From the Editors

Dear Fellow GD-SIS Members,

The holidays are already upon us, and it’s fair to say there is great potential for change as we look ahead to the new year. The phrase “Opportunity in the midst of change” shows up in this issue’s Advocacy Round-Up, and that’s as good a way to look at the upcoming year as any. We encourage everyone to take advantage of the many opportunities the coming year will surely hold.

As always, we would like to thank everyone who has contributed to this issue of Jurisdocs and encourage you to please consider submitting content for the next one.

Sincerely,

Stacy Fowler and Michael Umberger,

Your Editors
It is hard to believe how time flies. It does not seem like more than four months ago that I took on the position of chair of the SIS. Quite a bit has happened since then, however.

The Program Committee successfully navigated the new AALL SIS-sponsored program revisions, submitting two programs for the AMPC to select from. We wait with baited breath to hear which of our two wonderful programs, Law Libraries Collaborating to Steward National Legal Collections or The Serial Set: Documents of Champions (So You’d Better Eat Your Wheaties!), will go forward for this summer in Austin.

Several members of the board, myself included, were able to attend the Depository Library Council meeting. Scott Matheson did an excellent job chairing the Council, and I hope you will all congratulate him on a job well done when you see him next. It was with mixed feelings that I saw the Regional discard policy move out of its pilot phase and open to all regionals. Other sessions buoyed my spirits, including an excellent session put on by the Office of Investor Education and Advocacy of the Securities and Exchange Commission (I often forget that they are more than just EDGAR filings). It was an excellent meeting overall.

I am also pleased to announce that the videos from the 2016 AALL Hackathon, co-sponsored by GD-SIS and CS-SIS, are finally available online. We had 5 groups of law librarians and Chicago technologists spend the day working on projects with the intent to make government information more available to the public. The project topics were:

- Working with the USDA’s Food Atlas to make the data cleaner, bring multiple datapoints together, and make it more accessible to researchers - https://youtu.be/D6cihfvKm-4
- Building a public database of NY Housing Opinions (Fordham is going to try to make a go of this project if they can get the data source) - https://youtu.be/2esgtd77zLU
- A research tool that uses the House of Representative’s USC and Congress.gov to auto-generate a selected legislative history when you look up a statute citation - https://youtu.be/nNQBn8TUXxo
- A Chatbot designed to assist laypeople in locating government documents (Winner) - https://youtu.be/9eectbA04CA
- A Chrome extension that utilizes the AALL state inventory to tell web surfers whether the legal resources that they are viewing are official or not. - https://youtu.be/JIF51thkxb8

We are already working on plans for GD-SIS events for the Austin meeting. In the meantime, I hope everyone has a great holiday season! If you have any ideas or concerns, please do not hesitate to reach out to me or anyone on the board. My email address is jennifer.wondracek@untdallas.edu, and my phone number is 214-243-1790.
On behalf of the Program Committee, I would like to thank everyone who submitted ideas for government information-related programming in Austin. As I mentioned in my call for proposals, this year AMPC required that each SIS submit two program proposals instead of just one. They will then choose one or both of those programs for the conference. Even though the deadline for regular programming has passed, please don’t hesitate to send me other ideas as they come to mind. The Board can keep them for future use or we could even submit them for Austin as coffee talks.

The AALL Annual Meeting is not the only venue for government documents programming. I encourage all GD-SIS members to consider presenting a session at the annual Depository Library Council Meeting/Federal Depository Library Conference. I attended many interesting panels and presentations there this past October, but I would love to see more of my fellow law librarians leading sessions as well. Past Chair Kate Irwin-Smiler, Chair Jennifer Wondracek, and I brainstormed potential ideas while we were there. While you’re certainly not required to go through the Program Committee to submit a proposal, we are happy to help if you have an idea but want our input.

Also consider making a poster for either the AALL Annual Meeting or the DLC Meeting (or both!). Posters are a fun and easy way to educate your peers on projects or ideas you have and are a great first step to potential presentations and/or articles. And keep in mind that GD-SIS offers grants to both the Annual Meeting and the DLC Meeting/FDL Conference. Apply for these and other organizations’ scholarships to ease the financial burden of these events.
Advocacy Committee Fall Round-Up – and A Look Ahead

Peggy Jarrett
Government Publications and Reference Librarian
Gallagher Law Library, University of Washington School of Law

2015-2016 AALL Government Relations Committee Chair and GD-SIS Advocacy Committee Chair

Fall 2016 has certainly been an interesting political season. As I write this GD-SIS Advocacy Committee report, Election Day is almost here. By the time you read this, we will finally know which party will be in charge of the White House, Senate, and House of Representatives, and who will be “in” and who will be “out” as of January 2017. Even without knowledge of the outcome, I can safely say law librarians will have both an opportunity for renewed commitment to advocacy and a challenge to educate a new Congress and Administration about our issues. A great way to get reacquainted with and reenergized about our issues is to look at the AALL Government Relations Office Public Priorities for the 115th Congress, posted at aallnet.org/gro.

Funding for the Government Publishing Office, Library of Congress, and National Archives and Records Administration is sure to be on our advocacy agenda. Funding is not the most exciting issue, but in a fundamental way, it is the most important. Without adequate funding, the agencies entrusted with government information simply cannot do the work of dissemination, authentication, and preservation. Perhaps a more exciting (and still important) topic is legislation to increase public access to Congressional Research Service (CRS) reports. In the 114th Congress, we saw substantial interest in no-fee public access to CRS Reports, demonstrated by the introduction of two companion bills (see the one-pager here). Will similar bills be introduced in the 115th Congress? It is quite likely. You may have seen the announcement of EveryCRSReport, a project of Demand Progress in collaboration with the Congressional Data Coalition. The website, in their words, “shows Congress one vision of how it could be done.” We will see if this effort informs and advances the cause.

In other news, you may recall that last summer, the Office of the Law Revision Counsel (OLRC) proposed discontinuing the annual supplements to the United States Code. Based in part on the comments of AALL members, the OLRC has backed off the proposal. The office is continuing to look at ways to best use its resources to move forward after the 2018 base edition is completed, but the good news – excellent news, really – is that the OLRC was very responsive to our feedback. Thanks to all of you who took the time to contact Emily Feltren and share your experiences!

In October, the Depository Library Council met as part of the Federal Depository Library Conference. Archived conference information, including recordings, handouts, and slides is available here. One very interesting development to note is that GPO is looking for partner libraries, including law libraries, to digitize content for FDsys/govinfo. This is a change, and there are still questions that need to be answered, but if you are digitizing or interested in digitizing, take a look at GPO’s Guidance for Contributing Digital Content to FDsys/govinfo. As the implementation of the Regional Discard Policy continues, we have a new opportunity to partner with GPO to make sure the information our users want and need is available.

Opportunity in the midst of change might be a good way to approach the coming months. The FDLP is changing. The Library of Congress has new leadership. With a new President, there is potential for new leadership at GPO. How all of this impacts law libraries – our collections, users, and services – and the big picture of access to government information remains to be seen. Stay tuned, talk amongst yourselves, get jazzed, and then get to work!
New Digitization Standards Released

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Digital Services Librarian
University of Colorado William A. Wise Law Library

The U.S. Federal Government has come out with new standards for digitally imaging government information. The Federal Agencies Digitization Guidelines Initiative (FADGI), which is a group made up of participants from several different federal agencies, released an updated set of guidelines for still-image digitization in September 2016. In November, the Government Publishing Office published its own digitization standards for third-party contributors to FDsys/govinfo. These two new standards publications share many similarities but diverge from one another in several key areas. This article will explore the latest standards for digitizing textual legal material, compare differences in the two standards sets, and weigh their relative strengths and weaknesses.

FADGI Standards

Since 2007, the Federal Agencies Digitization Guidelines Initiative (now called Federal Agencies Digital Guidelines Initiative) has produced the definitive U.S. standards for creating digital surrogates of analog objects. Made up of representatives from the National Archives and Records Administration, the Library of Congress, and several other federal agencies, this group leverages the tremendous expertise of some of the most knowledgeable digitization practitioners in the field to establish principles and best practices which have become widely adopted. Its standards document for still-image digitization, “Technical Guidelines for Digitizing Cultural Heritage Materials,” has been used by digital imaging specialists since its release in 2010 to produce high-quality assets which reliably capture and represent all of the relevant detail and information of their analog originals. In 2015, the Still Image Working Group of FADGI reconvened to revise “Technical Guidelines for Digitization” to account for improvements in technology and methods that had come about in the intervening years. Their final version, released in September 2016, turned out to be a thorough re-writing of the 2010 edition with improvements both in clarity and in breadth.

Whereas the 2010 “Technical Guidelines for Digitization” acted more or less as an explanatory text for the different ISO standards in use at the time, the 2016 edition has a much stronger focus on workflow and digitization best practices. It can be read almost as a how-to guide for setting up a digitization lab and producing digital assets. The 2016 “Guidelines” begin with easy-to-understand instructions for choosing imaging devices and setting up your capture setting. This is then followed by a series of fourteen clearly arranged comparison tables which report imaging standards for every conceivable type of printed object. Eschewing their 2010 approach to rating best practices as “recommended” or “alternative minimum,” the FADGI Still-image Working Group has instead adopted a tiered system, similar to the National Digital Stewardship Alliance’s “Levels of Digital Preservation,” wherein four separate sets of specifications are provided, each scored up to four stars, with each rating indicating an increasing level of rigor and quality.
The four star rating is defined as “…the best imaging practical today,” while one star imaging is described as “not of a sufficient quality to be useful for optical character recognition or other information processing techniques.” With the old 2010 recommendations, practitioners either succeeded or failed to adhere to standards. The tiered approach allows for different quality standards to suit different purposes.

It also provides a path for practitioners to incrementally improve their methods and outcomes over time rather than requiring complete investment up front to achieve the very best standards. The imaging standards themselves have not changed a great deal since 2010. Here are some of the more important updates that have been introduced in the 2016 edition:

- 1-bit bitonal bit depth no longer acceptable for textual documents, regardless of resolution.
- Scanning in color is more encouraged.
- Minimum pixel measurements across the long dimension no longer used or required.
- Use of JPEG 2000 and PDF/A now allowable master file formats.
- More distinctions between material types for original object.

**GPO Standards**

At the end of November 2016, just a month after FADGI released its 2016 “Technical Guidelines for Digitization,” the Government Publishing Office came out with technical specifications of its own for digital images hosted on FDsys/govinfo. These standards, titled “Guidance for Contributing Digital Content to FDsys/govinfo,” were written for the GPO’s partners in the Federal Information Preservation Network (FIPNet) who are currently digitizing and preserving FDLP documents and contributing them to GPO’s online platforms. The GPO standards diverge from the 2016 FADGI standards in a couple areas. Here is a side-by-side comparison of specifications for print items:

**FADGI – Bound Volumes: General Collections**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Master File Format</th>
<th>1 Star</th>
<th>2 Star</th>
<th>3 Star</th>
<th>4 Star</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TIFF, JPEG 2000, PDF/A, lossless compression allowed</td>
<td>TIFF, JPEG 2000, PDF/A</td>
<td>TIFF, JPEG 2000, PDF/A</td>
<td>TIFF, JPEG 2000, PDF/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access File Format</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>150 ppi</td>
<td>300 ppi</td>
<td>300 ppi</td>
<td>400 ppi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit Depth</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8 or 16</td>
<td>8 or 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Grayscale or Color</td>
<td>Grayscale or Color</td>
<td>Grayscale or Color</td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GPO – Prescribed Technical Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Preferred</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Master File Format</td>
<td>Uncompressed JPEG 2000</td>
<td>Uncompressed TIFF 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access File Format</td>
<td>PDF/A 2-b with OCR</td>
<td>PDF/A with OCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>300-600 ppi</td>
<td>300-600 ppi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit Depth</td>
<td>24 bit</td>
<td>24 bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>RGB Color</td>
<td>RGB color</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As we can see, the GPO specs are much more rigorous than those submitted by FADGI last September. GPO does not allow lossless compression of master files, it only accepts PDF/A format for access files, and all images must be captured in 24 bit color. After doing some test, I found that a JPEG 2000 representing a single page of text that was captured using the GPO specs could be as large as 40 megabytes. An 8-bit TIFF with lossless compression representing the same page but captured using FADGI 4 star specifications comes out to be between 6 and 8 megabytes in size. This means that a collection of digital assets that adhere to the GPO standards would occupy 5 to 6 times more storage than the same collection captured with FADGI standards. While an asset captured with GPO specs is much larger, it is also of significantly higher quality. All color information is retained, and tonal and color accuracy is much higher.

**Conclusion**

The release of FADGI’s “Technical Guidelines for Digitizing Cultural Heritage Materials, 2016 Edition” and GPO’s “Guidance for Contributing Digital Content to FDsys/govinfo” presents the digitization practitioner with a dilemma over which standards to adopt. Up until this past fall, we had just one set of relevant, up-to-date digital imaging specifications in the 2010 FADGI “Technical Guidelines.” Now we have two potentially competing guidelines. It should probably be noted that the scope of “Guidance for Contributing Digital Content to FDsys/govinfo” is limited specifically to FDsys/govinfo. GPO does not claim to provide recommendations for all digitization efforts as FADGI does; however, FDsys and govinfo are the authoritative sources for federal government information online, and if one is digitizing government documents, even if she or he does not intend to contribute these documents to the GPO, that practitioner must consider the possible ramifications of failing to adhere to the FDsys/govinfo standards. Ultimately, conformity to standards and best practices is a decision that must be made by the practitioner and by the project’s stakeholders. That decision depends on the purpose of the project and its compatibility with other related projects. FADGI standards should continue to be the more widely applicable guidelines for most digitization projects. If, however, one is digitizing federal documents or federal legal material, whether those assets are intended for FDsys/govinfo or not, compliance with the GPO standards should probably be requisite.

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Grant Report: AALL In Chicago

Sherri Huppert
Government Documents Librarian and Reference
Minnesota State Law Library

Librarianship is my second profession. After college, I worked in law firms as a paralegal, and I remember always feeling that the law librarian had the most interesting job in a firm. At 40, I had a mid-life crisis and went back to school get an MLIS. This year’s theme at AALL was Make It New—Create the Future. I was energized by the theme because at 42 I had embarked on a new career as a law librarian.

I originally wanted to go to the AALL conference for another excuse to visit a son who lives in Chicago. I am so happy I went, as the conference was excellent, and I felt energized after attending. Other librarians had encouraged me to go to CONELL—Conference of Newer Law Librarians even though I had been a law librarian for over ten years. Luckily, I decided to go, as I ran into a fellow coworker who is now a law librarian in D.C. I also met three other librarians who had been in the profession for over ten years, too. All of us were new to the conference. It was great to run into these new friends throughout the conference. The highlight of CONELL was an architectural boat tour on the Chicago River.

The conference sessions I most enjoyed were all geared to my position as a Government Documents Librarian. The Public Policy Update included news that the Office of Law Revision Counsel is considering discontinuing the U.S. Code Supplements in print; the Supplements would only be available online. Our MN Appellate Courts require their law clerks to cite-check in print. If no longer available in print, a court change would be required.

The Advocacy group discussed the Library Exemption of Section 108 of the U.S. Copyright Act. Section 108 allows libraries to distribute copies for interlibrary loan, patron use, and archiving without the permission of the copyright holder. The Advocacy group is supporting revisions to Section 108 that support the needs of libraries regarding digital resources. Additionally, the Advocacy group is supporting the passage of the Congressional Research Service Reports Act. These CRS reports are paid for by taxpayers and should be available to the public.

The best session for me was Managing a Legacy Collection: What to Do with All These Microforms. Three issues discussed were weeding, discarding, and deselecting. The presenters had all discontinued their microform collection, and as my library is also in this same process, it was good to hear the step-by-step procedures done to remove them from the collection. Interesting to note that microform has been in existence since 1839. By the looks of our collection, it seems like we’ve been getting it forever.

Now I am ready to go GOOBING. The opening session speaker, Will Evans, said librarians need to practice GOOBING—get out of your building and talk to people. Will said, “Insight about your customers, their needs, pains and goals, was never discovered reading a PowerPoint at your desk.” Now, I am off to interact with our patrons to see what they may need.

Librarianship was not my first profession, but it definitely is the most rewarding profession to me.
As a recipient of the 2016 GD-SIS grant, I am so grateful to have been given the opportunity to visit Washington, D.C., to attend the Federal Depository Library Conference. Government documents librarianship has always been an area I have been extremely interested in, but I was unsure how to become involved. As a student attending this conference, this experience was particularly enriching and has truly impacted the direction of my studies and my career beyond my degree.

The meeting served as an incredible introduction to the Federal Depository Library Program community, and joining the conference with limited knowledge of government documents and depository libraries made each presentation especially valuable. Every presentation was insightful and exhibited each speaker’s hard work and dedication to keeping their patrons well-informed. No matter the topic of the session, I learned something new from each presenter and left the conference inspired and ready to apply each topic to my studies.

Some of my favorite presentations allowed me to better understand the main issues encountered by documents librarians. I learned about creative ideas of how to combat these issues, including fun and informative ways to teach staff and patrons how to navigate government documents in libraries, as well as systems and procedures that allow documents librarians to communicate document needs to assist patrons. Discussion periods within each presentation displayed the Federal Depository Library Program community’s ability to collaborate and engage in dialogue that serves to achieve their goals. The theme of the conference, Making It Happen Together: Demonstrating Results, was undoubtedly illustrated by this dialogue and the manner the Government Printing Office, Federal agencies, and depository library staff team up to provide better services to patrons. It was also fascinating to meet with staff of the Government Printing Office and see how they work in conjunction with government documents librarians to keep America informed.

Aside from the amazing content offered from the conference agenda, I was blown away by the welcome I was granted, especially from the members of the GD-SIS that I encountered. Interacting with so many librarians who exude passion about their work soon became one of my favorite aspects of the conference. I am also so thankful for all that endured the many questions I had about their work and who met my questions with enthusiasm.

Of course, my experience was heightened by my very first trip to Washington, D.C., which has always been a complete dream of mine. There is truly no place better to be inspired by the work of documents librarians than our nation’s capital, where many of these documents take form. While reflecting on my trip and the Federal Depository Library Conference, I am very thankful for the people I have had the pleasure of meeting and for leaving D.C. with the desire to see where documents librarianship can take my career.
For the 2016 Fall Conference, I was honored to receive a grant from the Government Documents SIS to cover part of the cost of attending. The conference brings together some of the best and brightest government documents librarians, along with GPO staff and other interested parties, to discuss issues of importance to the community and presents the opportunity to network with these individuals.

Over the years, having attended a number of FDLP meetings, I thought I would submit this report about the first day from the standpoint of someone who was attending their first FDLP conference. As a way of background, the meeting was both a work gathering for members of the Depository Library Council, which serves as an advisory body to the Public Printer, and a series of educational sessions for attendees.

After gathering for morning coffee with other attendees and council members, I headed to the new attendee orientation. Generally, the new attendee orientation is the first item on the agenda for those who are not members of the Depository Council. New attendees, along with some of those who have been to previous conferences, gathered with some of the GPO staff for a quick rundown of the next few days. Session-goers received a brief introduction to the function and history of the Council, general logistics information about the location of meeting rooms and restaurants, an introduction to key staff present in the room, and instructions on how to access conference information while attending and how to address council sessions by stating your name and institution.

Conveniently, the next session, “New Additions: Enhancements to the CGP and Related Services,” was in the same meeting room. Patricia DuPlantis from the cataloging division led this substantive session. As the title indicates, she went through a PowerPoint showing recent enhancements, emphasizing that many of the improvements focused on security. She also discussed MetaLib enhancements and resources before mentioning the future Library Services System (LSS). Before taking questions, Ms. DuPlantis demonstrated searching the Historic Shelf List.

Before going to the next session, attendees were able to partake in another Coffee with Council session. This session, in addition to providing networking opportunities and an opportunity to greet the Public Printer and other GPO staff, allowed attendees to peruse and greet the various exhibitors that had assembled in the foyer. Exhibitors ran the gambit from companies many of us have dealt with for years to newer entities and government agencies.
Scott Matheson from Yale Law Library is the current Chair of the Depository Library Council and began the official “Kick Off” session with a welcome and brief introduction. He then introduced the Public Printer, Davita Vance-Cooks, who added her welcome to the assembly. She continued her remarks, noting that GPO operates as a business, with 84% of revenue coming from partnerships, sales, and other revenue-producing activities. Her comments complimented staff and the executive team for their efforts, including visiting over 200 depository libraries in the last few months. She concluded by noting that GPO is in a good position.

Laurie Hall, acting Superintendent of Documents, followed Ms. Vance-Cooks to the podium, pointing out that this was the 43rd year and 93rd Depository Conference. (Note: For many years, the FDLP held both a Fall and a Spring Conference.) She mentioned some of the many technological features implemented for this meeting, the FDLP Academy (with 78 webinars so far this year), the Public Libraries report to be further discussed during the conference (findings and discussion points on why public libraries remain in the FDLP or choose to drop participation), and increased public access to U.S. Government content. Her comments were followed by a short video highlighting the library tours.

Ms. Hall was followed by three additional speakers: Herbert Jackson, Jr., Chief Administrative Officer; Andy Sherman, Chief of Staff; and George Barnum, GPO’s in-house historian. Each briefly talked about their library visits. Mr. Jackson’s additional comments highlighted significant depository anniversaries. Mr. Sherman’s highlighted Mr. Barnum’s work on the new version of “Keeping America Informed,” a work on the history of GPO given to each attendee. Mr. Barnum followed with an introduction to a short video on the history of GPO. The final portion of the session was devoted to announcing the newest Federal Depository Library of the Year. James Bradley, Deputy Director, had the honor of making the announcement and introducing the attendees accepting the award. The Library of the Year: James C. Jernigan Library, Texas A&M-Kingsville.

In the afternoon, I attended the presentation on the National Park Service. With one of the two speakers being unable to attend, Marianne Ryan from Loyola University Chicago led the entire session. While most depository law libraries might have few requests for this type of information, the program proved to be very interesting. Ms. Ryan clearly did a tremendous amount of research on our National Parks. She covered the basic facts (Yellowstone was the first “official” national park, Arcadia is the oldest east of the Mississippi River and first on the ocean, the National Park Service was established in 1916, etc.), but the program was much more than the basic facts. She delved into the naming of selected parks and National Monuments, their history, and so many more interesting aspects related to the National Park System.

Immediately following the National Park program was a session on Preservation of Born-Digital material. The presenters were James Jacobs from Stanford University and David Walls, preservation librarian at GPO. Both Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Walls have spent considerable time working on and speaking on this subject. In addition to discussing the importance of preservation, they discussed the various efforts being made to bring parties together in making sure preservation transpires. They mentioned two preservation summits that have been convened
(one was at Hastings College of Law) and a 3rd to be held in D.C. in December. Mr. Walls also explained that the mission of the summits included discussions of better bibliographical control, best practices, and bringing local preservation efforts together.

After the first two afternoon sessions, there was another opportunity to network and visit exhibitors during the afternoon break, followed by the final two sessions of the day. In the first block of time, with three choices, I selected the session on “Access to Government Statistics.” The speaker was Mark Anderson from the University of Northern Colorado. His session left me with a full page of notes on how he developed, using Microsoft Access, his own database (KIBOSH) to search the 13 major statistical gatherers. As he explained, while there are numerous U.S. Government sites with statistics, he selected those his patrons would be most likely to need. His system can be customized and can include the subscription-based databases some agencies use. In addition to better access, he listed two other major advantages: saving time through speedier delivery and being helpful in creating LibGuides. For those who would like more information, he can be reached at mark.anderson@unco.edu.

The final program of the day, “To Have or Have Not: What's in Our Collection,” was presented by Maria de Jesus Ayala-Schueneman from the FDLP Library of the Year. Ms. Ayala-Schueneman walked the group through the process the library followed to inventory its depository collection. As she explained, there had never been a full inventory, and the library was unsure what they had. The process included creating and handling records, problems with scanner capacity, the accuracy of the scans, and keeping the momentum going. Though time-consuming and challenging at times, she felt the most important thing they learned was the importance of inventory and how it is a crucial element of bibliographic control.

Yes, it was a long, intensive day, with much learned, but it was not over yet. For many of the attendees, the day culminated in the annual Law Librarian and Friends dinner.

I would like to again thank the SIS for their generous support and strongly encourage each of you to consider attending next year and applying for a grant.
GD-SIS Grants

- The Grants committee presented two awards this fall to the Depository Library Council Meeting & Federal Depository Library Conference. The DLC Meeting sessions are intended to provide a forum for Council members, GPO staff, and the audience to discuss topics that may result in DLC guidance to GPO. The successful awardees are Larry Meyer, director of the Law Library for San Bernardino County, and Hayley Brunner, graduate student at the University of North Texas and library assistant at the University of North Texas at Dallas College of Law. Both were appreciative of our help. Look for their reports in this issue.

- GD-SIS will be awarding a grant for registration at the 2017 AALL Management Institute to be held in Chicago, March 30-April 1, 2017. According to the AALL website, “The AALL Management Institute will provide managers (including aspiring managers) the opportunity to build management skills, collaborate with colleagues from different types of libraries, learn in a small group setting and develop techniques to manage with confidence.” The deadline for applications for this grant is January 8, 2017. For details, see the website: http://aallnet.org/sections/gd/Grants.

- The section will also be awarding two grants in the amount of $1250 for members to attend the Annual Conference in Austin, TX, on July 15-18, 2017. The deadline for applications is April 9th, and the requirements are listed on the website: http://aallnet.org/sections/gd/Grants

- Additionally, the Veronica Maclay Travel Grant will be available this summer. The award is granted yearly in the amount of $1,000 to a library student who wishes to specialize in government documents, and it may be used toward any travel-related expense that the student might incur from a professional or educational activity. Veronica Maclay was a librarian at California Hastings College of Law for 27 years before she passed away in October 2000. She held several titles and had different responsibilities but remained the law library's federal documents coordinator throughout her career. She served as chairperson of the Government Documents SIS in 1993-94 and was a strong advocate for access to government information. The grant was created in her honor.
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