May 17, 2018

The LexisNexis Effect: the Metamorphosis of Critical Data Providers

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These Five Companies Control More Than Half of Academic Publishing
Looking at the roots of our vendor corporations

- Mead Data Central (later Lexis) started in 1968 in Dayton, Ohio and created databases of state and federal court decisions and related materials.

- Soon after, West, a major court opinion publisher, concerned that its hard-copy position was being threatened, started Westlaw to create an electronic resource for legal materials.

- Both companies built huge database systems. Nobody else has successfully entered the market because:
  - It’s expensive and time consuming to build legal research infrastructure!
  - A lot of the information is so people cannot duplicate it with ease.
Eventually, both systems were incorporated into larger conglomerates with more products under their umbrellas
Reduce crime, terrorism and cyber threats to make communities safer

Predict, analyze and respond to crime efficiently using actionable intelligence to drive informed decisions.
Vendor product aggregation is problematic
What is “extreme vetting”?! 

- Traditionally, ICE ensures American security by preventing criminals from entering and staying in the country — gang members, drug dealers and terrorists. However, over the past year or so, the agency expanded its reach: 
  - 40% increase in arrests in U.S. since 2017. 
  - **Sweeping Executive Orders** broadened ICE’s focus from “serious threats” to “public order”. 
  - Detaining immigrants who don’t have criminal convictions. 
  - Hundreds of children removed from parents seeking asylum and detained separately. 
  - Asylum seekers denied humanitarian parole while their cases are decided, effectively jailing them without due process. 
  - Allegations of sexual abuse, racial slurs, abusive strip searches in ICE jails and detention centers.

- **Ramping up surveillance** to find more targets for deportation, etc.
Performance Objectives of the Overarching Vetting Contract:

1. Centralizes screening and vetting processes to mitigate case backlog and provide law enforcement and field agents with timely, actionable information;

2. Allows ICE to develop richer case files that provide more value-added information to further investigations or support prosecutions in immigration or federal courts;

3. Allows ICE to perform regular, periodic and/or continuous review and vetting of nonimmigrants for changes in their risk profile after they enter the United States and;

4. Automates at no loss of data quality or veracity any manually-intensive vetting and screening processes that inhibit ICE from properly and thoroughly vetting individuals in a timely fashion.
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<td>Andre Zefribo</td>
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NOTICE OF INTENT TO SOLE SOURCE - TRSS SUBSCRIPTION DATA SERVICES

Solicitation Number: HSCEDM-RFI-080317
Agency: Department of Homeland Security
Office: Immigration & Customs Enforcement
Location: ICE-OAQ-DM

Solicitation Number: HSCEDM-RFI-080317
Notice Type: Special Notice

Synopsis:
Added: Feb 07, 2018 3:11 pm
THIS IS A NOTICE OF INTENDED SOLE SOURCE AWARD. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Office of Acquisition Management (OAQ), hereby gives notice of intent to award a purchase order to Thomson Reuters Special Services (TRSS) located at 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, DE 19808, on a sole source basis utilizing FAR 13.5 Simplified Acquisition Procedures for Certain Commercial Items procedures in accordance with 41 U.S.C. § 1903, for subscription data services. The ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations division relies on the continuous access to commercial database aggregators and real time jail booking databases. The databases help to leverage emerging technology that shares secure law enforcement data between federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, which ensures that ICE can continue to expand its databases information coverage nationwide in a cost-effective manner.
NO SOLICITATION OR REQUEST FOR QUOTE IS AVAILABLE.
2.0 BACKGROUND

The arrest, detention, and removal of criminal aliens from the United States is one of ICE’s current priorities. To address this priority, ICE formed the Targeting Operations Division (TOD) within Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO). One of the primary missions of the TOD is

3.0 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The continuous monitoring and alert system must be able to securely process and return aliens’ information and addresses using the following types of specified data: FBI numbers; State Identification Numbers; real time jail booking data; credit history; insurance claims; phone number account information; wireless phone accounts; wire transfer data; driver’s license information; vehicle registration information; property information; pay day loan information; public court records; incarceration data; employment address data; Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) data; and employer records.
ICE inks contract for access to license plate database

By Tal Kopan, CNN
Updated 3:45 PM ET, Fri January 26, 2018

Washington (CNN) — Immigration and Customs Enforcement has landed on a contract to gain access to a national database of license plates, a move the agency says will support its investigations.

The contract for access to a commercially available license plate reader database notes the agency "is neither seeking to build nor contribute to a national public or private LPR database." The contract was awarded to West Publishing (TRSS) in partnership with Vigilant Solutions, ICE confirmed.

ICE had tried to solicit such a database in 2014, but due to privacy concerns, canceled the solicitation and conducted a privacy impact assessment. Bennett noted the new contract must comply with that assessment, which she said has "the most stringent requirements known to have been applied for the use of this technology."
Why are our information vendors getting involved in this?

- Because they don’t just do academic information anymore!
- They’ve morphed into (been purchased by) huge transnational corporations.
- This is part of a larger publishing trend…
What does this mean for libraries?

- No more mom n’ pop shop
- No more being the top priority clients
- No more complete understanding of vendor practices
- No more academic publishers, rather we have information conglomerates that own academic products
  
  *We must reframe our understanding of who/what we are dealing with*
What does the monetization of patron data mean for our profession?

- What are librarians’ ethical duties when vendors divulge peoples’ private information?

- What does this corporate activity mean from a critical information literacy standpoint? What does it say about where our data comes from?

- Should we democratize access to data to avoid corporate paywalls AND ethical concerns? Are these part of the same discussion?
Our Ethical Code

“We protect each library user's right to privacy and confidentiality with respect to information sought or received and resources consulted, borrowed, acquired or transmitted.”
Worried About Internet Privacy? Visit Your Local Librarian

By Lucy Uprichard | May 24, 2017 | Education, Knowledge, Privacy, Society

In World War II, the British government ordered propaganda campaigns designed to encourage citizens to be critical about privacy in the name of the war effort. An artist named Fougasse was responsible for creating some of the era's most iconic imagery, including a well-known poster emblazoned with the text "Careless Talk Costs Lives" that showed caricatured German officials eavesdropping on British civilians on buses and in bars. The intention was to remind the general public that idle gossip could become highly pertinent information in the wrong hands, and that privacy is never guaranteed.

iStock.com/Trish233

Nowadays, that reasoning is reversed—"the interests of national security" and "counter-terrorism" have become excuses for governments As a young writer, I am dependent on social media, email, job sites, a phone, and the Internet in general in order to network, speak to my
A Critical Information Perspective
Barbara Fister’s definition:

- Critical information literacy asks librarians to work with their patrons and communities to co-investigate the political, social, and economic dimensions of information, including its creation, access, and use.

- In an era of mass surveillance and the massive transfer of public goods into private hands, citizens need to know much more about how information works. They need to understand the moral, economic, and political context of knowledge. They need to know how to create their own, so that they make the world a better, more just place.