LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

Well, there has been a very rough patch, but we've pulled it together and will go on from here.

As is indicated elsewhere in this issue, we have high hopes for our programs in Pittsburgh. The combined conference should be a challenge and an opportunity. I hope Pittsburgh's proximity to some of the large eastern population centers will allow more people to attend. Pittsburgh in July! It has a ring to it, doesn't it?

Speaking of Pittsburgh, the executive committee of the SIS is investigating the cost of sponsorship of a delegate to the National Conference on Legal Information Issues part of the meeting. A likely candidate would be a non-law member of the Depository Library Council. Does anyone have another idea??

The return of the prodigal state bibliographies is the best thing which has happened to the SIS in a long time. Marsha Baum has set up an excellent system for production and distribution which will benefit us all.

Tim Coggins has graciously consented to be nominations chair; elections are not far off! Connie Fleischer at the University of Chicago will manage our SIS grants program. As we are behind in distributing the applications, we will make every effort to work through them promptly. Send in your requests as soon as possible. [See form on p. 25]

Please be alert to opportunities to influence the new Congress on behalf of government information. (It appears there may be plenty of these!) If an SIS member has been fortunate enough to meet a member of the 104th Congress, I hope you will share the experience with us.

I hope to see many of you at the depository conference in April. The preliminary program indicates the law librarians would get together for lunch on Monday.

FROM THE EDITOR

This JURISDOCS newsletter combines the Fall 1994 and Spring 1995 issues of Volume 17. My thanks for your patience and sincere apologies for the delays. The next issue, Summer 1995, will be issued just before the convention.

Welcome to Mon Yin Lung from the University of Kansas, our new production manager. Mon Yin will begin production and distribution with the debut of Volume 17. Thank you for volunteering!

Columns, articles, and letters to the editor? Send your articles and comments to Emily Carr by email, paper, or disk. Preferred: email or WordPerfect (Mac or DOS). Please note my new email address. Questions? Please contact me at ecarr@osf1.gmu.edu or (703) 993-8062.

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GD/SIS PITTSBURGH

The Federal Depository Program in Law Libraries: Status Symbol or Essential Service?

Coordinator: Bill Taylor
Georgetown University Law Center
Sponsor: Government Documents SIS

What are the costs and benefits of depository status for law libraries? Is the depository program meeting law libraries' needs for timely and comprehensive government information? Are law libraries furthering the program's goal of broad public access? Is the shift to electronic sources making depository status more or less relevant? This program will draw on the experience of law libraries as federal depositories to take stock of the present and consider the future, from the perspective of a documents librarian, a law library administrator, and a representative of the Government Printing Office.

---

[for the National Conference on Legal Information Issues]:

The SEC's EDGAR System: Policy Issues and Future Directions

Coordinators: Doug Lind & Bill Taylor,
Georgetown University Law Center
Sponsors: Readers' Services SIS
Government Documents SIS

The SEC's EDGAR system, by which vast quantities of corporate data are collected, stored, and retrieved electronically, raises many practical and political questions about government information in the electronic age. This program will address both types of questions with presentations by one of the system's managers and by an outside expert. Among the issues: How do EDGAR's creators and its users evaluate the system? What is its future? How are the interests of commercial use and public access balanced? What general lessons can be drawn about the electronic collection and dissemination of government information?

---

GD/SIS MENTORS

WANTED! — Documents libraries who wish to share ideas, helpful hints, etc. with other documents librarians.

There are a dozen experienced documents librarians who have volunteered to be mentors to newer documents librarians. If you'd like someone with whom you can confer or if you are an experienced librarian trying to stay on course on the information highway, perhaps a colleague can help.

Please contact:
Mena Sieber, Documents Librarian
Hofstra Law Library
122 Hofstra University
Hempstead, New York, 11550
(516) 463-5905
FAX (516) 560-7676

JURISDOCS (ISSN 0162-3079) is the triannual publication of the Government Documents Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries. Subscriptions are available through membership in AALL and in the GD/SIS or through the AALL special subscription plan. The Government Documents Special Interest Section as a matter of policy does not print advertising in JURISDOCS.

Materials for publication may be submitted to the editor (see staff listing on endpage of each issue). The editor reserves the right to reject materials submitted for publication. The only exception to this rule is for letters submitted for the "Letters to the Editor" column by current GD/SIS members. This exception is provided so that the members have an open forum within which to express their opinions. All of the opinions expressed in JURISDOCS represent only those of the individual authors, and do not represent those of the GD/SIS or the AALL.

Claims for missing member issues should be directed to the business manager (see staff listing on endpage of each issue). Claims for missing special AALL subscription issues should be directed to AALL headquarters.

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JURISDOCS, Fall 1994/Spring 1995; page 2
AALL AWARDS - Deadline May 1st!

The Awards Committee is seeking nominations for the Joseph L. Andrews Bibliographical Award, the Marian Gould Gallagher Distinguished Service Award and the Law Library Publication Award. These awards are judged according to the criteria listed below. Any AALL member may make nominations, and library staffs are encouraged to submit their own libraries' publications. Send all nominations to Bettie Scott, 1994/95 Chair, AALL Awards Committee, CUNY Law Library 65-21 Main St., Flushing, NY 11367. The deadlines for nomination for all awards have been changed for this year only and will be May 1.

The Joseph L. Andrews Bibliographical Award recognizes a significant contribution to legal bibliographical literatures. Bibliographies published in 1994 are eligible for consideration. The bibliography may be a book, a pamphlet, a periodical contribution or a publication in some other form. To nominate a bibliography, please provide as complete a description as possible. It is not necessary to submit a copy of the work, and the award is not limited to works by law libraries or AALL members. The deadline for nominations is May 1, 1995.

The Marian Gould Gallagher Distinguished Service Award is presented to an individual for outstanding, extended and sustained service to law librarianship and to AALL. The award is presented to an AALL member nearing or following completion of an active professional career. Honorees may be recognized for achievement in a particular area of law librarianship, for service to the Association or for outstanding contributions to professional literature. The deadline for nominations for this award is May 1, 1995.

The Law Library Publication Award has been discontinued and a new award entitled the Law Library Public Relations Award has been established in its place. Nominations for this award should be forwarded to the Public Relations Advisory Committee, which will be responsible for publishing criteria for the award. The deadline for this award has also been extended to May 1, 1995.

---Submitted by Bettie Scott, 1994/95 Chair, AALL Awards Committee

GPO PRESS RELEASES

The text of two recent GPO press releases on GPO access follow. Read on for details!

UNC OPENS GPO ACCESS GATEWAY

----------Forwarded Message-------------
This GPO Press release was posted by:
Gil Baldwin
GPO Library Programs Service
(202) 512-1002
<manage@access.digex.net>

Contact me for more information about becoming a gateway.

GPO AND THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA-CHAPEL HILL OPEN FREE PUBLIC GATEWAY TO ONLINE FEDERAL INFORMATION

The U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) announced today the sixth site giving the public free access to many of the Nation's most important Federal documents via an Internet connection or a phone call.

The Congressional Record, Federal Register, Congressional Bills and U.S. Code databases are now available to off-site users through the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill Libraries. The library, one in the Nation's system of nearly 1,400 Federal depository libraries, is offering free public access to the GPO databases as part of an expanding gateway program.

Users with Internet connectivity may reach the UNC gateway by telnetting directly to unclib.lib.unc.edu. To establish a modem connection (300-14.4 baud), users may dial into UNC at 919-962-9911. Modem settings are 8 data bits, full duplex, no parity, 1 stop bit; terminal emulation is VT100.

The UNC gateway is the first GPO gateway to build a WAIS client using Lynx world wide web browser and creating html files as menus. Once connected with the UNC gateway, the user is prompted to enter the system by typing "library" at the username prompt. There is no password. Users of GPO Access should select option 2-
Government Databases and option 2 again for GPO Access.

Anyone with a personal computer, a phone modem, and telecommunications software may connect from home or office to the GPO Access databases through a depository library gateway. Users may search the databases as frequently as they like, without charge. The full text of the documents is available the day of publication.

"It is our goal to establish local outlets to the GPO electronic system in every State," said Public Printer Michael F. DiMario, head of GPO. "We want these important Government publications available to the American public around the clock, 7 days a week."

The Congressional Record, Federal Register, Congressional Bills and U.S. Code are already available for free electronic searches to walk-in patrons of many of the Nation's depository libraries under the GPO Access program authorized by law and launched in June 1994. There is at least one Federal depository library in every congressional district.

GPO is working with a select group of depository libraries to develop model gateways for no-fee public access to GPO's databases. Built on existing campus and public networks, the gateway depositories will serve as models for the nationwide depository library system. The first model gateways will help GPO gather data on usage and the technical support requirements for users and the participating libraries.

The University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill gateway joins gateways in Missouri, Washington State, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Alaska. Other gateways are being developed around the country. "Using the existing depository libraries is the best way to link the public with the GPO system," DiMario said. "Public libraries, other universities and colleges, and community networks will be added rapidly to get this information out."

The University of North Carolina Library will sponsor the program and assist in supporting users. The library will connect to GPO through the Internet. The new GPO initiative permits libraries, such as UNC-Chapel Hill to provide free off-site access through their own computer systems or those of partner networks in their areas.

The GPO Access service currently has three full-text databases services: the Federal Register Service, which includes the Federal Register, proposed and final Federal regulations and Presidential documents as well as meeting and grant notices; the Congressional Record Service, including the Congressional Record, with the activities and debates of Congress dating back to January 1994; and the Legislative Service, Congressional Bills, with all published versions of House and Senate bills beginning with the 103d Congress and the U.S. Code. Other databases will be added as they become available.

The GPO Access services are authorized by Public Law 103-40, the Government Printing Office Electronic Information Access Enhancement Act of 1993. Under the law, depository libraries have access to the GPO service without charge. The online publications are available separately with low- cost subscriptions for anyone who wishes to purchase directly from GPO.

Inquiries about the availability of GPO Access services should be directed to the Access User Support Team at 202-512-1530, or Internet e-mail <help@elds05.elds.gpo.gov>.

SOURCE: Policy (manage@access. digex.net). Subject: UNC Opens GPO Access Gateway. E-mail press release posted to GOVDOC-L (GOVDOC-L @PSUVM.PSU.EDU), Tue, 14 Mar 1995.
GATEWAY CONNECTIONS/CONTACTS

-----Original message---------------------
The GPO Access online services, consisting of the Congressional Record database, the Federal Register database, and the Congressional Bills database, can be searched at no charge through one of the depository library gateways.

Gateway Connections and Contacts

Revised 3/10/95. List posted by:

Gil Baldwin
GPO, Library Programs Service
202-612-1002
<manage@access.digex.net>

1. COIN (Columbia Online Information Network) (SWAIS)

Telnet to 128.206.1.3 (until 3/24/95, then use coin.missouri.edu). Dial (314) 884-7000. Login as guest; from the main menu select choice 5, "Government Center." >From the resulting menu, select GPO Access.

User Support: Marilyn McLeod (314) 443-3161, or <mmcleod@mail.coin.missouri.edu>

Technical Contact: Jim Newton (314) 882-2000, or <jim@more.net>

2. Seattle Public Library (SWAIS)

Dial 206-386-4140, or telnet to 198.137.188.2. Login as library - all lower case. Select VT100, and answer the terminal emulation questions. Select "Internet" off both the first and second menus. From the gateways menu, select GPO Access.

User Support: Patrick Grace (206) 386-4139

Technical Contact: Jim Taylor (206) 386-4169, or <jtaylor@spl.lib.wa.us>

3. Georgia Southern University (SWAIS)

Telnet to gsvms2.cc.gasou.edu, or dial into GSnet (9600 baud) at (912) 681-0005. Modem settings are 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit; terminal emulation is VT100. To obtain the GSNet prompt, press <enter> twice. From the GSNet prompt, enter this command to reach the host GSU computer: connect gsvms2

Users with slower modems (1200 baud) may dial into PeachNet, the computer network of the University System of Georgia at (912) 681-0500. From the PeachNet prompt, enter this command: connect gsvms2.cc.gasou.edu. (All four periods in the command are significant, including the final one.)

Once connected with gsvms2, public users should enter INFO as their username. No password is required. From the Public Information Services menu select Government Printing Office Access.

User Support: Lynn Walshak (912) 681-5032, or <soliblw@gsvms2.cc.gasou.edu>

Technical Contact: David Ewing (912) 681-5364, or <dewing@gasou.edu>

4. SLED (Alaska's Statewide Library Electronic Doorway) (SWAIS)

Telnet to sled.alaska.edu. Users within Alaska may dial into SLED via the AlaskaNet node nearest their city or village or, for questions, dial 1 (800) 478-4667. Modem settings are 8 data bits, full duplex, no parity, 1 stop bit; terminal emulation is VT100. Once connected with SLED, press the return key to continue; at the SLED main menu, choose Government Information (#5), enter; then choose Federal Government Information (#2), enter; then choose GPO Access under Federal Government Information (#4).

User Support: Debbie Kalwie
<ffdhk@aurora.alaska.edu>

5. Penn State University's Library Information Access System (LIAS) - (SWAIS)

Telnet to LIAS.psu.edu. Dial into LIAS at (814) 865-5427, at 300-14.4 baud. Modem settings are 8 data bits, full duplex, no parity, 1 stop bit; terminal emulation is VT100. Once connected with LIAS, press the enter key, and then respond to the prompts for terminal emulation. When
prompted for a "Penn State ID Number," press the enter key. No password is required. The LIAS Welcome Screen will appear. From there type SELECT to go to the selection menu, and then choose "GPO Access." An extensive help message is available by typing "help GPO" at the LIAS prompt. Please note: a limited number of simultaneous connections is available on GPO Access. If all connections are in use, you'll be told to "try again later."

User Support: Debora Cheney (814) 863-1345, or <dlc@psullas.psu.edu>

6. University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill (WAIS client using Lynx world wide web browser)

Telnet to unclib.lib.unc.edu. Dial in (300-14.4 baud) at (919) 962-9911. Modem settings are 8 data bits, full duplex, no parity, 1 stop bit; terminal emulation is VT100. Login by typing library at the username prompt. There is no password. Users of GPO Access should select option 2-Government Databases and option 2 again for GPO Access.

User Support: Ridley Kessler (919) 962-1151, or <kessler.davis@mhhs.unc.edu>

Technical contact: Derek Rodriguez (919) 962-1301, or <darodrig@glbbs.oit.unc.edu>

7. Ursinus College (SWAIS)

Telnet to lib.ursinus.edu. GPO Access should be choice #7 on the gateway menu. Modem users dial (610) 409-3616. Modem settings are 8 data bits, full duplex, no parity, 1 stop bit; terminal emulation is VT100. Once connected, press the return key once or twice. Choose the library option; GPO Access should be choice #7 on the menu.

User Support: Debbie Malone (610) 489-4111, ext. 2460, or <dmalone@lib.ursinus.edu>

Technical Support: David Mill (610) 489-4111, ext. 2283, or <dmill@lib.ursinus.edu>

SOURCE: Policy (manage@access.digest.net). Subject: Directions to GPO Access Gateways. E-mail press release posted to GOVDOC-L listserv (GOVDOC-L@PSUVM.PSU.EDU), Thu, 16 Mar 1995.

REPORT: ALA/GODORT Midwinter

104th Congress Off to a Running Start

As you might imagine, much of discussion at the 1995 Midwinter GODORT meetings centered around the activity currently taking place in the 104th Congress. It has been a whirlwind of activity - from the unveiling of THOMAS to the various bills, joint resolutions, and proposals to do away with Government Printing Office (GPO), Joint Committee on Printing (JCP), and Joint Committee on the Library, as well as amending the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Saturday morning began with an extremely well attended meeting for library directors where representatives from GPO discussed the future of delivery of federal government information in electronic formats through the depository library program. Unfortunately, due to the snowstorm, GPO was not able to demonstrate GPO Access to attendees.

This session was followed by the Federal Documents Task Force (FTDF) Agency Update. JAY YOUNG, Director, Library Programs Service (LPS), discussed the 6 challenges currently facing GPO and what GPO's role is in addressing them. GPO will continue to provide the traditional services, as well as providing support services and tools to aid depository libraries. GPO is continuing to put new electronic services on GPO Access, to test the prototype locator, to work on the storage facility so it can serve as a site for on-demand delivery, to provide pathfinders or tools so that depositories can find agency information on the Internet, and to identify and acquire databases to maintain for long-term storage.

YOUNG also outlined the role of depository libraries. Libraries will provide the network, serve as intermediaries by assisting in finding information as well as acquiring necessary hardware and software, service both old and new formats, and provide free access to CD's and paper formats. Young concluded by stating that the minimum technical guidelines for depository libraries currently in existence will become "requirements" in 1998.

SHEILA MCGARR, Chief, Depository Library Operations, updated the group on a number of operational issues. Items of note: Regional libraries must now return item surveys, please continue to notify LPS about microfiche shipment problems, new items will now be identified as such on microfiche shipping lists, NASA recon records (which will include NASA thesaurus terms) are about to be substituted for GPO records, proposals for reducing the size of the Monthly Catalog were published in Dec. 15, 1995 issue of Administrative Notes - GPO would like feedback, and two new inspec-
tors have been hired.

Federal agency speakers included: LARS JOHANSON, Census Bureau; RACHEL VAN WINGEN, Environmental Protection Agency; HEDDY ROSSMEISS, Geological Survey; SCOTT PRINDLE, Economic and Statistics Administration, Commerce Department; MONA SMITH, National Technical Information Service. All of the speakers spoke about their information dissemination activities which include making their information available through the Internet.

FDTF has created two new work groups - one on advocacy to work closely with the GODORT Legislation Committee to get the word out at the local level concerning the depository library program. The other work group will study the structure and organization of FDTF, and the internal workings of the task force as it relates to the rest of GODORT.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNET has developed the outline for their white paper on government information and the NII/Internet. The white paper will consider the nature of electronic government information, hardware and software access issues, preservation and archival concerns, educational needs, and legislation and policy considerations. Drafts of the white paper will be completed by April 1, 1995 and will be posted to GovDoc-L. The Ad Hoc Committee is also developing a statement for GODORT on the principles of the NII.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ACCESS TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INFORMATION was charged with identifying the ideas and concepts published in the report from the "Chicago Conference on the Future of Federal Government Information" (October 1993), and to design a plan of action for implementing these ideas. A progress report on each area was given:

A. Expert Help Clearinghouse - by working with the Agency Liaison Program, "experts" who would be willing to be listed as contacts for assistance could be identified. This might also be done in conjunction with establishing a "speakers bureau." Members of Government Information Technology Committee, Ad Hoc Committee on Internet, and Education Committee will be contacted about this activity.

B. PR and Outreach - work in progressing to get the Chicago conference report, as well as a statement of GODORT's actions, concerns, etc., out to state and local associations and new members of Congress. GODORT Legislation Committee will be contacted.

C. Creation of new organization - decided not to continue to follow-up on this. Not withdrawn from the Ad Hoc Committee's charge, but not actively being pursued.

D. Open Forum - a GODORT sponsored forum is to be held Wednesday, April 12, 1995, beginning at 6:30 pm during the Federal Depository Conference. The broad topic for this open forum is public access to federal government information. The goal of the meeting is to continue our efforts to network with other individuals, government representatives, businesses, community groups, and associations to build a stronger base of support for depository libraries and access to government information.

CATALOGING COMMITTEE asked that the GODORT Chair send a letter to GPO and Depository Library Council stating that the committee supports the abbreviated form of the paper Monthly Catalog provided that GPO continue to produce MARC cataloging records. A cataloging subcommittee is working on a revision of "Cataloging Government Documents." GPO is working on the development of a prototype CD-ROM of the Monthly Catalog. It was not clear to me whether the CD version would contain the full or abridged MARC records.

RESOLUTIONS that were forwarded on for ALA consideration and action included:

1. Resolution on the Federal Depository Library Program for the 104th Congress. The essence of this resolution is that as Congress makes any legislative changes in the depository library program, there are a number of things we feel must be included in such a change. Resolution also asks that public hearings be held before any change takes place, and that the depository library community be directly involved in any revision of government information dissemination.

2. Reaffirmation of the Government Printing Office. This resolution commends GPO for the timely development and implementation of the GPO Access program, urges Congress to affirm the continuing role of GPO in assuring the dissemination of government information to the public, fully fund GPO Access, and hold public hearings before taking any action to reduce or eliminate or privatize GPO.

3. Resolution Regarding Continued Unimpaired Access to Government Information. This resolution urges Congress to ensure that Federal agencies retain responsibility for implementing government information policies as part of their missions under the oversight of Congress, to ensure that public access to government information not be diminished by any privatization nor commercialization, and that any potential reduction of information collection be subject
to prior review for its impact on the public and private sectors.

4. Resolution Regarding the Final Draft Report of the Interagency Kiosk Committee. This resolution commends the Interagency Kiosk Committee (IKC) for its proposals for delivering federal information services directly to the public; urges the IKC and its parent agency to locate kiosks in libraries, and particularly in Federal Depository Libraries, and to include the library community as a partner in planning, developing, and piloting the interagency kiosk program.

5. Resolution on the Congressional Oversight of Printing and Dissemination of Federal Information. This resolution urges Congress to preserve in a joint oversight committee those responsibilities that pertain to the Federal Depository Library Program and identifies the minimum responsibilities that should be empowered to such a committee. Resolution also urges Congress to retain these oversight responsibilities in the JCP or consider establishing a joint committee on libraries and information.

6. Resolution Commending Bernadine Abbott Hoduski for Her Efforts on Behalf of Depository Libraries and Librarians. This resolution commends and thanks Bernadine Abbott Hoduski for her efforts on behalf of librarians, depository libraries, and the American public, and on the tremendous success she has had, as a professional librarian and staff member of the Joint Committee on Printing, in furthering the cause of free public access to government information, as well as improved organization and utilization of technology.

STATISTICAL MEASUREMENT COMMITTEE plans to complete three projects over the next 6 months and then go out of existence during summer 1995. Projects are 1) a citation source for conversion factors, 2) an annotated bibliography on measuring and counting documents, and 3) an informal survey on how libraries are using their on-line systems to compile statistics.

Odds and Ends

* Allerton Hotel will be the GODORT Hotel in Chicago. GODORT reception will be held in the Wrigley Penthouse, Allerton Hotel.

* GODORT programs in Chicago will include one on the 100th anniversary of the Printing Act of 1895 and one on the 50th anniversary of the United Nations.

* Education committee will continue to hold the GODORT Handout Exchange during the annual conference. Cost of a disk will remain at $6. Guides from the diskette are available on the University of Michigan gopher.

* Government Information Technology Committee will hold a discussion in Chicago of users of private shipping list services.

* ACRL/Law and Political Science Section is planning a pre-conference for Chicago - "Taking the Mystery Out of Legal Research."

* GODORT Chair was requested to write a letter to Alice Rivlin and FinanceNet with regard to OMB Circulars asking that a list of them appear in the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations, that the circulars get into the DLP, and that the circulars also be disseminated through FinanceNet and GPO Access.

* DTTP is looking for an Advertising Manager and a columnist for State and Local Documents News.

--Submitted by Susan E. Tulis, University of Virginia Law Library, set7c@virginia.edu

REPORT: Depository Library Council

REPORT from the PACIFIC NORTHWEST DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING October 24-26, 1994

The Fall 1994 Depository Library Council (DLC) meeting began with Public Printer MICHAEL DIMARIO and SHIRLEY WOODROW, Joint Committee on Printing (JCP) staff, welcoming the group to the Pacific Northwest. WOODROW also brought greetings from Senators Stevens and Hatfield who were unable to attend.

WAYNE KELLEY, JR., Superintendent of Documents (SuDocs), focused his remarks on the GPO Access storage facility, after making a few observations. The current hot topics are the information superhighway and reinvention. The problem with reinventing is that in the end, the agency keeps "doing" the same thing, only changing "how" they do it. The Depository Library Program (DLP) is in the business of delivering information, that our customers want, when they need it, in usable formats. It is GPO's goal to serve more customers, not fewer, to provide more information, not less. The current climate and budget restraints means GPO will have to work with limited resources, which they feel should be put towards creating the future, not reinventing the past.

JURISDOCS, Fall 1994/Spring 1995; page 8
As for the storage facility, GPO has a draft preliminary business plan. Presently, GPO is out talking to the agencies to identify products and customers for the storage facility. In the process, GPO is learning lots of interesting things. For example, the Department of Energy (DOE) currently produces some 15,000 titles per year on microfiche which they distribute to depository libraries. (GPO pays DOE to do this.) DOE has plans to give up microfiche and create electronic images which they will retain in various labs around the country. The central facility in Tennessee will maintain the bibliographic files and library requests will go there. Kelley asked if this was the best way to serve a depository library inquiry. Other agencies don't see a need for the GPO storage facility; some agencies think there is money to be made with electronic information. Another part of the business plan is to draft a position description for the manager of the storage facility who will have to have both technical and marketing expertise, knowledge of electronic dissemination applications, hardware and software, and establish and maintain a relationship with the National Archives. GPO expects the business plan and manager position statement to be out by the end of 1994.

KELLEY briefly talked about GPO's activities with National Technical Information Service (NTIS). In rules issued by NTIS last year, depository libraries were mentioned quite fondly. NTIS currently has a depository beta test system (NTIS Preview Project) that libraries can monitor to determine what publications not in the depository program the library would like to receive. GPO asked Council to look at this system to 1) determine how useful it is, and 2) when you discover those items that are missing from the DLP, how would you rate the usefulness of the document itself. NTIS did offer GPO a microfiche copy of every document that hadn't come through GPO; it would then be up to GPO to reproduce copies. This proposal is not a realistic option since it then puts GPO in the position of paying for copies that agencies really should be paying for under current law. KELLEY ended by saying that GPO does want to cooperate with NTIS and he assumes that in the long run this will happen.

JAY YOUNG, Director of Library Program Services (LPS), began by commenting on the greater amount of recognition and visibility the DLP has recently received. The issues previously dealt with by Council and GPO really pale with what we're dealing with today. Back then, the rough choice was to move to microfiche; today, the move is to electronic transmission.

Next YOUNG outlined some preliminary information compiled from the electronic capabilities survey conducted in July-Aug 1994. The purpose of the survey was to assess the computer equipment environment currently existing in depository libraries and to get better information on the capabilities of libraries to handle electronic format products. The survey covered the basic system elements, associated software, and networking in depository libraries. Survey questions only dealt with equipment accessible to depository staff and to public depository patrons. A final report will be prepared and disseminated to depositories. The database from the survey is available free of charge on the GPO Bulletin Board in d-base format, in the Guidelines Library. The survey will be redone next fall since things are changing so rapidly.

* GPO had an 82% response rate; those who didn't respond were habitually late or traditionally didn't respond. Unfortunately, GPO couldn't deduce that the non-respondents had no electronic capabilities.
* 93% of all respondents had IBM compatible PCs available for use by public depository patrons. 77 libraries had no publicly available PCs.
* 35% plan to purchase model 486 or better PCs for public use within 12 months.
* 76% reported daily usage by patrons or staff of depository electronic products.
* 88% reported having CD-ROM drives.
* 80% reported having internet programs such as Telnet and FTP accessible to staff. 29% reported having Internet programs accessible to the public. Important to note that Internet access for depositories is constantly growing- in 1993, 53% of all depositories had Internet access; a year later, that figure is up to 80%.
* Only 63% overall participated in Govdoc-L.
* 51% had CD-ROM versions of the Monthly Catalog.
* 37% are loading GPO cataloging records into their OPACs.
* 71% have technical expert available to assist patrons and staff in the use of depository products or services.

SHEILA MCGARR, Depository Services Chief, discussed a draft proposed self-study designed for depositories to complete 6 weeks prior to an on-site visit. Council and audience comments were solicited. This was followed by an informative history of the Inspection Program.

Since 1895, SuDocs has been authorized to "make firsthand investigation of conditions for which need is indicated." Until 1972, libraries were infrequently visited. Instead, GPO relied on the Biennial Survey (begun in 1947) for data. The first inspection form, created in 1971, consisted of a 12 question checklist. Bookstore managers, GPO staff on travel, as well as specific examiners would drop in on
depositories without warning. Examiners would do several libraries in a day. The form was filled out and placed in the libraries permanent file. No copy was mailed to the library or Regional. Often the depository librarian was not available and other staff answered the questions. By the mid 1970s, GPO on advice from GODORT and DLC, concluded that depository libraries needed systematic and formal inspections to ensure the effectiveness of the DLP. The job of those in Depository Services is to determine that libraries receiving government publications, paid for by the taxpayers, are fulfilling their not too onerous responsibility of making government publications freely available to the general public, not just to their specific clientele.

The first full-time inspector was hired in 1974; by 1982 there were four inspectors. By 1977, DLC developed standards "to provide an inspection tool for SuDoc, a guide to the education of depository librarians, and a tool for the communications with library administrators." These guidelines became the basis for the next version of the inspection report. In 1978 the inspection form assigned points within categories. In 1993, the point score ratings were changed to compliance/non-compliance. Currently, the interval between inspections is 6.7 years.

LPS has always encouraged libraries to do an internal review prior to inspections. This proposed self-study could be a strategic assessment document and steer documents librarians towards issues which need careful consideration. LPS envisions the self-study as an on-going process requiring updating only when GPO calls to set up the inspection. If this proposal is adopted, LPS anticipates contacting libraries 3 months ahead of time and requesting the self-study in the hands of GPO 6 weeks prior to the on-site visit. The inspector would then confirm what's in the self study, and identify other actions that still need to be taken. Inspector would still have a regulatory role, identify areas of strengths and weaknesses, an educational role to act as consultant and to make recommendations, and a communications role as on-site audit.

ROBIN HAUN MOHAMED, Depository Administration Branch (DAB) Chief, addressed the issues and concerns her branch is working on. They continue to monitor Govdoc-L and respond as appropriate, working on depository inquiry forms, implementing recommendations from the item selection report, and developing a survey for Regionals to deselect materials currently received in multiple formats. DAB has undertaken a revision of SOD-13 "Format of publications distributed to depository libraries," and SOD-17 "Depository item selections." GPO needs to have a consistent policy for the distribution of materials in multiple formats for selectives and regionals. For materials available in both paper and microfiche, selectives have to chose one format. Not so with electronic products - except for the US Code. While many variations exist, generally electronic products distributed to libraries have paper versions distributed as well. It is GPO's intent to begin enforcing the one copy distribution requirement when publications are essentially the same - such as the Statistical Abstract, Monthly Catalog, Monthly Energy Review.

Council's assistance was requested in developing policy for those products where there are many titles duplicated such as NTDB, NESE, etc. HAUN-MOHAMED posed the following questions:

- Should a library receive duplicate copies of publications when they are included on a CD-ROM product and available for separate distribution in paper or microfiche?
- If a library registers for the paid files on the FDBB, should the library be entitled to receive another copy in the shipment boxes?

Fugitive documents and the relationship to electronic products was also addressed. Some agencies will provide paper or microfiche, but not electronic products. The reasons cited are proprietary software, copyrighted materials, agency determinations that this is a self-sustaining publication. GPO does rely on the depository community to alert them to fugitive publications. Related to the problem of fugitive documents is the issue of suspended or discontinued documents. GPO is increasingly seeing publications being put into suspended status or ceasing publication due to staffing or budgetary problems. Latest example is the Monthly Checklist of State Publications issued by the Library of Congress. In a letter dated October 18, 1994, LC is "seriously considering discontinuing" this title. Comments from subscribers and users about the impact this will have are due by Nov. 18, 1994. Correspondence may be sent to the Exchange and Gift Division, LC, Washington, DC 20540 or via e-mail (sd证@loc.gov) or fax (202/707-2086).

It has been determined that the 1994 US Code will be distributed to depositories in either paper or CD-ROM. Many of you will remember that early appropriation language limited the distribution to CD-ROM only. This issue may come up again.

Lastly, HAUN-MOHAMED gave an overview of the "Report of the Serial Set Study Group (SSSG)" - a group assigned to investigate alternatives for producing the bound Serial Set (SS) and reducing its cost. Council's input to the Public Printer on the
report was solicited. Due to time constraints, the SSSG recommended further research on:

1. commercial binding of SS volumes
2. an operations analysis of the collating process
3. a comparative analysis of methods for producing pages for the final volumes
4. assessing feasibility and practicality of discontinuing distribution of slip reports and documents in paper format once on-line dissemination is established.

The foremost finding of SSSG - the need for GPO to acquire information in electronic format to allow alternative technology to help with access and dissemination of information found in the traditional bound SS. In cases where Congress fails to provide digital copy, GPO will have to scan publications at considerable public expense in order to create a digital copy. Recommendation of the SSSG involves implementation of a series of action items. Recommended actions should provide an optimal approach for achieving objectives without adversely affecting public access to SS information. Implementation will require coordinated actions among a number of groups both inside and outside of GPO. SSSG recommended responsibility for implementation be assigned to a committee with the necessary knowledge, resources, and authority to accomplish this task.

Near term actions include savings by distributing the microfiche index dividers to only those libraries who select that item number. Additional savings would result by shifting the current binding procedure from manual to machine binding (book-flow). Ninety percent of all SS volumes are suitable for machine binding.

Mid-term actions include the development of a prototype CD-ROM and a comparative analysis of the methods for producing the pages of the SS volumes.

Long-term actions include the production of CD-ROM which libraries could select as an alternative to paper. Production of CD-ROM will allow for the discontinuation of microfiche SS.

Tad Downing, Cataloging Branch Chief, spoke about the status of their efforts to publish the Monthly Catalog (MoCat) via the GPO Locator and their thoughts regarding publication of CD-ROM and paper pamphlet editions of MoCat. Acting on Council's recommendation to produce an electronic version of the MoCat, a GPO General Counsel opinion says that 44 USC 1711 continues to require printing and distribution of MoCat in paper pamphlet form. Opinion supports efforts with regard to a GPO Locator application for MoCat and provides a legal context in which they may consider functional characteristics of CD-ROM and pamphlet paper editions of MoCat.

With regard to the MoCat Locator application, LPS is about to supplement their initial load of 6 months of complete MoCat records on the Locator with an additional 5 months of 1994 data. When Locator becomes operational, LPS plans to provide monthly loads of MoCat and DDIS information. The ultimate objective is to supplement monthly loads with daily loads.

LPS believes that a CD-ROM edition of MoCat is essential to assure that records will be available for posterity in a product that retains a discrete and permanent record of their cataloging activity for specific periods of time. DOWNING feels that a CD-ROM product is required because during the coming decades the demand for old records of old publications will diminish to a point where online access to a database of such records via the GPO Locator would be impractical. It is proposed that all records in a CD-ROM edition be complete records whether they are in MARC or non-MARC formats. In contrast, records in a pamphlet MoCat product should be abbreviated formats. Chief value of the pamphlet edition would be its function as an adjunct reference tool. Initial cost analyses suggest that the cost of the CD-ROM and pamphlet editions would be cheaper than the current paper edition.

GIL BALDWIN, Senior Program Analyst, spoke about the expanded availability of the GPO Access system to the public. Since passage of the bill, GPO’s goal was to bring GPO electronic information to the widest possible audience. GPO has two basic strategies for accomplishing this - 1) by developing a good range of services, and 2) expanding the scope of GPO Access services available through depository libraries. Initially, depository libraries were restricted to one IP address per depository. Depositories can now obtain up to 10 subscriptions per library. Selection of an online service through the DLP represents a new paradigm, and entails several responsibilities on the part of depository libraries:

1. Must provide no-fee service to the general public.
2. May register for up to ten pre-paid subscriptions. A single workstation may act as a server if the depository will certify that no more than 10 simultaneous sessions will be accessed on the GPO access system.
3. May register to use either the WAIS client or SWAIS interfaces. You may wish to offer both.
4. Must ensure that the same level of user
support and service is made available to the general public as to the library’s primary constituents.

5. Should have effective method of outreach and promotion.

6. Are expected to provide first line of local user support for GPO Access services - including answering basic questions about content or search strategies.

In addition, GPO has begun the model Gateway project - for libraries who want to offer public access by linking off-site users to a campus or local network server either by Internet or dial-up. First site was COIN (Columbia Online Information Network). University of Missouri, Columbia allocated some of their GPO Access user ids to COIN in what must be the first virtual selective housing agreement. Seattle Public Library's Quest system is the second gateway. Both Gateways use SWAIS. UNC-Chapel Hill is working on something which will allow the user WAIS access, but doesn't require that WAIS client be resident on user's computer. GPO is currently working with 30 libraries now to establish other gateways.

Baldwin next outlined the methods of connecting to GPO Access services - 1) text based SWAIS interface - no graphic files may be accessed, requires modem, pc, and communications software or 2) WAIS - provides full access to all graphic files in the database and requires a direct connection to the Internet or by using an Internet service provider and a SLIP/PPP account.

GPO is assembling a complete back-up server to provide uninterrupted service if the primary server goes down. This back-up server also provides a platform for installing and testing software enhancements or new databases without affecting the performance of the live system.

Judy Russell, Office of Electronic Information Dissemination Services (OEIDS) Director, discussed future plans. Some of the databases GPO is looking at for inclusion on Access are: Congressional reports, public laws, CFR, full text GAO reports, as well as US Code. Note - these are not definitive as of yet. Some improvements for the future - Federal Register and Congressional Record headings to include pages numbers. Russell asked for input on how to tag inserted and deleted information in the bills database. It is now possible to anonymously access a sample database. Telnet to wais.access.gpo.gov, at login prompt type sample (lower case) and enter. It is more complicated if you are coming in through a WAIS server. GPO is working on a draft Home Page that will be accessible through MOSAIC and WWW. They are also working to get daily Publications Reference File (PRF) information into the GPO Locator.

Another initiative OEIDS is working on - costing out the production of a CD-ROM of Congressional bills. These PDF files take an enormous amount of space online and will probably go to storage facility soon. It might be nice to also have access locally at each depository library. Russell announced that as of October 1994, Acrobat software is making their standard low-end reader available free of charge. (Note: this reader is already on a number of CD-ROMs that libraries have - FAR/FIMR, IRS tax forms, NESE which included the Budget information.) Acrobat has released new software which allows GPO to create an index to the PDF files. This new software will be used on the new IRS tax form CD and allows you to search not only by title and form number, but for any word in the instructions or form as well.

Lastly, Russell addressed the issue of training. Since GPO can't get everywhere, they can provide slides and some scripted searches that can be done locally - in essence to train the trainers. GPO seeks feedback on the training sessions they have already done.

Council Committee Reports

GPO OPERATIONS highlighted a number of issues - need for a good mechanism for communicating back when LPS is working on issues, is there a standard for turn-around time for microfiche (e.g., FBIS), is there a standard for abbreviations in microfiche headers, microfiche claims, item selection surveys - GPO will be returning to the traditional process but no decision as to what will be done about those items added retrospectively, information about items added appearing on Shipping Lists will be in all caps.

INFORMATION EXCHANGE is working on three projects - 1) collection of testimonial letters from users to continue to document the value of the DLP, 2) phase 2 of testimonial project - holding a hearing to draw attention to the value of the program, 3) developing a draft handbook for Council members which pulls together basic information.

WORKING GROUP ON MONTHLY CATALOG - have asked for suggestions with regard to pamphlet edition of MoCat.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL LIBRARIES STRUCTURE - currently working on a report with three parts; 1) vision statement of where we see regional system in 10 years, 2) where we are
now and a transition process to reach our vision, 3) detailing short and long term steps along the way. Ad Hoc Committee currently has 2 drafts of its vision statement. Some of the points brought up in the drafts -

The question is with the wealth of information available electronically and the promise of more to come, what will be the role of Regionals with the virtual library so close at hand? Major role for Regionals now and in the future is to guide GPO policy in a design of an information policy that will permit access and protect the right to know. In the coming decade it is imperative that the depository community support its members, strengthen morale, and maintain cohesion as it addresses the twin burdens of building the library of the future while preserving the knowledge of the past. This challenge, perhaps a challenge against desperate odds, rests first and foremost with the Regional depository libraries. Whether the program survives future shock will depend if and how the Regional libraries assume a position of leadership within the depository community. A final thought for the future, the depository community has grown so large and has so many responsibilities that it can no longer efficiently manage its affairs with volunteer committees.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON RESTRUCTURING OF DLP - reviewed the points outlined in both the Council and Chicago conference documents and drafted a discussion outline for this meeting. Ad Hoc Committee recommended only discussing those things that are within the purview of the Public Printer.

On Tuesday morning, Public Printer Michael DiMario gave an overview of government printing and information dissemination initiatives, starting with the National Performance Review and H.R. 3400 introduced last year through the President’s transmittal message with regard to the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for 1995. At present, the Administration has agreed to some sort of status quo with regard to printing and duplicating, in exchange for a willingness on the part of the legislature to sit down and negotiate some legislative initiatives to reform government printing.

The rest of Tuesday was devoted to open forums on the following topics: Public Access to Access: Getting Our Users Connected (system and user support services, training for librarians), Regional Libraries & Alternatives for the DLP (redefining interlibrary loan, regionals in the electronic environment), Monthly Catalog, GPO Operations & Cost Savings (non-standard subject headings, inspection process, Serial Set).

A number of the comments made during these open forums are addressed in the proposed Council recommendations and action items. Training for the electronic environment was a major item—people saw a need for tutorials, cheat sheets for the end users, training the trainers, Internet training, utilizing the state and regional associations for training and distributing materials. Once again the question was raised as to whether a library should be a depository if they can't handle electronic information. It was suggested that "a vision to aspire to" was needed instead of having minimum technical standards that are so low that the library has nothing to shoot for. GPO needs to communicate with library administrators more about the importance of the library being able to handle electronic information and what exactly that means. There appeared to be confusion about GPO's plan to incorporate electronic products into SOD-13. It may be that another directive is needed as opposed to revising SOD-13.

PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION ITEMS (Note: these are not in final form.)

Monthly Catalog
Council recommends that GPO proceed with developing a CD-ROM version of Mocat which will eventually replace the fiche edition. Council also asks that GPO disseminate the report titled "Data Elements to be Included in Future Issues of Printed Mocat" as widely as possible so that comments on this document can be forwarded to members of the Council Operations Committee.

GPO Access Database Enhancements
Council recommended delaying the insertion of page numbers in the electronic version of the Federal Register until January 1995. Council recommended that in the Congressional bills database (on GPO Access), a mechanism be developed to indicate additions and deletions. It should also be possible to conveniently search added/deleted language.

NASA Thesaurus Items
Council recommends that GPO move forward with its "Proposal to Use NASA Thesaurus Terms From the Online NASA/RECON Records on GPO Mocat Records."

Item Selection Surveys
Council welcomes the return to the use of formal item surveys for new item selections and resumption of distribution of item number cards. Council urges that interim practice of adding new titles to existing item numbers be used only when absolutely necessary for time sensitive and/or unanticipated items.
Serial Set
Council recommended that "Report of the Serial Set Study Group" be distributed as widely as possible. Although Council awaits depository comment on this Report, Council recommended that the following near term action items be adopted:
---shift from manual binding to machine (book-flow) binding for bound SS
---investigation of commercial procurement of SS binding services
---undertake an operations analysis of SS collating process in the GPO Binding Division.

Regardless of the final decision with regard to suitable format for depository distribution, it seems appropriate to begin the process of developing electronic versions of SS. Further, Council recommends that GPO develop a prototype SS CD-ROM.

Self-Study in Inspection Process
Council recommends that GPO's proposals to use a self-study questionnaire in the inspection process be implemented. Draft should be published in Admin Notes and comments on form should be solicited.

Documentation for Electronic Products
Council recommends that GPO provide appropriate documentation which fully describes the produce or service, hardware or software required, content of product or service, instructions for finding downloading or printing information. Examples of support for electronic products could include tutorial, help screens, quick reference guides and help desks. Furthermore, GPO should encourage other issuing agencies to provide same level of support for their products or services.

Communication with Administrators
Council urges that GPO communicate its vision of the capabilities of and technological requirement for providing government information in electronic formats to key groups of library and institution administrators, as well as individual administrators who determine operating budgets or allocation of grant funds, or are responsible for requesting library or agency budgets.

Training
Council commends GPO for providing training on GPO Access and urges GPO to continue these initiatives and to explore other opportunities to assist librarians to gain proficiency in the use of GPO's electronic products.

Gateway Services
Council commended GPO for its timely support of gateways to GPO Access and encourages the development of additional gateways. Council also commends GPO for increasing from one to ten the number of free subscriptions allowed each depository library.

Council Membership
Council commends Public Printer for appointing new Council members prior to the Spring meeting. Council recommends that future appointments continue to reflect the diversity of libraries in the DLP, government information providers and interested constituents.

Fall 95 Meeting Site
Council recommended the following locations for consideration for the Fall 95 meeting: Anchorage, AK; Lexington or Louisville, KY; Nashville, TN; or Raleigh-Durham, NC

Action Items

2. Council recommends that the recommendations of DLC compiled by John Phillips be preserved and made available in electronic format, such as via the GPO Bulletin Board, and that the Secretary of each Council maintain this file.

3. Council charges its Information Exchange Committee to coordinate a public hearing in conjunction with the Sprint Council meeting to present depository library user testimonials.


5. Council shall establish a Working Group to evaluate the NTIS Preview Project.

6. Council shall establish a Working Group on Preservation and Archiving to assist in developing standards and procedures for preservation of data placed on the GPO Bulletin Board and stored at IDEA.

Submitted by: Susan E. Tulis , Univ. of Virginia Law Library, set7c@virginia.edu
NATIONAL ACTION ALERT

TO: Federal Depository Librarians
FROM: Mary Redmond, Chair, Government Documents Round Table
       American Library Association
RE: Action Alert

Your help is vitally needed to ensure the continuing existence of the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP). Equitable access to information by and about the Federal government is essential to an informed electorate. In the current atmosphere of budget cutting your help is needed to preserve this low-cost and efficient program with its wide-reaching and long-lasting benefits.

With many new Representatives and Senators in Congress, it is absolutely essential that every legislator be contacted by the depository librarians in his or her district. Members of Congress need to be better informed about the value of depository libraries to their constituents. Depository library staffs are in a unique position to inform legislators about how their constituents are served in depository libraries, and how government information is used. It is important to stress small business uses of government information, for example, and to give specific illustrations. Depository libraries can also assist Congressional district offices with inquiries from the public.

Key members of Congress have indicated interest in shifting the Federal Depository Library Program to all-electronic distribution. The FDLP is making the transition from dissemination of Government information to libraries in the traditional print formats to the appropriate use of electronic media. Of greatest significance will be the change from the physical dissemination of documents to a system of electronic on-demand delivery of the information. Such delivery, in either image or full text format, offers potential future economies for both libraries and the Government. Depository libraries will also be acting in new roles, serving as intermediaries helping the public find paths to Federal electronic information and providing access to the information via electronic gateways.

There are a variety of legislative proposals before Congress which would affect the Government Printing Office (GPO) and the Federal Depository Library Program. GPO is an attractive target because it has a large number of employees devoted to Congressional printing. However, more than 75 percent of GPO's printing is procured from the private sector. But GPO's involvement in the printing process, either directly, or through contracting, ensures that materials get into the depository library program, are distributed to libraries throughout the United States and thus are preserved for current and future use.

Legislators need to be better informed about how the public uses Federal information, as still today only a small proportion of Federal information is available in electronic formats. Further, only a small proportion of the population has access to electronic information formats, or can use information in non-print formats. Depository libraries provide a valuable function in delivering electronic information, such as the National Trade Data Bank, to users who need assistance or lack equipment to access electronic information. The point is that while the FDLP is moving forward with the use of electronic media, there is a thoughtful transition to be undertaken before the electronic format becomes the norm for general public use.

It is imperative that you communicate with your legislator in a non-partisan manner, as the Federal Depository Library Program works in a non-partisan partnership role in nearly every Congressional district in the nation.

Various members of the Government Documents Round Table, a group of more than 1,300
individuals interested in promoting access to government information, have prepared the attached fact sheet which summarizes information about the depository library program. Like our parent organization, the 55,000 member American Library Association, we are a non-partisan, nonprofit educational association.

You, as a depository librarian, staff member, director or library user, are the most qualified to provide the information that legislators need to make intelligent, informed decisions on critical government information issues. You know the value of Federal information in all formats, the importance of preserving it, and how the legislator's constituents use government information.

**WHAT CAN YOU DO?**

* Please, contact your Representative's and Senators' local office and invite them--and his or her staff--to visit your depository library. It's important to call now. Since the House and Senate will be in recess from mid to late April, Members of Congress will be returning to their districts. If a visit to your library cannot be arranged, ask for an appointment to visit the legislator or staff.

* Besides educating your local legislators, which is of primary importance, also contact members of the Appropriations Committees, particularly the Legislative Branch Subcommittees in the House and Senate. A list of members and addresses is attached. Concentrate first on members from your state. Members of the Subcommittees are making decisions now about GPO's FY 1996 funding request of $30.3 million for the Superintendent of Documents Appropriation. This sum includes $25.6 million for acquisition and distribution of publications and electronic information to depository libraries, and $3.3 million for cataloging and indexing of government publications so that it is accessible to the public.

* Once you have established contact with your legislators, maintain communication. If you visit Washington, D.C., visit Congressional offices. Attend town meetings and other local functions that put you in contact with your legislators. Keep abreast of developments in Congress. Let your Representative and Senators know how legislation would affect their local depository library and service to their constituents. The American Library Association Washington Office monitors Federal legislation of interest to libraries, and can provide specific information. Members of the Government Documents Round Table Legislation Committee can also assist. Addresses are at the bottom of this letter.

* Urge your legislators to:

  1) support the continued distribution of print and electronic products to the Federal Depository Library Program; and

  2) oppose legislation that would eliminate GPO's centralized printing and printing procurement, and sever the link between the printing function and distribution to depository libraries. Legislators need to be better informed about the distribution of Government information, because they may erroneously assume that all information is available online.

**Addresses:**

*Addresses and references to Congressional recipients omitted here. -Editor*

  Mary Redmond, Chair, Government Documents Round Table (GODORT)....
  Linda Kennedy Chair, GODORT Legislation Committee....
  American Library Association (ALA)....

JURISDOCS, Fall 1994/Spring 1995; page 16
FACT SHEET: The Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP)

PARTNERSHIP:

The Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) is operated by the Government Printing Office (GPO) and its partnership network of 1,391 private, state, and Federal libraries located throughout the United States and its Territories. This network of libraries, each staffed by professional librarians knowledgeable about Government information, provides a Government information infrastructure for the nation.

* The FDLP is a partnership between the Federal Government and libraries funded by state or local government or private institutions to serve the public in their local communities.

* Depository libraries ensure equitable access to government information, an essential function in a democracy.

* Depository libraries are designated by members of Congress and located in public, academic, federal and private libraries in all parts of the country.

* The nearly 1,400 depository libraries contribute at least three times the value of the documents they receive, by providing cataloging records, storage and work space, microform and computer equipment, and professional staff with expertise in government information to assist the public.

* During the period of transition to electronic delivery, depository libraries must also continue to service the historical paper and microfiche collections of Government documents while expanding their capability to handle electronic information. Depositories will also help the public find Federal electronic information and provide access to the information via electronic gateways.

* Depository libraries have been one of the most important factors in preservation of the historical record of the Government of the United States of America, by acquiring, cataloging and preserving federal government information.

* Depository libraries take a significant burden from the Government by making its information accessible to the public, and preserving it for future use.

ELECTRONIC INFORMATION

The FDLP is expanding the electronic delivery of Federal information through depository libraries, but a thoughtful transition period is needed. Electronic delivery, in either image or full text format, offers potential future economies for both libraries and the Government.

* Depository libraries already provide access to a wide variety of government information in electronic formats distributed by GPO. In addition, there are a growing number of online electronic services from government agencies. HOWEVER, the vast majority of government information is still available only in PRINT.

* Of the over 64,000 titles distributed through the FDLP in FY 1994, less than 0.5% were even available electronically.

* Access to electronic information is still limited to a minority of the population:

  ** The majority of citizens are not computer users and require assistance in using both printed and electronic information.

  ** Estimates vary as to how many people actually use the Internet. According to the
National Journal (1/21/95), 36 percent of U.S. households own computers, but few of these are high-end machines that can fully access the Internet. In 1993, only 22% of schools had computers with modems (1994 Statistical Abstract).

** Even at that level of use, many popular sites are not available at peak periods.

* The electronic form of a publication is not recognized as a legal citation.

**WHY THE FDLP WORKS SO WELL**

* Congress created a centralized Government Printing Office in 1861 to end mismanagement in printing procurement. In 1895 Congress recognized the advantage of linking the FDLP with the GPO's printing function, and reassigned responsibility for the FDLP to GPO.

* More than 75 percent of GPO's printing is already contracted out to the private sector. The remaining 25 percent, printed at GPO's facilities, is primarily for Congress and key executive products with special printing requirements.

* The FDLP is efficient because it consolidates the printing and distribution of publications of many agencies into one system of printing, selection, cataloging and classification, and distribution to libraries all over the country, thus realizing enormous economies of scale.

* The FDLP provides a selection mechanism for depository libraries to customize its selection of publications according to the needs of its user community. GPO "rides" agency print orders by adding the requisite number of copies for selecting libraries, keeping production costs to a minimum.

* The FDLP has cost-effective procurement contracts to convert paper publications to microfiche when appropriate, saving millions of dollars in printing and distribution costs. GPO's distribution network provides a cost effective mechanism for consolidating and shipping publications.

* GPO's distribution provides depository libraries a mechanism to request publications which have not been received and to answer queries, relieving the publishing agencies of this responsibility.

**COSTS:**

* The cost to the taxpayer for the FDLP and the Cataloging and Indexing Program is approximately $28 million per year, out of a Superintendent of Documents appropriation of $32 million. This represents less than one percent of the Legislative Branch appropriation, or about 0.002 percent of the entire federal budget. In other words, the annual cost of this critical national resource is less than 11 cents per person.

* In FY 1994, Federal depository libraries received more than 20 million copies of over 64,000 individual documents, at a cost to the taxpayer of just over $1 per copy.

* This level of efficiency is achieved through the centralization and specialization of the FDLP. If operated on a decentralized basis, its costs could triple, and coverage of Government information would decline.

Government Documents Round Table, American Library Association
March 10, 1995

**SOURCE:** Aimee Piscitelli (APISCITELLI@ewu.edu). **Subject:** LEGISLATIVE ALERT -- PLEASE READ. E-mail message to lawlib list (law-lib@ucdavis.edu), Sat, 11 Mar 1995.

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EMAIL DIRECTORY

AALL Government Documents/SIS
E-Mail Directory
(revised March 9, 1995)

The following is a revised GD/SIS Member
Directory of electronic mail addresses. Please
make sure that YOUR address is correct. You
may use this directory to send individual mes-
sages or use the mailing list to distribute a single
message to the entire group. This is how it
works:

Send mail to:
gdsis@mail.law.indiana.edu

The message that you send to that address is
automatically sent to everyone on the list. They
can reply to the message, but if they only reply to
the original sender, only the original sender will get
it. If they reply and include:
gdsis@mail.law.indiana.edu

on the To: line then everyone will see their reply.
This makes it easy to distribute information and
obtain answers to questions, etc.

Thanks for participating in the GD/SIS.

========================================================================

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--Submitted by Marianne Mason, Indiana University
Law Library
AALL RESOLUTION

Resolution
Endorsing the Work and the Report of the
Conference on the Future of Federal Government Information
Chicago, Illinois, October 29-31, 1993

Whereas, The American Association of Law Libraries has long supported the Federal Depository Library Program as a cost-effective and efficient mechanism for providing the American people with free access to information about the activities, policies, and programs of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of the United States Government; and

Whereas, The continued viability and value of the Federal Depository Library Program is threatened by a confluence of budgetary pressures, uncoordinated implementation of electronic information management technologies by Federal agencies, and uneven public access to an use of electronic information technologies; and

Whereas, One hundred and fifty concerned librarians from all types of Federal Depository Libraries (including law libraries associated with courts, government agencies, and law schools and state law libraries) met in Chicago in October 1993 at a Conference on the Future of Federal Government Information to discuss and develop a framework for a new Federal Information Dissemination and Access Program; and

Whereas, The Conference participants designed the new Federal Information Dissemination and Access Program to strengthen the existing partnership between Federal Government information creators and providers and libraries around the country that promote the utilization of Federal Government information and assist business people, public officials, scholars, students, attorneys, and members of the general public in locating government information; and

Whereas, The new Program encompasses those elements necessary to ensure public access to legal information and the ongoing participation of many types of libraries, including law libraries, which provide specialized tools and services that enable citizens to learn and understand the law; and

Whereas, The philosophy underpinning the new Program is consistent with previously adopted resolutions and statements from the American Association of Law Libraries on government and legal information issues; Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Association of Law Libraries endorses the work of the participants at the Chicago Conference on the Future of Federal Government Information; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Association of Law Libraries endorses the principles and programs described in "Reinventing Access to Federal Government Information: Report of the Conference on the Future of Federal Government Information;" and be it further

Resolved, That the American Association of Law Libraries recommends the "Report of the Conference" to Federal lawmakers and policy makers as a document that expresses the collective experience of scores of dedicated information professionals for whom public access to government information and materials is a guiding belief.

Approved by the AALL Executive Board July 8, 1994.

SOURCE: Cheryl Rae Nyberg (cnyberg@law.uiuc.edu). Subject: AALL Endorses Chicago Conference. E-mail message to the GD/SIS Network (gdsis@Law.Indiana.Edu), Mon, 25 Jul 94.

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CALENDAR

April 9-15  National Library Week
            National Legal Research Teach-In

April 10  Electronic Freedom of Information Act
          (DC Library Association & GODORT
          Spring Program), Rosslyn, VA

April 10-14  Federal Depository Library Conference
              Depository Library Council

May 3-10  Interagency Depository Seminar

May 9  Legislative Day 1995

CONFERENCES

AALL  July 15-20, 1995  Pittsburgh, PA
      July 6-11, 1996  Indianapolis, IN
      July 19-24, 1997  Baltimore, MD
      July 11-16, 1998  Anaheim, CA
      July 17-22, 1999  Washington, DC

ALA  June 24-29, 1995  Chicago, IL
     June 20-27, 1996  Orlando, FL
     June 26-July 3, 1997  San Francisco, CA
     June 25-July 2, 1998  Washington, DC
     June 25-July 1, 1999  New Orleans, LA

ARCHIVISTS (Society of American Archivists),
August 29-September 11, 1995, Washington, D.C.

AUSTRALIA (Asian Pacific Specials, Health and
Law Libraries Conference): August 27-30, 1995,
Sydney

BIALL (British and Irish Association of Law Librarians):
September 8-11, 1995, Manchester.

CANADA (Canadian Association of Law Libraries/
Bibliotheques de droit canadiennes): May 27-31,
1995, Saskatchewan

IALL (International Association of Law Libraries):
September 18-21, 1995, Vienna

IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations):
August 20-26, 1995, Istanbul

SLA (Special Library Association): June 10-15,
1995. Montreal

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GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES
APPLICATION FOR GRANT - 1995

Purpose: The purpose of the Government Documents Special Interest Section Grants Program is to financially assist members of the SIS, and their document support staff to attend documents related meetings, conferences (with the exception of the AALL annual meeting), and continuing education programs. Preference will be given to those individuals who will not receive any support from their employing institutions and/or those individuals who have never before attended the meeting for which they are requesting support.

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT IN INK

1. Name: ___________________________________ Date: _____/_____/_____

2. Current Title: ___________________________________

3. Address:

   Work: ____________________________________ Home: _______________________

   ____________________________________

   ____________________________________

   Phone: ________________________________ Phone: _________________________

4. Briefly describe your duties and responsibilities in your current law library position.

   ____________________________________

   ____________________________________

   ____________________________________

5. Previous relevant employment (employers, positions) ____________________________

   ____________________________________

6. Please list your professional activities as they relate to law and / or document librarianship.

   ____________________________________

   ____________________________________

7. Are you a member of the GD/SIS? ____YES ____NO* If yes, when did you join? _____

   *If not a member of the GD/SIS, a letter from a current GD/SIS member must accompany this application.
8. For what purpose do you wish to use this grant? ______________________________________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________

9. Have you attended this meeting before? ___YES, ___NO If yes, how many times? ___

10. How do you feel you will benefit from attending this meeting? ______________________
    ______________________________________
    ______________________________________
    ______________________________________

11. Will your employer pay any of your expenses for attending this meeting? ________
    If so, what portion? ______________________________________

12. Estimated expenses for this meeting: **
    Travel: ______________________________________
    Lodging: ______________________________________
    Registration: ______________________________________
    **The maximum total award per recipient will not exceed $500.00.

I have not received a GD/SIS grant in the past. I agree that if for any reason I am unable to use
any grant monies awarded, (or my employer decides to pay all or a portion of my expenses), I
shall return the grant money (or a portion thereof) to the Government Documents Special Interest
Section. I further agree to furnish receipts documenting my attendance and expenses at the
meeting within thirty (30) days of my return. Photocopies will suffice. I will submit a written
summary of the meeting funded for inclusion in the next issue of JURISDOCS.

Signature: ___________________________ Date: __________

Please send application to:

Connie Fleischer
D'Angelo Law Library
University of Chicago
1121 E. 60th St.
Chicago, IL 60637

The GD/SIS does not discriminate on the basis of religion, age, national origin, or sexual
preference.

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