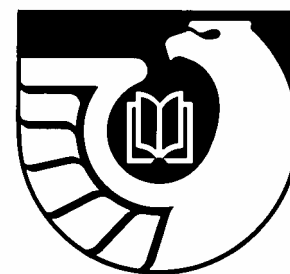


AGENDA

Spring Meeting
Depository Library Council to the Public Printer

April 2-5, 2006



Renaissance Hotel

Seattle, Washington

Sunday, April 2, 2006

Location

8:00 – 9:30	Registration	<i>Courtyard Foyer</i>
9:00 – 11:30	Regional Depository Meeting	<i>South (3rd fl.)</i>
9:30 – 11:30	New Attendees Orientation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Barbie Selby, Council Chair• Arlene Weible, GODORT Chair• Robin Haun-Mohamed, Director, Collection Management & Preservation, GPO	<i>North (3rd fl.)</i>
11:30 – 1:00	Lunch Break (on your own)	
1:00 – 3:00	Plenary Session: Welcome and Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jan Walsh, State Librarian, Washington State Library• Barbie Selby, Council Chair - Alderman Library, University of Virginia• Bruce R. James, Public Printer	<i>Courtyard Ballroom</i>
3:00 - 3:30	Break	
3:30 – 5:00	Plenary Session: Keynote Speaker: Preparing for the Next Cutting Edge Trends with Professional Training <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Joseph Janes, Associate Professor and Associate Dean for Academics, Information School, University of Washington	<i>Courtyard Ballroom</i>
5:00	Adjourn	
6:30 – 8:30	Reception and Tour, Seattle Public Library	<i>Seattle Public Library</i>

Monday, April 3, 2006

- 8:00 – 8:30 Coffee with Council & GPO staff
- 8:30 – 10:00 Plenary Session: *Courtyard Ballroom*
Information Dissemination Update
 - Judith C. Russell, Superintendent of DocumentsStrategic Vision Update
 - Robert Tapella, Chief of StaffFDSys Update
 - Mike Wash, Chief Technical Officer
- 10:00 – 10:30 Break
- 10:30 – 12:00 Break-out by Geographical Area:
North West – Northwest (3rd floor)
South West – East (3rd floor)
Midwest – Washington (2nd floor)
North East – State (2nd floor)
South East – Madison (4th floor)
- 12:00 – 1:30 Lunch Break, Regional / Selective (on your own)
- 1:30 – 3:00 Break-out by Library Type:
Large Academic – Northwest (3rd floor)
Small Academic – East (3rd floor)
Law – Washington (2nd floor)
Public – State (2nd floor)
Special/Other – Madison (4th floor)
- 3:00 – 3:30 Break
- 3:30 – 5:00 Council Session: GPO Digital Content Forum *Courtyard Ballroom*
 - Facilitator, Richard Davis, Director, Library Services & Content ManagementWeb Harvesting
 - Kirk Knoll, Associate Director of Program ManagementCD-ROM Migration
 - Lisa Russell, Manager, Planning & Development Content ManagementDigitized Content
 - Robin Haun-Mohamed, Director, Collection Management & Preservation
- 3:30 – 5:00 GPO Online Services Open Forum *North/West (3rd fl.)*
GPO Access, On Line Bookstore, Statutes at Large
 - Nathaniel Kraft, Web Content SpecialistIns and Outs of askGPO
 - Laurie Hall, Director, Library Technical Information Services
 - Linda Resler, Manager, Library Technical Services Support

5:00	Adjourn	
6:30 – 9:30	GODORT Meeting (optional) Reception: 6:30 – 7:00 Meeting: 7:00 – 9:00	<i>North/West (3rd fl.)</i>

Tuesday, April 4, 2006

8:00 – 8:30	Coffee with Council & GPO Staff	
8:30 – 10:00	Plenary Session: GPO Digital Content Forum – “A Day in the Life of FDSys” <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitator, Mike Wash, Chief Technical Officer• Facilitator, Richard Davis, Director, Library Services & Content Management,• Moira Shea, Director, Program Communications• Kirk Knoll, Associate Director of Program Management• Gil Baldwin, Associate Director of Program Management• Selene Dalecky, Associate Director of Program Management• Lisa LaPlant, Senior Program Planner	<i>Courtyard Ballroom</i>
10:00 – 10:30	Break	
10:30 – 12:00	Plenary Session: Catalog of Government Publications (CGP) – OPAC <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Laurie Hall, Director, Library Technical Information Services• Linda Resler, Manager, Library Technical Services Support	<i>Courtyard Ballroom</i>
12:00 – 1:30	Lunch Break (on your own)	
1:30 – 3:00	Council Session: Metrics and Measurements <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Denise Davis, Office for Research & Statistics, American Library Association	<i>Courtyard Ballroom</i>
1:30 – 3:00	Library Service and Content Management Operational Open Forum <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Laurie Hall, Director, Library Technical Information Services• Robin Haun-Mohamed, Director, Collection Management & Preservation• Linda Resler, Manager, Library Technical Services Support• Lisa Russell, Manager, Planning & Development Content Management• Nathaniel Kraft, Web Content Specialist	<i>North/West (3rd fl.)</i>
3:15 – 3:30	Break	
3:30 – 5:00	Council Session: What It Means To Be Mostly Electronic <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Robin Haun-Mohamed, Director, Collection Management & Preservation• Panel	<i>Courtyard Ballroom</i>

3:30 – 5:00	Introductory Grant Writing <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Peter Kraus, University of Utah	<i>North/West (3rd fl.)</i>
5:00	Adjourn	
5:30 – 8:30	Northwest Government Information Network (NGIN) Meeting (optional) Reception: 5:30 – 6:30 Meeting: 6:45 – 8:30	<i>North/West (3rd fl.)</i>

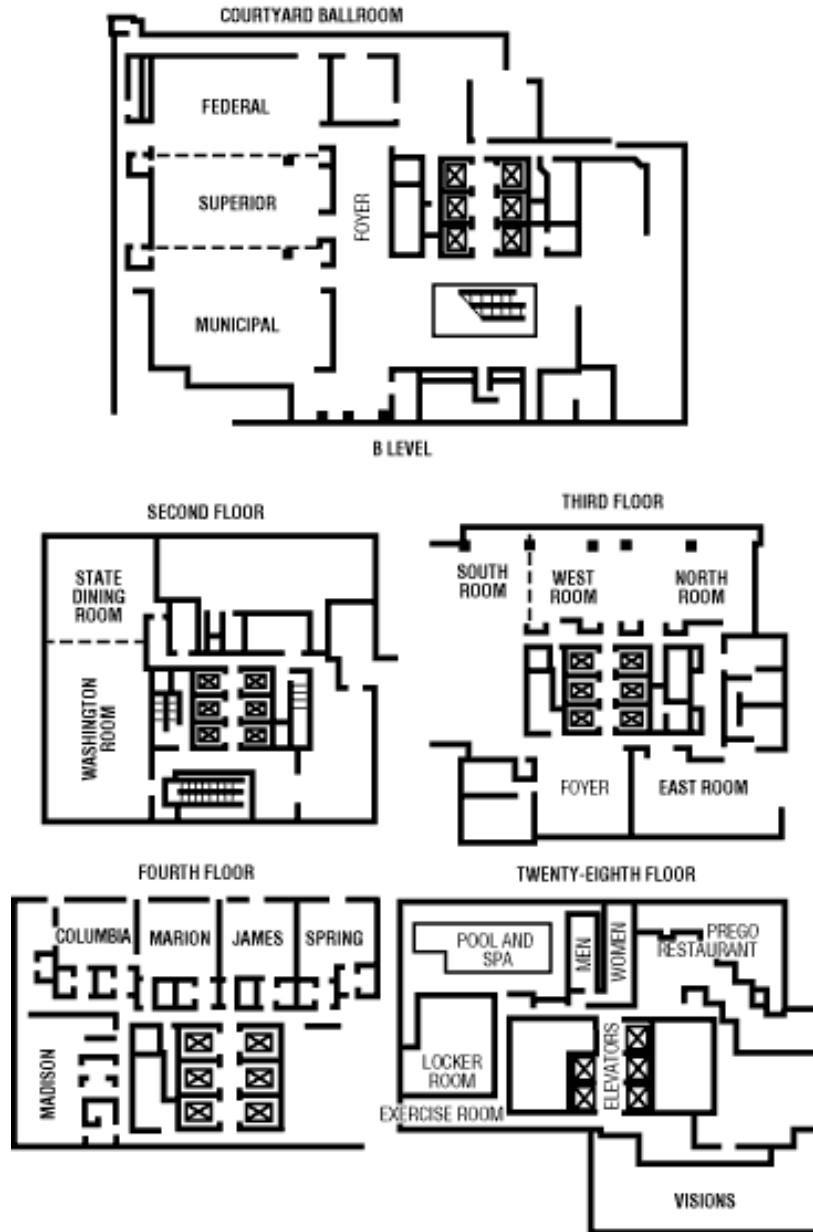
Wednesday, April 5, 2006

8:00 – 8:30	Coffee with Council & GPO Staff	
8:30 – 10:00	Plenary Session: Future Mechanisms for Item Selection <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Judith C. Russell, Superintendent of Documents	<i>Courtyard Ballroom</i>
10:00 – 10:30	Break	
10:30 – 12:00	Council Session: Future Scenarios: “2021: A Depository Odyssey” <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Barbie Selby, Council Chair• Depository Library Council	<i>Courtyard Ballroom</i>
12:00	Meeting Adjourns	

Depository Library Council Meeting, April 2-5, 2006, Seattle, WA

	Courtyard Ballroom	North	North/West	East	Washington	State	Madison	Seattle Public Library
Sun. 4/2								
9:00	Regional Meeting							
9:30		Orientation						
11:30	Lunch							
1:00	Plenary Session							
3:30	Plenary Session							
5:00	Adjourn							
6:30								Reception & Tour
Mon. 4/3								
8:30	Plenary Session							
10:30			Northwest	Southwest	Midwest	North East	South East	
12:00	Lunch							
1:30			Lg. Academic	Sm. Academic	Law	Public	Special/Other	
3:30	Digital Content		Online Services					
5:00	Adjourn							
6:30			GODORT					
Tues. 4/4								
8:30	Plenary Session							
10:30	Plenary Session							
12:00	Lunch							
1:30	Metrics		Operations					
3:30	Mostly Electronic		Grant Writing					
5:00	Adjourn							
5:30			NGIN					
Wed. 4/5								
8:30	Plenary Session							
10:30	Council Vision							
12:00	Adjourn							

Renaissance Hotel - Seattle, Washington



Spring 2006 Depository Library Council to the Public Printer Meeting Seattle WA. - April 2-5, 2006

Time	Sunday, April 2		Monday, April 3		Tuesday, April 4		Wednesday, April 5			
By Half Hour	DLC Track	FDLP Track	DLC Track	FDLP Track	DLC Track	FDLP Track	DLC Track	FDLP Track		
8:00 am		Registration Courtyard Foyer	Coffee with Council		Coffee with Council		Coffee with Council			
8:30 am			Plenary Session with Judy Russell, SuDoc Robert Tapella, COS & Mike Wash, CTO Courtyard Ballroom		Plenary Session: GPO Digital Content Forum "A Day in the Life of FdSys" Courtyard Ballroom		Plenary Session: Item Selection Judy Russell Courtyard Ballroom			
9:00 am	Regional Depository Meeting South 3 rd floor	New Attendees Orientation North 3rd floor							Break	
9:30 am										
10:00 am										
10:30 am										
11:00 am			Break-out by Geographical Area North West – Northwest 3rd flr South West – East 3rd flr Midwest – Washington 2nd flr North East – State 2nd flr South East – Madison 4th flr		Plenary Session: Catalog of Government Publications / OPAC Courtyard Ballroom		Council Session: Future Scenarios Courtyard Ballroom			
11:30 am	Lunch Break On Your Own		Lunch Break On Your Own Regional/Selective		Lunch Break On Your Own		Adjourn			
12:00 pm										
12:30 pm										
1:00 pm	Welcoming by Jan Walsh, Washington State Librarian		Break-out by Library Type Lg Academic – Northwest 3rd flr Sm. Academic – East 3rd flr Law – Washington 2nd flr Public – State 2nd flr Special/Other – Madison 4th flr		Metrics and Measurements Denise Davis ALA Courtyard Ballroom		GPO Operational Open Forum Northwest 3rd flr			
1:30 pm	Plenary Session: Bruce R. James, Public Printer of the United States Courtyard Ballroom 1st floor									
2:00 pm										
2:30 pm										
3:00 pm	Break		Break		Break					
3:30 pm	Council Session: Key Note Speaker Joseph Janes, Associate Dean for Academics Information School, University of Washington Courtyard Ballroom 1st floor		Council Session: GPO Digital Content Forum Courtyard Ballroom		GPO Online Services Open Forum Northwest 3rd flr		Council Session: What it Means to Be Mostly Electronic Courtyard Ballroom		Introductory Grant Writing Peter Kraus Univ Utah Northwest 3rd flr	
4:00 pm										
4:30 pm										
5:00 pm	Adjourn		Adjourn		Adjourn					
5:30 pm	The Seattle Public Library Tour and Reception (6:30 pm - 8:30 pm)		Optional GODORT Meeting Reception 6:30 pm – 7:00 pm Meeting 7:00 pm – 9:00 pm Northwest 3rd floor		Optional Northwest Government Information Network (NGIN) Meeting Reception 5:30 pm-6:30 pm Meeting 6:45 pm – 8:30 pm Northwest 3rd floor					
6:00 pm										
6:30 pm										
7:00 pm										
7:30 pm										
8:00 pm										
8:30 pm										
9:00 pm										

Preliminary schedule as of: March 20, 2006

Day 1

Sunday, April 2, 2006

Plenary Session



U.S. GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE
KEEPING AMERICA INFORMED

Sunday, April 2, 2006,
1:00 - 3:00PM

Welcome and Remarks

Jan Walsh, State Librarian, Washington State Library

Barbie Selby, Council Chair

“Presentation of Depository Library Council Vision”

Bruce R. James, Public Printer of the United States

Remarks and Questions & Answers

“Knowledge Will Forever Govern”

A VISION STATEMENT FOR FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

MARCH 15, 2006

PREPARED BY THE DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL AND OTHERS



**DUNCAN ALDRICH / University of Reno, Nevada • JEFF BULLINGTON / University of Kansas
JAN COMFORT / Clemson University • DANIEL CORNWALL / Alaska State Library
SHERRY DEDECKER / University of California Santa Barbara • CHUCK ECKMAN / Stanford University
EVELYN FRANGAKIS / New York Public Library • JOHN GRAHAM / Public Library of Cincinnati & Hamilton County
SARAH HOLMES • PETER HEMPHILL / Hemphill & Associates, L.L.C.
CHERYL KNOTT MALONE / University of Arizona • SCOTT MATHESON / Yale University
ANN MILLER / Duke University • MARIAN F. PARKER / Wake Forest University
AIMEE QUINN / University of Illinois at Chicago • LINDA SAFERITE / Tulsa City-County Library
MARK SANDLER / University of Michigan • BARBIE SELBY / University of Virginia
BILL SLEEMAN / University of Maryland • JAMES STAUB / Tennessee State Library
BILL SUDDUTH / University of South Carolina, Columbia • GEOFFREY SWINDELLS / University of Missouri, Columbia
SUSAN TULIS / Southern Illinois University Carbondale • JILL VASSILAKOS-LONG / California State University San Bernadino
MARILYN VON SEGGERN / Washington State University • WALTER WARNICK / Department of Energy
ARLENE WEIBLE / Oregon State Library • JULIE LINDEN / Yale University**

I. The Mission

The mission of the Federal Depository Library Program is to ensure that the American public has access to, and can use, its government's information. Since 1813, depository libraries have safeguarded the public's right to know by collecting, organizing, maintaining, preserving, and assisting users with information from the federal government.¹ Stated another way the mission of the FDLP is “to provide... for nationwide community facilities for the perpetual, free and ready public access to the printed and electronic documents, and other government information products, of the Federal government.”²

II. Situation

In 1993 the passage of the Government Printing Office Electronic Information Access Enhancement Act (P.L. 103-40) was a landmark in the transformation of government information dissemination from print to electronic media. It also spawned the first discussions of the future among government information professionals at the Dupont Circle and Chicago meetings, and by the Depository Library Council (DLC).³

Within a few years, the Web, Google, the Internet Archive, Yahoo, and other tools and services began challenging the Government Printing Office (GPO), government information librarians, and, indeed, all libraries and librarians to redefine their roles in information provision. Three years ago, 300 depository librarians from all types of libraries joined newly appointed Public Printer Bruce James in Reno, Nevada, to envision the future of federal government information and their role in it. From the one and a half days of discussion the DLC distilled goals shared by the library community and GPO, including changes necessary to move forward. Goals identified in Reno included:

- GPO, in partnership with federal depository libraries (FDLs), meets the needs of the public for no-fee access to official government information.
- GPO and FDLs should retain the best aspects of the existing system while incorporating new technologies and services to provide a higher degree of dispersion of government information to the public.
- A more flexible Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) must be developed.
- GPO should become an aggregator for federal information
- Partner libraries should become facilitators in the federal information dissemination process rather than repositories of printed government publications.
- The traditional library role of facilitator to no-fee public access to federal information remains key.⁴

The GPO over the past two years has outlined and begun implementing its proactive, forward-looking vision for operating in the changed environment of the 21st century.⁵ With the cooperation and support of Judy Russell, Superintendent of Documents, the Fall 2005 Depository Library Council meeting was devoted to visioning and brainstorming about the future of government information and the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP)⁶ These and other discussions identified the following opportunities and challenges posed by this rich information environment:

- Customer focus
- Managing collections and delivering content
- Deploying expertise
- Education
- Increasing flexibility
- Adding Value
- Promotion (Marketing)
- Collaboration
- Innovation
- Advocacy⁷

Any future Federal Depository Library Program will not be born in a vacuum. Current law (Title 44 of the *United States Code*) and the current tiered, collaborative structure of the FDLP will certainly affect, and to some extent, dictate what a future FDLP will look like. However, the vision reflected in this document assumes the flexibility to restructure the FDLP if necessary. It also assumes any future structure will remain flexible to allow libraries best able to meet users' needs to do so. Ideally, changes and improvements in providing government information via libraries can be accomplished within the current legal environment, however, should changes to Title 44 be necessary to improve future distribution of and access to government information, they should be recommended and advocated for by the library community.

III. Vision

In the 21st century, as in the past, the public needs to access government information in an open, free and easily accessible form that is guaranteed accurate, unmodified, official and authentic. The information must be maintained and held in trust in a public arena where history can be preserved in an unvarnished form. To be trusted by the public, government information must not be tampered with for any purpose. In the past, this meant tangible "book" form was distributed to commonly accessible libraries throughout the world as trusted custodians of this government information. The same level of trust in electronic government information is a major goal of the future FDLP.

In effect, the FDLP constituted a bargain wherein GPO printed and distributed federal publications at no charge to depository libraries who agreed to provide no fee public access to these materials. Through its bargain with libraries GPO had geographically distributed outlets for its product, libraries acquired valuable information resources useful to their clients, and the public got local access to federal publications and information services provided through FDLs. Council believes that in the electronic world the need for the bargain remains, but that the nature of the bargain will differ owing to the different opportunities and possibilities the digital and print environments pose.

Currently there is no organizational framework or technological consistency, such as the FDLP provided for print distribution and access, to help the public find, use, and understand the myriad of networks, databases, web sites, and data sets proliferating throughout the government. Council, GPO, and the library community are concerned about this lack of infrastructure and standardized methods to handle electronic information. This electronic infrastructure requires capital investment for the necessary transition to the information age to support the following needs of depository libraries and users of government information:

- Development of standards for document and metadata information interchange and, delivery between government agencies and the public. Currently, individual institutions (government and public) are inventing many different systems that do not communicate or interchange this information efficiently creating many "islands" of information.
- A centralized coordinating agency (such as GPO) to aggregate information from various agencies to avoid the inefficiencies of navigating different web sites, databases, and data sets to "fish around" for government information.
- Development of public tools to access the information in a common form. This includes electronic interfaces to exchange metadata and document content as well as a common, easy to use technology for the public to access the information. Full text searching would be required.
- Electronic Deposit of information at institutions (libraries and other public entities) housing government documents and metadata. It is important that custodians protect the public trust by providing an independent means to make sure information is not altered and is redundant to avoid catastrophic events.
- Version control of government documents and information to provide historical preservation of how the documents evolved and create a transparent view of government to the people. Any revisions to a document are maintained, tracked and archived to provide a public record.
- Guaranteeing, with reasonable assurance, that electronic documents are both authentic and official. This requires development of technologies to ensure the physical content has not been tampered with or altered.
- Legislation/Regulations that support an electronic environment. This includes authorizing courts and other agencies to use electronic documents from an authenticated and official source as official documents in their proceedings. This is dependent upon a technological framework that is both secure and redundant to protect the information against vandalism, tampering and "hacking."
- Educating the public through programs on accessing information in new electronic systems.
- Educating library directors and public institutions on the transition from tangible formats to electronic, and its affect their budgets, processes` and personnel.
- Providing a free and open place for the public, including the physically challenged and economically marginalized, to obtain government information.
- Maintaining the tangible collections to provide historic preservation of documents while adapting and investing in new electronic technologies.

GPO, with its proposed Future Digital System⁸ (FDSys), *National Bibliography*, legacy digitization initiative, proposal for redeveloping the current GPO headquarters and thereby generating income for future capital requirements, and other innovative plans, is beginning to move forward in many of these areas.

Council proposes the following goals for the library community and government information providers, such as GPO, to effectively transition to the electronic world. These goals are put forth by Council to provide a starting point for the evolution from the tangible to the electronic world. Moving to the electronic dissemination of government information is a sea change that has "ripple effects" throughout the public and private sector. This will be an evolutionary process as technology changes and tangible publications for *new* distribution migrate to digital distribution. This will require a combination of capital investments in technology, budget and staffing reallocations from tangible to electronic, as well as human capital investment to retrain staff and move both public and government institutions to the infrastructure necessary for the 21st century.

To remain competitive and avoid inefficiencies in the public and private sectors caused by ineffective and disjointed delivery, it is essential that the United States update its distribution of government information.

IV. Goals

1. Respond to or anticipate U.S. citizens' need for government information when and where it is needed by providing multiple access points to a network of experts.

Rationale: Discovering where and how the American public needs government information will enable both GPO and depository libraries to better anticipate and respond to user needs and expectations. Government information librarians recognize the growing importance of providing information content and services to the wider networked community as well as to traditional walk-in populations.

An underlying presumption of Council is that much access to federal information resources is 24/7 on the Internet. Hence, to be where information users are when they're online the FDLP must devise means for providing a combination of machine and human intermediated 24/7 assistance on the Web. As systems like FDSys are developed and Internet based reference services considered, Council encourages planners to keep end-user access to both content and services in the forefront of their considerations.

In its ongoing effort to forge better relationships with agencies, GPO can facilitate partnerships among agency experts, depository library experts and GPO staff. These partnerships will serve several purposes: share reference expertise between agencies and FDLs; increase agency awareness of public information needs; educate GPO staff, librarians, and agency staff about one another's missions and abilities.

Council recommends that Web services leveraging the knowledge and expertise of FDLP staff and other government information specialists be established to field reference and referral inquiries where the preponderance of users are – the Web. This service might

incorporate live chat, forms for submitting questions, FAQs derived from a knowledge base, or email reference.

Council also recommends that the FDLP establish a network of experts in specialized areas of reference and collections to which FDLP staff might turn for assistance with answering reference questions beyond their expertise.

To assist people with using government information it's important to understand how they find it, how they want to use it, and what their expectations are. To make more informed assumptions about public use of federal information, we believe that careful monitoring of the PEW/Illinois⁹ and similar studies of how the public gets government information from libraries and the internet is critical. Whether this monitoring is done by the FDLP or by professional organizations, it should be widely shared and discussed among all groups – the government, depository and non-depository librarians, professional organizations, library administrators, and citizens groups.

Additionally, we encourage GPO and the library community to collect data on information use behavior specific to the FDLP. To maintain the public trust data should only be collected in aggregate form, and individual privacy must be protected. Entertaining a broader perspective, this data collection could be coordinated with other federal information programs to glean insights into access to federal government information in aggregate form.

2. Provide access to information in appropriate formats.

Rationale: Government information must be available in formats that support a variety of information needs. This applies not only to our legacy collections, but also to born-digital and digitized materials, where continued access to print and other tangible formats may be necessary for particular types of uses and user populations, such as scholars needing to consult the item as an artifact as well as for content, or those needing a facsimile to consult on an ongoing basis. Conversely, until such time as the entire legacy collection is available in digital form, the FDLP must also provide for digitization-on-demand for those occasions where the digital is the preferred format.

Despite the migration of government information to the Internet, it is vital that certain materials continue to be available in tangible form. Council applauds GPO for its dark archive proposal¹⁰. Preserving at least two printed copies of each federal document in a dark archive is crucial to preserving the information legacy of the U.S. government.

Council also applauds GPO's light archive proposal, but believes that a more feasible option in the near term is the establishment of a distributed network of full FDL circulating collections. These full FDL collections might be housed within single depository libraries along the lines of the traditional Regional library collection, or within a partnership of several FDLs. Assuming these were approximately 10 to 15 in number, the network of full FDL collections would provide adequate redundancy of materials and would assure the availability of original documents via interlibrary loan for those requiring use of an original or facsimile.

Establishing full FDL circulating collections would presumably reduce the volume of tangible distribution and would free many Regional libraries from the necessity of managing comprehensive collections. With more limited collection management responsibilities Regionals would have more resources to focus on their consultative and advisory roles with the selective FDLs in their region.

Council also recommends continuation of the essential titles program¹¹, where select publications remain available for distribution in tangible form. To supplement this program, Council further recommends the establishment of a customizable, flexible, and affordable Print on Demand (POD) service, ensuring access to tangible formats not included in the essential titles program. Together with dark archives, a network of full FDLs, and the essential titles program, POD would provide for redundant, permanent, and ready access to material in tangible form.

Finally, Council recommends that GPO, in concert with the FDLs, establish a service that will provide users with digital copies of materials that have not yet been digitized, on demand and at minimal cost. Digitization and metadata standards should be established for these on-demand use copies.

3. Ensure continuing access to digitally available government information

Rationale: Information federal agencies publish in digital formats constitutes a growing collection of government documentation that must be preserved within the FDLP to assure ongoing free public access. Given that there are no best practices for preserving electronic information and that many agencies add and delete publications without public notice, strategies must be established for identifying, collecting, describing, and preserving these digital materials so that they continue to be freely available to the public.

Council believes that the FDSys must, as its builders intend, support capturing, authenticating, verifying, storing, migrating, refreshing, and printing of government publications on an open, freely available platform. Additionally, the FDSys, as the FDLP's primary digital delivery system, should support profiled, automated, free push and selective pull of digital files to depository libraries. These files should include all associated metadata. The FDSys will serve as a key node on the Internet for public access to the FDLP collection and anyone using the FDSys should be able to identify which libraries locally store what files.

To ensure continuing open and non-proprietary access to federal information it will be important not to attach digital rights restrictions to government information in the FDLP, while also guaranteeing its authenticity. The balance between offering open access and protecting the official and authentic nature of the information is a delicate one which will depend on and evolve with the technology.

As groups like the AALL Government Documents Special Interest Section's Fugitive Documents subcommittee identify and report "lost documents" to GPO they should be harvested immediately for the FDSys. Such efforts, together with GPO's automated

harvesting of federal web sites, will facilitate the capture of much “born digital” federal information for description and preservation in the FDSys and distribution to FDLs. GPO and the depository community should cooperate with the National Archives, the Library of Congress, the National Digital Information Infrastructure and similar organizations to develop, share, and implement standards for document and metadata information interchange and delivery between government agencies and the public.

4. Deepen and expand knowledge of government information resources via excellent training.

Rationale: As government information migrates to the web and future technologies, it is vital that both current and future government information professionals are educated in ways that will enable them to assist users with this information. In the digital information environment government information specialists will require the same broad knowledge of the federal government’s history, organization, publishing patterns, politics, and personalities that they have traditionally needed to assist users locate specific information resources relevant to their particular information needs.

In addition to its traditional focus on providing in-person educational opportunities, Council recommends that the FDLP take advantage of technology as a tool for training. For example, GPO and the library community should incorporate Webcasting and similar technologies where feasible to reach the broadest possible audience. Similarly, user guides, tutorials, and other forms of Help documentation should be made widely available on the Web and topical access to these aids should be highly coordinated. In addition to taking advantage of technology, the FDLP should take advantage of the expertise of current government information professionals to teach, possibly via a series of webinars, courses on finding, using, and understanding government information. These might be taught by librarians currently teaching government information courses in library schools.

5. Provide high quality descriptive tools for access to all FDLP publications, portals, and information products.

Rationale: Providing high quality metadata or descriptive access through allied software applications will ensure that information is easily accessible for librarians and the general public.

As GPO builds the FDSys, it should explore and exploit metadata and “smart” search and retrieval software technologies that empower the searcher and produce accurate, relevant results. XML, FRBR (functional requirements for bibliographic records), full text indexing techniques such as those demonstrated in the FEMA demonstration hosted on an OSTI server (<http://fema.deepwebtech.com>), federated search capabilities, cross walks among metadata schemes, Open URLs, and other options should all be investigated as potential tools for maximizing the effectiveness of user searches.

Given that for the foreseeable future libraries will continue to maintain catalogs of their collections (actual and virtual, in-house and remote), GPO's integrated library system (ILS) and FDSys should provide push and pull options for libraries that wish to house FDLP metadata in their local systems.

GPO should cooperate with the library community and other organizations to add metadata records for the pre-1976 legacy collection to the *National Bibliography*. As with current metadata records, these records should be available for push or pull to local library systems. Strategies by which libraries can select records by publishing agency (such as SuDoc or Item numbers) should be considered in this project. Similarly, strategies should be considered for automatic registration in the ILS of FDLs that select individual records to facilitate identification through the *Catalog of Government Publications* of libraries holding the items.

6. Enhance collaboration or coordination of effort among federal depository libraries, non-depository libraries, GPO, agencies, and cultural memory organizations that deal with internet resources.¹²

Rationale: The ubiquity and speed of electronic communication allows for unprecedented collaboration across the whole of the government information community. Content can move in real time from place to place, and so too can expertise. Accordingly, FDL librarians should take the lead in organizing systems for transparent, cost effective collaborations to provide services and resources to end-users and colleagues.

Collaboration should take into account resources that can be brought to bear by FDLs, GPO, GODORT, AALL, indexing and abstracting services, and other partners in the process of delivering government information. Among the FDLs, systems for collaboration should take advantage of both the depth of collections and expertise in the regional libraries as well as the breadth of expertise and staffing among selective depositories.

Areas for collaboration are so rich that it would be impossible to list them. However, one area needs special attention. *Internet memory organizations* (memory organizations that focus on the preservation and delivery of internet resources, including for example Google, Yahoo!, Internet Archive, MemoryHole, etc.) cannot be ignored. The Google digitization initiative and the Yahoo!-backed Open Content Alliance provide a value to the public through the potential full-text searchability of documents intermingled with non-government, book-like content. GPO can leverage, exploit, and complement such initiatives given its unique role as government publisher. Such a collection would be particularly useful if it focussed on incorporating as much fugitive government content as possible over time, that is, a comprehensive collection of US Federal government information. The creation of a collection of guaranteed authentic and official government content would provide a useful balance to the hybrid, unauthenticated and unofficial versions that will be available through other internet memory organizations.

7. Expand awareness of both the Federal Depository Library Program and government information generally via excellent public relations and marketing.

Rationale: Public access to federal government information is facilitated by the FDLP in direct proportion to the extent that FDLP services and collections are used by the public and understood by policy makers. Enhancing awareness of the benefits that the FDLP provides both to individuals and society will maximize both use and support. As the digital information glut replaces the paper information dearth, government information experts in the Federal Depository Library Program will be sought after more than in the past to help users sort through information overload. Public awareness of the existence of such experts will increase the likelihood that they will be consulted.

Council recognizes the distinct roles that FDLP librarians and the GPO have in educating public officials regarding the value of the depository library program. Council recommends that GPO collect information on patterns and benefits of use the public derive from FDLs for use in explaining program requests to Congress. Similarly, Council encourages FDL librarians actively to inform their public officials - local, state, and federal - of the services and information their constituents can obtain from the FDLP. Council further recommends that FDL librarians and the GPO work collaboratively to inform library administrations of the continuing benefits the program provides their institutions.

Council believes that a key to making the FDLP as visible as possible is to deploy resources on the Web and elsewhere that will to a large extent assist users in finding FDLP content and services. Branding techniques should be employed to assure end-user awareness of the FDLP as source for these services.

V. Conclusion

These are indeed challenging times for FDLs and their traditional roles in providing government information. The succinctly stated goal – GPO, in partnership with federal depository libraries, meets the need of the public for no-fee access to official government information – states only a partial truth in the 21st century information environment. Many avenues are now available to the person seeking government information.

To ensure the continued relevance and viability of the Federal Depository Library Program, libraries must realign to meet the needs and habits of their 21st century clientele – a clientele whose information-seeking behavior increasingly bypasses libraries and their services as well as the collections they provide via the depository program. Federal depository libraries must seek new ways to provide and assist in using and understanding government information, and incorporate to a greater extent than ever before the values of innovation at the local level. The challenge is to move forward with a collaborative vision and a set of goals to make that vision a reality.

FOOTNOTES

Title “Knowledge Will Forever Govern” “A popular Government, without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a Prologue to a Farce or a Tragedy; or perhaps both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance: And a people who mean to be their own Governors, must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives.” James Madison, letter to W. T. Barry, August 4, 1822. – *The Writings of James Madison*, ed. Gaillard Hunt, vol. 9, p.103 (1910), as quoted in *Respectfully quoted : a dictionary of quotations requested from the Congressional Research Service* / edited by Suzy Platt. Washington : Library of Congress : For sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O., 1989. pp. 185-186.

1. From “About the Federal Depository Library Program” (FDLP) - <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fdlp.html>
2. *A Strategic Vision for the 21st Century*. December 1, 2004. Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2004, p.1. <http://www.gpo.gov/congressional/pdfs/04strategicplan.pdf>
3. For the full texts of the reports from these three meetings see Dupont Circle - <http://www.arl.org/info/frn/gov/dupont.html>; Chicago - <http://www.arl.org/info/frn/gov/chicago.html>; Depository Library Council - http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/council/alternat.html.
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5. *A Strategic Vision for the 21st Century*. Op.cit.
6. See *The Federal Government Information Environment of the 21st Century: Towards a Vision Statement and Plan of Action for Federal Depository Libraries. Discussion paper*. http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/pubs/dlc_vision_09_02_2005.pdf
7. See *Depository Library Council, Fall 2005 Meeting, Executive Summary* (http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/pubs/proceedings/05fall/dlc_ex_summary_111405.pdf) and *Our Preferred Vision: A Strategic Vision for Federal Depository Libraries* (http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/pubs/proceedings/05fall/our_preferred_future_dlcvision_discussion.ppt).
8. Future Digital System - For a description of the FDSys see <http://www.gpo.gov/projects/fdsys.htm>.
9. See <http://www.ims.gov/news/2005/100505.shtm>
10. See *National Collection of U.S. Government Publications*. http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/council/briefing_topics/05sp/nationalcollection.pdf
11. See *Essential Titles for Public Use in Paper Format*. http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/pubs/estitles.html
12. For a description of how cultural memory organizations can and must embrace internet resources, see Clifford Lynch. “Rethinking Stewardship in the Digital Age”. *IS&T's 2004 Archiving Conference*. San Antonio, Texas; April 20, 2004; p. 231.



U.S. GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE
KEEPING AMERICA INFORMED

Keynote Address

March 20, 2006

Joseph Janes

**Associate Professor and Associate Dean for Academics
Information School
University of Washington**

“Preparing for the Next Cutting Edge Trends with Professional Training”

From professional training through the next cutting edge trend, what information professionals should be preparing for in the future, with an emphasis on information dissemination services.

Dr. Janes is a frequent speaker in the U.S. and abroad. He was the founding director of the Internet Public Library and the co-author of eight books on librarianship, technology, and their relationship, including *Introduction to Reference Work in the Digital Age*. He also writes the “Internet Librarian” column for *American Libraries*. Dr. Janes is interested in reference, particularly in the use of technologies to mediate and assist and the use of networked resources in reference. His research is on models of practice in digital reference. He holds the M.L.S. and Ph.D. from Syracuse University, and has taught at the University of Michigan, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and the State University of New York at Albany, as well as at Syracuse and Washington.

Day 2

Monday, April 3, 2006

**Depository Library Council
Update April 2006**



INTEGRATED LIBRARY SYSTEM.....2

AUTHENTICATION2

DISASTER RECOVERY.....2

FUTURE DIGITAL SYSTEM3

DIGITIZATION OF THE LEGACY COLLECTION3

ESSENTIAL TITLES.....4

BIENNIAL SURVEY4

NEW INFORMATION DISSEMINATION COMMUNICATION POLICY (ID 76).....6

NEW GPO askGPO/CONTACT CENTER HOURS.....6

ANNUAL INTERAGENCY SEMINAR.....6

FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARY HANDBOOK.....7

LOCKSS7

CD-ROM DATA MIGRATION STRATEGY8

WEB DISCOVERY AND HARVESTING.....8

ANNUAL ITEM SELECTION UPDATE9

REVIEW OF ITEM NUMBER SYSTEM/ DEPOSITORY SELECTION MECHANISMS.9

NEW AND ON THE HORIZON.....10

DISTRIBUTION AND OTHER STATISTICS10

GPO ACCESS USAGE STATISTICS.....11

**PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITY IN PUBLISHING SERVICES
(Sales Program).....11**

INTEGRATED LIBRARY SYSTEM

On Wednesday, March 8, 2006, GPO launched the enhanced version of the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP) (<http://catalog.gpo.gov/>). This version of the CGP is the online public access catalog (OPAC) module of GPO's new integrated library system. With the availability of the new CGP, Phase 1 of a larger modernization plan to replace older legacy systems is complete.

The new and improved CGP currently offers more than 500,000 records to both historical and current Government publications. These records have been created or updated since July 1976. Plans are underway to include records for publications dating back to the late 1800s. There is an advanced search function for professionals as well as a more basic search function for the general public.

“Locate Libraries” is incorporated into the enhanced CGP. If a user needs a paper copy, CD-ROM, or a librarians' expert assistance, clicking on the “Locate in a Library” feature within the displayed record will find a Federal depository library that has the particular publication if it is in the current item selection profile. New features of the CGP include “Other Catalogs to Search” that provide access to the U.S. Congressional Serial Set, periodicals, and Internet publications.

Additional information about the new CGP can be found at:

http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/cip/index.html

A plenary session on the CGP/OPAC will be held on Tuesday from 10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

AUTHENTICATION

GPO is engaged in a major authentication initiative designed to assure users that the information made available by GPO is official and authentic and that trust relationships exist between all participants in electronic transactions. This authentication initiative, which employs Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) technology, will allow users to determine that the files are unchanged since GPO authenticated them.

GPO is procuring the necessary tools and capabilities to automate the application of digital signatures on Adobe Acrobat Portable Document Format (PDF) files. A Request for Proposal (RFP) was issued in late 2005 and bids have been received. These bids are being evaluated, and GPO expects to complete the process by late spring. This procurement will enable application of digital signatures in a more timely, efficient and cost-effective manner than can be achieved manually. The authenticated files will allow users to easily view authentication information for digitally signed PDF documents.

DISASTER RECOVERY

GPO has completed the first phase of the DR project, which includes a full global offsite backup of GPO Access data, static content delivery of the gpo.gov and bookstore.gpo.gov domains, and a Proof of Concept for five GPO Access applications (Federal Register, Code of Federal Regulations, Congressional Record, Congressional Bills, and Congressional Hearings) that emulate the current search system while providing faster performance and improved search results. The remaining GPO Access applications are available on the site in case of disaster, but have not been reformatted for optimum use. A second phase of the DR project will result in the migration of the remaining WAIS applications, at which time GPO will have a complete backup system that will offer assured availability to all of GPO's Web services and also maintain an archival copy of GPO's data for redundant, offsite storage.

FUTURE DIGITAL SYSTEM

GPO's FDsys Program Management Office is managing the development of GPO's Future Digital System (FDsys). FDsys will manage, preserve, provide version control and access to, and disseminate authentic Government information. Recent key developments involve the Master Integrator (MI) contract and Joint Committee on Printing (JCP) approval of two FDsys funding requests.

The Master Integrator will function much like a general contractor in a remodeling job and will work collaboratively with GPO to identify solutions for the FDsys functions and to integrate the various components, technology and applications. GPO's draft Request for Proposal (RFP) garnered comments on the Master Integrator process and tasks, which were used to refine the RFP. An independent validation and verification (IV&V) vendor and GPO's Acquisition Staff have reviewed the procurement documentation and strategy. Final review of the RFP by the Mitre Corporation, a not for profit organization, is underway, and the final RFP is scheduled for release in the next few weeks.

In early March the JCP approved two FDsys spending requests. The first covers FDsys Release 0, a pilot development effort to test an essential design concept for getting information into FDsys in the form of digital information packages consisting of content and associated metadata. JCP also approved ongoing funding for the Program Management Office, which GPO established in October 2005.

More information on FDsys is available at:

<http://www.gpo.gov/projects/fdsys.htm>

FDsys will be discussed during Tuesday's plenary session, GPO Digital Content Forum, from 8:30 a.m. to 10 a.m.

DIGITIZATION OF THE LEGACY COLLECTION

GPO is working with the Library of Congress and the National Archives and Records Administration to outline roles and responsibilities in the provision of public access to digitized legacy Federal Government publications. Once these agencies sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and the Joint Committee on Printing approves it, GPO will begin to implement the plan for digitizing Federal publications. **Priorities for Digitization of Legacy Collection**, GPO's planned approach to digitizing the tangible collections of historical documents in Federal depository libraries, is located at:

<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/legacy/index.html>

GPO will first focus on digitizing legislative and regulatory material that expands the coverage of the most popular *GPO Access* databases.

GPO's Digitization Specification 3.2 has been drafted. Version 3.2 is a result of multiple internal reviews and two focused external reviews by Federal agencies and universities involved in preservation quality digitization. This Specification will be used to support GPO's plan to convert legacy documents into preservation masters that subsequently will be used to create derivative "access" files that support user requirements. The Specification will continue to evolve as technological advancements and digitization requirements occur in the digital imaging industry.

GPO has launched the Registry of U.S. Government Publication Digitization Projects:

<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/legacy/registry>

The Registry is a locator tool for publicly accessible collections of digitized U.S. Government publications. Volunteer contributors can input records about their institution's projects that include digitized copies of publications originating from the U.S. Government. Nearly 50 entries are currently included in the Registry. If your institution is involved in digitization of U.S. Government publications, we encourage you to submit to the Registry.

Additional information about the legacy digitization project, including links to Specification 3.0 (final) and Specification 3.2 (draft), are available at:

<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/legacy>

ESSENTIAL TITLES

GPO's Essential Titles List was developed to be fluid, so that titles could be added or removed when an agency no longer publishes a title in a tangible form, or when FDLP requirements change. In spring 2005, GPO conducted a survey of the depository community to identify additional essential titles for public use that should remain in paper and other tangible formats. The Depository Library Council established a task force to recommend a methodology for a new survey. After further discussion, GPO and the Council decided to develop an alternative proposal. The proposal takes into account the overall item selection rates and selection rates by type of library as a means to determine what is essential to the community.

The proposal will be discussed in Judy Russell's update during the plenary session on Monday from 8:30 a.m. to 10 a.m.

BIENNIAL SURVEY

The 2005 Biennial Survey of Depository Libraries ran from December 2, 2005 through the end of December 2005. Since then, GPO has been adding libraries that were late responders. As of March 13, 2006, 1,214 libraries have responded.

Questions 65 and 66, dealing with digital publications files, generated a healthy exchange of ideas for the discussion lists.

65: My library systematically downloads, stores online publications identified from GPO Access or through GPO-created PURLS, and makes them accessible to the general public from local servers. This past year my library downloaded the following number of digital publication files (this does not include shipping lists, Web pages, or datasets):

Percentage of tabulated responses:

0	81.06%
1-25	10.91%
26-100	3.05%
101-500	3.53%
501-1000	0.64%
1001-5000	0.80%
More than 5000	0.00%

66. My library is willing to receive Federal digital publication files on deposit from GPO, store them, and make the accessible to the general public from local servers. My library is willing to receive the following number of digital publication files per year (this does not include shipping lists, Web pages, or databases):

Percentage of tabulated responses:

0	72.52%
1-25	15.31%
26-100	4.77%
101-500	3.25%
501-1000	1.93%
1001-5000	1.12%
More than 5000	1.12%

Libraries also were queried about their training needs. The surveyed training topics are listed below, in descending order, with the topics with the most tabulated responses of “extremely interested” listed first.

1	Census materials
2	Geographic Information System (GIS)
3	OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog - Franklin)
4	How to conduct user surveys
5	STAT-USA/USA Trade Online
6	GPO Access
7	Grant opportunities/how to apply for grants
8	FDLP Desktop
9	GPO Online Help
10	Ben's Guide
11	Marketing/promotion by GPO
12	Marketing your depository library at the local level
13	Depository operations
14	Depository Anniversary Celebrations
15	Disaster planning
16	Library of the Year

For virtual reference, another area of high interest in recent Council meeting discussions, the survey showed that 48 % of tabulated responders provide virtual reference service, but that a slightly higher percentage of libraries, 55% of tabulated responses, were not interested in participating in a virtual reference service if it was administered by or through GPO.

The Federal Depository Library Program continues to be well known in the library community as an active, vital program, but it may not be so well known in local communities and service areas. According to the tabulated survey responses, 15% of libraries are doing active promotion of the depository program to the general public, 62% of libraries promote the depository program infrequently, and 23% of libraries reported no depository promotion.

The complete survey results will be summarized and made available in the near future. The raw survey responses will also be available for libraries to use in comparison with their information needs to do comparisons against past survey results. Previous biennial surveys in electronic formats are located at:

http://access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/bisurvey/index.html

NEW INFORMATION DISSEMINATION COMMUNICATION POLICY (ID 76)

Information Dissemination (ID) recently undertook a review of how its information is communicated to depository libraries and other interested parties. Its communications survey was one part of this review. Subsequently, a new policy was issued, effective February 6, 2006: "Use of Electronic Postings to Communicate Administrative Information and Announcements to the Federal Depository Library Community and Others" (ID 76).

This internal policy is accessible through the FDLP Desktop at:

http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/pubs/policies/id76_02-06-06.pdf

ID will use various electronic mechanisms to communicate with the depository community and others interested in GPO services and products. The policy covers ID's use of GPO-FDLP-L, askGPO, Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feeds, FDL-Directors-L, and Community-administered Electronic Discussion Lists.

All communications will be posted to GPO-FDLP-L and reformatted for inclusion in the knowledge base of questions and answers. Cross-posting of operational communications to other electronic discussion lists will be minimal, although there will continue to be many general interest postings, and the specific circumstances under which they will be used are described in ID 76.

GPO-FDLP-L is now GPO's primary vehicle for communicating with depository library staff, and is the exclusive place for communication of operational and administrative matters. As such, all depository libraries should have at least one staff member subscribed to this announcement service. To join the list, point your browser to:

<http://listserv.access.gpo.gov/archives/gpo-fdlp-l.html>

Click on "Join or leave the list" and follow the on-screen instructions.

Effective with this policy, GPO's online help service and knowledge base of questions and answers was officially named askGPO. There are several components to askGPO: the knowledge base where questions and answers can be searched or browsed; the Ask a Question feature where users submit questions for ID staff to address; the My Account area that is specific to each end-user of the system; and the staff side that is used to answer questions as well as manage and maintain the various components. Learn the Ins and Outs of askGPO at a session on Monday, April 3, from 3:30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

NEW GPO askGPO/CONTACT CENTER HOURS

Based on the results of a recent study, effective March 20, the askGPO/Contact Center will be open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. Eastern Time. The new hours reflect current customer usage patterns and a more efficient allocation of staff resources to ensure coverage during peak traffic hours. askGPO can be reached at **askgpo@gpo.gov** or 1-866-512-1800.

ANNUAL INTERAGENCY SEMINAR

The 19th Annual Interagency Depository Seminar will be held in Washington, DC from July 31, 2006 through August 4, 2006. During the weeklong seminar, representatives from various Federal agencies will present an overview of their information products and activities as they relate to Federal depository libraries. The seminar is open to all depository library staff who would like to attend, but is limited to 60 participants. It will provide an opportunity for both new and experienced documents staff to review basic materials and learn about major Federal information products and services. Scheduling details, including participating agencies and tours,

will be announced during the coming months. There are no registration fees; however, attendees are responsible for their own travel expenses.

Prospective attendees should complete the online registration form by May 31, 2006 at:

http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/registration/interagency_reg.html

Questions about the seminar should be directed to the Education and Outreach Staff by telephone on (202) 512-1119; by fax on (202) 512-0016; or by e-mail at ylouden@gpo.gov.

A block of 40 rooms has been set aside for seminar participants at the Red Roof Inn, located at 500 H St., NW, Washington DC 20001. Reservations should be made by calling the hotel at 202-289-5959 and providing the block code of B254AIDLS to receive the rate of \$104.99 per night plus 14.5% tax. Reservations must be made by July 17, 2006 to insure the quoted rate and will be on a first come, first served basis.

FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARY HANDBOOK

GPO has been working with teams of volunteers from the Federal depository library community to develop the next generation **Federal Depository Library Manual** and **Instructions to Depository Libraries**. The resulting new publication will combine the Manual, its supplements, and the Instructions into a single online publication that will be updated as necessary. Each chapter will include requirements and performance examples.

The first five chapters of the Handbook, chapters 1, 4, 10, 11, and 14, have been released for public comment. These chapters are available for review at:

http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/pubs/handbook.html

Please use the Web form provided at the Handbook Web site to submit comments. The deadline for comments is Monday, May 8, 2006.

Additional chapters will be posted on the Web site as they become available. We expect two or more chapters to be ready for public comment in early April 2006. We anticipate that all chapters will be reviewed, released for comment, and finalized during the summer of 2006.

LOCKSS

The GPO LOCKSS Pilot Project was launched in June 2005. To date, GPO has made the current volumes of seven Government e-journals available to the 21 libraries that are participating in the twelve-month pilot. The *Treasury Bulletin*, the *Social Security Bulletin*, *Journal of Research of the National Institute of Standards and Technology*, *Humanities*, *Survey of Current Business*, *Monthly Labor Review*, and *Monthly Energy Review* are already available. The final three titles, *Amber Waves*, *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, and *Environmental Health Perspectives*, will be released shortly.

The next phase of the pilot will include the development and execution of three “real world scenarios” designed to test the response of the pilot LOCKSS implementations in various situations. The first scenario will test how LOCKSS responds when a server is no longer available. This test is scheduled to take place in April 2006.

Measures of success for LOCKSS include harvesting 10 e-journals from Federal Government Web sites, providing access to those e-journals via LOCKSS, and collecting information from pilot partners about their experiences with LOCKSS.

Additional information and news about the GPO LOCKSS Pilot Project is available at:

http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/lockss/index.html

CD-ROM DATA MIGRATION STRATEGY

GPO is working to devise a data migration strategy to ensure that information on the CD-ROMs that have been distributed to depository libraries remains accessible. After an initial review of CD-ROMs that have been distributed to depositories, GPO selected three agencies to use as case studies: The Department of Education, the Department of Justice, and the United States Geological Survey. These agencies were selected because the number of discs produced appeared to be a manageable sample, yet varied enough to cover a good cross section of considerations for migration. GPO wanted a sample that would include:

- Serials and monographic discs
- A variety of file formats and system requirements
- Databases and discs containing static documents

A list of depository CD-ROMs from these agencies was prepared and reviewed to see which ones were available via the Internet. GPO will soon release a list of the discs reviewed, indicating which are available online and which are considered migration candidates. Titles available online will be considered for migration at a later date, but GPO is placing a higher priority on the titles not found online because those titles are at greater risk of loss of content. Discs considered as migration candidates will be tested, and the results will be used to devise a migration strategy for other depository discs.

Additionally, GPO has been working with the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) to test potential application of emulation technology to make selected discs accessible over the Internet. The test included:

- Applying virtual machines to host GPO legacy applications (30 CD-ROM titles)
- Applying virtual drives to emulate multiple CDs
- Providing access to the emulated CD-ROM titles via the internet/Web

Future analysis will include testing the scalability of this application, as well as cost/benefit analysis of virtualization vs. migration. Next steps will include applying ISO/IEC MPEG-21 standard implementation and collaboration with other agencies to compile and understand general data preservation and migration requirements via the Government Information Preservation Working Group (GIPWoG) meetings and working with other stakeholders.

A presentation will be made during the Council session on Digital Content on Monday from 3:30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

WEB DISCOVERY AND HARVESTING

GPO is currently involved in a pilot project with two vendors, Information International Associates, Inc. and Blue Angel Technologies, Inc., to use automated Web crawler and other technologies to discover, assess, and harvest publications from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) public Web sites. This pilot supports GPO's goal to discover and retrieve publications from Federal agency Web sites that fall within the scope of the FDLP and the National Bibliography Program. The two vendor contracts, which began in early March and will run for six months, will be executed separately but simultaneously by each vendor.

The goal of the pilot is to learn about available methodologies and technologies for automated Web discovery and harvesting, including what GPO has identified as discovery, assessment, and harvesting tools. Discovery tools will locate electronic content from Federal agency Web sites and provide information to the assessment tool. Assessment tools will determine if the discovered content is within the scope of GPO dissemination programs and whether other

versions of the content already exist in the system to establish appropriate relationships between versions. Harvesting tools will gather content and available metadata.

GPO has the cooperation of EPA on this project and is working with the EPA Webmaster to schedule the crawls. EPA estimates that only 20 percent of its publications have been cataloged by GPO and sees the pilot as very advantageous to EPA, since its remaining agency publications will be identified, brought under bibliographic control, and given permanent public access via GPO.

Each of the vendors will conduct three crawls of the EPA Web site. The first crawl by each vendor is schedule for the first or second week in April. GPO personnel will evaluate how successfully the crawls identify and harvest publications and will provide information back to the vendors further to refine the parameters of the next two crawls. The publications found by the automated tools will be compared with the publications GPO catalogers have identified through systematic manual review of the EPA Web site over the past year and a half. The final deliverable in this project is a comparison of the results of the third crawl with the EPA publications included in GPO's catalog. After the end of the pilot, GPO will catalog any EPA publications not already cataloged.

Once the pilot is complete, GPO expects to leverage the knowledge acquired to develop detailed requirements and specifications for a long-term discovery and harvesting capability in conjunction with the Future Digital System (FDsys). Harvested content is one of the four types of content to be ingested into the Future Digital System. GPO also is investigating various options to create cataloging records and metadata for the documents harvested from the EPA Pilot project, including contracted cataloging services

A discussion of the pilot's technical rules will occur during Monday's GPO Digital Content Forum from 3:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

ANNUAL ITEM SELECTION UPDATE

The annual update cycle affords depository libraries the opportunity to add items to their selection profile. Items can also be dropped during the update cycle, or at any time during the year. The drops are effective immediately. During the December-January update cycle, there were a total of 31,031 adds and 32,206 drops. Of the 560 participating libraries, 480 added items and 346 dropped items. Approximately 50 percent of the adds and 51 percent of the drops were electronic titles, indicating that libraries continued to use the update cycle to refine their collection profiles in light of the transition to a more electronically-based FDLP. The next item selection update is scheduled for June 2006.

REVIEW OF ITEM NUMBER SYSTEM/ DEPOSITORY SELECTION MECHANISMS

As part of its ongoing planning efforts, GPO undertook a review of the item number system used by libraries in the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) to select tangible and electronic titles. As a result of this review, GPO released three briefing papers and solicited comments from the depository library community.

GPO received more than 90 comments on the briefing papers. GPO received a mix of comments on the proposed model for selection of online titles. The majority of comments GPO received found the proposed model for tangible selection to be a workable solution. All questions, comments, and suggestions received were considered as we revised the briefing papers.

The original briefing papers, summarized comments, and the revised briefing papers are all available at:

http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/selection/index.html

A plenary session on item selection will be held on Wednesday from 8:30 a.m. to 10 a.m.

NEW AND ON THE HORIZON

Retrospective Shelflist Conversion Project

A Statement of Work (SOW) for cataloging services to convert the historic shelflist and to catalog a small backlog of materials was posted to FedBizOpps On February 2, 2006 and will close in early April.

GPOExpress

GPOExpress, based on a contractual agreement between GPO and FedEx Kinko's, is now supplying printing services to Federal agencies. Under this agreement, agencies are issued credit cards that allow them to purchase printing at a local FedEx Kinko's store. Part of the agreement includes the delivery of a press optimized PDF version of documents printed through this service to an FTP site so that GPO can review/acquire titles for the National Bibliography of U.S. Government Publications and the FDLP.

Sales of GPO Cataloging Records

GPO has begun selling the GPO Cataloging Records previously available as a monthly subscription service from the Library of Congress. The cataloging records are available in MARC format via ftp. The cost for the monthly service is \$1,920. For more information, contact the GPO Contact Center: contactcenter@gpo.gov.

Statutes at Large

The United States *Statutes at Large* for 2003-2004 (Volume 117, 108th Congress) is now available online from the U.S. Government Printing Office at:

<http://www.gpoaccess.gov/statutes/index.html>

Future volumes will follow as they become available.

The United States Statutes at Large, typically referred to as the Statutes at Large, is the permanent collection of all laws and resolutions enacted during each session of Congress. Documents are available as ASCII text and Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) files.

Partnerships

GPO currently has 15 partnerships with depository libraries and Federal agencies. A complete list is available at:

http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/partners/index.html

GPO is currently developing a partnership with the United States Commission on Civil Rights and the Thurgood Marshall Law Library at the University of Maryland School of Law to ensure permanent public access to material in the Library's Historical Publications of the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

DISTRIBUTION AND OTHER STATISTICS

While more than 92 percent of the new titles available through the FDLP are available in electronic form, whether or not they are also available in tangible form, GPO continues to distribute a large volume of tangible publications to Federal depository libraries. During the first five months of FY 2006 (October 2005-February 2006) GPO distributed a total of 2,779,778

tangible copies of 4,340 titles (this includes print, microfiche, CD's, DVD's and maps). During the same time period, GPO produced 5,500 bibliographic records, 5,060 of which represented publications that were available online, with 1,963 of these available as online only. The remaining 3,097 titles were available online and distributed in one or more tangible formats. GPO produced 15,194 bibliographic records (including 2,094 ONIX records) in FY 2005. Through February of FY 2006, approximately 4,938 bibliographic records have been created.

At the beginning of FY06, GPO reevaluated the way it counts cumulative titles available through GPO Access services so as to provide a more comprehensive report. This resulted in a recalculation of both titles "available on GPO Access" and titles "linked from GPO Access." Due to the large volume of GPO Partner titles, titles that reside on GPO Partner sites were separated from the titles "linked from GPO Access" count and placed in a new category to better illustrate the number of cumulative titles available through GPO Access services. These Partner titles will now be calculated separately on a quarterly basis in this new category. In February 2006, as calculated using this new methodology, GPO provided online access to more than 236,000 cumulative titles on or linked from GPO Access services. In addition, GPO Partner sites make more than 515,000 additional titles accessible to the public.

GPO ACCESS USAGE STATISTICS

Since its inception in 1994, GPO Access retrievals have amounted to approximately 2.57 billion. June 2005 was the busiest month ever, with more than 39 million retrievals. The total number of retrievals in FY2005 was 431 million. Through February, an estimated 180.42 million documents have been retrieved in FY2006.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITY IN PUBLISHING SERVICES (Sales Program)

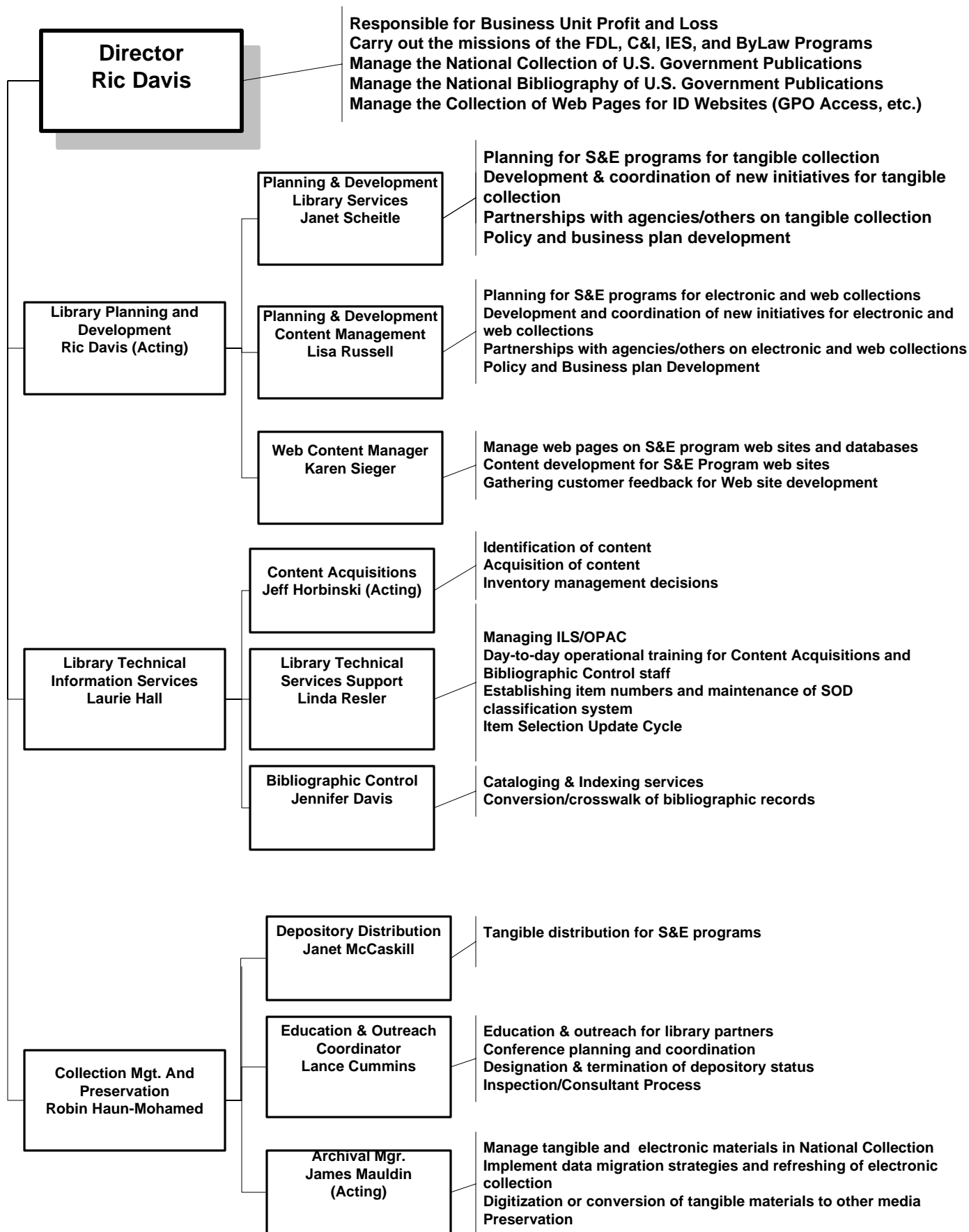
GPO is exploring opportunities to outsource all or parts of its sales and agency distribution programs. GPO is looking for vendors to recommend an entirely new "model" for publications sales and distribution operation. Rather than paying the vendor, GPO wants to find an arrangement where the vendor will share the revenue with GPO, improve service to our customers, and continue to fulfill our mission to keep America informed through the sale of public documents. GPO expects to release its RFP in the near future.

Improved Online Government Bookstore

GPO has launched an improved U.S. Government Online Bookstore that adds additional services for sales customers. The Online Bookstore now uses Pay.gov, a secure Government-wide financial management transaction portal available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, for more timely and efficient processing of GPO credit card and deposit account orders. The improved Online Bookstore also provides customers with the option of expedited shipping via USPS Priority and Express Mail, new and improved shopping cart and order confirmation emails, expanded ordering options for international customers, and the capability to save shopping carts.

Library Services and Content Management

March 6, 2006



GPO's Strategic Vision Update



March 20, 2006

Robert Tapella **Office of the Public Printer** **Chief of Staff**

Bob Tapella took over the helm as GPO's Chief of Staff in June 2004 after having served as the agency's Deputy Chief of Staff since his December 2002 appointment. As Chief of Staff, Robert C. Tapella directs strategic planning for the U.S. Government Printing Office and advises the Public Printer on all aspects of GPO's business. Tapella brings to the agency a unique combination that includes extensive legislative experience and an education and practical background in graphic communications and printing management.

From 1996 to 2000, he served as professional staff on the House of Representatives Committee on House Oversight. As such, Tapella supervised the Office of Member Services, was Chief of Staff to Rep. Bill Redmond and Special Assistant to the Clerk of the House of Representatives. From 1986 to 1993, he was District Representative for Rep. Bill Thomas. Tapella began his career in the graphic design business, venturing later into print brokering, corporate communication and strategic planning. He is a 1991 graduate of California Polytechnic State University, one of the country's leading schools in printing and graphic communications.

A California native, Tapella is a past National Board member and current member of the Young Republican National Federation, Inc., an alumnus of the American Council of Young Political Leaders, and an alumnus of Leadership Sunnyvale's Class of 1995.

GPO's Digital Content System (FDsys)



March 1, 2006

GPO'S DIGITAL CONTENT SYSTEM (FDSYS)

FDsys will provide a comprehensive, systematic and dynamic means for preserving electronic content free from dependence on specific hardware and/or software. The system should automate many of the electronic content lifecycle processes and make it easier to deliver electronic content in formats suited to customers' needs.

FDsys is being developed to meet the future needs and will possess the following attributes.

- *Infrastructure independence*: An architecture that allows preservation of content independent of any specific hardware and software that was used to produce them;
- *Policy neutrality*: Refers to a system which is sufficiently flexible to accommodate changes in hardware, software, communication technology, processes, policy, personnel, locations, etc. without requiring major re-engineering or design changes. FDsys is envisioned as being responsive to policy, but it is not intended to be policy-constrained.
- *Modularity*: Ability to use plug-in components that can be replaced with minimal impact to remaining components as workload and technology change;
- *Scalability*: Capable of accommodating growth and managing differing sizes of repositories and ever increasing volumes of records;
- *Extensibility*: Be able to handle additional kinds of content over time, not limited to specific types that exist today;
- *Comprehensiveness*: Provide support for content management lifecycle processes for all types of records; and
- *Flexibility*: Enable the GPO to tailor content-based services to suit its customers' needs and enable the GPO to implement progressive improvements in its business process over time.

To meet strategic objectives, the GPO must integrate its solution for preservation and long-term access to content with the lifecycle management of that content throughout the Federal Government. To meet the challenges of today and the future, the proposed system will provide the following capabilities.

- Accept the transfer of content in a wide variety of formats as they were created or stored by their creators and the flexibility to easily adapt to future file formats;
- Ingest, preserve, and provide access to that content;
- Store content as digital objects in a manner that is independent of any particular hardware and software component over long periods of time;
- Scale in order to store and preserve records based on the predicted digitizing of existing hard copy publications and harvesting relevant content from U.S. Government Web sites;

- Provide access to the content in electronic form for all users based on established user rights and privileges thus ensuring that FDsys users are able to access all of the electronic records that they are entitled to see;
- Provide access to the content in a manner that is consistent with current technology and the changing expectations of its diverse user communities;
- Provide the capability to distribute digital content to libraries and other institutions for preservation, access, re-use; and other purposes;
- Adapt to changing technology in order to continue to provide access to and delivery of content desired by the user community; and
- Identify the essential characteristics of the content that is being preserved for the purposes of authentication and certification.

FDsys is not a duplication of the NARA or LC digital systems. While current initiatives at NARA and LC have elements and concerns in common with GPO's system, the overall goals and scope of collections will ultimately lead to different solutions and systems. For example, NARA's mission covers a much wider universe (Federal records) and puts emphasis on preservation of the essential evidence of the record.

GPO's mandate is long-term preservation and public access to the publications of the US Government, and thus our system will focus on issues of presentation and form in addition to preservation.

Additionally, GPO's system is designed to deliver content in a variety of formats to meet the user's requirements for hard or soft copy, something that neither LC nor NARA systems are designed to provide.

The three agencies are in communication and we intend to leverage the developments of each for the ultimate benefit of the American people.

Council Breakout Session



U.S. GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE
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Monday, April 3, 2006,
10:30 - 12:00

Breakout Session by Geographical Area

Northwest
Southwest
Midwest
Northeast
Southeast

Council Breakout Session



U.S. GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE
KEEPING AMERICA INFORMED

Monday, April 3, 2006,
1:30 - 3:00PM

Breakout Session by Library Type

Large Academic

Small Academic

Law

Public

Special/Other

**Depository Library Council
Monday, April 3, 2006**

Breakout Sessions

Session 1 – 10:30-noon

By Geographic Region (self identified)

North West – North West, 3rd floor

South West – East, 3rd floor

Mid-West – Washington, 2nd floor

North East – State, 2nd floor

South East – Madison, 4th floor

- 1) Overall Impression of DLC Vision Statement.
 - a. Are the goals appropriate?
 - b. Are there goals that should be added?
 - c. Goals that should be left out?
- 2) There are several proposals for collaborative initiatives – collaboration among GPO, agencies, libraries; FDLP reference presence on the Web; network of experts to whom FDLP staff might turn for reference assistance; some of the training opportunities. Would your library participate in any/all of these? Are there other collaborative services that depositories should investigate?
- 3) What do you think of the proposal to split the Regional consultation and oversight responsibilities from the “full FDL collection?”

Session 2 – 1:30-3pm

By Library Type

Large Academic – Northwest, 3rd floor

Small Academic – East, 3rd floor

Law – Washington, 2nd floor

Public – State, 2nd floor

Special/Other – Madison, 4th floor

- 1) Overall Impression of DLC Vision Statement.
 - a. What should be added?
 - b. What should be left out?
 - c. Where does your library type fit into the future FDLP?
- 2) Name one project or initiative on which your Library could collaborate with either another library or other entity to provide government information to your community.
- 3) What do you think of the proposal to split the Regional consultation and oversight responsibilities from the “full FDL collection?”

GPO DIGITAL CONTENT FORUM



Monday, April 3, 2006,
3:30-5:00PM

Facilitator:

Ric Davis, Director, Library Services & Content Management

WEB HARVESTING:

“GPO Web Harvesting Project”

Kirk Knoll, Associate Director of Program Management

GPO has made contract awards to two private sector firms to carry out the Web Harvesting Pilot Project. This project is being conducted to test different technologies and methodologies as a first step in developing long-term harvesting capability for GPO, which will be built in conjunction with the implementation of GPO's Future Digital System. The pilots will be conducted separately but simultaneously by each vendor. The 6-month pilot will require the vendors to use their crawler technologies and other harvesting tools to conduct three separate crawls of the EPA Website to find and harvest publications that are within the scope of the Federal Depository Library Program. Kirk will give additional details on the Web Harvesting Pilot Project.

CD-ROM MIGRATION:

“Depository CD-ROMs: Maintaining Access to Content as Technology Changes”

Lisa Russell, Manager, Planning & Development, Content Management

This presentation will discuss GPO's initiatives to the information content of CD-ROMs as the media ages and technology advances. This will include a discussion of the progress to date and GPO's work with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to test emulation technology as a possible solution.

DIGITIZED CONTENT:

Robin Haun-Mohamed, Director Collection Management & Preservation

Examples of fugitive publications digitized and made available from GPO Access and the ILS will be shared. Draft GPO Access Specifications for Deposited Content also will be shared.

Day 3

Tuesday, April 4, 2006

GPO DIGITAL CONTENT FORUM



Tuesday, April 4, 2006,
8:30-10:00AM

Facilitators:

Mike Wash, Chief Technology Officer
Ric Davis, Director, Library Services & Content Management

“A Day in the Life of FDSys” - FDSys Library User Interactions

1. Session Overview – Facilitators: Michael Wash, Chief Technical Officer and Ric Davis, Director, Library and Content Services.
2. Engagement with the Depository Library Community - Moira Shea, Director of Program Communications, OCTO.
3. Scenario Introduction and Methodology - Gil Baldwin, Associate Director, Program Management Office.
4. Content Scenario - Lisa LaPlant, Senior Program Planner, PMO.
5. Library User Transaction Scenario - Selene Dalecky, Associate Director, PMO.
6. Discussion with Council and Audience.

Catalog of U.S. Government Publications



U.S. GOVERNMENT
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Tuesday, April 4, 2006,
10:30-12:00

Laurie B. Hall, Director, Library Technical Information Services
Linda Resler, Manager, Library Technical Services Support

“Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP) - OPAC”



Topics to be covered:

1. Basic Search
2. Advanced Search
3. Basic Navigation around the site
4. Locate Libraries functionality
5. NT (New Titles) enhancing NET (New Electronic Titles)
6. Serials and Holdings information
7. askGPO for questions about the CGP
8. Phase 2 plans after go-live



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Council Session

March 20, 2006

Denise Davis

**Director, Office for Research
American Library Association**

“Metrics and Measurement: Moving from Outputs to Performance”

Libraries have long collected output measures and evaluated themselves using these metrics. In fact, some have gone so far as to rank libraries on only a few output metrics. Expanding the universe of measures to integrate customer/user perspective and re-aligning inputs to assess performance takes many forms. The presentation will outline key performance initiatives, discuss the role of the NISO Standard Z39.7 in moving performance indicators forward in the U.S., and how to present results of the Biennial Survey of Depository Libraries in a context of performance. There will be opportunity for discussion throughout the presentation.

As the Director of the Office of Research, Denise Davis provides leadership and expert advice to ALA staff members and the public on all matters related to research and statistics about libraries and librarians; represents the Association to federal agencies on these issues; and initiates projects needed to expand the knowledge base of the field through research and the collection of useful statistics. Denise also oversees sponsored grants and contracts.

Denise has worked in academic, special and public libraries 1979-1998. From 1999 to present has worked in administration – NCLIS, Oregon State Library, and the American Library Association. She has taught as an adjunct with the LIS programs at Catholic University of America and Syracuse University, and has served as a consultant on a variety of IMLS funded demonstration projects and research activities with the National Center for Education Statistics.

Bertot, John Carlo and Denise M. Davis. **Planning and Evaluating Library Networked Services and Resources.** (2004) Libraries Unlimited.

Library Journal, (May 1, 2004). Capture Usage with E-Metrics. John Carlo Bertot, Charles R. McClure, Denise M. Davis, and Joe Ryan.

Serials Review, 30:15-24. 2004. NISO Standard Z39.7 – The Evolution to a Data Dictionary for Library Metrics and Assessment Methods.

The Bottom Line: Managing Library Finances, 15(1) 2002. Digital rights management: implications for libraries. Denise M. Davis and Tim Lafferty.

Bertot, John Carlo and Denise M. Davis. **Building a Maryland Digital Public Library: Issues, Findings, and Recommendations**. March 2001.

Technicalities, 20(4) 2000. Impact of Digital Rights Management on Access and Distribution of Intellectual Property in Libraries and Information Centers.

Division of Library Development & Services, Maryland State Department of Education.
Facilitated the development and evaluation of Sailor, Maryland's Online Public Information Network, working closely with libraries and state and local agencies in making their resources available.

Council Session



Tuesday, April 4, 2006,
3:30 - 5:00PM

Facilitator:
Robin Haun-Mohamed, Director, Collection Management & Preservation

“What It Means To Be Mostly Electronic”

This will be a panel discussion of the Council Briefing Paper.

Council Briefing Topic: Transition to a Mostly Electronic FDLP Collection



March 14, 2006

Overview

Libraries are increasingly relying on information available from the Internet. Publications available on the Web are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Users are able to access this information from their home, office, or wherever there is an Internet connection. Many depository libraries are seeing the value in focusing their collection efforts on Web resources, thus freeing resources for user services. Accordingly, several recent depository library designations have included mostly electronic depository libraries for the first time in the history of the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP). Recent inquiries from depository library coordinators and other librarians interested in participating in the FDLP raised some questions and issues that relate to a mostly electronic FDLP collection.

A mostly electronic Federal Depository Library collection is a collection of Federal publications that are primarily available in an online format, but may also include tangible electronic publications. For example some tangible publications continue to be sent to the Federal Depository Libraries (FDL) because of the importance of the content or visibility of the publication.

Depository responsibilities

For more than 150 years, depository libraries have supported the public's right to access Federal government information by collecting, organizing and preserving it, and providing assistance to users. Congress established the FDLP to help fulfill its responsibility to inform the public on the policies and programs of the Federal government. All depositories share in this responsibility. Providing no-fee public access to Federal Government information is the guiding principle for which the program was established.

The legal responsibilities of Federal depository libraries fall into the broad categories of access, maintenance, and service. For example:

- Providing free public access to Federal Government information products regardless of format.
- Providing the proper maintenance of the Federal depository materials entrusted to the individual depository's care.
- Providing service to meet the government information needs of the local community and surrounding area.

Libraries wishing to transition to a mostly electronic collection must do so with the understanding that the principles and responsibilities identified above will remain in place in the

mostly electronic environment. With careful review of the needs of the library's primary clientele, as well as the needs of the general public, a library may make the decision to move to a mostly electronic depository collection. Also, providing free access to the resources of the depository collection, including electronic resources, remains a fundamental responsibility of all Federal depository libraries. Free access as defined by GPO means that any member of the general public can use government information products in all media at the library without impediment.

The scope of a mostly electronic collection has not changed from the requirement for all depository libraries; it should include material to meet the needs of the primary patrons of the library and the general public. To meet these needs, the library may select material in appropriate format, relying on GPO services for electronic publications, such as the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications, Federated search capabilities, and the FDLP Electronic Collection (EC). The library may also utilize services and products of commercially acquired resources to meet these needs as appropriate for their collection and their users.

Key Assumptions:

While this paper focuses on libraries transitioning to a mostly electronic Federal depository collection, the following assumptions apply to all libraries participating in the FDLP.

1. A mostly electronic Federal depository library collection will consist of electronic information products and services, there will continue to be some tangible products distributed to the libraries because of importance of the material and/or visibility of the publication.
2. General administration of the electronic depository collection will be the responsibility of the Federal depository coordinator and the Library Director.
3. Collection development decisions for the electronic Federal depository library will be developed in accordance with the library's overall collection development policy and the FDLP requirement to select materials to meet the Federal information needs of the general public.
4. The library will develop public service guidelines for access to electronic products to ensure public access to the Federal resources.
5. A mostly electronic Federal depository library will provide sufficient public access computer work stations and study areas for users to access Federal publications.
6. Both onsite and offsite users will utilize the resources in a mostly electronic depository collection.
7. Staff in a mostly electronic depository collection will provide access to electronic depository resources through the most effective methods for the library's collections. For example, linking to online resources via the library's web pages, online catalog, pathfinders as appropriate.
8. FDLs will continue to provide in-house assistance and access to Federal information resources for the general public even when most of these resources are available from a public website.

9. Reference assistance in a mostly electronic collection will include reference assistance to all Federal resources, tangible and online resources, on a comparable level for reference assistance provided for commercially acquired resources.
10. Decisions about developing a mostly electronic collection will not be made in a vacuum, but rather will be part of an overall review of depository collections in the Congressional District or local service area.
11. The general public must be allowed no-fee public Internet access to depository resources. If there is a security arrangement or filter in place, the library must provide an alternative mechanism to access Federal in-scope online resources for all groups of library users.
12. Libraries must ensure that their security and access policies, as well as those of the library's parent institution, do not hinder public access to depository materials.
13. Libraries must provide the ability to download, copy, and print Federal Government resources. If fees are assessed for these services, they must not exceed library charges for non-depository materials
14. Although mostly electronic depositories focus on 24/7 access to available electronic resources, access to materials in other formats should be made available during business hours or via interlibrary loan services. Libraries that offer night and weekend service hours to their primary used groups must offer comparable service hours to depository users of electronic resources.
15. Staffing levels at depository libraries will change as a result of the transition to a mostly electronic depository library. Initial staffing levels may actually increase because of the need to do collection analysis, continuing collection maintenance, identification of additional electronic titles for inclusion in the library's online catalog, and the performance of dual processes until most new materials are electronic.
16. Staff skill sets will also change as the focus shifts from unpacking and processing shipments to identification and bibliographic control for online resources. Staff must also be prepared to share information about electronic products and services and be able to teach/assist patrons and other library staff in utilizing these resources.
17. As a minimum, all Federal Depository Libraries should have a Web page that explains the library's collection and areas of emphasis. It should include the FDLP logo, contact information for appropriate staff, and information about hours and services. For mostly electronic FDLs, this Web page becomes even more important as it is often the public face of the depository collection.

New Information:

There are 1266 libraries in the Federal Depository Library Program as of March 1, 2006. Of these, 15 libraries are working towards becoming or have entered the program expecting to be a mostly electronic depository library. Thus far in FY 2006, 5 information products of high public interest have been sent to all libraries, including mostly electronic depository libraries. In FY 2005, 71% of all new FDLP publications were made available only online and an additional 21% were available online as well as in one or more tangible formats. 8% of the publications were distributed only in a tangible format.

Questions:

1. There has not been a requirement in the FDLP that any Federal depository library “retain” online publications in the same manner they are required to retain tangible publications. If a library selects an item number for an electronic only title and the library catalogs the title for inclusion in the library’s online catalog, does the library need to retain the cataloging record for that title in the library’s online catalog for at least 5 years if there is a subsequent decision that the title no longer fits the library’s collection profile?
2. Tangible materials received on deposit by libraries remain the property of the U.S. Government according to Title 44 and libraries become the custodians of these resources. What does this mean in an electronic environment when libraries provide access to depository resources? What would it mean if GPO were to disseminate electronic files of online publications to depository libraries?
3. In a mostly electronic collection, must online publications be included in the library’s public access catalog, or may the library use other ways to offer access to online depository resources, such as federated searching, reference assistance, or links to resources from detailed web pages?
4. Anonymous access is no longer mandatory now that libraries may require patrons to show identification and as patrons may be thus required to provide identification before accessing a public access computer workstation. Is mediated searching by public services staff an acceptable alternative if an institution does not wish to allow the use of public access workstations to its non-primary clientele?
5. If the library prints out a copy of an online only publication and places it on a shelf in the physical depository collection, does the five year retention requirements apply before the document can be weeded from the collection? Do the FDLP Guidelines on Substituting Electronic for Tangible Versions of Depository Publications apply?
6. If a library specializes in certain subject areas which are well-reflected in their collection development policy and the overall collection, is the library required to provide access to electronic resources that are outside that specialization? This does not assume that reference assistance will be made available for resources outside of the library’s primary areas of focus, only that libraries must provide Web access. For example, a patron wishes to access agriculture information from a library that specializes in health services.
7. With most publications in an electronic depository collection available only online via the Internet, may the library set a per session or daily time limit for library users of Internet accessible workstations? For example, is one hour a day an acceptable time limitation for a depository library that is mostly electronic? What other arrangements can be made to accommodate public users of FDLP material?

8. Must libraries select item numbers representing online publications when they may access and provide bibliographic control over them without selecting them? If not, how will GPO and others in the community know the scope of the collection and be able to provide appropriate referrals?

9. Must a library provide access to non-depository online resources, such as Federal agency home pages, which are not distinctly included as part of the FDLP Electronic Collection?

Day 4

Wednesday, April 5, 2006

Plenary Session



Wednesday, April 5, 2006,
8:30 - 10:00AM

Facilitator:
Judith C. Russell, Superintendent of Documents

Future Mechanisms for Item Selection

This session will provide an overview of the new models proposed for selection of online and tangible publications. There will be an overview of both models and an opportunity for discussion. GPO is seeking input from the community, both through the discussion in the session and through an accompanying questionnaire.

Proposed New Models:

- ♦ Depository Selection Mechanisms: New Model for Selection of Online Titles
- ♦ Depository Selection Mechanisms: New Model for Selection of Tangible Publications

Depository Selection Mechanisms: Proposed New Model for the Selection of Online Titles



Revised February 10, 2006

In September 2005, GPO issued three related documents on new models for selection of tangible and online titles. The Federal depository library community was asked to review the documents and share their comments. GPO is now releasing revised briefing papers that incorporate feedback received during the comment period. No changes were made to Depository Selection: History and Current Practice. The original papers and a summary of the comments are available at http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/selection/index.html. The revised documents are available at:

- Depository Selection: History and Current Practice
http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/selection/history_revised.pdf
- Depository Selection Mechanisms: New Model for Selection of Online Titles
- Depository Selection Mechanisms: New Model for Selection of Tangible Publications
http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/selection/tangible_revised.pdf

GPO has begun work on documents that will address both the proposals for the online and tangible models in more detail. These more detailed papers will be released prior to the Spring Depository Library Council Meeting to be held in Seattle, April 2-5, 2006.

SUMMARY

As directed by Congress, the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) is continuing its transition to a primarily electronic program. While a significant number of titles will continue to be distributed in a tangible format, 92% of new publications are available in an online format to the depository libraries, whether or not they are also available in tangible form. Since the beginning of the transition to a primarily electronic FDLP, GPO has used the same system, item numbers, for the selection of online as well as tangible publications. As titles were converted to online access, they retained their item numbers, and new online publications were assigned new item numbers or placed into one of the existing sixteen category classes¹.

As the number of available online publications continues to grow, GPO raised questions about the continued utility of item numbers in its initial planning statement on the National Bibliography. As a result, and in response to a request from the Depository Library Council, GPO conducted a

¹ Chapter 2 of the *Classification Manual* defines fourteen category classes: .1 Annual Report, .2 General Publications, .3 Bulletins, .4 Circulars, .5 Laws .6 Regulations, Rules, Instructions, .7 Press Releases, .8 Handbooks, Manuals, Guides, .9 Bibliographies and Lists of Publications, .10 Directories, .11 Maps and Charts, .12 Posters, .13 Forms, .14 Addresses. Two additional category classes have been established, without reserved numbers, since the last revision of the Manual. These are Electronic Products and Ephemera.

review of the current item number system and examined possible alternatives for online publications.

Given the accelerating shift to primarily online dissemination, the difficulties inherent in managing a rapidly increasing number of item numbers seem to outweigh the benefits of the specificity provided by having a one-to-one relationship between an item number and a title for online publications. GPO believes the development of collection development tools and the increased search functionality of GPO's new online public access catalog (OPAC) will offer depository libraries the specificity and flexibility needed to select online publications that meet the needs of their users without the continued use of item numbers.

However, GPO believes a simplified version of the item number system can play a secondary role in assisting some depositories with the selection of online publications. For example, the inclusion of an item number in a bibliographic record by GPO indicates that a publication has been made available for permanent public access through the FDLP and added to the National Bibliography. Larger depositories and those that collect heavily in certain areas may also wish to continue using item numbers. Additionally, some depository libraries use item numbers to create profiles with bibliographic records vendors in order to obtain records for their catalogs.

PROPOSED NEW MODEL

GPO envisions two selection mechanisms for online publications. This would allow depository libraries to select the mechanism that best suits their collection development needs or use a combination of the two. GPO would continue to create unique Superintendent of Documents classification (SuDoc) numbers for online publications.

SELECTION USING THE OPAC AND OTHER COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

GPO would develop several collection development tools to assist with selecting online publications. A new electronic notification service would be created to replace *New Electronic Titles* that libraries would use to determine if any online publications should be included in their collections. All online titles would be listed on the notification service after cataloging has been completed. The notification service will be in SuDoc order so librarians may quickly scan the list. It is envisioned that this notification service would contain brief bibliographic information as well as the PURL to allow the depository librarians to examine the publication before deciding whether or not to include it in their collection.

GPO would also create online subject bibliographies using the functionality of GPO's new integrated library system (ILS). Bibliographies would be created for new publications for each of the 50 states and major regions of the United States in order to facilitate selection by geography. Additional bibliographies on specific topic areas, such as terrorism and health care, would be created to assist depositories that collect in those areas. As with the new electronic notification service, the subject bibliographies would contain brief bibliographic information as well as the PURL. The intent is to archive all the notification services and make them available on the FDLP Desktop.

GPO's new OPAC will offer several options that would assist with selection as well. Librarians will be able to conduct subject, geographic, and agency-based searches in the logic base for online publications while limiting the searches by date. The OPAC will also have depository library only services. Depositories will be able to set-up predefined searches, such as all new

publications on a specific topic or from a specific agency, which can be run as frequently as the librarian desires.

Currently selection of an item number notifies GPO that a depository library has agreed to assist users in locating and using that publication and others on that subject. GPO then uses this information to populate the “Locate Libraries” feature in the OPAC. Replacement of item numbers as the primary tool for selection of online publications would necessitate adding additional information to “Locate Libraries”. Depository libraries would be asked to outline their collection strengths as part of their depository library profile. These profiles would be incorporated into the “Locate Libraries” feature.

SELECTION USING AGENCY-BASED ITEM NUMBERS

Those depository libraries that know they want every online publication from a particular agency have the option of selecting the online publications item number for that agency. GPO would create one item number for all online publications issued by an agency. Item numbers would also be created at the bureau level so that all agencies and bureaus listed in the *List of Classes* would receive an online publications (EL) item number². This item number would be very similar to the electronic products (E) item number for tangible electronics. For example, the Department of Agriculture has 23 bureaus listed in the April/October 2005 *List of Classes*. Each of these bureaus will have an item number for online titles.

If a title were available in multiple formats, such as *Agricultural Decisions* (P) (EL), the tangible version would be distributed under the existing item number while the online version would be made available under the new item number for online publications from the Department of Agriculture. Existing item numbers for online only titles would be cancelled and information about the availability of those titles would be disseminated under the online item number for the agency and through the collection development tools. As titles are converted to online only access, existing item numbers would be cancelled and notification of online access would take place under the online item number for the agency and through the collection development tools. As bibliographic records are updated as part of the normal cataloging workflow, the new agency-based item numbers will be added to the record. The inclusion of an item number in a bibliographic record will continue to indicate that a publication has been made available for through the FDLP

As with the selection of item numbers for tangible publications, depository libraries would be able to add online item numbers to their selection profile twice a year while continuing to be able to drop item numbers at any time. Agency-based item numbers for online publications will continue to be included in the “Locate Libraries” feature.

IMPLEMENTATION

GPO envisions a phased implementation. The first phase will focus on the development of the electronic notification services, the incorporation of collection strength information into “Locate Libraries”, and the depository library only services available from the OPAC. After the implementation of the notification services and the related OPAC services, GPO will allow for a

² Format designations currently in use are: (P) for paper, (MF) for microfiche, (CD-ROM) for CD-ROM series or serials that are always in CD-ROM format, (DVD) for DVD series or serials that are always in DVD format, (EL) for online publications, (E) for miscellaneous tangible electronic products, such as CD-ROMs, DVDs, or VHS tapes, that may not have standard formats.

review period so depository libraries may become familiar with the new services and determine how best to incorporate them into the library's workflow. Following this review period of 60 days, GPO will begin creating the agency based item numbers for online publications and canceling the existing online only item numbers.

Depository Selection Mechanisms: Proposed New Model for Selection of Tangible Publications



Revised February 10, 2006

In September 2005, GPO issued three related documents on new models for selection of tangible and online titles. The Federal depository library community was asked to review the documents and share their comments. GPO is now releasing revised briefing papers that incorporate feedback received during the comment period. No changes were made to Depository Selection: History and Current Practice. The original papers and a summary of the comments are available at http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/selection/index.html. The revised documents are available at:

- Depository Selection: History and Current Practice
http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/selection/history_revised.pdf
- Depository Selection Mechanisms: New Model for Selection of Online Titles
http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/selection/electronic_revised.pdf
- Depository Selection Mechanisms: New Model for Selection of Tangible Publications

GPO has begun work on documents that will address both the proposals for the online and tangible models in more detail. These more detailed papers will be released prior to the Spring Depository Library Council Meeting to be held in Seattle, April 2-5, 2006.

SUMMARY

GPO currently manages distribution of tangible publications through the use of the Automated Depository Distribution System (ADDS), commonly known as the “Lighted Bin” system, utilizing information from the Depository Distribution Information System (DDIS), GPO’s legacy system used to manage item number information. However, GPO plans to migrate all processes off its legacy mainframe systems by the end of 2007. This provides an opportunity for business process re-engineering, and GPO believes that a new system can be developed to support a more flexible model for tangible distribution to Federal depository libraries. To accomplish this, GPO needs to look to the future to develop requirements for the new selection and distribution system.

Objectives for creating the new system would be to:

- give libraries greater control over selection and receipt of tangible materials,
- reduce distribution of unwanted tangible titles, thereby reducing printing and postage costs for GPO and saving processing and five year retention of unwanted titles at libraries,
- enable GPO to offer depository libraries flexible services, more comparable to book dealer best practices, and
- obtain automated and other feedback to inform GPO’s distribution decisions and libraries’ selection decisions.

Titles distributed in tangible format will continue to require a mechanism for selection and distribution. Therefore, GPO is proposing a new model for the selection and distribution of titles made available in tangible format. This proposal, if accepted, will be used to develop technical requirements for the new system to support tangible distribution to FDLP libraries.

All publications received in tangible format by selective depository libraries will continue to be subject to the legally mandated five-year retention requirement.

PROPOSED NEW MODEL

GPO envisions a tiered selection mechanism for the new system to support tangible distribution. This would provide for distribution of tangible titles in four categories, based on libraries' prioritization of items selected. The first category would be for the small number of high profile titles identified by GPO that would be distributed to all libraries. For the remaining three categories, libraries would designate items as "selected items," "review items," or "non-selected items," based on local needs. As part of the implementation, GPO would review existing tangible items and establish unique items for any existing Superintendent of Documents (SuDoc) class stem that currently shares an item number with another SuDoc class stem. Depository libraries will be able to change item designations to "selected" or "review" at least twice a year while continuing to be able to drop item numbers (i.e., change the designation to "non-selected") at any time.

HIGH PROFILE TITLES

As always, there will continue to be a few high profile titles each year that would be distributed to all libraries. These are generally titles that GPO believes will be of high interest to the public and therefore in demand in depository libraries. GPO would ship these to all libraries as soon as possible, regardless of the selection profile. An example of a title in this category would be the 9/11 Commission Report. There would be a mechanism for libraries to provide GPO with feedback on their agreement or disagreement on whether a given title belonged in this category. That feedback would help inform future GPO decisions on whether a new title belongs in this category. Publications received by selective depository libraries in this category would be subject to the five-year retention rule.

SELECTED ITEMS

When a title is a "must have" for a particular library's collection, the corresponding item would be designated as "selected." As soon as such a publication became available, GPO would immediately ship the title to all libraries that have designated the corresponding item as selected. The libraries receiving these titles as selected items would be expected to retain the publication for five years, as is current practice. The new distribution system will have much stronger quality control than the lighted bin system, greatly reducing the number of selected titles not received by libraries. A library that designated an item as selected and did not receive that item would have a suitable period to claim the publication. Selected item numbers would be much like selected item numbers in the current model and like a standing order with a book dealer. There would also be a feedback mechanism for a library to report unwanted items received under selected item numbers, and that would enable GPO to review item numbers and adjust them to allow for greater specificity in future shipments.

Those titles that are already limited distribution to regionals and one library in each state without a regional, specifically the *Serial Set* and the *Bound Congressional Record*, will continue to carry

the same restrictions. Likewise, some titles will only be available in tangible form for certain types of libraries. Supreme Court Slip Opinions are currently only available in tangible format to regionals and law libraries. GPO expects some titles to be made available only to other types of libraries as the Essential Titles list is updated.

REVIEW ITEMS

When an item number includes titles a library may or may not want, this item number would be designated as “review.” When a publication that a library has designated as review becomes available, GPO would send that library a notification, along with a link to an electronic file. The library would have a specified time period to review the electronic file and decide whether to receive that publication in tangible format. If the library chooses to receive the publication in tangible format, the library would notify GPO as soon as possible within that period, and GPO would ship the title. Additionally, libraries would have a specified period to claim titles that they requested and did not receive. After the period for review and claims, remaining copies would be offered to libraries that did not select the title in advance. Receipt of “review” titles would be delayed in comparison to “selected” items, but there would be no unwanted items for processing and five-year retention. Libraries would be expected to retain any “review” title received in tangible format for five years, as in the current practice. The new system would provide GPO with automatic feedback based on titles requested or not requested. Over time GPO should be able to use this feedback to make better decisions on the number of copies to ride for FDLDP distribution.

NON-SELECTED ITEMS

Non-selected item numbers would be similar to item numbers not selected in the current model. However, libraries would have the opportunity to request a copy of a non-selected title if there are copies remaining after distribution to libraries that designate the item as selected or review. Libraries would receive a weekly listing of all available non-selected titles and could review this offer list for titles they wish to request. The new system would maintain a waiting list that libraries would use to request non-selected titles. Receipt would be delayed, but libraries would not have unwanted publications for processing and five-year retention. Unclaimed copies would be offered on a “first come, first served” basis to libraries that otherwise would not select the item number. Requests could be filled after the period for review and claims by libraries selecting the title as a review item number, or as soon as leftover copies became available. The new system would supply GPO with automatic feedback based on library requests. Tangible copies received through this mechanism would be subject to five-year retention, just as tangible copies received under one of the other designations.

IMPLEMENTATION

If adopted, GPO will implement the new model for tangible selection in phases. The first phase will focus on identification or development of a computer system with the required specifications. Establishment of unique item numbers for SuDoc class stems sharing item numbers with other SuDoc class stems will occur simultaneously with identification or development of a computer system. After the computer system has been put into place, GPO will provide a mechanism for depository libraries to review item numbers and make appropriate item number designations, based on local needs. For libraries that do not respond during the initial designation period, GPO will use the libraries’ existing selection profiles to designate items as selected or non-selected, and those libraries will not have any designated review items until the next selection update cycle.

Depository Selection: History and Current Practice

Revised February 10, 2006

In September 2005, GPO issued three related documents on new models for selection of tangible and online titles. The Federal depository library community was asked to review the documents and share their comments. GPO is now releasing revised briefing papers that incorporate feedback received during the comment period. No changes were made to Depository Selection: History and Current Practice. The revised documents are available at:

- Depository Selection: History and Current Practice
- Depository Selection Mechanisms: New Model for Selection of Online Titles
http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/selection/electronic_revised.pdf
- Depository Selection Mechanisms: New Model for Selection of Tangible Publications
http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/selection/tangible_revised.pdf

BACKGROUND

GPO has undertaken a review of the current system used by libraries in the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) to select tangible and electronic titles. This briefing document is intended to serve as background information for the discussion of future selection models.

HISTORY

Prior to 1923, depository libraries had no selection options and received all distributed publications. This changed as a result of language in the Legislative Branch appropriations bill for 1923 (42 Stat. 436). At this time, GPO developed the *Classified List of United States Government Publications Available for Selection by Depository Libraries* from which depositories could make their selections. Two copies of the list were sent to each depository, with one copy annotated and returned to GPO. The list was originally alphabetical by agency, but later revisions resulted in the entries being numbered sequentially. These item numbers were then used to identify and select publications. By 1947, there were 1,129 item numbers, each corresponding to a single Superintendent of Documents classification (SuDoc) stem.

Until World War II, cumulative lists of distributed documents were sent to the depositories six times a year. The librarian then checked to be sure everything selected had been received and sent the list back to GPO. As a result of wartime cutbacks, the cumulative lists were discontinued. Instead, item numbers were included in the *Monthly Catalog* to indicate distribution. In the early 1950's, shipping lists were introduced, and the *Classified List of United States Government Publications Available for Selection by Depository Libraries* was revised to allow for multiple classes under a single item number. At this time the *List of Classes* replaced the *Classified List of United States Government Publications Available for Selection by Depository Libraries*. During the early 1990's, however, GPO returned to the practice of maintaining a one-to-one relationship between item numbers and SuDoc classes as new classes

are created. In 1976, there were 3,000 item numbers. That number had grown to over 7,600 active item numbers by 2004.

CURRENT PRACTICE

Item numbers are managed in Depository Distribution Information System (DDIS), GPO's legacy system that maintains current selection information. GPO uses the selection information contained in DDIS to order the appropriate number of copies when a new tangible publication is available. GPO orders tangible publications at the time they go to press by riding print orders from the originating agency. If a tangible publication is not ordered through this mechanism, GPO must acquire stock from the agency, go back to press, acquire a digital copy or obtain a tangible copy suitable for digital conversion. When the stock is received, it is stored in GPO's limited warehouse space until it is classified and placed on a shipping list. The Automated Depository Distribution System (ADDS), also known as the Lighted Bin System, currently in place at GPO uses the item number information from DDIS to identify which libraries have selected a tangible publication, and the publication is distributed accordingly.

New item numbers are created on a daily basis as new titles are discovered. Item number creation is tightly interwoven with the creation of new class stems. New classes may be created for the following reasons:

- to establish one of the 16 "category classes"¹ for an agency or bureau, either newly established or for which the category class has not already been established,
- to establish a class for a monographic series,
- to establish a class for a serial.

In each of these cases, a new item number is created. The selection profile of an item number for a similar class is replicated to create the initial selection profile for the new item number. An entry in *Administrative Notes Technical Supplement (ANTS)* will notify depositories of the creation of the new class and item number. The entry indicates the existing item number used to create the new profile by inclusion of a note such as "Libraries selecting 0021-L will have 0021-L-01 added to their item selection profile." Once the entry has been published in *ANTS*, the file used to create that issue is uploaded into the WEBTechNotes database to make the entry searchable.

Once a month, the *List of Classes* is updated online. Each update includes all classes that have an active status in DDIS at the time the file is updated. Entries also include the distribution format. Format designations currently in use are:

- (P) for paper
- (MF) for microfiche
- (CD-ROM) for CD-ROM series or serials that are always in CD-ROM format
- (DVD) for DVD series or serials that are always in DVD format
- (EL) for online publications

¹ Chapter 2 of the *Classification Manual* defines fourteen category classes: .1 Annual Report, .2 General Publications, .3 Bulletins, .4 Circulars, .5 Laws .6 Regulations, Rules, Instructions, .7 Press Releases, .8 Handbooks, Manuals, Guides, .9 Bibliographies and Lists of Publications, .10 Directories, .11 Maps and Charts, .12 Posters, .13 Forms, .14 Addresses. Two additional category classes have been established, without reserved numbers, since the last revision of the Manual. These are Electronic Products and Ephemera.

- ♦ (E) for miscellaneous tangible electronic products, such as CD-ROMs, DVDs, or VHS tapes, that may not have standard formats

The format (E) is only used if there are multiple tangible electronic formats in which a publication could be distributed. This format is most often associated with “Electronic Products” classes, the tangible electronic equivalent of “General Publications.” CD-ROM versions of publications also available in paper are generally classified under the correct class for the paper version with /CD-ROM at the end.

There are two category classes for which GPO does not designate distribution format: “General Publications” and “Handbooks, Manuals, Guides.” These category classes do not have specified formats because they are “catch-all” classes for miscellaneous publications that do not fit elsewhere in the class structure. As such, any given publication in one of these classes could be in any format, and no one format will cover all publications in that class.

In other cases, GPO endeavors to designate a single distribution format for each class whenever possible. Two or more formats may be specified under the following conditions:

- ♦ A series is published in multiple formats, but no one format will include all titles published in that series.
- ♦ A serial or series is published online, but does not include complete holdings. If an online version of a serial or series is complete from a certain date forward with no missing issues, it will be disseminated online and the format changed to EL only. If a standard date cannot be established for which all publications in a series or all issues of a serial will be online, the EL format is added to the tangible format in the *List of Classes*. For serials, tangible distribution is continued to ensure that all issues are available. For series, publications that are available online will be disseminated online, and publications that are only available in tangible format will be distributed in tangible format.
- ♦ The online version is not up-to-date. This may happen if a serial or series is available online, but online contents are posted significantly later than the tangible copies are distributed.
- ♦ The online version is not official. This may occur for things such as legal materials where the paper version is considered the official version and the online is not. It may also occur in cases where the online version clearly states that it is not official.

Past practice was to classify a serial that is part of a series under the class for the series. GPO has changed that practice and now establishes separate classes for serials that are part of a series. New item numbers are established at the same time.

Each year during the annual update cycle, libraries have the opportunity to add item numbers to their selection profiles. Libraries can add item numbers during the update cycle, and the added item numbers become active in their profiles on October 1 at the beginning of the fiscal year². Libraries can delete item numbers from their profile at any time. The deletion becomes effective immediately in the library’s profile, and the quantity ordered under the term contract is changed as soon as possible.

² The 2005 update cycle was delayed because of new initiatives at GPO relating to item numbers. For more information, see <http://listserv.access.gpo.gov/scripts/wa.exe?A2=ind0506&L=gpo-fdlp-l&F=&S=&P=852>

Depository Selection Mechanisms: Questions for the Community



U.S. GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE
KEEPING AMERICA INFORMED

March 2006

As the review of the item number system used by the Federal depository libraries to select publications continues, GPO would like feedback from the depository community on the proposals put forward in the briefing papers. Please assist us by responding to the following questions. In order to accurately gauge the views of all conference participants, please fill-out only one questionnaire. Please return the completed questionnaire to the registration desk.

For more on the proposed new models, see the revised briefing papers in your folders or online at http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/selection/index.html

(Optional) Name _____ Library _____

I attended Wednesday's session on selection mechanisms Yes _____ No _____

General Background

1. Do you agree that the requirements for distribution of tangible publications are different enough from the requirements for online dissemination to merit separate mechanisms for selection and distribution?

Yes _____ No _____

2. Do you agree that the existing item number system needs to be revised to reflect the increasing number of online publications?

Yes _____ No _____

3. Do you agree that the system needs to be revised to allow more flexibility for tangible selection?

Yes _____ No _____

Selection of Online Publications

4. What type of collection development tools would assist you the most in selecting online publications?

(Circle the appropriate response)

- a) Bibliographies on specific topics and geographic regions
- b) New titles lists issued more frequently
- c) User defined searches that can be saved and run at the user's desired frequency

5. If the proposed model for selection of online publications is implemented, which option will you consider using to select online publications? (Circle the appropriate response)

- a) Collection development tools
- b) Agency-based item numbers
- c) Combination of both

6. Do you or your users use the "Locate Libraries" feature of the CGP for online publications?

Yes _____ No _____

7. In the current system, GPO uses item numbers to record which online publications a depository library agrees to provide access to, i.e. assist users in locating and using that publication and others on that subject?

Do you agree that this function should be maintained in any new model for online selection?

Yes _____ No _____

8. If the proposed model were adopted, how much time would be needed to review the new collection development tools before implementing the proposed changes to item numbers? (Circle the appropriate response)

- a) 30 days
- b) 60 days
- c) 90 days

Selection of Tangible Publications

9. If the proposed model for selection of tangible publications were adopted, depository libraries will have a specified time period to review and select titles with items they have designated as "review." What is a reasonable time period for review and selection of these items? (Circle the appropriate response)

- a) 2 weeks
- b) 30 days
- c) 45 days
- d) 60 days

10. If your library is not a regional, how would you use the review items? (Circle the appropriate response)

- a) I would only use the selected and non-selected items
- b) I would use the review items primarily for category classes, such as General Publications
- c) I would use the review items heavily to tailor my collection more closely to my users' needs

11. Would you consider the additional workload of having to review some titles before receipt an acceptable tradeoff to allow more specificity in selection of tangible items and reduce unwanted items held for 5 years?

Yes _____ No _____

12. What is an appropriate claims period for selected items (similar to standing orders)? This period would begin at time of shipment.

- a) 30 days
- b) 45 days
- c) 60 days

13. What is an appropriate claims period for review items (similar to review copies)? This period would begin at time of shipment. (circle the appropriate response)

- a) 30 days
- b) 45 days
- c) 60 days

Comments on Either or Both Proposals (If you have additional comments, please use the comment cards.)

DLC Vision: Future Scenarios

"2021: A Depository Odyssey"

Dream up the future. What does government information look like?

Is HAL in charge of your depository library? Why, why not? Are you Dave, out in the cold? What does your service look like? Your collections? What do you do in a typical day?

For the final session of the Spring 2006 meeting of the Depository Library Council in Seattle we'd like to hear from you. What's your "future scenario" for the Federal Depository Library Program, for government information?

Some elements to include:

- collections - physical and electronic
- services
- collaboration
- relationship with federal government - governance
- structure of "system" (FDLP)
- metadata - cataloging - invisible (virtual) finding aids - whatever you want to call it

Any others you can think of, or want to include.

Duncan Aldrich and Bill Sudduth have dreamed up their versions of the FDLP in 2015 or 2021. Does it look like your vision?

Please email your Future Scenarios to bselby@virginia.edu. You can also read and comment on any Future Scenarios that have been posted.

We'll collect the future scenario's posted and discuss them at the final session of DLC, Wednesday, 10:30am, in Seattle.

So, take charge, BE HAL! Let us know what you'd like the future to be. Let us know what you think the future will be.

Tuesday, March 07, 2006

Future Scenario (anonymous)

Future Scenario: After a period transition to online format for U.S. government information, a number of print copies of government documents are deposited at designated depository libraries in order to insure the historical record of government information.

Links

- [FDLP Desktop](#)
- [Depository Library Council](#)
- [DLC Vision Outline \(PDF\)](#)
- [The Federal Government Information Environment of the 21st Century: Towards a Vision Statement and Plan of Action for Federal Depository Libraries. Discussion Paper](#)
- [Envisioning the Future of Federal Government Information \(Spring 2003, Reno\)](#)
- [Strategic Vision for the 21st Century \(PDF\)](#)

Previous

- [Future Scenario \(anonymous\)](#)
- [2021: A Depository Odyssey \(Lori Smith, Southeastern Louisiana University\)](#)
- [Future Scenario \(Duncan Aldrich\)](#)
- [Future Scenario \(Bill Sudduth\)](#)
- [DLC Vision Outline & Discussion Paper Blog – Now Available](#)
- [Toward a Vision of the Government Information Environment of the 21st Century: A Draft Outline](#)
- [1. Library Roles in the Non-Exclusive Environment](#)
- [2. Managing Collections & Delivering Content](#)
- [3. Adding Value](#)
- [4. Deploying Expertise](#)

Archives

- [August 2005](#)
- [February 2006](#)
- [March 2006](#)

posted by DLC Council Chair at [3/07/2006 11:46:00 AM](#) | [0 comments](#)

Monday, March 06, 2006

2021: A Depository Odyssey (Lori Smith, Southeastern Louisiana University)

In 2021 the U.S. Information Dissemination and Preservation Agency (IDPA), formed in 2010 by combining GPO and NARA, provides full-text online access to every federal publication ever issued in any format from the founding of the country to the present. This database of public documents is called "Franklin." A separate database of all currently classified documents is also maintained by IDPA. Access to it is restricted according to the security clearance of the user. Users with appropriate clearances can access the classified information produced by all branches and agencies of the government. This classified database is called "George." After the legislatively established period of time has elapsed, materials automatically migrate from George into Franklin.

A bibliographic record has been created for each publication that includes a link to the copy available on the agency web site and/or to the archived copy maintained by the IDPA. For manuscript materials, text versions have also been archived. The publications can be located and accessed by searching just the bibliographic records, or for those with more time and/or more complicated research needs, the full text of the publications can be searched.

Print copies of each publication are maintained in a public access archive in Washington, DC, and in a dark archive outside the DC area.

To encourage public access to information beyond Washington, the Information Dissemination and Preservation Network (IDPN) has been established. In a partnership between the federal government and each state government, one IDPN Partner Library has been designated in each state to serve as a mirror site for Franklin. Contents of the database are saved on the state sites twice each day. If a member of the public tries to access a document in Franklin while the database is down, the link is automatically redirected to the nearest state mirror site.

Geographically distributed throughout each state are a number of Federal Information Assistance Centers (FIACs) that are IDPN Associates. Members of the public who need assistance in finding federal information are referred to FIACs. These centers, which are most often located inside libraries, provide free access to Franklin and other online resources. Many FIACs also maintain collections of print and electronic materials relevant to local needs. In addition to assisting walk-in patrons, FIACs answer questions via phone,

e-mail, online chat, etc. The centers also offer patrons the opportunity to download a free copy of any document to their own portable information devices.

The IDPA and the IDPN Partner Libraries take an active role in training the professionals who staff the FIACs. A number of methods are used to ensure that they are up-to-date on the latest information technology, changes in federal information policy, and the availability of new information resources. Those who are willing to complete a formal course of training have the option of becoming Certified Federal Information Specialists. The IDPA also uses several methods to obtain input from the IDPN Partners and the FIAC staff members on a number of policy and usability issues.

The IDPN is similar in many ways to the former FDLP, but those who remember the former program agree that the IDPN has developed into a much more effective partnership.

posted by DLC Council Chair at [3/06/2006 05:11:00 PM](#) | [1 comments](#)

Tuesday, February 28, 2006

Future Scenario (Duncan Aldrich)

One thought/question (mine) is whether we are thinking far enough out of the box. Are we too stuck in revisiting traditional solutions? It may be that the changes we face in the increasingly dynamic information environment are so dramatic that completely new solutions are needed to extend the FDLP as a viable program in the future.

With this in mind, trying to think of a program that would be viable given information and user trends, I made up the following future scenario of the FDLP. Perhaps this is 8 to 10 years in the future. Three things I think we need in particular to think outside the box are metadata, intermediation, and the impact of the FDSys. The top part below on collections is more whimsical than well thought. The remainder I think may well be accurate – if indeed there still is an FDLP based on depository libraries. If you find some of my content annoying or downright dumb, remember, this is put forward to poke holes in. My basic thought is if we can glean a sense of what the future will be we can better prepare to get there.

Collections:

While there are many libraries that continue to have collections of FDLP materials on their shelves and continue to receive them as depository libraries, there are far fewer than there were in 2005. Perhaps we now have 300 libraries in the program dealing with more than nominal digital or tangible collections. Ten collections are full (or almost) - these ten are called Full Regionals and are actually distributed collections shared by 4 or 5 libraries covering five or six states each. These are circulating collections having some but not a lot of

preservation activity. Two full collections are housed monolithically in single institutions - light archives. These two are partially supported by federal dollars in order that they can afford to meet the light archive criteria. Their collections are more archival than circulating - they operate more like special collections departments than like circulating collections. A GPO / NARA partnership maintains a full collection as a dark tangible archive.

Most access to federal information is done over the Network - which of course is currently true today as well. The virtual collections are housed in the FDSys and its mirror, and in two libraries that have made a deliberate effort to mirror the e-collections in FDSys. When library users request materials in libraries that don't own an item, the usual procedure is to grab an e-copy from one of these sites and either give the patron the file or print it out (at either their or the library's expense). Sixty libraries participate in a LOCKSS partnership which further provides for redundancy, though these are mostly not complete collections. LOCKSS is fed by the FDSys. 100 to 200 libraries actively retrieve and load individual files from the FDSys for public access - but these are mostly transitory postings along the lines of items currently selected and disposed of after 5 years - no guarantees of ongoing maintenance. These items mostly support special local collections and projects (Hurricane relief, Martin Luther King's birthday, burial of nuclear waste, etc.). These libraries have the option of having these materials pushed to them from FDSys via a profile, or of selecting and downloading individual documents.

Items included in the FDSys are harvested from federal sites with some level of intervention by GPO staff to help direct the crawler and categorize them (by agency, subject, whatever). Librarians specializing in subjects help identify fugitive documents.

A question on which I have no prediction - how many libraries will remain in the program to serve as service centers with little or nothing in the way of collection? Will there be a class of libraries known as service centers and what is it they will be?

Metadata:

There is simply too much information out there to provide full MARC cataloging. Additionally, the public is not interested in MARC cataloging, a system designed mostly to inventory library holdings. The public generally prefers using full text indexing along the lines of Google so there is a decreasing use of OPACs, AND full text search technologies have evolved to include limited (often machine generated) searchable fields so are much better at precision searching. GPO has adopted a high end full text software application that provides this fielded indexing - human intervention is minimal, primarily for quality control. Fields are either inserted by agencies in the original XML document (XML is standard for text items by

this time) or are generated by the indexing software. Because everything is xml libraries collecting these objects can create their own access tools. Some fuller cataloging (MARC perhaps) is done for materials deemed important enough for tangible distribution, particularly legislative materials.

Reference/intermediaries:

This is the hardest part to figure - how do we insinuate ourselves into the digital arena to assist users in locating materials relevant to their information needs. I am particularly concerned about this because I think the Web is the primary place we will find our users (decreasingly at our ref desks) so how do we intermediaryize things there? The national online service along the Illinois model will develop. I particularly liked a scenario Walt Warnig described to me in a sidebar conversation describing an FDLP network of experts/specialists:

"Technologically, one single librarian with special expertise could be accessed by everyone in the country or beyond, but physically, no single librarian could handle such a load. We must have gatekeepers. A gatekeeper might be this: an expert FDLP librarian could be accessed by other FDLP librarians (and local patrons), but not by just anyone anywhere or by non-FDLP librarians."

Will libraries be able to cooperate to develop very useful Network based tools for assisting users? We already have a variety of handouts up there, but can we get some more elaborate user aids that fully incorporate technologies available on the Web?

posted by DLC Council Chair at [2/28/2006 03:12:00 PM](#) | [0 comments](#)

Future Scenario (Bill Sudduth)

Future Scenario (lets go way out of the box)

Accessing government information in 2025 or the results of the America's Town Meeting Act of 2022.

Government Information will be at America's finger tips in the year 2025. American's will expect full disclosure and complete and accurate information immediately. Some of this will be provided by public pod-casted media outlets and electronic news distribution services. Links to relevant information sources will accompany the information stream accessible to all Americans.

There will be public information access service centers that will help individuals locate needed information. Much of this will be on demand and will take place as part of the public's electronic town-hall participation in governmental decisions.

The America's Town Meeting Act allows for no more than 10% of the Congress (House or Senate) to be thrown out on an annual basis. Federal spending on all programs comprising more than 5% of the budget are voted in referenda that include time limits for that program to prove success or not.

Each congressional district will have one service center staffed by one or several information experts; while one library in each state will act as an information aggregator/ short-term information archive. These state-level archives will be connected and maintain redundant back-up systems.

Congress will not sit as one body but as multiple bodies linked through web-casts or video hook-ups. Since government is largely information driven * large numbers of federal government employees will be dispersed throughout the country. Secure information will flow over secure networks but will be subject to time limits * (ie after some days or hours) depending on the level of security the information will become public.

Citizens will need the following tools to access and use government information:

Network connection with secure transmission capabilities. Information filtering devices that will sort information by level of interest or economic activity. Secure transmission and ID protocols that allow for participation in town-hall like decisions. Software that verifies and certifies information transmitted from information providers for authenticity and accuracy. Collections will become artifacts for information archeologists whose main function will be to sift for actual facts and correct errors in the human record. Metadata systems were replaced several years 2010 when Microsoft invented full-text voice-driven searching. By 2015 all accents and languages were successful 99.99% of the time in accessing information no matter what the language.

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