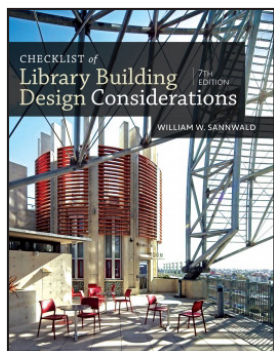


of disengaging from universal approaches and implementing culturally relevant services into their own academic libraries. They address the needs of BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and People of Color) students in several ways including teaching Native American students through the framework of cultural humility, supporting Black students by providing inclusive spaces, establishing student-centered programming, and developing archival walking tours during Hispanic Heritage Month. The third section demonstrates how academic librarians approach collection development focusing on representation and inclusion. The authors offer different methods to building library collections that reflect the identities and experiences of BIPOC students. While acquisition is a critical step, the authors also emphasize the importance of providing accessibility, implementing inclusive cataloging, requesting faculty recommendations, and partnering with students of color. The fourth section dives deeper into the theme of collaboration and co-creation. Authors discuss various ways of creating an inclusive library, such as co-curating an exhibit to serve indigenous communities, enhancing user experiences for BIPOC communities by gathering feedback from students and library workers, designing programming based on zine-making for Asian American student groups, and organizing Wikipedia edit-a-thons to build community for students of color. The fifth section offers more insight into building community and engaging with students of color. The authors approach community work in groundbreaking ways including initiating a series of panel discussions addressing institutional racism, supporting BIPOC students within Ethnic Studies libraries, advocating for Asian Canadian students through collection development and online resources, and organizing a panel to celebrate the contributions of Latinx library workers. The final section focuses on the importance of diversifying the student workforce and fostering professional development. The authors present how they provided job opportunities and improved retention rates for BIPOC students by developing IT internships and student ambassador programs.

*Creating an Inclusive Library: Approaches for Increasing Engagement and Use with Students of Color* documents the ways that academic librarians and library workers advocate for BIPOC students through the development of inclusive spaces, collections, and services. For this reason, this book would be an invaluable addition to collections within academic libraries. In particular, academic librarians serving students in library degree programs would greatly benefit from this book. It is critical for MLIS students to have access to books that offer resources and strategies devoted to anti-racism/inclusion efforts. As the editors express, “[w]e hope the resources and approaches contained within this book help all library workers engage with this critical and vital work and to build a community of support” (xiii). Currently, working librarians and MLIS students face policies that may restrict DEI which makes this title timely. Due to changing sociopolitical environments, academic, public, and school librarians will need to consider new and creative approaches to continue supporting communities of color. —Nery Alcivar-Estrella, *Ethnic Studies Librarian, California State University, Northridge*

***Checklist of Library Building Design Considerations***, William W. Sannwald, ALA Editions, 2024. 248p. Softcover, \$79.99. 9780838938645.

*Checklist of Library Building Design Considerations*, now in its seventh edition (first published in 1988), has been reviewed, revised, and expanded to consider changes in current construction and patron needs. As a seasoned library consultant and a long-standing faculty member at San Diego State University, William Sannwald is a highly credible authority in the field of library design and development. With a career spanning over two decades, he has made



significant contributions to the subject, earning numerous awards for his work. This updated version offers comprehensive coverage of the steps from planning a new library to opening day to maintaining the new building. New topics include a discussion of the relationship between the client (i.e., the library and/or its political authority) and the architect and contractor; options for reducing the transfer of viruses in interior spaces; remote/automated control of building systems; flexibility in electrical design due to constantly revised floor plans; and the benefits of human-centered lighting.

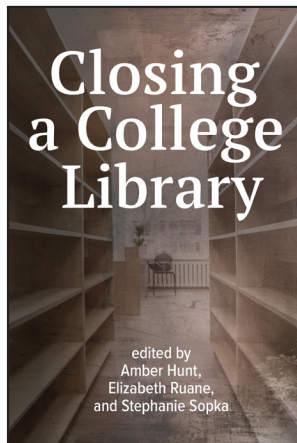
For those who have dedicated years to working in libraries, the constant evolution of services and spaces to meet the dynamic needs of users is a familiar challenge. Readers will undoubtedly appreciate the foresight and effort invested in anticipating these fluctuating essentials. It is fascinating to note that many popular spaces in today's libraries, such as plus-friendly areas, makerspaces, and computer labs, were not even on the profession's radar when this book first appeared as a pamphlet in the 1980s. Sannwald's principle that "function should drive design" (xvi) remains a guiding beacon; spaces should consider needs of the community and programs during construction versus the building dictating services. Some checklist items will not apply, depending on circumstances; and even if the answer to the question is "no," at least the subject was raised, and perhaps useful for future renovations or remodels.

The core of *Checklist of Library Building Design Considerations* is its practical checklists that are clearly garnered from the author's experience. This blend of narrative text and checklists is accessible to a wide range of readers. Checklists include far-sighted considerations that could easily be missed by those new to designing library buildings or redesigning existing spaces. There are clearly good questions to ask ahead of time rather than after the fact. The namesake checklists include an extensive range of considerations, including policy ramifications, comfort levels of patrons and staff, infrastructure configuration and re-configuration options. There is even an exploration of building construction alternatives, presenting a range of options that addresses diverse needs and budgets as well as a forward-thinking discussion on virtual library considerations, exploring the future of digital spaces and their impact on traditional libraries. Choosing an architect and a contractor highlights key qualities and considerations that are known to lead to successful construction outcomes.

To spark interest and generate ideas, sample questions include: "What will be the useful life of the new building? Does the design create a building that is unmistakably public in its character and function, yet very comfortable and non-intimidating for the user? Has the sign system been integrated into the building design and furniture selection process? If there are not enough electronic workstations to meet peak demand, is there a system in place to allocate their use? Will the library employ a library-moving specialist, or will the library move using only its internal resources? Have plans been made as to what to do with the furniture, fixtures, and equipment that are not moved?" (11–14). The checklist questions encompass a wide spectrum of topics, ranging from general to specific choices. It is hard to imagine that any building design consideration has *not* been covered. Of note is an "Indicators of Dissatisfaction with Existing Facilities" checklist in Chapter One which gives perspective on any given library building project and can be useful in bringing together disparate stakeholders.

Reviewers of previous editions have hailed this book as essential reading, and it is evident why. This masterful guide seamlessly blends the art and science of building design, planning, and maintenance, offering invaluable insights for both novices and seasoned professionals. It is a must-have for any library planning a new building or considering a renovation. — *Marie Daum, Kennesaw State University Libraries*

*Closing a College Library*, Amber Hunt, Elizabeth Ruane, & Stephanie Sopka (eds.), Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries, 2024. 116p. eBook, \$32. 9798892556064.



For most, permanently closing and dismantling a library is inconceivable; libraries are seemingly timeless institutions. The public assumes that these beloved knowledge centers will always be there for them. Likewise, academic librarians, until recently, almost never had to consider the possibility of closure, much less factor that grim scenario in their planning and forecasting. As the growing number of defunct colleges and universities over the past decade demonstrates, however, library closures are now a viable concern in the profession. More than a tragic outcome of the strong headwinds disrupting contemporary higher education, library closures pose unique logistical challenges for practitioners ill-prepared to confront them. *Closing a College Library* provides a timely resource for those impacted by this unfortunate emerging trend.

In this sobering but brief volume, contributors discuss their experiences with shuttering libraries at private nonprofit institutions that either merged with another or ceased operations altogether. Featured libraries include those that served Concordia University-Portland (Oregon), Marlboro College (Vermont), Marylhurst University (Oregon), and Robert Morris University (Illinois). Collectively, the authors draw from their varied experiences to offer strategies and advice, warn against potential pitfalls, and prepare readers for the emotionally fraught labor that closing and dismantling an academic library involves.

While affected practitioners of all job titles will find *Closing a College Library* insightful, the book is indispensable for those whose responsibilities include administration, collection management, electronic resources, special collections, access services, or institutional repositories. Interested readers should pay close attention to the unique considerations the authors raise concerning a library's legal obligations when lawsuits are filed against its institution; decommissioning interlibrary loan services; transferring physical and electronic resources to other institutions; withdrawing from consortia; and creating documentation about the facility for its next owners/occupants. Written by librarians for librarians, a closure "to-do list," sample deed of gift, and other practical documents are appropriately included as appendices for convenient retrieval.

Though *Closing a College Library* is a preliminary handbook, it is a significant contribution to the field. When they required guidance for their own closure, the editors discovered that information on the topic was scarce. Recognizing a need, the authors have produced this timely addition to the library science literature. More than merely addressing a gap, however, this work ultimately equips other practitioners with an essential resource. The authors state: "We have tried to take our collective misfortune and turn it into something useful, something that will help librarians do the best they can with this most unenviable