Letter from the Chair
by Pegeen G. Bassett
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The Government Documents SIS begins another exciting year with many conference programs in development. Greta Boeringer, the Program Chair, has worked with many members of the Government Documents SIS to put together excellent GDSIS program proposals for the Philadelphia conference. There were 144 program proposals submitted by AALL members to the Annual Meeting Selection Committee this year and Greta estimated to me that the Government Documents SIS contributed 10% of all the program ideas. What is even more gratifying is that for this 2000 millennium meeting many proposals were developed by current and past officers bringing their talents and ideas to make the upcoming meeting a testimony to the long term strength and leadership of the Government Documents SIS. All of these members have made a continuous commitment to the success and continuity of the Government Documents SIS and Greta and I are appreciative of all of their efforts in addition to the other members who have taken the time to help in developing ideas for programs. Greta will keep you posted on the programs approved for the Philadelphia meeting.

The annual meeting this year, "At the Crossroads", Washington, D.C. was filled with Government Documents SIS programs, co-sponsored programs, and last but definitely not least a great party. The Government Documents SIS co-sponsored with the Washington Affairs Office and other SIS's, the program "Law Librarians Meet the 106th Congress, AALL Advocacy Training and Legislative Day" which was a very successful advocacy training session where attendees got to meet with their respective legislators and were given hints on how to effectively lobby legislators on bills important to AALL members. Everyone I spoke with was enthusiastic about the information that they acquired. I personally want to thank Mary Alice Baish for all her work in putting this important program together and her ongoing work in keeping us all updated on legislative changes affecting the depository library system. Our programs this year covered the waterfront including, "CyberCongress: Its Future and the Public Interest" which was well-attended and included some lively audience comments. Francis Buckley, was the speaker at our annual Depository Update and commended GDSIS and Charlene Cain for the excellent discussion on the GDSIS listserv of "Law Libraries in the Depository Program". Our other programs included the GDSIS Federal Documents

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(Letter from the Chair, cont.)

Webpage Program, Electronic Service Guidelines for Federal Depository Libraries, Criminal Justice Statistics, Collection Development Policies at the Crossroad, and a post conference Depository Library Workshop at the GPO. As last year’s program chair, I want to thank all the coordinators, speakers, and moderators for their hard work in making all these programs so well received. I received excellent feedback on these programs. It was an extremely busy convention this year for the GDSIS and I certainly could not have organized the programs without the work of the many people behind the scenes. The Government Documents SIS also sponsored a “Twentieth Anniversary Reception: Celebration of Law Libraries as Depository Institutions” to celebrate our partnership with the GPO. Charlene Cain and Greta Boerijns organized the reception with guests including many staff members of the GPO. The celebration was co-hosted by the Government Relations Committee and the Council of Chapter Presidents and funded by the Congressional Information Service. Charlene told me that they have a saying when planning a party in Louisiana, “Laissez Faire Les Bontemps Roulez” (Let the Good Times Roll”) and she definitely delivered on her promise to make it a great party. Greta also managed to get a delicious cake complete with a depository logo decoration theme.

A list of the committee chairs for this year is included in this newsletter. If any of you are interested in serving on these committees, please let me know. We can always use volunteers and wherever your talents or interests are, there is a way to get involved.

A. Hays Butler, the Publications Review Committee Chair, is working on the ongoing project of finding authors to update the State Bibliographies, which the GDSIS has published and distributed for many years. With rapid developments in Internet availability of state legal materials, there is an ongoing need to update the information contained in the state bibliographies. If you are interested in working on this project for your respective state, please contact Hayes at Rutgers University-Camden. Hayes has done an excellent job in working with the committee and scanning all the bibliographies into electronic files at Rutgers Law School-Camden in order to be able to make the materials available in either print or electronic formats. I would also encourage you to make suggestions for articles or news that you would like to see included in JURISDOCS, and forward the suggestions to either Cecily Giardina, the JURISDOCS Editor, or myself. Cecily also has done a wonderful job in her first year as Editor, but as always she needs your input.

In the next issue, there will be reporting on finalized programs for the Philadelphia conference and I will also report to you on developments at the Depository Library Council Meeting in Kansas City.

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The Government Documents Special Interest Section business meeting was called to order at 7:44 a.m. by Charlene Cain (Louisiana State University), Chair.

I. Approval of the Minutes from Anaheim Meeting
   The minutes from the last business meeting in Anaheim, CA, were published in the Fall 1998 issue of Jurisdocs. No changes or corrections were made and the minutes were approved.

II. Treasurer's Report
   The Treasurer's Report was given by Pamela Tull (University of Kansas), Secretary-Treasurer of the GovDoc SIS.

   The latest financial statement received from AALL shows all revenues and expenses posted during the month of May 1999. That statement indicates a beginning balance on 10/1/98 of $8,636.07. Total revenues during this time period included $654.37 (contributions) and $60.00 (state bibliography sales) for a total of $714.37. Expenses posted included $1200.00 (3 travel grants), $10.00 (shipping), and $604.68 (newsletter expenses) for a total of $1,665.14. This leaves us with an ending balance (as of 5/31/99) of $7,685.30.

   The $654.37 received in contributions includes royalties contributed by Randy Snyder, an AALL member and employee in the Library of the Executive Office of the President, from sales of the Oceana series. As a federal employee he cannot accept royalties on his personal behalf. This was also the source of the $750.58 contribution noted in last year's minutes.

III. Report of the Nominations Committee
   Paul Arrigo (Washburn University), Chair of the Nominations Committee, reported on the election of SIS officers for 1999-2000.

   Running for Chair-Elect were A. Hays Butler (Rutgers University) and Greta Boeringer ( Pace University). Greta won the election in a very close race -- so close that Paul reported the need to count the votes several times! Cecily Giardina (Pennsylvania State University) and Pamela Tull ran for the office of Secretary/Treasurer with the incumbent, Tull, being re-elected.

IV. Report of the Strategic Planning Committee
   Charlene Cain, Chair of the Committee, outlined the progress on the web-based tutorials for depository library paraprofessionals. Examples of a few pages were handed out.

   Larry Schankman (Mansfield University) is contributing his technical expertise to this project while Charlene is writing the text. The GD-SIS is funding the purchase of the Dreamweaver software being used and is also responsible for recruiting the three evaluators: Hays Butler, Joe Paskoski (GPO) and Doris Hutson (LSU, Middleton Library).

   The tutorials will cover the basics, including processing, SuDoc classification, and the selection/weeding process. Each topic area will include practice questions, a quiz, and related information for further thought. Much of the content was taken directly from the GPO manuals, with updates directly from contact people at GPO. Larry will develop a web page to relay technical information to users.

   The project should be finished by the Fall of 1999. Discussion following the report included the idea of partnering with GPO for promoting the tutorials, having ALA/GODORT provide a link from their web site, long-term upkeep with a possible by-law change, and the possibility of a counter for monitoring use.

V. Report of the Public Relations Committee
   The Public Relations Committee is also headed by Charlene Cain, and she reported on several projects prepared for this AALL conference.

   Large, colorful buttons with the depository logo and the words "Law Libraries and FDLP - Celebrating 20 Years of Partnership" were purchased for the conference. As of Tuesday morning all 250 buttons had been distributed.
The GD-SIS table in the activities area also included bookmarks and candy as well as handouts.

On Tuesday, July 20, a Twentieth Anniversary Reception: A Celebration of Law Libraries as Depository Institutions is scheduled at 5:00 p.m. The social affair will be held in the Grand Hyatt, Ballroom E. The event was partially funded by Congressional Information Service ($1,000) and Bernan Press ($250). Invited guests include people from GPO, members of GD-SIS, the SIS Council, and other interested persons.

VI. Report of the Programs Committee Chair
Peggeen Bassett (Northwestern University) passed around a list of programs being presented this year by GD-SIS.

The Cyber Congress program on Sunday afternoon was attended by 75 people and received good feedback. Today (Tuesday) at 2:15 will be a program on electronic service guidelines for depository libraries. Other programs include webpage creation, criminal justice statistics, collection development policies, various updates, and a workshop session at the GPO.

Charlene thanked Peggeen for doing an outstanding job as programming committee chair during the past year.

VII. Report of the Grants Committee
Chair of the Grants Committee, Peggy Jarrett (University of Washington), reported that we gave 3 grants this year.

Two librarians, Rob Richards at the University of Colorado and Katrina Stierholz at Washington University, were each awarded a $400 grant to attend the Federal Depository Library Conference in April, 1999. Both recipients published overviews of their trips in the Summer 1999 issue of Jurisdocs.

A third $400 grant was awarded to a library school student who is interested in law libraries and government information and who wanted to attend the AALL Annual Meeting. The student receiving the grant was Tara Dirks from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Campaign Graduate School of Library and Information Science. Tara will have her overview of the annual meeting in an issue of the newsletter.

Peggy expressed concern that there had been a low number of applicants for the grants. Ideas for promoting the opportunity included announcements on the e-mail list for library school deans, networking with people that teach documents in library schools, and letters to documents librarians at universities that have a library school.

VIII. Report of the Publications Review Committee
Hays Butler reported that all the state bibliographies have been scanned into electronic files on servers at Rutgers Law School-Camden. All of the print copies have also been shipped to Rutgers so there is one distribution point for both print and electronic copies. Paul Arrigo is going to check with AALL on the possibility of licensing the electronic versions.

The currency of the bibliographies is a concern. Peggy Jarrett suggested that the authors be responsible for updating the bibliographies.

Charlene thanked Hays for getting the bibliographies online. At this time, however, no one has purchased an electronic edition.

IX. Report of GD-SIS Webmaster
Emily Carr (Law Library of Congress), Webmaster for GD-SIS, was unable to attend the meeting so Peggeen Bassett reported for her.

Emily would like to phase herself out as webmaster, so if anyone is interested please contact the Chair. Program materials from the "Federal Document Webpage Creation" presentation will be loaded onto the site, and in the future Jurisdocs may be on the web as well. Paul will check on a form for easier input of information.

X. Other Matters
Charlene reported that she had attended the advocacy workshop on Friday and found it to be enlightening. Attendees were given pointers, listened to speakers, and then visited their Congressional representatives.

Mary Alice Baisch, AALL’s Assistant Washington Affairs Representative, is making available issue briefs and copies of proposed legislation. There is currently no sponsor.

Charlene noted that she received the AALL
Strategic Planning Questionnaire just before the conference. It needs to be in by August 1, 1999.

XI. Turn Gavel over to Pegeen Bassett
The gavel was formally turned over to Pegeen Bassett as Chair for 1999-2000. Pegeen thanked Charlene for raising our profile during her time in office and asked that everyone feel free to contact her at Northwestern with any issues, questions, or concerns over the coming year. Her e-mail address is p-bassett@nwu.edu and her telephone number is 312/503-7344.

Pegeen introduced Greta Boeringer as the new Program Chair, and Greta asked that program proposals for the 2000 meeting be in to her by next week. A program on Presidential libraries is going to be turned in to AALL as a mandatory request, and other program proposals will be written by volunteers from the membership. Greta noted that the program proposal form is available on the AALL web site. Next year’s theme is "Gateway to Leadership."

XII. Adjourned at 8:45 am.

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UNCERTAINTY ABOUNDING:
HOW TECHNOLOGY IS CHANGING GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS SERVICES IN LAW LIBRARIES
by Rob Richards
Technical Services and Documents Librarian
University of Colorado Law Library

Technology has introduced substantial change in law library government documents services, yet we don’t understand the consequences of this change. In order to gauge more precisely the impact of technology on government documents operations in law libraries, the author reviewed relevant publications in the library science literature, and distributed two informal surveys and a request for information on law library and government documents Internet mailing lists. This article outlines the views of law librarians and others in the documents community about the benefits and disadvantages of the new electronic environment for government information in law libraries. The article then suggests areas for further research, and concludes with some informed speculation about the future of electronic government information.

Respondents identified three principal public service benefits to Internet-access to government information resources: enhanced access, improved service, and lower costs.

1. Enhanced Access:
Law librarians expressed enthusiasm about the great number of government publications available directly on agency websites, or from Internet clearinghouses such as GPO Access. Law librarians reported much swifter access to time-sensitive documents, and praised the largely unrestricted access to government information on the Internet. The Internet also furnishes unprecedented access to materials from distant jurisdictions. Further, the Internet eases the acquisition of particularly elusive government documents, such as non-depository administrative decisions. In some cases, government Internet resources provide enhanced search capability over printed indexes.

2. Improved Services:
Respondents reported remarkably improved patron services, as a result of Internet access to government information resources. Delivery time for government document requests has been drastically reduced, and librarians can accommodate a greater volume of document requests. Network access to government information allows the librarian to work alongside the patron while retrieving the desired document. Some electronic versions of government resources generate printed copies of superior quality. Internet access to government information has improved service to remote patrons. Some law libraries offer their patrons Internet-based commercial electronic services -- such as CIS Congressional Universe and Readex’s AccessUN -- that add substantial value to government information.

3. Lower Costs:
Internet access to government documents can bring cost reduction in several areas: 1) canceling subscriptions to commercial versions of government resources; 2) reducing space needs and lowering overhead costs; 3) lowering charges for commercial online searching; 4) lowering labor costs by reducing the need for runners to retrieve materials from external libraries; 5) cutting interlibrary loan and document delivery costs; 6) improving profits for firms by fostering more efficient legal research and better service to clients.

Public services respondents also mentioned many drawbacks to Internet-based government information, including excessively high patron expectations, reduced levels of service, imperfect access, and increased costs.

1. Unrealistically High Expectations Leading to the Perception of Diminished Service:
Several respondents observed that the greatly improved services law librarians now offer have fostered unrealistically heightened user expectations.

2. Reduced Levels of Service:
Respondents also expressed concern that disintermediation might result in a diminished quality of service to patrons. Many users lack the training to find and identify on their own the resource that is best suited to their information need. Internet access to government information also presents the danger of access to inaccurate or incomplete documents. Respondents also lamented the inferior value of certain electronic government documents as compared with their annotated, indexed commercial versions. Moreover, consulting Internet versions of government documents may simply multiply the amount of information to be processed without improving the efficiency or quality of the research. LeGrande Fletcher expressed serious doubts about the satisfaction of legal users with Internet-based government information. He observed a paucity of empirical research on this topic, and urged law librarians to engage in such research.

3. Imperfect Access:
Users of government Internet sites often experience slowness of connections and retrieval. Indeed, some popular government sites become utterly inaccessible at certain times due to heavy traffic.

4. Increased Costs:
Law libraries have increased expenditures on computer hardware and software, networking technology, and telecommunications services. The federal requirements for providing public Internet access to patrons amount to a very significant expense for smaller depositories. Labor costs also rise with the need to add staff to maintain the new technology. Internet access to government information may render public services work more labor intensive, as patrons require more mediated searches in order to locate and identify the appropriate government document. Existing library personnel become more expensive, as they require constant retraining and acquire ever-higher skill levels in order effectively to use the technology. Internet connectivity problems also cost libraries in terms of lost time of skilled staff. In private law libraries, Internet access may actually increase time and labor costs for attorneys, by increasing the number of information resources to process during legal research. Internet access to government publications may simply have shifted costs from materials, overhead, and document delivery services, to technology and personnel.

Respondents on the impact of technology on government documents technical services functions cited numerous benefits, including: cheaper and easier selection and acquisitions, improved depository administration and processing, greater intellectual access to and use of materials, lower cataloging costs and easier database maintenance, more highly skilled personnel, better communications between information providers and libraries, and an incentive to reflect on technical services operations.

1. Easier, Less Costly Selection and Acquisitions:
Internet mailing lists, promotional and agency websites, locator services, Internet-based state government publications checklists, and electronic newsletters and newspapers provided current awareness of recent government publications. Internet-based bibliographic databases such as GPO's Sales Products Catalog and MOCAT aid users in identifying government titles and permit online ordering. Once a new title is identified, e-mail allows librarians quickly to route electronic publications descriptions for evaluation. Librarians can download electronic documents, and many agencies take e-mail requests for print publications. GPO's electronic tools greatly ease the process of depository collection development. Network access to these tools allows depository selection data to be shared easily with regional libraries and selective housing units. In addition, digital resources provide much improved searching and processing of needs and offers lists.

2. Internet Depository Tools Ease Depository Processing and Administration:
GPO's Internet-based tools enhance the processing and cataloging of documents, as well as the administration of depository functions. Librarians also praise GPO for significantly improving communications through the
askLPS bulletin board and e-mail reporting service. GPO’s Internet tools seem to have remedied many of the problems that have tempted law libraries to withdraw from the Federal Depository Library Program.3

3. Improved Intellectual Access Leads to Higher Use of Government Materials: Electronic cataloging vendors can provide libraries with bibliographic records for federal government documents from 1976-present, subscription tape loads of new cataloging, and “shipping list” records to represent the most current depository materials. The library literature shows that usage of government publications typically rises after the library loads cataloging records for its documents collection.4

4. Lower Cataloging Costs, Simpler Database Maintenance: Bibliographic utilities facilitate copy cataloging of government documents by support staff at reduced cost. Librarians are freed to create original records, and to address complex problems of classification, choice of record, and authority control. Moreover, today’s integrated library systems have database maintenance and serials control features that greatly simplify bibliographic control process for documents.

5. Technical Services Staff More Highly Skilled: Government documents support staff are better trained, more highly skilled, and capable of handling more responsibility and more complex tasks than before.

6. Improved Communications Between Producers and Libraries, and Among Libraries: Internet mailing lists and the GPO askLPS service improve documents processing and administration by facilitating information sharing. In addition, these resources aid librarians in coordinating joint projects, such as the ALA GODORT Cataloging Committee’s initiative to catalog pre-1976 federal documents.5

7. Impetus to Reflect on Technical Services Processes: LeGrande Fletcher observes that since technology so markedly alters documents technical processing, we are compelled to reconsider the scope, purpose, and functioning of all government information services in the law library.

The use of technology in government documents technical services also brings with it liabilities, among them increased workloads, reduced productivity, higher costs, and a failure to resolve certain depository library issues.

1. Increased Work Loads: Retrospective cataloging services, shipping list services, and URLs on bibliographic records all present technical services staff with significantly more work. New electronic resources are often more complex than print and microform materials, and require more labor time to catalog. In addition, the rate at which electronic formats and functionality evolve commonly outpaces the change rate of library cataloging standards and practices; in some cases this can force libraries to improvise non-standard cataloging procedures, and then later to retrofit records to belatedly established standards. The plethora of needs and offers lists can cause excessive labor for staff responsible for searching them.

2. Reduced Productivity: Accessing Internet and CD-ROM processing tools is sometimes slower than using print resources, especially when there are problems with connectivity or local PC operations.

3. Cost Implications: The workload and productivity issues cited above undoubtedly entail increases in labor costs for technical service units. So do the continuous training and higher skill levels required of technical services personnel in order to keep pace with technology, and the additional staff needed to maintain technology. Costs also increase for computing and network technology itself, including integrated library system upgrades.

4. Technology Fails to Solve Certain Depository Problems: Electronic resources have not yet made inroads in solving certain government documents technical services problems, particularly regarding GPO’s serials claiming and serials classification systems.

Respondents also reflected on broader issues regarding electronic government information policy and the future of government information services:

1. Intellectual Control: GPO and some few state libraries have made commitments to catalog electronic government publications.6 Yet most state libraries have opted instead to develop GILS services, which automatically index documents on agency servers.7 Law librarians worry that GILS technology alone will be insufficient to provide reliable intellectual access to state government Internet publications.

2. Security and Authenticity: Creating the technical and policy resources to safeguard
the integrity of networked government information appears to be a long-term task for information professionals inside and outside of government.\(^8\)

3. Preservation Issues:
The Long term access to and usability of electronic government information is a grave concern. As the historical record, and the stability and reliability of a legal system based upon precedent, depend upon permanent access to government information in all formats, law librarians have actively promoted digital preservation efforts. Documents librarians have already produced strong policy recommendations in favor of digital preservation.\(^9\) When the documents community teamed to draft legislation compelling GPO to implement electronic preservation policies, law librarians such as Mary Alice Baish and Robert L. Oakley of the AALL Washington Office led the effort, and provided key testimony before Congress.\(^10\)

Though Congress failed to implement digital preservation policies through legislation, GPO has made this issue -- under the term "permanent public access" -- the hallmark of its electronic collection management policy.\(^11\) As executive and judicial agencies have historically resisted cooperating with GPO, however, law librarians entertain justifiable doubts about GPO's ability, without enhanced authority, to preserve other agencies' digital publications.\(^12\) In contrast to the federal commitment to electronic preservation, relatively few initiatives appear to be underway to provide long-term access to digital state government publications.\(^13\)

4. Continued Free Access:
As government agencies seek to recoup the costs of producing information, and as the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) and commercial publishers continue to entice agencies to distribute publications for a fee, librarians fear that the era of free government information may be waning. Revision of USC Title 44 may be the only way to arm GPO with the authority it needs to maintain free access to government information.

5. Copyrighting of Government Information:
The depository community has identified numerous recent examples in which agencies have entered into agreements with NTIS or commercial publishers "that place copyright or copyright-like restrictions on the products involved in such agreements."\(^14\) Legislation now before Congress to extend copyright-like protections to databases may bolster this trend, if government agencies enter into exclusive distribution arrangements for their databases with commercial vendors.\(^15\) If publishers can hold copyright in government information resources, publishers can then impose licensing agreements -- and fees -- on users.\(^16\)

6. The Future of the Federal Depository Library Program:
The rise of electronic government information -- which lets federal agencies bypass GPO as a distributor -- and increased print non-compliance with the depository distribution statute, has led many commentators to predict the demise of the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP).\(^17\) Superintendent of Documents Francis J. Buckley provides four arguments in favor of the continued vital role of depository libraries.\(^18\) First, the survival of GPO Access, GPO's collection management plan, and GPO's commitment to catalog electronic information depend on the survival of the FDLP. Second, GPO will continue to publish vast numbers of tangible products well into the future. Third, depository libraries play an essential role in interfacing between the public and GPO's electronic publications. Finally, GPO needs depository libraries to volunteer to preserve federal electronic resources.

This preliminary survey of the effects of technology on law library government documents services yields uncertain results, and raises a number of questions for further inquiry and research.

In both public and technical services, technology appears to offer significantly improved services and productivity, and notable cost savings in certain areas. For depository libraries, GPO's Internet depository tools seem to have remedied many of the problems that led law libraries to consider relinquishing depository status. Yet electronic resources appear to introduce new costs into reference services and documents processing -- particularly personnel and technology costs -- and at times can impede productivity. These disadvantages offset to some degree the benefits of electronic resources; the question is: to what degree?

Some answers may arise from empirical research conducted in specific law library settings. Such research could address topics including: user satisfaction with electronic government resources compared with hard copy; costs and benefits of legal research using Internet-based government publications versus commercial online services or hard copy materials; the role of librarian mediation in determining outcomes of the use of government information resources; the relationship between user perception of research outcomes and "actual" outcomes; costs and benefits of integrated library systems in documents processing; costs and benefits of vendor-supplied cataloging records for government publications; costs and benefits of Internet-based tools for

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documents processing; and costs and benefits of participation in the depository library program during this era of technological shift.

Law librarians experience even greater uncertainty about the larger government information environment. Federal and state information agencies seem likely to establish policies to safeguard the integrity of electronic government information. The success of federal and state electronic preservation efforts appears much more dubious, however. Great quantities of the public record, swept away by the decentralizing tides of agency Internet publishing, may well be permanently lost to future generations.

As long as GPO continues to exist with sufficient funding, the federal intellectual control effort seems likely to succeed. With market forces bearing down upon government operations, with new copyright-like protections granted to databases, and the legislatures and courts poised to allow licensing terms to eclipse copyright, one may well anticipate substantial growth in the number of copyrighted, licensed, and fee-based government information resources.

The Federal Depository Library Program may survive for the near future, as long as GPO continues its output of tangible products. As demand for these products declines and Congressional pressure mounts for an all-digital government publication system, however, depository libraries may become mere archives for print and microform products no longer needed by most information consumers. In a world of decentralized, networked, digital government information dissemination, GPO may not survive. Indeed, the recent proposal to close NTIS bodes ill for GPO.10 Commercial information providers and research libraries could become the sole, long-term sources of key government data. Should GPO vanish, larger public and academic libraries -- law libraries among them -- may well have to take charge of authenticating and preserving a core set of government information resources. In the new millennium, government publications -- as always essential for legal information users -- are likely to become ever more costly, restricted, and ephemeral.

1A public services survey posted to the LAW-LIB, GOVDOC-L, and LAWLIBREF-L listservs on Jan. 26, 1999 elicited 14 responses. Technical services surveys posted to the GOVDOC-L and TS-SIS listservs on Mar. 1, 1999, and to the GDSIS listserv on March 12, 1999, yielded 3 responses. From a query about state government electronic preservation efforts posted to GOVDOC-L on Mar. 9, 1999, I received nine responses. While regretting that limited space prohibits crediting all respondents, I am especially grateful to Pam Deemer, LeGrande Fletcher, Druet Klugh, and Jey Wann. All cited respondents will be credited in an expanded version of this article, forthcoming in The Reference Librarian.


5For information on the ALA GODORT retrospective cataloging project, see: ALA GODORT Cataloging Committee Website (last modified Sep. 30, 1999) <http://www2.lib.udel.edu/godort/cataloging/index.htm>.


7Colorado, Texas and Utah are among other states that catalog electronic state publications. Ann Kemper and the author are in the process of identifying all state libraries that catalog networked state government publications, and their cataloging selection criteria.

8The U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services is promoting GILS services to state libraries through grants; see, for example, Exporting Washington State's GILS (last modified Sep 13, 1999) <http://www.statelib.wa.gov/projects/mls/webpage.html>. States that have implemented GILS systems include Florida, Illinois, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, and Washington. Ohio is also considering using GILS technology; Nicole Berendes, Re: Electronic State Government Publication Preservation Plans, Response to Query Posted to GOVDOC-L Internet Mailing List (Mar 10, 1999) <GOVDOC-L@LISTS.PSU.EDU>; Ohio Electronic Records Committee Website (last modified Nov. 24, 1998) <http://www ohiojunction.net/erc>.


Oakley, *supra* note 8.


13 Charles R. McClure & J. Timothy Sprehe, Analysis and Development of Model Quality Guidelines for Electronic Records Management on State and Federal Websites (1998), also available on Internet (last modified Jan. 1998) <http://istweb.syr.edu/~mcclure/nhpre/nhpre_title.html>. The author is grateful to William Thompson for knowledge of McClure and Sprehe’s report, and to Ann Kemper for sharing the results of her e-mail survey on this topic. New York State and Maine have statutes requiring state agencies to send electronic publications to the state library for cataloging and archiving. The Florida State Library was to begin cataloging and archiving state agency electronic publications in summer 1999. The Illinois State Library now requires agencies to maintain electronic publications on agency servers for five years, after which time the State Library will transfer electronic publications to the OCLC Dublin Core storage site for archiving. The Nebraska State Library Commission is archiving state web publications by printing them off and microfilming them, while the Nebraska state records management division is preparing regulations requiring archiving of some state electronic publications. The Kentucky Department for Archives attempts to collect and archive print copies of state electronic publications. The state Department of Information Systems is developing regulations to require agencies to send electronic copies of electronic publications to the state archives. The Utah State Library is developing regulations for collecting and preserving state electronic publications Texas requires state agencies to maintain Internet publications on agency websites for five years (soon to be reduced to two years), after which time publications selected for long-term preservation are archived by the State Library. Ann Kemper and the author hope to publish a more complete and current report on this topic in the coming year.


18 Arrigo & Buckley, *supra* note 3.


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GRATEFUL GRANTEE ATTENDS THE 1999 AALL ANNUAL CONFERENCE
by TARA DIRST
Student at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Graduate School of Library and Information Science

To begin, I would like to thank everyone in the American Association of Law Libraries Government Documents Special Interest Section for the Opportunity to attend the 1999 AALL annual meeting. I learned a great deal about your organization and especially enjoyed the education programs. My experience at the 1999 AALL annual meeting has sparked my interest in working in a law library, when my initial interest was employment in a government documents library.

Since I didn’t have the opportunity to talk to everyone at the breakfast, let me tell you a little about myself. I am a full-time graduate student in the LEEP program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. This is a very exciting time to be in library school, and the program I’m enrolled in illustrates the changing nature of education and libraries. For those of you who don’t know, the UIUC LEEP program is a web-based learning program. Instead of going into a traditional classroom, my classroom is a chat room located at http://leep.lis.uiuc.edu. We meet every week at the same time like a traditional classroom but we simply cannot see each other. We can hear the instructor and the instructor watches the chat board for any questions. We also conduct our discussions in this format, and present our homework as a web page. While many, including myself at first, may think this an impersonal way to conduct a class, I have found it to be much more personal than a traditional classroom setting because people are unafraid to contribute to the classroom discussion. There is actually more student/instructor interaction in LEEP courses than I have ever had in a traditional classroom setting because of our use of web boards. The first course I took at UIUC was Government Documents and while I had the interest before, now I am hooked -- thanks to Marilyn Moody! I learned about the opportunity to attend the 1999 AALL conference while taking this class.

My favorite presentations at the meetings included two of your programs: “Electronic Service Guidelines for Federal Depository Libraries” and “Everything You Wanted to Know About Criminal Justice Statistics”. The library where I work, Northern Illinois University Libraries in DeKalb, IL, has a rudimentary government documents web site. After returning from the conference, I began working with the head of our government documents department in order to provide better access for our students to the wealth of government information available at our library and on the Internet, and to comply with the guidelines described in the presentation. We hope to revise the site and have it in place by spring semester.

While being a struggle to get up so early in the morning, the criminal statistics presentation was well worth it! It reaffirmed my excitement and strange love for government information. I only wish students could be more informed about the usefulness and availability of such information...I suppose this is our mission, and I am excited at this prospect.

Again, I wish to extend my gratitude to those who enabled me to attend this meeting. The setting was beautiful, as always (D.C. is one of my favorite cities) and I enjoyed having the opportunity to meet so many wonderful people and learn so many new things about this career that I have chosen.

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MEMBERSHIP/COMMITTEE NEWS

◆ COMMITTEE CHAIRS/1999-2000

GRANTS COMMITTEE
Chair: Peggy Jarrett, Reference/Documents Librarian
       University of Washington, Gallagher Law Library
       (206) 543-1941. E-mail: pjarrett@u.washington.edu

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE
Chair: Charlene Cain, Associate Librarian Government Documents
       Louisiana State University
       (504) 388-4957. E-mail: llcain@lsu.edu

PROGRAM COMMITTEE
Chair: Greta Boeringer
       Covington and Burling
       1330 Avenue of the Americas, NY, NY
       (212) 841-1000. E-mail: boeringer@maclaw.law.cuny.edu

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE
Chair: Pegeen Bassett, Head of Government Documents
       Northwestern University Law School Library
       (312) 503-7344. E-mail: p-bassett@nwu.edu

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE
Chair: A. Hays Butler, Assistant Professor Librarian
       Rutgers University Law School Library
       (609) 225-6172. E-mail: abutler@crab.rutgers.edu

STRATEGIC PLANNING COMMITTEE
Chair: Pegeen Bassett, Head of Government Documents
       Northwestern University Law School Library
       (312) 503-7344. E-mail: p-bassett@nwu.edu

◆ 1999 GRANTS COMMITTEE REPORT
   By Peggy Jarrett, Chair

The 1999 Government Documents SIS grant recipients are Rob Richards, Katrina Stierholz, and Tara Dirst.

Rob Richards, Technical Services and Documents Librarian at the University of Colorado Law Library, and Katrina Stierholz, Access Services/Government Documents Librarian at Washington University School of Law Library, each received $400 grants to attend the Federal Depository Library Conference in April, 1999.

Tara Dirst, a student at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Graduate School of Library and Information Science, received a $400 grant to attend the 1999 AALL Annual Meeting in Washington D.C. This is the first library school student grant awarded by the GDSIS.
Starting this year, two types of grants are given. The first gives financial assistance to members of the SIS and their documents support staff to attend documents related meetings, conferences, and continuing education programs. Funding is not provided for the AALL Annual Meeting. Preference is given to those individuals who will not receive any support from their employing institution and/or those individuals who have never before attended the meeting for which they provide a letter from a current GDSIS member.

The second type of grant gives financial assistance to a library school student to attend the AALL Annual Meeting. Preference is given to students who demonstrate interest in a career in law librarianship with a specialty in government information. One letter of recommendation from a faculty member is required.

The 1998-99 GDSIS Grants Committee consisted of Peggy Jarrett (Chair), Patricia Fox, and Charlene Cain.

♦ Greta Boeringer accepted a position as a law firm librarian at the New York branch of Covington and Burling (formerly Howard Smith and Levin). Best Wishes!

♦ Barbie Selby, Documents Librarian at the University of Virginia Law Library, was one of the 1999 Bernadine Abbott Hoduski Founders Award winners. The award, given by ALA GODORT, recognizes librarians who have made significant contributions to the field of state, international, local or Federal documents. It also recognizes those whose contributions have benefited the individual’s institution as well as the library profession. Barbie received this award in recognition of her efforts to promote the visibility of Federal, state and international government information and to improve communication in Virginia among those who work with government information. Congratulations! <http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/GODORT/awards99awards.html>

♦ GDSIS Webmaster: Eric Parker, Catalog and Web Page Librarian at Northwestern University, agreed to become the new GDSIS Webmaster. His e-mail is: cc278@nwu.edu. Thanks to Emily Carr, Legal Reference Librarian at the Law Library of Congress, for her valuable contribution as the former GDSIS Webmaster.
AALL NEWS

◆ AALL Research Committee Seeks Comments on Research Agenda

The Research Committee is charged with several duties, including that of periodically reviewing AALL’s Research Agenda. The Agenda is scheduled for review this year.

The Research Agenda highlights the Association’s research priorities and was first approved by the Executive Board at its April, 1993, meeting. The purpose of the Agenda is “to identify researchable questions and issues for law librarians to explore with practical impact on the improvement of law libraries and their services, the job performance and professional development of law librarians, and the contributions of law libraries to the legal profession”.

AALL’s members are encouraged to read the Research Agenda and send suggestions and recommendations to the Research Committee. The Agenda can be found on AALLNet at <http://www.aallnet.org/committee/research/>. Hardcopy is available at 25 AALL Newsletter 92 (no.2, October 1993). Comments on the Research Agenda and suggestions for updating its contents can be addressed to the Committee Chair, Barbara Bintliff, or to any member of the Research Committee (see the Committee’s web page for contact information).

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◆ LIGHTS!! CAMERA!! ACTION!!

“......AND THE RECIPIENT IS......”

APPLAUSE!! APPLAUSE!!

I am continually impressed with the incredible contributions made by so many members of our profession. I am sure that you, too, know colleagues who have truly excelled in their work. Your opportunity to honor such individuals has arrived. AALL will recognize outstanding achievements in law librarianship at the awards ceremony to be held at next year’s Annual Meeting in Philadelphia. Now is the time to consider nominating deserving individuals, institutions, or organizations for one or more of the awards described below. Please let us hear from you before February 1, 2000. –Suzanne Thorpe, Awards Chair

The Joseph L. Andrews Bibliographic Award recognizes a significant contribution to legal bibliographical literature. The nominated work may be a book, pamphlet, periodical contribution or publication in some other form. Only works published during the 1999 calendar year are eligible for consideration. The work need not be prepared by a law librarian or a member of AALL. Legal bibliographical literature is broadly defined and is not limited by the author’s use or nonuse of the term “bibliography” in the title of the work. Submit as complete a description as possible (it is not necessary to submit a copy of the work). To be considered, nominations must be postmarked by February 1, 2000. Send nominations to Amy Eaton, Joseph L. Andrews Bibliographic Award Committee Chair, Stokes Lawrence, 800 Fifth Avenue, Suite 4000, Seattle, WA 98104-3199; fax (206) 464-1496.

The Marion Gould Gallagher Distinguished Service Award recognizes extended and sustained service to law librarianship, exemplary service to the Association, or contributions to the professional literature. Nominees are those who are or have been members of the AALL and who are near or at the end of their careers. The award may be given posthumously. Documentation for and names of the previous year’s non-recipient nominees are kept on file, and those candidates may be re-nominated with re-submission of their names. Nominations should include either additional supporting letters or the names of other persons to contact for further information concerning the nominee. To be considered, nominations must be postmarked by February 1, 2000. Send nominations with accompanying documentation to Pam Deemer, Gallagher Award Committee Chair, Emory University Hugh F. MacMillan Law Library, Emory University, 1301 Clifton Road, Atlanta, GA 30322-2780; fax (404) 727-2202.
The Law Library Publications Award (LLP) honors achievement in creating in-house print or non-print library materials that are outstanding in quality and significance. Examples of eligible materials include (but are not limited to): bibliographies, library aids, annual reports, pathfinders, brochures, maps, manuals, research guides, newsletters, Web pages, videotapes, audiocassettes, and software. Entries may be created by an individual AALL or Chapter member, by a library staff member, or by a Chapter, SIS, caucus, or by another component group affiliated with AALL. Judging criteria are quality of material, creativity, and usefulness. An LLP Award entry form and brochure can be found on the Web at http://www.aallnet.org/services/award_llp.asp or by calling (732) 544-5901 and requesting document 375. To be considered, submissions must be postmarked by February 1, 2000. Send four copies of all entry forms and entries to Mary Ann Nelson, Law Library Publications Award Chair, University of Iowa Law Library, Boyd Law Building, Iowa City, IA 52242-1166; fax (319) 335-9039.

The AALL/West Legal Directory Excellence in Marketing Award (EIM) honors outstanding achievement in public relations activities. The EIM award is distinguished from the LLP award by the requirement that EIM entries include an explanation of the goal of the promotional material or activity, how the material or activity was promoted, advertised and utilized, and the response of the target audience. The five categories for this award are: Best Brochure, Best Newsletter, Best Campaign, Best P.R. Toolkit, and Best Use of Technology. West Legal Directory will grant a $250 award for each category. An EIM Award entry form and brochure will be sent to the entire membership and will be available on the Web at http://www.aallnet.org/services/award_eim.asp or by calling (732) 544-5901 and requesting document 385. A subcommittee of the Public Relations Committee reviews nominations and recommends finalists to the Awards Committee, which selects the recipient of the award. To be considered, submissions must be postmarked by February 1, 2000. Send four copies of all entry forms and entries to Sue Burch, Public Relations Committee Chair, University of Kentucky Law Library, 620 S. Limestone Street, Lexington, KY 40506-0048; fax (606) 323-4906.

The Law Library Journal Article of the Year Award honors outstanding achievement in researching and writing an article published in Law Library Journal for the preceding volume year. Ruth Levor, Chair of the Law Library Journal and AALL Spectrum Advisory Committee and Editorial Board, will appoint a subcommittee of the Law Library Journal and AALL Spectrum Advisory Committee and Editorial Board. This subcommittee, in consultation with the editor of the Law Library Journal, will review each article in volume 91 of Law Library Journal and recommend three or four articles as candidates for the award to the Awards Committee Chair. The Awards Committee will select the recipient of the award.

The New Product Award honors an innovative legal information product that has been in the library-related marketplace for less than two years. The award honors the development of products that enhance existing law library services or procedures by improving access to legal information, the legal research process, or procedures for technical processing of library materials. Recipients of the award need not be law librarians nor members of AALL. Nominations may be made by any member or group within AALL, including legal information vendors. Members of the New Products Subcommittee of the Committee on Relations with Information Vendors solicit and review nominations and recommend finalists to the Awards Committee, which selects the recipient of the award. To be considered, nominations must be postmarked by February 1, 2000. Send nominations to Ms. Lorna Tang, Chair, CRIV New Products Award Subcommittee, University of Chicago D'Angelo Law Library, 1121 E. 60th St., Chicago, IL 60637; fax: (773) 702-2889.

The AALL Public Access to Government Information Award, sponsored by the Government Relations Committee, was established in 1998 to honor an individual or organization that has made significant contributions to protect and promote greater public access to government information. The award is granted for contributions that significantly improve public access to government information, thereby increasing the public's knowledge about the workings of government. Nominations are judged on the extent to which they have a positive impact on protecting and promoting public access to federal, state, or local government information and the extent to which they advance the AALL mission and government relations policy. To be considered, nominations must be postmarked by February 1, 2000. Send nominations to Keith Ann Stiverson, Chair, Government Relations Committee, University of Texas Tarlton Law Library, 727 E. Dean Keeton St., Austin, TX 78705-3224; fax (512) 471-0243.

Suzanne Thorpe (s-thor@umn.edu) is Assistant Director for Faculty and Public Services at the University of Minnesota Law Library.

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Technology Training for a New Millennium
Teach-In 2000 -- Seeking Contributors

Does the dawn of a new millennium and all the accompanying technology have you frantically seeking solid solutions to your training needs? Maybe Teach-In 2000 can help!

Year 2000 marks the eighth annual National Legal Research Teach-In, sponsored by RIPS SIS. The Teach-In gives law librarians around the country the opportunity to share materials and ideas for legal research instruction. Each year the Teach-In committee creates a set of materials that can be used to design and advertise programs and events for our institutions. These materials are distributed several weeks prior to National Library Week (April 9-15, 2000) to anyone interested in legal research instruction.

One of the ways you can contribute to the success of our profession is through our widely acclaimed Teach-In. Over the past eight years Teach-In materials have been distributed to an increasing number of interested people in diverse institutions all over the world. In 1993, for the first Teach-In, training kits were distributed to 315 locations and promotional items (posters & bookmarks) went to about 200 people. A new record has been set each year, culminating in 1999 when training kits were sent to over 770 people and over 20,000 notepads were used for promotional purposes! From these brief figures it is easy to see that the Teach-In has become an integral part of the law librarian landscape.

Successful? Absolutely! Of course, it is never too early to plan for success! The best way to remain successful is for this year’s training kit to contain the finest instructional materials that our profession can create. Now is the time for YOU to become involved in the creation of these materials! We need your ideas, your contribution materials, and your success stories! Please take a few minutes to contact us about any type of research instruction you are doing or any instructional materials that you have created. This could include descriptions of successful teaching techniques, training scripts, lecture notes, outlines, handouts, exercises, lesson plans, user guides, pathfinders, research guides, or descriptions of past training events. We want to know what you are doing to teach your patrons about legal research.

We are looking for materials on ANY SUBJECT that would be relevant to the legal community. However, as we approach the millennium, it seems appropriate to feature electronic legal research training materials--ones that are especially timely and of heightened interest. Right now, however, we need your input and donations in order to determine what to include.

As you are developing new training sessions, or revamping old ones, keep the Teach-In in mind. We are always scouting for traditional and unique ideas. Please, act now! Take a few minutes to share some of your resources and ideas with us! You’ll be glad you did, and so will your colleagues.

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AALL ADVOCACY LISTSERV: AALL-ADVOC

AALL-ADVOC is a new AALL members only listserv for those interested in actively participating in grassroots advocacy. The discussion list will serve as a mechanism to issue informational updates and post action alerts. It also will provide an avenue for discussion of state and local policy issues. Any interested AALL member may subscribe by sending a message to listproc@aallnet.org with a blank subject and the following message in the body: subscribe aall-advoc firstname lastname or use the subscribe/unsubscribe form located at <http://www.aallnet.org/discuss/list_index_other.asp> or<br><http://www.ll.georgetown.edu/aallwash/aalladvocsubscribe.html>.
D.C. INSIDER
by Mary Alice Baish
AALL’s Assistant Washington Affairs Representative

Law Librarians Meet the 106th Congress.
The first advocacy training and legislative workshop held on Friday, July 16, 1999 was a great success. The participants spent the morning learning about key issues and successful strategies for meeting with legislators and their staffs. During the afternoon, the participants made office visits on Capitol Hill, then returned for a debriefing session. Four issues were covered during the Hill visits:

- funding for the Law Library of Congress;
- public access to government information and our new Next Generation Electronic Government Information Access Act of 1999;
- support for the House Commerce Committee database protection bill and the addition of AALL’s amendment excluding primary legal materials; and
- distance education for the digital age.

The Washington Affairs Office and members of the GRC are very grateful to the GD-SIS for helping to sponsor the lovely reception that followed the workshop. It was a wonderful opportunity for all to relax after a long and busy day, and to share experiences from the Hill meetings. Thank you very much!

H.R. 354, the “Collections of Information Antipiracy Act” is strongly opposed by the library community. H.R. 354 risks altering our nation’s fundamental policy of open access to information. More specifically, H.R. 354:

- defines many terms in overly broad and ambiguous language;
- establishes a whole new legal protection regime for collections of factual information outside of copyright law;
- does NOT exclude primary legal materials (AALL’s amendment is in the competing Commerce Committee legislation, H.R. 1858, which the library community does support);
- is overly restrictive of traditional scholarly communication, and would present new barriers to a wide range of currently reasonable and customary research and education activities; and
- would give publishers of collections of information unprecedented control over the downstream use of factual information; and contains language that could result in the perpetual protection of a database or collection of information, potentially diminishing the public domain.

AALL strongly supports the Commerce Committee’s database protection bill, “Consumer and Investor Access to Information Act of 1999” (H.R. 1858). H.R. 1858 affirms a basic tenet of U.S. information policy that facts are in the public domain. Academic users and others would benefit from HR. 1858’s permissible uses, patterned after traditional copyright “fair use” provisions.

Possible Closing of NTIS
On August 12, 1999, Secretary of Commerce William M. Daley announced his intention to close down the National Technical Information Service, to transfer its archives to the Library of Congress, and to ensure that agencies disseminate all technical and business reports to the public at no fee through the Internet.

The House Science Committee’s Technology Subcommittee held a hearing on September 14, 1999, concerning the planned closing of NTIS. Chairwoman Connie Morella noted the financial problems faced by NTIS, but she acknowledged the need to preserve the agency’s valuable functions and ensure equitable public access. Among the witnesses was Caroline Long (George Washington University) who presented the joint library testimony, noting that NTIS’ core functions, to identify, collect, disseminate, and archive scientific and technical information are inherently governmental and should continue in some capacity. She focused on three points:

- NTIS should not be closed nor its services
transferred until there is a thorough assessment of the full range of NTIS services, of alternatives for providing each service, and of the current requirement that the NTIS program be self-supporting.

- NTIS provides unique centralized services that are critically important to the ability of the public to locate and have access to the government’s STI resources, including the tangible collection and current agency web-based publications.

- Technology has not yet solved two key challenges in moving towards greater dissemination of STI reports through the Internet: those challenges are centralized bibliographic access and permanent public access.

Full text of her testimony can be found at <http://www.li.georgetown.edu/aallwash/tm091499.html>. The subcommittee has also posted testimony at <http://www.house.gov/science/106_hearing.htm#Technology>. We likely can expect legislative action on this early in the new year.

Uniform Computer Information Transaction Act (UCITA).

Despite strong opposition from AALL and others in the library community, national consumer and software groups, some state Attorney Generals, and the higher education community, The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCCUSL) voted on July 29, 1999 to adopt the Uniform Computer Information Transaction Act (UCITA). In April 1999, the American Law Institute (ALI) withdrew from efforts to seek consensus with NCCUSL on drafting a revision to Article 2B of the Uniform Commercial Code dealing with "mass-market" or "shrink-wrap" licenses. The NCCUSL renamed the Article 2B proposal, took it out of the UCC context, and proposed it as a new Uniform State Law.

UCITA would govern all contracts dealing with computer software and the licensing of information stored in a digital format. Legislative hearings have been held in a number of states. Virginia has been targeted by the NCCUSL as one of the first states it hopes will adopt UCITA. Virginia’s Joint Commission on Technology and Science (JCOTS) held a meeting in September and has convened an advisory committee to function as a drafting, research, and review committee. AALL’s Jim Heller and Sally WANT are both members of the JCOTS Advisory Committee and are doing a great job of articulating our serious concerns with many of UCITA’s provisions. Unfortunately, they are a small minority among a very large advisory group that heavily favors the economic interests of software and database companies over library and consumer interests. More about the JCOTS meeting can be found at <http://legis.state.va.us/jcots/jcots.htm>.

Concerns to librarians:

- UCITA validates shrink-wrap licenses and could result in limiting rights under the Copyright Act such as fair use, the right to copy, and first sale.

- Warranty provisions heavily favor licensors over users.

- UCITA will compromise privacy.

AALL, ALA, ARL, and SLA have organized a national coalition to oppose UCITA at the state level. 4CITE--For a Competitive Information and Technology Economy--brings together the library community, consumer groups and businesses that support the development of high-quality computer and information technology and fair and competitive markets in licensing and electronic commerce.

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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 GOVDOC 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. Deadline for the next issue is Feb. 1, 2000. The editor reserves the right to reject materials submitted for publication. The only exception to this rule is letters submitted for the "Letters to the Editor" column by current GOVDOC SIS members. This exception provides members 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 GOVDOC SIS or AALL.

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