Ground Hog’s Day, 2015, I stood freezing in downtown Dallas having just gotten off the A-train from Denton to meet up with other law librarians coming from adjacent counties. I quickly spotted a Corner Bakery and made a beeline for warmth.

Virginia Eldridge from Grayson County also commuted; we met at the bakery and walked to the Dallas County Law Library a couple blocks away. There we met David Wilkinson, Law Librarian and his assistant, Karen Dibble. Sara Campbell from Lubbock County, Carla Knepper from Ellis County Law Library and Robyn Smith from the Rockwall County Law Library soon joined us.

I had also invited Lisa Winfrey from Wise County who is interested in forming a law library. Neither Lisa nor Robyn are SWALL members but if I have learned anything from my brief few years as a Law Librarian, reaching out to others close by in the field is as vital to the growth of SWALL as it is to the growth of knowledgeable librarians.

Sara, Assistant Law Librarian, is not from an adjacent county so we were thrilled that she would make the long journey to enlighten us on the progress of a resolution she and Nan Hadley, Law Librarian for Lubbock Law Library, had written for this year’s legislative action. Please refer, read and support the resolution in this newsletter.

Being Vice President and then President of SWALL for the past two years has been educational and fun; meeting librarians from surrounding counties and from different fields, advocating for self-represented litigants, working closely with the SWALL Board in promoting SWALL, its members and its mission has given me a broader perspective than by being only a member.
Since this is my last letter to the newsletter, I have a long list of librarians to thank: Stephanie Bassinger, Caren Luckie, my SWALL Board of Jen Laws, Stacy Fowler and Katy Stein, to all committee chairs for stepping up and filling a void and finally to all the many volunteers in the Local Arrangements Committee organizing and working many hours for our annual meetings.

GO BOULDER! Jennifer Laws and her Program Committee have conceived a potpourri of subjects focusing on natural resources from Zen and mindfulness to marijuana to hydraulic fracturing. Nickolas Harrell, with his committee, is working diligently, organizing and preparing for our visit to Boulder April 9-11th. I hope to see you there! See page 3 for more information.

Headnotes: Report of the SWALL Grants Committee

The Grants Committee is pleased to announce that SWALL Members have 2 grant opportunities for purposes of attending AALL in Philadelphia. SWALL will provide one (1) travel grant of $500 to attend AALL. We also have just received confirmation that SWALL in 2015 is eligible for an Annual Meeting Chapter Registration Award (from AALL):

For each Annual Meeting, AALL underwrites one free conference registration for a number of chapters on a rotation basis. It is the intent the award be presented to newer members of AALL who meet whatever other criteria the awarding chapter may determine.

By providing an opportunity for a newer member to attend an Annual Meeting, everyone benefits – the member, the chapter and AALL. Our goal is to provide an enriching and valuable experience as the member learns and networks with colleagues from across the country. The result for the chapter and AALL is a member who supports and participates in her or his professional association, both locally and nationally.

Apply by completing the grant application form on the SWALL Grants page. Apply for either award but not both! http://www.aallnet.org/chapter/swall/grants/index.html

Note: We must notify AALL of our SWALL grant recipient by April 1 which necessitates that we set a deadline of Friday, March 27, for both the SWALL grant and the AALL chapter registration grant. The chapter registration grant requires the applicant to be a “newer member” (3 years) of AALL. Hope to see you in Boulder and Philadelphia!

Remember, the application deadline is Friday, March 27, 2015. To apply, send the completed application form to the SWALL Grants Committee Chair at:

W. David Gay, Reference Librarian
Ross-Blakley Law Library
Arizona State University
email: william.gay@asu.edu
Headnotes: ANNUAL MEETING

Jennifer Laws
SWALL Vice President/President Elect,
2015 Program Committee Chair
University of New Mexico Law Library

SWALL 2015 Annual Meeting: Go Bolder in Boulder!

All signs point to a fantastic meeting in Boulder in April! The Program Committee has completed its review of the programming and the preliminary program is posted for your review at: [http://www.aallnet.org/chapter/swall/currentmeeting.html](http://www.aallnet.org/chapter/swall/currentmeeting.html)

Why attend the SWALL annual meeting?

Have you ever walked into a room full of people and realized you didn’t know anyone? What did you do? The rooms at AALL might contain 150 people. The rooms at SWALL might contain 35.

Which room would you rather deal with?

SWALL has a committed and diverse membership, drawn from academic, government, court, law firm, county, and special libraries. New members (or those new to the annual meeting) can make connections quickly with more experienced members. The Executive Board of SWALL is no mystery – you’ll find the Board members at the meeting, ready to talk if you want to. SWALL meetings are all about sharing expertise, networking with your regional peers, and getting some healthy perspective on your job. Good food and good fun are always in the mix! Interested in presenting a program? Did AALL reject your program? That’s because AALL receives three times more proposals than they have program slots to fill. SWALL offers ample opportunities for law librarians of all types to share their expertise with their peers. The SWALL 2015 meeting will inspire you and help you nurture your own “natural” resources.
Researching Arbitration Law: A Bibliography

It is increasingly important for legal practitioners and the law libraries that support them to be aware of arbitration law: arbitration continues to see increased use, and is becoming more and more popular as a means of resolving commercial disputes even as it becomes more controversial when applied to consumer and employment issues. The following bibliography may be of interest to libraries interested in strengthening their existing arbitration collection with treatises introducing the subject or addressing the latest trends:

**The Law and Practice of Arbitration**


*The Law and Practice of Arbitration* is a comprehensive introduction to and summary of arbitration law. The author goes beyond black letter law to address the historical background and policy considerations that are necessary to understanding the current debate over arbitration. The author also provides enough of an introduction to federalism to make the discussion of the arbitration controversy accessible to law students as well as to legal practitioners. Coming only two years after the publication of the 4th edition, this 5th edition is a necessary update in light of several recent landmark Supreme Court decisions on arbitration and a number of local responses to these decisions.

**The AAA Handbook on Arbitration Practice**


*The AAA Handbook on Arbitration Practice* is a direct and simplified practitioner’s guide to arbitration. The collected essays discuss specific considerations and decisions that a practitioner must make at each step of the arbitration process, from the initial decision on whether or not pursue arbitration to the decision on how to respond after arbitration is concluded. This text is extremely accessible, written to be useful as a reference for legal practitioners as well as to provide guidance to executives and administrators with no legal background who may be called on to make decisions at any point in the arbitration process.
Domke on Commercial Arbitration is a thorough study of arbitration law written for legal practitioners. While it does address the history and theory of arbitration law, this work’s focus is on practical arbitration work, particularly on drafting arbitration agreements, on the arbitration itself, and on disputes relating to the arbitral award. In addition to a study of black letter law and a collection of rules and statutory texts, Domke on Commercial Arbitration contains checklists, sample forms and practice guides for attorneys involved in arbitration. This work is a three-binder set that receives regular updates.

Commercial Arbitration is another extremely thorough practitioner’s reference. In many ways similar to Domke on Commercial Arbitration, Commercial Arbitration distinguishes itself by providing a series of focused reviews of arbitration law as it relates to a variety of specific subjects, including construction, securities and employment law disputes. This work also includes copies of statutory texts and procedural rules, in addition to general professional rules, notable local rules and various international arbitration procedures. Commercial Arbitration is a five-binder set that receives regular updates.

Arbitration Law in America: A Critical Assessment is a collection of theoretical and policy essays focusing on arbitration law. While several years old, these essays reflect many of the issues and concerns still under consideration in contemporary discussion of arbitration reform. This text is not aimed at practicing lawyers, but could be a valuable addition to an academic library or to a specialized government law library. Its discussions of previous scholarship could also make this text more useful for its bibliography than other works more focused on arbitration practice.
Outsourcing Justice: The Rise of Modern Arbitration Laws in America is a historical study of arbitration law in general and the Federal Arbitration Act of 1925 in particular. Although this text is not primarily aimed at practicing lawyers, its thorough investigation of the passage of the act could make it invaluable for preparing a legislative history. Making this text of further interest is the fact that it takes a more negative view of arbitration than do many works on arbitration law. This text is written in a narrative style that lends itself well to engaging readers with no legal background, and at the same time provides extensive endnotes to make the book useful to legal practitioners and historians.

International Commercial Arbitration is a comprehensive examination of commercial arbitration law at the international level. This treatise provides both a simple introduction to international arbitration and a thorough study of the treaty law and customary procedures that control the international arbitration process. It is primarily aimed at academics and legal practitioners, but the supporting materials and discussions could be valuable to policy experts as well. Like Domke on Commercial Arbitration, the focus of this work is on the arbitration agreement, the arbitration itself, and on the arbitral award, although it is less of a practitioner’s guide than Domke is. This work is a three-volume set.

The Principles and Practice of International Commercial Arbitration is another introduction to international commercial arbitration. This work, while containing many references and texts of major arbitration agreements and rules, is extremely concise and written in very plain language. It is written to serve a similar function to International Commercial Arbitration, but its format makes it ideal for readers looking to learn or review international commercial arbitration law.
quickly, or to introduce more complex arbitration concepts to readers without a legal background; these two items could complement each other well in a library collection.

The *International Handbook on Commercial Arbitration* is a collection of national arbitration statutes and other arbitration laws, arranged by country. For some countries, there is also a brief introduction and discussion of how that nation deals with arbitration. This resource is specifically prepared for lawyers engaged in international arbitration practice, and contains minimal items of interest to other readers, but given the difficulty frequently found in obtaining foreign statutes this work could potentially be invaluable to its intended audience. It is a 5-binder set that receives regular updates.

*International Commercial Arbitration*, like the *International Handbook on Commercial Arbitration*, is a collection of international rules and treaties. It is distinguished from the other work by its greater emphasis on international agreements in addition to national law, but its national law collection is equally extensive and it is otherwise useful to legal practitioners for exactly the same reasons. It is an 8-binder set that receives regular updates.

SCCLL members! Don’t forget to vote on the By-Law changes in April.
Andrew Bennett, Law Librarian,
Shanna Pritchett, Paraprofessional
Fort Bend County (TX) Law Library

**Fort Bend County Law Library Celebrates 25th Anniversary with Open House**

To commemorate its 25th anniversary, Fort Bend County Law Library hosted an Open House on Thursday, February 5, 2015, from 1 to 3 p.m. Andrew Bennett, Fort Bend County Law Librarian, welcomed fifty-four guests in the Law Library and many more gathered around the refreshment table on the third floor of the Fort Bend County Justice Center. Among the attendees were Fort Bend County Officials, Judges, Law Library Board and Committee members, attorneys, legal staff, Library Administration and staff, county employees, and members of the public. Attendees met with Law Library staff, toured the library, viewed the library’s digital and print resources, and enjoyed some refreshments. We were honored to be joined by two former Fort Bend Law Librarians: Melissa Salnave, Branch Manager of the Mamie George Branch Library in Stafford, Texas, and Joseph Lawson, Deputy Director of the Harris County Law Library in Houston, Texas.

The Fort Bend County Commissioners Court ordered the establishment of a County Law Library in Richmond, Texas in December 1989, and the Fort Bend County Law Library was established January 1, 1990. The Law Library’s mission is to provide non-discriminatory support for the legal research, reference, and educational needs of all litigants, attorneys, judges, county officials, and other interested individuals in Fort Bend County. The Law Library staff was pleased to welcome members from all these groups during our Open House and hope everyone will join us next year.

The Law Library is located in the Fort Bend County Justice Center at 1422 Eugene Heimann Circle, Room 30298, Richmond, TX. For more information, call the Law Library at 281-341-3718.
Upcoming Events

**SWALL**—April 9-11, 2015 Boulder CO— Not to be missed annual meeting of the Southwestern Association of Law Libraries at the Millennium Harvest House Hotel.

**DALL**—April 24, 2015—Dallas Association of Law Librarians and Dallas Public Library’s DALL Spring Institute at the Dallas Public Library. What's In Your Toolbox? Practical Ways to Improve Library Service

**Equal Justice Conference**- May 7-9, 2015 Austin, TX —Librarians may attend the May 6th Pre-Conference only for $75. Self-Represented Litigation Network Education Program Email Lisa Rush for instructions.


Headnotes: AALL Webinars

**Upcoming AALL Webinars**

**Security Issues in Law Libraries**
Date: April 23, 2015; 11 a.m., Central time
Cost: Free for AALL Members; Non-AALL Members - $60
Find more information here.

**User-Friendly Library Websites: Writing Content for the Web**
Date: April 30, 2015; 11 a.m., Central time
Cost: Free for AALL Members; Non-AALL Members - $60
Find more information here.
A Lone Star Legislative Blueprint: 
Lubbock County Law Library Initiated Proposal Gains Momentum
Proposed Texas County Law Library Legislation, Texas 84th Regular Legislative Session

Over the past two years, as a Briefing Clerk, I have had the privilege of serving multiple departments in Lubbock County. In this service, I wear many hats, but the one constant has been the location of my desk in the back of the Lubbock County Law Library. My desk has given me a unique perspective as to the importance of having a thriving county law library. Lubbock County Court Administration refers to me as the “legal beagle” that “sniffs out” what the law is on any topic at a moment’s notice. If research tasks are not needed, I assist Nan Hadley, the Lubbock County Law Librarian with her daily tasks. Over the past year, Nan and I have anxiously watched the District and County Court year to date filing fees compared to Adjusted, Original, and Actual Budget amounts for recent years. We noticed a trend that went beyond an increase in pro se patrons filing affidavits of indigence to wave filing fees based on inability to pay.

Texas County Law Libraries, traditionally have been supported solely by District and County Court filing fees deposited in the Law Library Fund in accordance with Local Government Code §323.023, or by gifts in accordance with Local Government Code §323.022. These are the only two statutorily permissible sources of revenue. Justice Courts traditionally have not been included in the filing fee structure that raises monies for the Law Library Fund, despite the expectation of Texas County Law Libraries providing services and materials to Justice Court litigants. We noticed a legislative watershed moment that coincided with the decline in filing fees while examining filing fee revenues in the context of legislative activity.

In 2007, legislation raising the amount in controversy for small claims cases reorganized the Texas lower County Court structure, shifting cases out of District Court and reallocating them to Justice Courts. This action resulted in a loss of District Court filing fees that benefit the Law Library. There is currently no filing fee amount that comes from Justice Courts to the County Law Libraries. We have fewer cases in District Court and an increase in cases in Justice Court. The shift in case flow was not distributed in the filing fee structure. The fee structure remained unchanged. We are led to believe, after close examination, that the fact that the filing fee was not also shifted was due to legislative oversight. Nan and I have set in motion a legislative proposal to correct this oversight.

I created a bill draft. I started with a list of goals that originated with comments from SWALL Annual meeting attendees and people in Lubbock County. I consulted the state session laws, the most recent Texas Legislative Drafting Manual, the Texas Disciplinary Rules of
Professional Conduct, the historical file for the Lubbock County Law Library, and Office of Court Administration (OCA) filing data that is publicly available at http://www.courts.state.tx.us. I did not create a new fee, but simply reinstated a former preexisting fee. The bill amends Subchapter E, Chapter 118, Local Government Code, Sections 118.121 and 118.122 of the "Black Statutes" or Vernon’s Texas Statutes and Codes Annotated. In trying to recover lost fees, the bill would not infringe on any of the current beneficiaries of the current fee structure. I took great care to be sure that we were not taking any other county entity's "piece of the pie" in implementing the fee. In most cases there simply was no more “pie” to “slice”. This was one reason we added a $5 fee to the existing prejudgment fee structure in Justice Courts. One other carefully crafted selling point that came up in the drafting process was the “opt out” clause. We realize that this bill was structured to be appealing to mid-sized counties like Lubbock County. Our intent was not to alienate larger or smaller counties, but to allow the Commissioners of such counties to choose whether the fee structure to recover the lost fees was necessary in their individual county. If a set of Commissioners was strongly opposed to adding materials and services to their own county law library, then they only needed to “opt out” at a Commissioners’ Court meeting. The counties that needed the revenue and support could “opt in” to choose to collect the fee. This allowed Commissioners’ Court discretion to tailor the effect of our bill to their jurisdiction without harming any other county. The choice to “opt in” or “opt out” by Loving County would not impact the choice of Harris County, for example.

Using these publicly available resources, I was able to draft both the legislative proposal in proper bill format, and draft a Resolution for the Lubbock County Commissioners’ Court to sign. Our Resolution, which follows this article, was signed on February 23, 2015. Commissioner Patti Jones presented the matter before the 92nd Annual Meeting of the County Judges & Commissioners Association of Texas. Mr. Jim Allison, General Counsel for the Association, deleted one clause from the legislative proposal. This edited proposal has been backed up by research involving an FOIA request of self-reported data from small to mid-sized counties in Texas paired with Texas State Comptroller data. Scrutiny of the data set further illuminated the trend that this was a state wide issue and not just an issue for Lubbock County. The month of December was a busy, but productive time in the Lubbock County Law Library. We reached out to other Texas County Law Libraries, informed several judicial and access to justice associations of our proposal, and approached our local legislators concerning the filing and introduction of the bill in the Texas Legislature this 2015 session.

Senator Charles Perry, Representative John Frullo, and newly elected Representative Dustin Burrows are familiar with our proposal. We await the incorporation and introduction of our initiative in an omnibus bill this session. We ask for the continued support of all SWALL members during the 84th Texas Legislative Session that started January 13, 2015. We hope to obtain more county resolutions in support of this bill. February 25, 2015 we received notice that Taylor County passed and approved a signed resolution supporting our legislative proposal. Taylor County’s efforts illustrate that all 254 counties in Texas have unique needs that can culminate in a
collective effort represented by our legislation. We need to obtain more Texas county resolutions to complete the task. The successful passage of our bill would establish a foothold for the future vitality of Texas County Law Libraries. This future vitality ensures access to justice and a development of services for patrons state wide. In addition to requesting your continued support in this endeavor, we invite other librarians to draw inspiration from our efforts and not be afraid to attempt legislative proposals of their own.

Editor’s Note:
Taylor County TX (Jill Henderson) and Grayson County TX (Virginia Eldridge) both have signed resolutions to add to Lubbock County.
WHEREAS, Lubbock County embraces the principles that our nation promises justice for all, not just for those who can afford to pay for it, and subscribes to the values Judge Learned Hand espoused when he said, "If we are to keep our democracy, there must be one commandment: Thou shalt not ration justice"; and

WHEREAS, the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct preamble states that, "...a lawyer should be mindful of deficiencies in the administration of justice and of the fact that the poor, and sometimes persons who are not poor, cannot afford adequate legal assistance", and "The provision of free legal services to those unable to pay reasonable fees is a moral obligation of each lawyer as well as the profession generally"; and

WHEREAS, the maintenance of an adequately funded and managed County Law Library is necessary, not only for judges and court personnel, county officials and attorneys, but also for the public who rely upon it in lieu of or to supplement expensive private libraries; and

WHEREAS, the availability to practicing attorneys of an adequately funded and managed County Law Library thus improves the overall quality of legal services rendered to the public while helping to contain the cost of such legal services; and

WHEREAS, the continued availability of adequately funded self-help resources to pro se litigants offered by County Law Library research and materials services made available by the Law Librarian and staff are dependent upon the steady flow of library patronage; and

WHEREAS, the expense of maintaining an adequately funded and managed County Law Library has nevertheless increased tremendously in the last ten years; and

WHEREAS, the expense of maintaining an adequately funded and managed County Law Library will only continue to increase in coming years; and

WHEREAS, in 2007, the statutory limit for amount in controversy in small-claims issues was raised; and

WHEREAS, this legislative action resulted in a loss of District Court filing fees that benefit the maintenance of an adequately funded and managed County Law Library which traditionally has been supported solely by District and County Court filing fees deposited in the Law Library Fund in accordance with Local Government Code §323.023, or by gifts in accordance with Local Government Code §323.022; and

WHEREAS, the Justice Court filing fees do not support, nor have supported in any way, the County Law Library; and

WHEREAS, the Lubbock County Law Librarian, Lubbock County Court Administration, the Lubbock County Court Administration Briefing Clerk, the Texas County Law Librarians in attendance of the Southwestern Association of Law Libraries (SWALL) 2014 Annual Meeting polled by the Lubbock County Court Administration Briefing Clerk, and other relevant county and court personnel support legislation establishing a $5.00 fee for all Justice Court filings to benefit the County Law Library; and
WHEREAS, the Commissioners of Texas Counties shall opt to collect the fee, and each County Law Librarian must use the Justice Court Filing Fee for the expense of maintaining an adequately funded and managed County Law Library; and

WHEREAS, the proposed legislation shall amend Subchapter E, Chapter 18, Local Government Code, Sections 18.121 and 18.122 to implement the $5.00 filing fee for each civil and criminal case filed in the Justice Courts to recover the lost revenue from legislative lower-county court restructuring from previous legislation; and

WHEREAS, this Justice Court fee shall be introduced during the 84th Texas Legislative Regular Session.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the County Commissioners Court of Lubbock County, Texas, is hereby in full support of the proposed amendment to Subchapter E, Chapter 18, Local Government Code, Sections 18.121 and 18.122 to benefit County Law Libraries and the many patrons served, and strongly urges its passage during the 84th Regular Session of the Legislature; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to Governor Gregg Abbott, to the Presiding Officer of each House of the Legislature, to the Clerk of each House of the Legislature, to the Chairman of the Senate Intergovernmental Relations Committee, to the Senate State Affairs Committee, to each Representative whose District includes a portion of Lubbock County, and the acting President of the Southwestern Association of Law Librarians with the recommendation that the Bill do pass.

Signed this 23rd day of February, 2015.

Tom Head
Lubbock County Judge

Bill McCay
Commissioner Precinct 1

Lorenzo “Bubba” Sodeño
Commissioner Precinct 3

Mark Heinrich
Commissioner Precinct 2

Putti Jones
Commissioner Precinct 4
Fort Bend County Law Library

Cynthia Bravo, Library Assistant – began Nov. 10, 2014

Texas Tech University School of Law Library

Marin Dell has joined the Texas Tech University School of Law Library as the Electronic and Instruction Services Librarian. Marin came to Texas Tech from Hofstra where she was the Reference/Electronic Services Librarian.

Jamie Baker has also joined the Texas Tech University School of Law Library as the Faculty Services Librarian. Jamie was formerly a Reference Librarian at WMU-Cooley Law School.

Dallas County Law Library

Library Director Mary Rankin retired last November after 40 years with Dallas County. David Wilkinson has been named Director and Karen Dibble Assistant Director.

University of North Texas Law School Library

Read this article found in the Dallas News about the UNT Law School Library. Thanks and congratulations to Ed Hart and his staff!

Travel Grants

NO TRAVEL BUDGET? NO PROBLEM. ~~ THESE GRANTS ARE AVAILABLE

SCCLL link to grants: SCCLL offers several grants throughout the year. Deadline for AALL in Philadelphia is April 10, 2015.

LISP (Legal Information Services to the Public SIS) offers a grant to assist an AALL member in attending the Annual meeting. Application deadline is 11:00 pm EST on Friday, April 3, 2015.

And don’t forget about the SWALL grants on page 2.
Caren Luckie  
Research Attorney  
Jackson Walker L.L.P.  
Houston, Texas

**Review of Internet Legal Research on a Budget: Free and Low-Cost Resources for Lawyers, by Carole A. Levitt and Judy K. Davis (ABA Law Practice Division, 2014)**

*Internet Legal Research on a Budget* is a resource guide aimed toward lawyers. As a result, it made for slow reading by this librarian. That being said, I think the book will be very useful to my office and will definitely suggest it to newer associates who still think everything is out there on the Internet for free. The authors are very qualified to write a book on this topic, as both have been lawyers and are now law librarians. My biggest peeve with the book was that frequently the explanation of a website feature and the illustration of the same feature ended up being on different pages.

The book is divided into sections by type of research. The categories are General Research, Legal Portals and Directories, Case Law Databases, Bar Association Free member-Benefit Databases, Researching Legislation, Additional Research Sources, and Checking Your Research. Within each part are chapters discussing specific aspects of the broader topics. Besides Internet sites for research, there is also a chapter describing some of the many apps available for legal research. This is a great addition, as attorneys are using mobile devices more frequently and want information at their fingertips. The authors do a good job of showing how to search any website that has quirks, and the illustrations are very helpful. I like the breakdown into topics and subparts, and I think the authors have done a good job of explaining the pros and cons of each website.

The biggest drawback to the book is that it’s in print, and the Internet changes so rapidly that the book was almost out of date when it was published. The authors do give dates for some of the websites shown, acknowledging that there may be changes by the time someone reads the book. The other drawback was the positioning of the illustrations and text, although that seemed to be confined to the first half of the book.

I think that this book would be especially good for law school and public law library collections. It would be very helpful for a solo attorney, or a student doing legal research, as those individuals may not have access to a law library or law librarian quickly. I'm going to recommend it to some of my associates, and will definitely be suggesting it to summer associates.
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