The Legal Research Center collection includes print volumes containing all published treaties and international agreements of the United States entered into force from 1789 through 1983, and some such treaties and international agreements entered into force in 1984. In addition, the Legal Research Center collection includes access to electronic resources by which all published treaties and international agreements of the United States entered into force from 1984 to the present are accessible in the Legal Research Center at public computer terminals and via laptop computers connecting to the Legal Research Center's wireless network.

#### d. Regulations

Interpretation 606-5(4) of the ABA Standards provides that the Core Collection shall include: “(4) *all current published regulations (codified and uncoded) of the federal government and the codified regulations of the state in which the law school is located[.]*”

i. Federal Regulations

The Legal Research Center collection includes all current codified published regulations of the federal government in tangible format, by means of complete microform or print sets of, and current print subscriptions to, the current editions of the *Code of Federal Regulations* and the *List of Sections Affected*. The Legal Research Center collection also includes access to electronic resources by which all uncoded regulations of the federal government are accessible in the Legal Research Center at public computer terminals and via laptop computers connecting to the Legal Research Center’s wireless network.

ii. State Regulations

The Legal Research Center collection includes a current and complete print set of Pennsylvania codified regulations, and access to electronic resources by which Pennsylvania codified regulations are accessible in the Legal Research Center at public computer terminals and via laptop computers connecting to the Legal Research Center’s wireless network.

e. Administrative Decisions

Interpretation 606-5(5) of the ABA Standards provides that the Core Collection shall include: “(5) *those federal and state administrative decisions appropriate to the programs of the law school[.]*”

The Legal Research Center collection includes print federal administrative decisions appropriate to the programs of the School of Law, published in U.S. government documents or in looseleaf services. The Legal Research Center collection includes access to electronic resources by which other federal administrative decisions appropriate to the programs of the School of Law are accessible in the Legal Research Center at public computer terminals and via laptop computers connecting to the Legal Research Center’s wireless network.

The Legal Research Center collection includes access to the Pennsylvania Commonwealth Web site, by which Pennsylvania administrative decisions appropriate to the programs of the School of Law are accessible in the Legal Research Center at public computer terminals and via laptop computers connecting to the Legal Research Center’s wireless network.

The Legal Research Center may include additional administrative decisions in its collection, in tangible or electronic format, to meet the teaching, scholarship, research, and service needs of the School of Law.

f. Congressional Materials

Interpretation 606-5(6) of the ABA Standards provides that the Core Collection shall include: “(6) *U.S. Congressional materials appropriate to the programs of the law school[.]*”

The Legal Research Center collection includes tangible works containing U.S. Congressional materials appropriate to the programs of the School of Law. These include complete microfiche sets of the permanent editions of the *Congressional Record* and its predecessors, and complete print sets of *United States Code Congressional and Administrative News* and its predecessors. Further, the Legal Research Center owns a complete print set of, and current subscription to, *CIS Index Annual* and *Congressional Index*.

The Legal Research Center collection also includes access to electronic resources by which additional U.S. Congressional materials appropriate to the programs of the School of Law are accessible in the Legal Research Center at public computer terminals and via laptop computers connecting to the Legal Research Center’s wireless network. These Congressional materials include the *Congressional Serial Set*, *Committee Prints*, *Congressional Hearings*, the *Congressional Record*, *House and Senate Journals*, reports of the Congressional Research Service, and compiled legislative histories.

g. Secondary Works

Interpretation 606-5(7) of the ABA Standards provides that the Core Collection shall include: “(7) *significant secondary works necessary to support the programs of the law school[.]*”

i. Legal Encyclopedias

The Legal Research Center collection includes current print sets of major legal encyclopedias for the United States and Pennsylvania.

In addition, the Legal Research Center provides electronic access to certain legal encyclopedias for the United States and many U.S. states.

ii. Legal Reference Works

The Legal Research Center collection includes numerous current legal reference works in print or digital format, selected using the criteria stated in this Policy.

iii. Treatises

The Legal Research Center collection includes print or electronic copies of leading treatises (including those available through *Westlaw* or *LexisNexis*) in the Legal Research Center's subject areas of collecting.

iv. Scholarly Monographs

The Legal Research Center collection includes a sizeable and current collection of print scholarly monographs within the Legal Research Center's subject areas of collecting. Consisting chiefly of works published by United States and United Kingdom university presses, these titles are obtained through firm orders or under an approval plan with YBP Library Services, as described in section V(C) below. The Legal Research Center also acquires older scholarly monographs within its subject areas of collecting, from Lodo Law Books and other used book dealers, or by donation.

v. Looseleaf Services

The Legal Research Center collection includes major print and digital looseleaf services in certain of the Legal Research Center's subject areas of collecting.

vi. Legal Periodicals

The Legal Research Center collection includes current print subscriptions to more than 290 legal periodicals. For many of these periodicals, the Legal Research Center owns the most recent 5 years of issues in print. More information on specific selection criteria for legal periodicals is available in section IV(B)(20) of this Policy.

The Legal Research Center collection also includes access to electronic resources by which additional legal periodicals, and older issues of legal periodicals to which the Legal Research Center subscribes in print, in both cases necessary to support the programs of the School of Law, are accessible in the Legal Research Center at public computer terminals and via laptop computers connecting to the Legal Research Center's wireless network.

vii. Other Secondary Works

The Legal Research Center collection includes tangible or digital copies of other secondary works necessary to support the programs of the School of Law. These works include:

- Records and briefs of the U.S. Supreme Court;
- Archive publications of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the National Center for State Courts;
- U.S. federal and state government documents;
- Correspondence, biographies, historical monographs, and other historical publications;

- Practice guides and form books;
- Casebooks and textbooks; and
- Student study aids

#### h. Digests, Citators, and Periodical Indexes

Interpretation 606-5(8) of the ABA Standards provides that the Core Collection shall include: “(8) *those tools, such as citators and periodical indexes, necessary to identify primary and secondary legal information and update primary legal information.*”

##### i. Print Resources

The Legal Research Center collection includes print copies of digests to case reporters that the Legal Research Center owns in print.

##### ii. Electronic Resources

The Legal Research Center collection also includes access to electronic resources by which other case digests, citators, and periodical indexes necessary to identify primary and second legal information and update primary legal information are accessible in the Legal Research Center at public computer terminals and via laptop computers connecting to the Legal Research Center’s wireless network.

## 2. Bar Association Reports and Proceedings

The Legal Research Center acquires reports and proceedings of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and the Philadelphia Bar Association.

## 3. Casebooks and Textbooks.

From the 2007-2008 academic year through the 2010-2011 academic year, the Legal Research Center will purchase one copy of each book assigned as a required text for a School of Law course, and place these copies on course reserve. The Legal Research Center generally refrains from purchasing other casebooks or textbooks. The Legal Research Center gladly accepts donations of casebooks or textbooks in good condition, single copies of which are added to the general collection.

## 4. Citators

The Legal Research Center provides access to electronic citators which update U.S. federal and state cases and statutes.

## 5. Materials to Support Clinical Programs

The Legal Research Center collection includes treatises and practice tools in the subjects in which students enrolled in the School of Law clinics gain practice experience. These

subjects include landlord and tenant, mortgages, consumer protection, public benefits, Social Security disability, bankruptcy, criminal law and procedure, public health law, and environmental law.

#### 6. School of Law Publications

The Legal Research Center maintains a print collection of publications issued by the School of Law, including the following categories of publications:

- School of Law publications, including periodicals, reports, and course catalogs;
- Publications of the Legal Research Center.

The Legal Research Center generally acquires two copies of each publication of the School of Law. Due to space constraints, the Legal Research Center does not house archival resources related to the School of Law: those resources are maintained by the Drexel University Archives.

#### 7. Continuing Legal Education Materials

The Legal Research Center maintains a print standing order for continuing legal education (“CLE”) course handbooks published by the Pennsylvania Bar Institute, and selectively acquires CLE course handbooks published by the New Jersey Institute for Continuing Legal Education. The Legal Research Center selectively acquires other CLE materials in print format, using the criteria stated in this Policy. The Legal Research Center generally does not acquire CLE materials in print that are available on *LexisNexis CALR* or *Westlaw*, such as Practising Law Institute course materials.

#### 8. Digests

The Legal Research Center collection includes print copies of digests to case reporters that the Legal Research Center owns in print.

The Legal Research Center also provides electronic access to *West’s Key Number Digest* on *Westlaw*, including the digital equivalent of all of West’s case digests, which affords complete subject access to the entire *National Reporter System*.

The Legal Research Center may add additional digests, in tangible or electronic format as appropriate, within the Legal Research Center’s subject areas of collecting, as needed to support the teaching, scholarship, research, and service activities of the School of Law.

#### 9. Drexel University Publications

The Legal Research Center collects Drexel University publications that concern the School of Law or School of Law faculty, staff, or students. The Legal Research Center generally collects one print copy of each such publication.

## 10. Editions

Due to space constraints, the Legal Research Center generally does not retain superseded editions of tangible resources, except for federal annotated codes, certain reference works the superseded volumes of which are likely to be cited—*e.g.*, *U.S. Supreme Court Reports Lawyers' Edition*—scholarly treatises, including treatises with respect to which a new edition is published each year, and certain study aids. With respect to superseded editions that the Legal Research Center does not retain, the Legal Research Center provides reliable access via interlibrary loan or full text electronic resources.

## 11. Faculty Publications

The Legal Research Center maintains a print collection of works authored or edited by full-time members of the School of Law faculty.

With respect to monographs of which a School of Law full-time faculty member is an author or editor, the Legal Research Center generally will acquire two copies, one copy for the Faculty Publications Collection, and one copy for the Legal Research Center's circulating collection, subject to budget limitations. School of Law faculty are kindly encouraged to donate one copy of each of their works for inclusion in the Faculty Publications Collection.

With respect to articles authored by a School of Law full-time faculty member and published in periodicals, or in monographs of which the faculty member is not an editor, the Legal Research Center will add an off-print of each article to the Faculty Publications Collection.

With respect to periodicals of which a School of Law full-time faculty member is an editor, the Legal Research Center generally will subscribe to one copy of the periodical, subject to budget limitations.

## 12. Gifts

The Legal Research Center gladly accepts unconditional gifts of useful materials. All gifts become the property of the Legal Research Center. The Legal Research Center reserves the right to add, discard, sell, or exchange materials received as gifts. The Legal Research Center acknowledges each gift with a letter, but does not provide monetary valuations of gifts. The Legal Research Center applies the criteria stated in this Policy when deciding whether to add a gift to the collection. For casebooks and textbooks, *see* section IV(B)(3) of this Policy.

## 13. Government Documents

### a. Specific Selection Criteria for Government Documents Regardless of Jurisdiction

In addition to the General Selection Criteria listed above, because of the distinctive means of distribution and acquisition of government documents, such documents require the consideration of specific selection criteria, including:

- i. Availability of the resource at the Drexel University Libraries;
- ii. Availability of the resource from a “needs and offers” list;
- iii. Availability of the resource through a cooperative program, such as that administered by the Documents Exchange Office at the Library of Congress;
- iv. Availability of the resource from the producing agency;
- v. Availability of the resource from a commercial vendor;
- vi. Availability of metadata/cataloging records for the material;
- vii. For electronic resources, the criteria listed in section IV(A)(3) of this Policy;
- viii. For microforms, the criteria listed in section IV(A)(4) of this Policy;
- ix. For audiovisual materials, the criteria listed in section IV(A)(2) of this Policy.

#### b. U.S. Federal Government Documents

The Legal Research Center maintains print subscriptions to essential U.S. federal government documents.

In addition, the Legal Research Center provides reliable online access, including through MARCIVE bibliographic records in the Drexel University Libraries’ catalog, to the full range of U.S. federal legislative, executive, judicial, administrative, and relevant statistical materials. *See* section IV(B)(1)(a)-(f) of this Policy. The Legal Research Center acquires additional U.S. federal government documents that serve the teaching, scholarship, research, and service needs of the School of Law, by using the criteria stated in this Policy.

#### c. Specific Selection Criteria for U.S. State Government Documents

The Legal Research Center selectively acquires resources issued by U.S. state governments, using the selection criteria stated in this Policy.

For the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Legal Research Center acquires the following resources in print or microform:

- published decisions of the Pennsylvania courts;
- court rules for all Pennsylvania courts;
- session laws;
- official codified statutes.

In addition, through the School of Law's educational services agreement with Jenkins Law Library, School of Law faculty and students have access to Jenkins's comprehensive collection of law-related Pennsylvania government documents.

Further, the Legal Research Center provides reliable electronic access to Pennsylvania primary legal publications, legislative history resources, executive orders, judicial publications, administrative materials, commission reports pertaining to Pennsylvania law, and relevant statistical materials.

#### d. Specific Selection Criteria for Municipal and County Codes

The Legal Research Center owns the current print versions of, and has current print subscriptions to, the Philadelphia charter and code. The Legal Research Center does not acquire other municipal or county codes in print.

### 14. Legal Research Guides

The Legal Research Center acquires current guides to researching U.S. federal law, the laws of each of the U.S. states, the laws of certain non-U.S. nations, and international law.

### 15. Legislative Histories

#### a. U.S. Federal Legislative History Information

With respect to U.S. federal legislation introduced from 1970 to present, the Legal Research Center provides access to legislative history information through *CIS Index Annual* and full text electronic resources; accordingly, for this time period the Legal Research Center generally does not collect compiled federal legislative histories. With respect to U.S. federal legislation introduced prior to 1969, the Legal Research Center selectively acquires compiled legislative histories using the selection criteria stated in this Policy. For a detailed description of the Legal Research Center's tangible and electronic resources enabling U.S. federal legislative history research, *see* section IV(B)(1)(f) of this Policy.

#### b. U.S. State Legislative History Information

To enable research on Pennsylvania legislative history, the Legal Research Center owns a complete set of the Pennsylvania session laws on microfiche, as well as current subscriptions to official and unofficial Pennsylvania codified statutes.

Through the School of Law's educational services agreement with Jenkins Law Library, School of Law faculty and students have access to the full text of Pennsylvania legislative histories collected or compiled by the Jenkins Law Library. Jenkins Law Library provides access to other tangible and electronic resources enabling School of Law faculty and students to research the history of Pennsylvania legislation.

To enable research on legislative history for New Jersey, Delaware, and New York, the Legal Research Center owns a complete microfiche set of the session laws as well as a current print annotated code for each of those states. To enable legislative history research for Massachusetts, Florida, and California, the Legal Research Center owns a current print annotated code for each of these states. Additional legislative history resources for these and other states are available through the Legal Research Center's electronic resource subscriptions, as well as through the Legal Research Center's interlibrary loan and document delivery services.

#### 16. Looseleafs and Their Digital Equivalents

Because of the expense and practice-orientation of many looseleaf titles and their digital equivalents, the Legal Research Center selectively acquires looseleaf materials, using the General Selection Criteria listed above, augmented by the following specific selection criteria:

- a. High-quality intellectual content in a relevant subject area;
- b. Lack of coverage of the material by other works in the collection;
- c. That the resource is more current than other resources in the collection;
- d. Recommendation by a School of Law faculty member:
  - o The Legal Research Center routinely consults with School of Law faculty members regarding looseleaf purchases.
- e. Complexity of the organization of the work, especially, for print versions, in terms of the time and effort required for updating;
- f. The inclusion of other media, such as CDs or DVDs, in the work.

#### 17. Materials Missing from the Legal Research Center Collection

Once a year, the Legal Research Center generates a list of materials missing from the Legal Research Center collection. The materials on that list are evaluated for possible replacement according to the following criteria:

- a. The continued value of the title in the collection according to the criteria stated in this Policy;
- b. Whether the title is still in print;
- c. Cost of replacement;
- d. Availability of the title from other libraries;
- e. Availability of the title in other formats.

#### 18. McNaughton Plan

From Brodart Co., the Legal Research Center rents a small collection of print copies of popular novels and nonfiction works for use by School of Law faculty, staff, and students, using an arrangement known as a McNaughton Plan.

### 19. Out-of-Print Materials

When the Legal Research Center has decided to purchase a tangible copy of a work that is out of print, in addition to the General Selection Criteria stated above, the Legal Research Center considers the following specific selection criteria:

- a. The relationship of the edition desired by the library to editions available on the out-of-print market;
- b. Condition of text block, binding, and dust jacket;
- c. Presence of accompanying materials.

### 20. Periodicals

#### a. Specific Selection Criteria for Periodicals

In addition to the General Selection Criteria listed above, the Legal Research Center uses the following criteria in deciding whether to subscribe to, or retain, a periodical.

The Legal Research Center generally restricts its legal periodical subscriptions to the following categories of publications:

- i. Law reviews and law journals published by law schools approved by the American Bar Association;
- ii. Legal periodicals indexed in *Index to Legal Periodicals*, *LegalTrac*, or other legal periodical indexes subscribed to by the Legal Research Center;
- iii. Legal periodicals treating subjects within the Legal Research Center's subject areas of collecting (*see* section III(C) of this Policy);
- iv. Official periodicals of the American Bar Association and its subordinate bodies;
- v. Official periodicals of the Association of American Law Schools and its subordinate bodies;
- vi. Legal newsletters that provide current information unavailable in other sources in the collection;
- vii. Respected legal news and legal professional sources;
- viii. Periodicals obtained by individual or institutional memberships in legal associations.

The Legal Research Center also subscribes to authoritative nonlegal news sources of particular value to School of Law faculty.

#### b. Retention Periods and Numbers of Copies of Periodicals

i. Subject to the following exceptions, the Legal Research Center retains one copy of the most recent five years of issues of periodicals acquired in tangible format.

ii. Exceptions:

- A. The Legal Research Center permanently retains two copies of all printed issues of periodicals published by the School of Law.
- B. The Legal Research Center permanently retains one copy of all printed issues of periodicals acquired in tangible format that are not available in electronic format.
- C. Where the Legal Research Center acquires a periodical in tangible format and the most recent issue of that periodical available in a citable electronic format was published more than five years ago, the Legal Research Center retains one copy of all printed issues covering the period for which no issues in a citable electronic format are available.
- D. Where the Legal Research Center acquires a periodical in tangible format and the most recent issue of that periodical available in a citable electronic format was published less than five years ago, the Legal Research Center retains one copy of all printed issues covering the period for which no issues in a citable electronic format are available.

c. Other Means of Providing Access to Periodicals

The Legal Research Center provides access to earlier issues of periodicals satisfying the criteria stated in this Policy through subscriptions to electronic services paid for by the Legal Research Center or Drexel University Libraries. The Legal Research Center provides access to periodical articles prior to publication through subscriptions to electronic preprint services.

#### 21. Periodical Indexes.

The Legal Research Center subscribes to the major indexes to legal periodicals covering the Legal Research Center's subject areas of collecting.

The Legal Research Center provides access to numerous indexes to periodicals in other disciplines via subscriptions maintained by the Drexel University Libraries.

#### 22. Placement/Career Services Materials

The Legal Research Center selectively acquires resources to support the activities of the School of Law's Career and Professional Development Office.

#### 23. Popular Works

The Legal Research Center generally does not acquire legal publications written for non-lawyers.

#### 24. Primary Materials Lacking Annotations or Commentary, Compilations of

Except for certain primary legal sources included in the Core Collection required by the *American Bar Association Standards for Approval of Law Schools*, the Legal Research Center generally does not acquire compilations of primary law lacking annotations or commentary.

#### 25. Rare Books

The Legal Research Center maintains a small collection of rare books, defined as printed works published prior to 1850. The acquisition of rare books will not be a priority for the Legal Research Center, except for purchases in honor of faculty appointed to endowed professorships in the School of Law, or to commemorate other special events in the history of the School of Law.

In addition to the General Selection Criteria listed above, selection criteria for rare books include:

- a. The relationship of the desired edition to editions available on the rare book market;
- b. Condition of text block, binding, and dust jacket;
- c. Presence of accompanying materials;
- d. Presence of signatures of the author or other noteworthy persons;
- e. Presence of bookplates or other emblems of ownership;
- f. Other criteria appropriate to the occasion or specified by the honoree.

#### 26. Student Study Aids and Bar Review Materials

The Legal Research Center regularly acquires student study aids published in the following series:

- Aspen Publishers' Examples & Explanations Series (1 copy);
- Foundation Press's Concepts & Insights Series (1 copy);
- LexisNexis's Understanding Series (1 copy);
- Thomson West's Concise Hornbook Series (2 copies);
- Thomson West's Exam Pro Series (2 copies of titles on subjects taught in required course subjects, 1 copy of titles on subjects taught in elective courses);
- Thomson West's Hornbook Series (2 copies);
- Thomson West's Nutshell Series (2 copies).

The Legal Research Center collects study aids from the following series on subjects taught in first-year courses:

- LexisNexis's Q&A Series;
- LexisNexis's Siegel's Series.

In addition, from the 2007-2008 academic year through the 2010-2011 academic year, the Legal Research Center will purchase one copy of each book assigned as a required text for a School of Law course, including student study aids, and place these copies on course reserve.

The Legal Research Center neither acquires, nor accepts as donations, bar course outlines.

### C. By Jurisdiction

#### 1. Foreign, Comparative, and International Law

##### a. Law of Non-U.S. Countries

- North America
  - Canada
    - The Legal Research Center provides access to primary federal and provincial materials of Canada through electronic subscriptions. The Legal Research Center selectively acquires print copies of secondary materials on Canadian law, on subjects including business law, civil procedure, constitutional law, contracts, criminal law and procedure, family law, intellectual property, jurisprudence, legal history, legal research, and torts.
  - Mexico
    - The Legal Research Center owns print copies of English-language translations of recent versions of the Mexican federal civil code and commercial code. The Legal Research Center provides access to Spanish-language versions of Mexican federal primary law through electronic resources. The Legal Research Center selectively acquires English-language secondary works on Mexican law.
- Europe
  - United Kingdom
    - With respect to primary materials, the Legal Research Center owns print copies of certain early English law reports in the *Publications of the Selden Society* series. The Legal Research Center has access to *English Reports, Full Reprint (1220-1865)* via HeinOnline, and to U.K. case law,

statutes, and statutory instruments via *LexisNexis CALR* and *Westlaw*. The Legal Research Center selectively acquires print copies of secondary materials on U.K. law subjects, including business law, civil procedure, constitutional law, contracts, criminal law and procedure, family law, intellectual property, jurisprudence, legal history, legal research, and torts. The Legal Research Center provides access to additional U.K. secondary legal resources via *LexisNexis CALR* and *Westlaw*.

- France
  - The Legal Research Center owns print copies of English-language translations of recent versions of the French national civil code, code of civil procedure, and penal code.
- Germany
  - The Legal Research Center owns print copies of English-language translations of recent versions of the German national civil code and penal code.
  -
- Africa
  - Namibia
    - With respect to secondary materials on Namibian law, the Legal Research Center acquires current print treatises on constitutional law, business law, and employment law.
  - South Africa
    - With respect to primary materials on the law of South Africa, the Legal Research Center provides access to all statutes currently in force, and cases on constitution law and tax law, via *LexisNexis CALR*. With respect to secondary materials on South African law, the Legal Research Center acquires current print treatises on constitutional law, business law, and employment law.
- Asia
  - People's Republic of China
    - The Legal Research Center provides access to primary law of China through the *LawInfoChina* database. The Legal Research Center selectively collects secondary works on the law of China using the criteria stated in this Policy.
  - India

- The Legal Research Center provides access to primary law of India through the *Manupatra* database. The Legal Research Center collects secondary works on Indian constitutional law and national security law, and selectively collects secondary works on other areas of the law of India.
- Pakistan
  - The Legal Research Center provides access to primary law of Pakistan through the *Pakistanlawsite.com* database. The Legal Research Center collects secondary works on constitutional law and national security law of Pakistan, and selectively collects secondary works on other areas of the law of Pakistan.

## b. Public International Law

### i. International Governmental Organizations & Tribunals

#### A. United Nations

The Legal Research Center provides access to most primary United Nations legal sources via free-of-charge Internet access to the United Nations Documentation Center, Official Document System, and Treaty Collection. The Legal Research Center maintains print standing orders to key law-related United Nations serials. The Legal Research Center selectively acquires other United Nations legal sources using the criteria stated in this Policy.

#### B. European Union

The Legal Research Center provides access to primary legal resources for the European Union via *LexisNexis CALR* and *Westlaw*. The Legal Research Center selectively acquires print copies of secondary materials on EU law subjects, including business law, civil procedure, constitutional law, contracts and commercial law, criminal law and procedure, family law, intellectual property, jurisprudence, legal history, legal research, and torts. The Legal Research Center provides access to additional EU secondary legal resources via *LexisNexis CALR* and *Westlaw*.

### ii. Treaties

The Legal Research Center selectively acquires primary and secondary materials with respect to international treaties using the selection criteria stated in this Policy. For information on the Legal Research Center's holdings of treaties to which the U.S. is a party. See section IV(B)(1)(c) of this Policy. The Legal Research Center provides access to the *League of Nations Treaty Series* and the *United Nations Treaty Series* via the *United Nations Treaty Collection*. The Legal Research Center provides access to other

treaties or international agreements via print and digital subscriptions to *International Legal Materials*.

#### c. Comparative Law

The Legal Research Center acquires resources of good quality on comparative law in the subjects with respect to which the Legal Research Center collects at collecting level 3 or 4. See section III(C) of this Policy.

#### D. By Subject

[This section will provide more detailed selection criteria for certain of the Legal Research Center's subject areas of collecting, described in section III(C) of this Policy.]

### V. Methods of Acquiring and Providing Access to Materials

#### A. Access to Electronic Resources

Consistent with its mission statement and the selection criteria stated in this Policy, the Legal Research Center collection includes numerous fee-based electronic resources. The Legal Research Center acquires some of these resources independently of the Drexel University Libraries or any consortium.

The Legal Research Center gains access to other electronic resources as a member of a consortium. Consortia to which the Legal Research Center belongs include:

- New England Law Library Consortium, Inc.;
- PALINET, a multi-type library consortium with members located in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia; and
- Law Library Microform Consortium, a consortium of law libraries devoted to providing economical access to legal and law-related materials in microfiche and digital formats.

With respect to other electronic resources, the School of Law community acquires access via agreements entered into by the Drexel University Libraries. School of Law faculty, staff, and students enjoy full access to all electronic resources acquired by Drexel University Libraries, while Drexel University Libraries' patrons have access to most electronic resources acquired by the Legal Research Center.

With respect to certain electronic resources, the Legal Research Center purchases the electronic data outright from the vendor. The Legal Research Center may act independently to store and provide access to that data. Alternatively, the Legal Research Center may enter into a separate maintenance agreement under which an entity other than the Legal Research Center agrees to store, preserve, and supply reliable access to the data for the Legal Research Center's primary patrons, in exchange for a periodic maintenance

fee. An example of such a maintenance agreement is the Legal Research Center's arrangement with The H.W. Wilson Company to store and provide access to *Index to Legal Periodicals Retrospective: 1908-1981*.

More commonly, entities other than the Legal Research Center retain ownership of the data to be acquired. The owners' representatives then enter into a license agreement with the Legal Research Center (or a consortium or the Drexel University Libraries, as the case may be) (the "Licensee"), under which the Licensee is granted certain rights to use the data, but fewer than all the rights granted to an owner of a tangible copy or of the copyright, under U.S. copyright law.

In cooperation with the Drexel University Libraries and the Drexel University Office of General Counsel, the Legal Research Center has developed Electronic Resources Procedures stating the minimum requirements that an electronic resource licensing agreement must meet, and describing a procedure that must be followed, before the Legal Research Center may enter into such an agreement. See Drexel University Libraries' Electronic Resources Procedures, in Appendix F. The Electronic Resources Procedures include the following provisions:

- That the Legal Research Center seeks to negotiate license terms affording the Legal Research Center's primary patrons usage rights broad enough to permit full and free pursuit of their teaching, scholarship, research, and service activities;
- That, consistent with its policy of respecting the intellectual property rights of the owners of licensed content, the Legal Research Center, in cooperation with Drexel University Libraries, will make reasonable efforts to ensure compliance with the terms of all licenses to which it is a party;
- That Drexel University Libraries will provide authentication and security services for electronic subscriptions entered into by the Legal Research Center.

Because of high performance computing and network facilities available at the Legal Research Center and throughout Drexel University, the Legal Research Center's electronic resource acquisitions arrangements provide highly reliable and effective access to the content of those resources within the Legal Research Center at public computer terminals and via laptop computers connecting to the Legal Research Center's wireless network, throughout the School of Law building, across the Drexel University campus, and at off-campus locations.

#### B. Wholesalers and Subscription Agencies

The Legal Research Center works with wholesalers and subscription agents to consolidate ordering, receiving, renewals, invoicing, and payment of monographs, serials, and continuations. These arrangements enable the Legal Research Center to expedite acquisitions, reduce processing costs, and achieve significant discounts. When selecting a wholesaler or subscription agent, the Legal Research Center will consider such criteria as:

- accuracy in fulfillment;
- fulfillment rate;
- fulfillment time;
- level of discounts;
- availability of flat-rate discount;
- shipping costs;
- reporting capabilities;
- return policies;
- user interface for customers;
- availability of electronic ordering and invoicing;
- technical services, including pre-processing, cataloging, and pre-binding;
- quality of service; and
- the recommendations of other libraries.

The Legal Research Center currently uses William S. Hein & Co. (“Hein”) as its primary agent for law-related subscriptions and continuations. The Legal Research Center currently uses EBSCO Information Services as its primary subscription agent for non-legal periodicals. The Legal Research Center orders most of its scholarly and trade monographs through YBP Library Services (“YBP”).

### C. Approval Plans, Standing Orders, and Package Plans

Certain publishers and vendors offer services that allow libraries to acquire tangible information resources automatically based upon a range of parameters, including subject area, jurisdiction, series title, publisher, issuing agency, and language. The Legal Research Center makes use of approval plans, standing orders, and package plans, as appropriate, to expedite acquisitions, reduce processing costs, and achieve significant discounts.

When selecting a vendor for standing orders or an approval plan, the Legal Research Center will consider such criteria as:

- discount levels;
- shipping costs;
- number of imprints/publishers covered;
- profiling capabilities;
- availability of electronic ordering;
- return policy;
- user interface for customers;
- report capabilities;
- technical services, including pre-processing, cataloging, and pre-binding;
- invoicing options (including electronic invoicing where feasible);
- quality of service; and
- the recommendations of other libraries.

The Legal Research Center currently maintains an approval plan with YBP under which the Legal Research Center receives newly published scholarly monographs that are within the Legal Research Center's subject areas of collecting, and are issued by university presses or certain trade publishers. The Legal Research Center currently uses YBP and Hein as its agents for standing orders.

The Legal Research Center subscribes to package plans provided by the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools. The Legal Research Center will consider subscribing to other package plans, using the selection criteria stated in this Policy.

#### D. Cooperative Agreements

Cooperative agreements between libraries can enable cooperative acquisitions, coordinated retention policies, the housing of joint purchases, the joint provision of technical services, interlibrary loan and document delivery, and other activities mutually beneficial to the participating institutions.

The Legal Research Center's criteria for entering into cooperative arrangements include:

1. The consistency of the proposed arrangement with the mission of the Legal Research Center;
2. The costs and benefits of the arrangement for the Legal Research Center and its primary patrons;
3. The type and reputation of the potential partner organization(s);
4. The provision for the periodic reassessment of the arrangement by all parties;
5. The ability of participating parties to withdraw from the arrangement;
6. The ownership or control of purchased or licensed materials when the arrangement ends;
7. The ability to access resources not housed in the Legal Research Center.

The School of Law has entered into an educational services agreement with the Jenkins Law Library ("Jenkins"), providing for School of Law faculty and students to have access to Jenkins's collections and services, and providing for low-cost interlibrary lending and document delivery between Jenkins and the Legal Research Center. *See* Appendix E for the text of this agreement.

#### E. Needs and Offers

Legal materials of use to the Legal Research Center's primary patrons may at times be obtained at very low cost from other libraries through "needs and offers" lists distributed via electronic mailing lists and Web sites. The Legal Research Center monitors such lists, and acquires materials from such lists according to the criteria set forth in this Policy.

## F. Exchanges

[To be determined.]

## G. Interlibrary Lending/Document Delivery

Because the Legal Research Center's primary patrons at times have information needs that require access to resources not included in the Legal Research Center collection or on the Drexel University campus, the Legal Research Center participates in interlibrary lending and document delivery arrangements.

The Legal Research Center provides interlibrary loan and document delivery through a variety of means. The Legal Research Center provides interlibrary loan and article delivery through subscriptions to OCLC's Interlibrary Loan Service and to Ariel. Through Drexel University Libraries, School of Law faculty, staff, and students have access to patron-initiated interlibrary loan and document delivery services via the Pennsylvania Academic Library Consortium, Inc.'s E-Z Borrow Service. School of Law faculty have borrowing privileges at the University of Pennsylvania's Biddle Law Library and Van Pelt Library, and the Legal Research Center retrieves materials from those libraries for School of Law faculty. Under the School of Law's educational services agreement with the Jenkins Law Library ("Jenkins"), Jenkins and the Legal Research Center provide each other's patrons with low-cost, rapid interlibrary loan and document delivery services.

The Legal Research Center complies with the *Guidelines for the Proviso of Subsection 108(g)(2) [of the U.S. Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C.]* (1976) developed by the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) (the "*Guidelines*"). See H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 1773, 94<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2d sess. (1976), codified at 17 U.S.C. Appendix (2000 & Supp. IV 2004). The *Guidelines* state that:

- a library will purchase a subscription to any periodical respecting which, within a single calendar year, the library makes six or more interlibrary lending requests for articles published within five years prior to the date of the request; and
- a library will purchase a copy of any article collection or other copyrighted work respecting which, within a single calendar year, the library makes six or more interlibrary lending requests for articles or small parts.

*Id.* § (1)(a), (b).

The Legal Research Center regularly reviews its interlibrary borrowing and document delivery requests to ensure compliance with the *Guidelines*.

## VI. Collection Management

## A. Collection Evaluation

The Legal Research Center continuously evaluates its collection to ensure that resources in the collection serve the information needs of the Legal Research Center's primary patrons. The Legal Research Center undertakes three kinds of collection review:

### 1. Shelf-Reading and Inventory

The Legal Research Center conducts an ongoing process of shelf-reading and inventory, in order to verify the possession or accessibility of all materials acquired by the Legal Research Center, and represented in the Drexel University Libraries' catalog or electronic journal management system, or on the Legal Research Center's Web site. A full shelf-reading and inventory of the collection should be completed approximately every two years.

### 2. Weeding

Removal from the Legal Research Center collection of materials that have exceeded their retention period or have become obsolete, is required to maintain the quality and usefulness of the collection.

Once per year, each librarian is assigned a range of call numbers in the Legal Research Center collection, and is given two weeks to weed, or recommend cancellation of materials in, the assigned call number range. Each librarian will place evaluation forms in each monograph or printed serial selected for possible weeding, and place the selected volumes (the most recent volume of the print serial) on trucks for evaluation by all the librarians. For microform or electronic titles selected for possible cancellation, each librarian will print out the Drexel University Libraries' catalog bibliographic record for each title, attach an evaluation form to the printout, and place these in a folder on the weeding trucks for evaluation by all the librarians. The Legal Research Center Director will make the final decision as to retention or continuation of materials.

Criteria to be considered in selecting materials for possible weeding or cancellation include:

- a. Relationship of the subject matter to the Legal Research Center's subject areas of collecting;
- b. Relationship of the subject matter to the current research interests of the School of Law faculty, and curricula of the School of Law;
- c. Relationship of the subject matter to current governmental activity;
- d. Relationship of the subject matter to events occurring within the School of Law community;
- e. Date of the resource, since certain out-of-date materials lack research value and could pose a risk to users;
- f. Physical condition of material;
- g. Duplication of copies or content;

- h. Format of the resource, since alternative formats may offer cost savings, space savings, or other advantages;
- i. Space considerations;
- j. The cancellation of related resources; and
- k. Usage statistics.

Additional policies and procedures for weeding and cancellation of resources are recorded in the Legal Research Center's technical services procedures, in the Drexel University Libraries' Electronic Resources Procedures, in Appendix F, and in records in the Drexel University Libraries' catalog and Electronic Resources Management system.

### 3. Collection Review

Every two years, each librarian is assigned a subject area of the collection for review. Using collection analysis software, bibliographies, bibliographic databases, and other resources, each librarian assesses the resources in his or her subject area to determine that:

- a. The subject area remains relevant to the teaching, scholarship, research, and service activities of the School of Law;
- b. The Legal Research Center's holdings reflect the collecting level for the subject area stated in this Policy;
- c. Reputable and/or frequently cited scholarly monographs, treatises, periodicals, and other resources are included;
- d. Materials relevant to the teaching, scholarship, research, and service activities of the School of Law are included;
- e. Useful historical materials are included where appropriate;
- f. Recently published materials are included;
- g. Emerging topics in the subject area are covered;
- h. Supplemented materials are current;
- i. Practice tools and current-awareness materials are sufficiently current; and
- j. Resources are being used.

Eleven months following the assignment of the subject area, each librarian will submit a report to the Director of the Legal Research Center evaluating and making recommendations regarding resources in his or her subject area.

#### B. Retention

The Legal Research Center has established retention policies and periods for many types of resources in the collection as well as for specific titles. This information is recorded elsewhere in this Policy, in the Legal Research Center's technical services procedures, and in records in the Drexel University Libraries' catalog and Electronic Resource Management system.

#### C. Preservation

The Legal Research Center is developing policies and procedures to ensure long-term access to resources of lasting value to the Legal Research Center's primary patrons. These policies and procedures will include:

1. Paper and binding specifications for monographs and serials;
2. Specifications for film types of microforms;
3. Specifications for the physical carriers of magnetic or optical disks;
4. Procedures for the proper shelving and handling of resources;
5. Specialized care and storage of materials as protection from damage and deterioration;
6. Repair of damaged materials;
7. Conversion of a resource to a different format, where the quality of the original format, the importance of the materials, or the requirements of users and programs indicate;
8. Ensuring that license terms governing remotely stored electronic resources, and the preservation policies and procedures of providers of such resources, provide for effective long-term access to such resources;
9. With respect to electronic resources owned, created, managed, or stored by the Legal Research Center, implementation of effective digital preservation policies and procedures, including entering into cooperative or outsourcing agreements with other entities to ensure effective long-term access to such resources.

Additional preservation policies and procedures are recorded in the Legal Research Center's technical services procedures, in the Drexel University Libraries' Electronic Resources Procedures, in Appendix F, and in records in the Drexel University Libraries' catalog.

## VII. References

Am. Bar Ass'n, Section of Legal Educ. & Admissions to the Bar, *American Bar Association Standards for Approval of Law Schools*, Standard 606, Interpretations 606-1 to 606-7 (2007-2008).

Ass'n of Am. Law Sch., *Bylaws* § 6-8 (Aug. 2005).

Ass'n of Am. Law Sch., Executive Comm., *Regulations* § 6-8 (May 2005).

*Collection Development Policies and Procedures* (Elizabeth Futas ed., 3d ed. 1995).

Michael R. Gabriel & Dorothy P. Ladd, *The Microform Revolution in Libraries* (1980).

Deborah Jakubs, *The RLG Conspectus On-Line: User's Manual* 2-3 (1982).

"Education Subject Policy," in W.W. Hagerty Library, *Collection Development Policy* 35-41 (2006).

Nat'l Comm'n on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works, "Guidelines for the Proviso of Subsection 108(g)(2)," in H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 1773, 94<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2d sess. (1976), codified at 17 U.S.C. Appendix (2000 & Supp. V 2005).

N.J. Bd. of Bar Exam'rs, *Admission to the Bar Booklet* § I(C)(3)-(4) (n.d.), available at <http://www.njbarexams.org> (accessed July 29, 2008).

Pa. Bd. of Law Exam'rs, *Passing Standards*, available at [http://www.pabarexam.org/Bar\\_Examination/Passing\\_Standards.htm](http://www.pabarexam.org/Bar_Examination/Passing_Standards.htm) (accessed July 29, 2008).

"Tarlton Law Library, School of Law, The University of Texas at Austin," in *Library Collection Development Policies: A Reference and Writers' Handbook* 403 (Richard J. Wood and Frank Hoffmann eds., 1996).

Univ. of Colo. Law Library, *Collection Development Policy* (1999), available at <http://www.colorado.edu/Law/lawlib/ts/cdpolicy/> .

Univ. of Minn. Law Library, *Collection Development Policy* (rev. 2006), available at [http://www.law.umn.edu/uploads/images/5765/CD\\_Policy\\_01-2006.pdf](http://www.law.umn.edu/uploads/images/5765/CD_Policy_01-2006.pdf) .

Univ. of Notre Dame, Kresge Law Library, *Collection Development Policy* (2003), available at <http://www.nd.edu/~lawlib/collection/collectiondevpolicy.html#COLLECTION%20DEVELOPMENT%20POLICY> .

## VIII. Appendices

### Appendix A: Collection Standards

*American Bar Association Standards for Approval of Law Schools*, Standard 606 (2007-2008), available at <http://www.abanet.org/legaled/standards/standards.html>.

#### Standard 606. *COLLECTION*

(a) The law library shall provide a core collection of essential materials accessible in the Law library.

(b) In addition to the core collection of essential materials, a law library shall also provide a collection that, through ownership or reliable access,

(1) meets the research needs of the law school's students, satisfies the demands of the law school curriculum, and facilitates the education of its students;

(2) supports the teaching, scholarship, research, and service interests of the faculty; and

(3) serves the law school's special teaching, scholarship, research, and service objectives.

(c) A law library shall formulate and periodically update a written plan for development of the collection.

(d) A law library shall provide suitable space and adequate equipment to access and use all information in whatever formats are represented in the collection.

#### *Interpretation 606-1:*

*All materials necessary to the programs of the law school shall be complete and current and in sufficient quantity or with sufficient access to meet faculty and student needs. The library shall ensure continuing access to all information necessary to the law school's programs.*

#### *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.*

#### *Interpretation 606-3:*

*Agreements for the sharing of information resources, except for the core collection, satisfy Standard 606 if:*

*(1) the agreements are in writing; and*

*(2) the agreements provide faculty and students with the ease of access and availability necessary to support the programs of the law school.*

*Interpretation 606-4:*

*Off-site storage for non-essential material does not violate the Standards so long as the material is organized and readily accessible in a timely manner.*

*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;*

*(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;*

*(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.*

*Interpretation 606-6:*

*The dean, faculty, and director of the law library should cooperate in formulation of the collection development plan.*

*Interpretation 606-7:*

*This Standard requires the law library to furnish the equipment to print microform and electronic documents and to view and listen to audio-visual materials in the collection.*

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Ass'n of Am. Law Sch., Bylaws § 6-8 (Aug. 2005), available at [http://www.aals.org/about\\_handbook\\_requirements.php#6](http://www.aals.org/about_handbook_requirements.php#6) .

## Section 6-8. Library.

a. A member school shall maintain a library adequate to support and encourage the instruction and research of its faculty and students. A law library of a member school shall possess or have ready access to a physical collection and other information resources that substantially:

- (i) meet the research needs of its students, satisfy the demands of its curricular offerings, particularly in those respects in which student research is expected, and allows for the training of its students in the use of various research methodologies;
- (ii) support the individual research interests of its faculty members;
- (iii) serve any special research and educational objectives expressed by the school or implicit in its chosen role in legal education.

b. The library is an integral part of the law school and shall be organized and administered to perform its educational function and to assure a high standard of service.

c. A member school shall have a full-time librarian and a staff of sufficient number and with sufficient training to develop and maintain a high level of service to the program.

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Executive Comm., Ass'n of Am. Law Sch., *Regulations* § 6-8 (May 2005), available at [http://www.aals.org/about\\_handbook\\_regulations.php#6](http://www.aals.org/about_handbook_regulations.php#6).

### 6-8.1 Library Governance.

- a. In order to ensure that the library policies appropriately reflect and advance the teaching and research objectives of the law school, the library shall formulate its policies with faculty participation.
- b. The law library shall have sufficient autonomy within the university in matters of administration, including budget and personnel, to assure a high standard of service.

6-8.2 Planning. A member school, with the participation of the librarian and faculty, shall prepare, periodically review, and implement a written plan of library development, identifying in detail steps appropriate and resources sufficient to achieve its objectives, including appropriate growth of the collection, sufficient personnel to provide services, suitable physical facilities, and an effective system for facilitating access to materials.

6-8.3 Maintaining Physical Condition of Collection. The law library shall assure the preservation of its collection, including binding, restoring, and microforming. It shall also have a preservation program to maintain any unique hard copy materials it possesses.

6-8.4 Access to Information Resources. In order to support and encourage the instruction and research of its faculty and students, the law library shall offer reasonable access in terms of time and form to a wide array of matters including central collections, databases, jointly

held special collections, numerous supportive interdisciplinary materials, and other types of off-site auxiliary resources.

6-8.5 Conditions Conducive to Library Use.

a. The law library shall be designed, organized, equipped, operated, and have adequate space to contribute to efficient, comfortable, and productive use by its patrons, and to provide access to appropriate research technology.

b. The law library shall be designed, organized, and equipped to enable its staff to carry out their research, teaching, and administrative responsibilities. The director of the library shall be provided with a separate and conveniently located office to allow for interaction between the director and staff and students.

6-8.6 Staffing of the Library.

a. The director of the library should have both legal and library education and should be a full participating member of the faculty.

b. A member school shall have at least one professional librarian in attendance at all times when there is substantial use of the library.

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Appendix B: List of Subjects in Which School of Law Faculty  
Teach or Conduct Research

Drexel University Earle Mack School of Law  
Subjects of Faculty Teaching and Research  
(revised Aug. 4, 2008)

- 1. By Subject
  - Administrative Law/Regulation
    - Tabatha Abu El-Haj
    - Alex Geisinger
  - Alternative Dispute Resolution
    - ADR Generally
      - Nancy Kraybill
    - Consumer Arbitration
      - Richard Frankel
  - American Politics and Policy
    - Rose Corrigan
  - Antitrust/Trade Regulation
    - Roger Dennis
    - Alex Geisinger
  - Bankruptcy
    - *see* Commercial Law
  - Business Organizations (including Corporations)
    - Business Organizations
      - Adam Benforado
      - Roger Dennis
      - Karl Okamoto
    - Law and Finance
      - Roger Dennis
        - Modern financial theory as applied to corporate law
      - Karl Okamoto
    - Private Equity
      - Karl Okamoto
    - Strategic Corporate Behavior
      - Roger Dennis
    - Unincorporated Entities
      - Karl Okamoto
  - Cause Lawyering

- Susan Brooks
  - Daniel Filler
- Civil Procedure
  - Bret Asbury
- Commercial Law
  - Commercial Law Generally
    - Amelia Boss
    - Chapin Cimino
    - Richard Frankel
    - Alex Geisinger
  - Bankruptcy
    - Amelia Boss
  - Consumer Law
    - Consumer Law Generally
      - Richard Frankel
    - Consumer Arbitration
      - Richard Frankel
  - Contract Law and Theory
    - Adam Benforado
    - Chapin Cimino
  - Contract Law and Norms
    - Chapin Cimino
  - Electronic Commerce
    - Amelia Boss
  - International Commercial Law
    - Amelia Boss
  - Payment Systems
    - Amelia Boss
  - Sales
    - Amelia Boss
  - Secured Transactions
    - Alex Geisinger
  - Uniform Commercial Code (All Articles):
    - Amelia Boss
- Comparative Law
  - Rex Glensy
- Conflict of Laws
  - Kevin Oates
- Constitutional Law
  - Constitutional Law Generally

- Chapin Cimino
    - David Cohen
  - Constitutional Law History
    - Tabatha Abu El-Haj
  - Comparative Constitutional Law:
    - Anil Kalhan
  - Equal Protection
    - Chapin Cimino
    - David Cohen
  - First Amendment
    - Chapin Cimino
    - David Cohen
    - Anil Kalhan
  - Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendments
    - Daniel Filler
  - Marshall-Brennan Seminar
    - Daniel Filler
  - Separation of Powers
    - Chapin Cimino
    - David Cohen
- Consumer Law
  - *see* Commercial Law
- Criminal Law & Procedure and Criminology
  - Criminal Law
    - Bret Asbury
    - Daniel Filler
    - Anil Kalhan
    - Donald Tibbs
  - Criminal Procedure
    - Daniel Filler
    - Donald Tibbs
    - Emily Zimmerman
  - Criminology
    - Donald Tibbs
  - Juvenile Justice
    - Susan Brooks
    - Daniel Filler
  - Punishment and Sentencing (including Capital Punishment)
    - Daniel Filler
    - Donald Tibbs
- Education Law
  - Education Law

- Chapin Cimino
    - Kevin Oates
    - Terry Jean Seligmann
  - Special Education
    - Terry Jean Seligmann
- Election Law
  - Tabatha Abu El-Haj
- Employment Law
  - Chapin Cimino
  - David Cohen
- Entertainment Law
  - *see* Intellectual Property
- Environmental Law
  - Alex Geisinger
- Evidence
  - Kevin Oates
- Family Law
  - Family Law
    - Susan Brooks
  - Children and the Law
    - Susan Brooks
    - Daniel Filler
  - Same-Sex Marriage
    - Kevin Oates
- Federal Courts
  - Chapin Cimino
- Globalization
  - Donald Tibbs
- Health Law
  - Health Law Generally
    - Robert Field
    - Barry Furrow
  - Bioethics
    - Barry Furrow
    - Robert Field
  - Mental Health Law
    - Donald Bersoff

- Housing and Urban Development Law
  - Dina Schlossberg
- Immigration Law
  - Anil Kalhan
- India
  - Constitutional and National Security Law
    - Anil Kalhan
- Insurance Law
  - Statutory coverage limits
    - Kevin Oates
- Intellectual Property
  - Intellectual Property Generally
    - Rex Glensy
  - Biotechnology
    - Kara Swanson
  - Copyright
    - Rex Glensy
  - Entertainment Law
    - Rex Glensy
  - Patent
    - Kara Swanson
    - Steven Rocci (distinguished practitioner (patents))
  - Trademark and Unfair Competition
    - Rex Glensy
- International Law
  - International Commercial Law
    - Amelia Boss
  - Public International Law
    - Alex Geisinger
    - Rex Glensy
- Jurisprudence
  - Jurisprudence Generally
    - Bret Asbury
  - Critical Race Theory
    - Donald Tibbs
  - Feminist Legal Theory
    - David Cohen
  - Sociological Jurisprudence

- *See* “Law and Society”
  - Therapeutic Jurisprudence
    - Susan Brooks
- Justice, Administration of
  - Access to Justice
    - Chapin Cimino
- Justice Lawyering
  - *see* Cause Lawyering
- Juvenile Justice
  - Daniel Filler
- Law and Economics
  - Adam Benforado
  - Roger Dennis
  - Daniel Filler
  - Alex Geisinger
- Law and Literature
  - Law and Literature Generally
    - Bret Asbury
  - Commodification of law
    - Daniel Filler
- Law and Psychology
  - Law and Psychology Generally
    - Donald Bersoff
  - Ethics of Psychology
    - Donald Bersoff
  - Law and Social Psychology
    - Adam Benforado
  - Mental Health Law
    - Donald Bersoff
- Law and Race/Ethnicity
  - Donald Tibbs
- Law and Society (Sociological Jurisprudence)
  - Adam Benforado
  - Bret Asbury
  - Chapin Cimino
  - David Cohen
  - Daniel Filler
  - Donald Tibbs

- Legal Education
  - Karl Okamoto
  - Emily Zimmerman
    - Law school education and assessment
  
- Legal Writing/Legal Methods/Trial Advocacy/Appellate Advocacy
  - David Cohen
  - Richard Frankel
  - Rex Glensy
  - Lisa McElroy
    - Supreme Court Seminar
  - Kevin Oates
  - Terry Jean Seligmann
  - Gwen Roseman Stern
  - Emily Zimmerman
  
- National Security Law
  - India and Pakistan
    - Anil Kalhan
  
- Pakistan
  - Constitutional and National Security Law
    - Anil Kalhan
  
- Professional Responsibility
  - Kevin Oates
  
- Property
  - Rex Glensy
  
- Securities Law
  - Adam Benforado
  - Roger Dennis
  - Karl Okamoto
  
- Sociological Jurisprudence
  - *See* “Law and Society” above
  
- Torts
  - Torts Generally
    - Barry Furrow
    - Alex Geisinger
  - Medical Malpractice
    - Barry Furrow
  - Products Liability

- Alex Geisinger
  - Women and The Law
    - Rose Corrigan
- 

- 2. By Faculty Name

- Tabatha Abu El-Haj
  - Teaching:
    - Election Law
  - Research:
    - Constitutional Law
    - Election Law
    - Administrative Law
    - Sociology of Law
- Bret Asbury
  - Teaching:
    - Civil Procedure
    - Jurisprudence
    - Law and Literature
  - Research:
    - Criminal Law
    - Law and Literature
    - Law and Society (Sociological Jurisprudence)
- Adam Benforado:
  - Teaching:
    - Business Organizations
    - Contracts
  - Research:
    - Law and Economics
    - Law and Social Psychology
    - Law and Society
    - Securities Law
- Donald Bersoff
  - Teaching:
    - Mental Health Law
  - Research:
    - Law and Psychology
    - Ethics of Psychology

- Amelia Boss:
  - Teaching:
    - Bankruptcy
    - International Commercial Law
    - Payment Systems
    - Sales
  - Research:
    - Electronic Commerce
    - International Commercial Law
    - Uniform Commercial Code (All Articles)
- Susan Brooks
  - Administration:
    - Clinics
    - Co-op Program
  - Teaching:
    - Justice Lawyering
  - Research:
    - Children and the Law
    - Family Law
    - Juvenile Justice
    - Therapeutic Jurisprudence
- Chapin Cimino
  - Teaching:
    - Commercial Law
    - Contracts
    - Constitutional Law
    - Federal Courts
  - Research:
    - Commercial Law
      - Interplay of contract law and norms
      - Contract law and theory
    - Constitutional Law
      - Equal protection
      - First Amendment
      - Separation of powers
    - Education Law
    - Employment Law
      - Antidiscrimination law and theory
    - Justice, Administration of
      - Access to justice
    - Law and Society (Sociological Jurisprudence)

- David Cohen
  - Teaching:
    - Constitutional Law
    - Legal Methods
  - Research:
    - Constitutional Law
      - Equal protection
      - First Amendment
      - Separation of powers
    - Employment Law
      - Title IX, Sex discrimination
    - Jurisprudence
      - Feminist legal theory
    - Law and Society (Sociological Jurisprudence)
  
- Rose Corrigan
  - Teaching:
    - Law, Courts, and Social Change
  - Research:
    - Women & the law
    - Public law
    - American politics and policy
  
- Roger Dennis
  - Teaching:
    - Business Organizations
    - Securities Regulation
  - Research:
    - Antitrust
    - Corporations
      - Application of financial theory to corporate law
      - Strategic corporate behavior
    - Law and Economics
  
- Robert Field
  - Research:
    - Health care
    - Public health
    - Health care ethics
    - Health care reform
  
- Daniel Filler
  - Teaching:
    - Criminal Law

- Criminal Procedure
- Justice Lawyering
- Juvenile Justice
- Seminar: Marshall-Brennan
- Research:
  - Children and the Law
  - Constitutional Law
    - Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendments
  - Criminal Law
    - Capital punishment
    - Sentencing and punishment
    - Juvenile justice
  - Law and Economics
  - Law and Literature
    - Commodification of law
  - Law and Society (Sociological Jurisprudence)
- Richard Frankel
  - Teaching:
    - Consumer Law Clinic
    - Legal Methods
  - Research:
    - Consumer Arbitration
    - Consumer Law
- Barry Furrow
  - Teaching:
    - Health Law
      - Patient Safety Seminar
    - Torts
  - Research:
    - Bioethics
    - Health law casebook
    - Health law treatise
- Alex Geisinger
  - Teaching:
    - Commercial Law
    - Environmental Law
    - Products Liability
    - Secured Transactions
    - Torts
  - Research:
    - Commercial Law
    - Environmental Law

- International Law
  - Law and Economics
  - Torts
  - Trade Regulation
- Rex Glensy
    - Teaching:
      - Copyright
      - Entertainment Law
      - Intellectual Property
      - Property
      - Public International Law
      - Trademark and Unfair Competition
    - Research:
      - Comparative Law
        - Legal norms
      - Public International Law
        - Legal norms
- Anil Kalhan
    - Teaching:
      - Criminal Law
      - First Amendment Law
      - Immigration Law
    - Research:
      - Immigration Law
      - Constitutional & National Security Law of India & Pakistan
- Nancy Kraybill
    - Teaching:
      - Alternative Dispute Resolution
    - Research:
      - Alternative Dispute Resolution
- Lisa McElroy
    - Teaching:
      - Legal Methods
      - Supreme Court Seminar
    - Research:
      - Legal Writing
- Kevin Oates
    - Teaching:
      - Conflicts of Law

- Evidence
  - Legal Methods
  - Professional Responsibility
- Research:
  - Conflict of Laws
  - Education Law
  - Insurance Law
    - Statutory insurance coverage limits
  - Legal Writing
  - Same-Sex Marriage
- Karl Okamoto
  - Teaching:
    - Business Organizations
    - Law and Finance of Transactional Lawyering
  - Research:
    - Law and Economics
    - Legal Education
      - Teaching corporate practice
    - Private Equity
    - Reputation of Lawyers
    - Securities Law
    - Unincorporated Entities
- Steven Rocci
  - Teaching:
    - Patent Law
  - Research:
    - Patent Law
- Dina Schlossberg
  - Teaching:
    - Housing and Urban Development Law
  - Research:
    - Housing and Urban Development Law
- Terry Jean Seligmann
  - Teaching:
    - Introduction to Law
    - Education Law
    - Legal Methods
  - Research:
    - Education Law
      - Special education
    - Legal Writing

- Gwen Roseman Stern
  - Teaching:
    - Pretrial Practice
    - Introduction to Trial Advocacy
    - Advanced Trial Advocacy
  
- Kara Swanson
  - Teaching:
  - Research:
    - Intellectual Property Law
    - Biotechnology
    - Patents
    - History of Law
    - History of Medicine and Technology
    - History of Science
  
- Donald Tibbs
  - Teaching:
    - Criminal Procedure
  - Research:
    - Law and Race/Ethnicity
    - Law and Society
    - Critical Race Theory
    - Criminal Law and Criminology
    - Sentencing and Punishment
    - Globalization
  
- Emily Zimmerman
  - Teaching:
    - Criminal Procedure
    - Legal Methods
  - Research:
    - Legal Writing
    - Law School Education and Assessment

Appendix C: Drexel University Earle Mack School of Law, Course Catalogue

Appendix D: *Education Subject Policy, in W.W. Hagerty Library Collection Policy 35-41*  
(2006)

Appendix E: Cooperative or Resource Sharing Agreements

Appendix E.1. *Educational Services Agreement with Jenkins Law Library*

Appendix F: Drexel University Libraries' Electronic Resources Procedures