DttP

Documents to the People

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GODORT

The Metropolitan Century:
Understanding Urbanization and its Consequences

February 2015 | Pages: 120
ISBN: 978-9264-22873-3 (PDF); 978-9264-22872-6 (print)

The report provides an outline of recent and likely future urbanization trends and discusses the consequences. The world is in the middle of an urbanization process that will cause urbanization rates to rise from low double digit rates to more than 80% by the end of the century. It argues that this is both a great opportunity and a great challenge, as decisions taken today will affect the lives of people for a long time to come. The report argues that cities exist and grow because they are a source of economic prosperity and offer amenities that benefit their residents.
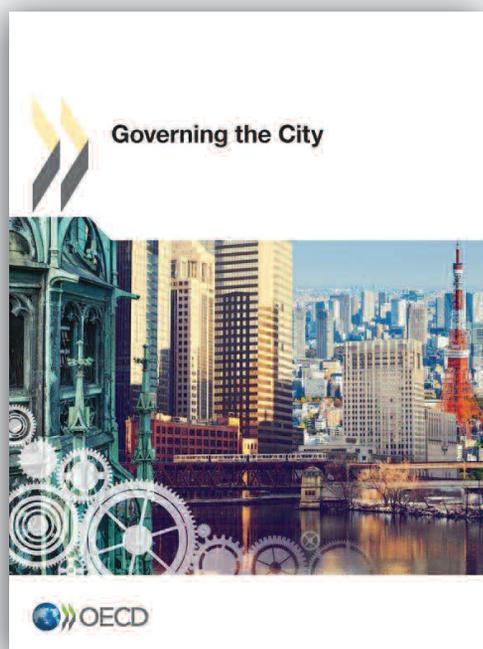
Governing the City

February 2015 | Pages: 196
ISBN: 978-9264-22650-0 (PDF); 978-9264-22649-4 (print)

This report presents a typology of metropolitan governance arrangements observed across OECD countries and offers guidance for cities seeking for more effective co-ordination, with a closer look at two sectors that are strategic importance for urban growth: transport and spatial planning.

The report draws from international examples of metropolitan governance mechanisms, and includes a series of in-depth case studies in a selection of six large metropolitan areas: Aix-Marseille (France), Frankfurt (Germany), Athens (Greece), Daejeon (Korea), Puebla-Tlaxcala (Mexico), and Chicago (United States).

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DttP

Documents to the People

Spring 2015 | Volume 43, No. 1 | ISSN 0091-2085

About the Cover:

"First Lady Lady Bird Johnson Planting a Tree During the Annual Cherry Blossom Festival, Tidal Basin, Washington, DC, 04/06/1965," from the LBJ White House Photo Office Collection, http://research.archives .gov/description/5730832.

Editor's Corner

Elizabeth Psyck

This has been a challenging winter for all of us, especially those of us who attended Midwinter in Chicago! For those of you who weren't constantly monitoring the weather reports, Chicago had a historic snowstorm with ALA right in the middle of it. For those of you who didn't attend Midwinter, this issue has a summary of GODORT's meetings and programs.

Also in this issue we have two features that look a little bit different from the articles you may be used to seeing in *DttP*. One is a list of government information precepts designed to help non-specialists understand some of the work we do. The other is a collection of short reactions to limited weeding at regional depository libraries. These two articles are examples of the many types of articles that *DttP* is interested in publishing. The first is an article written for a non-specialist audience, designed to be shared with colleagues or those new to the idea of government information. The second is a collection of short pieces that represent numerous, sometimes very different, ways of viewing an issue. When I was just starting as a government documents librarian I read several pieces like this and they helped me to better understand the discussions and debates taking place in our profession. I hope to include features like this in upcoming issues, and would love to hear from you about what you would like to see.

But now I want to have a more serious conversation with the membership of GODORT and the readership of *Documents to the People*.

Those of you who have met me in person at conferences know that I spend pretty much every GODORT networking or meeting opportunity that I can attend asking people to consider writing for *Documents to the People*. You've also probably seen my email solicitations for submissions. (If you haven't, don't worry! There's a new round coming out soon!) Many of you have been very understanding about my enthusiasm for trying to convince you to submit something, since that is a part of any editorial job. To be honest, it's one of the really fun parts of this job, getting to work with librarians from all over the country and help identify opportunities for them to write about and share their work.

But I noticed something very interesting at Midwinter in Chicago. When I chatted with people and encouraged them to submit to *DttP*, I repeatedly received a response along the lines of "Oh . . . do we need submissions?" The answer to that question is, of course, YES. There are four issues each year and we need content for each issue. As an editor I can solicit submissions, work with potential authors to identify article topics, and talk up *DttP* in person at conferences, but the success of the publication ultimately falls to all of you, the membership of GODORT and the readership of *DttP*.

So consider this a call to arms as well as a call for submissions. I know that so many of you are doing really interesting things in your libraries—tell us about them! Share your opinions on hot topics (or hot button) issues. If you have an idea of something you might want to write about, send me an email and I will help you develop that into an article. Keep an eye out for my future calls for submissions and please consider *Documents to the People* when thinking of places to publish.

Going to ALA in San Francisco?
Save the Date!

2015 GODORT Reception and Awards Ceremony
Sunday evening, June 28, 2015, 6:30–8:00 p.m.
Cartoon Art Museum—655 Mission St, in San Francisco, California.

Moving to a More Virtual GODORT

Helen Sheehy, Chair

The last few months have seen a flurry of activity from the Nominating Committee as they attempted to pull together the slate of 2015 candidates. It has been a tough row to hoe, but through hard work, they have pulled together an excellent slate. The chair-elect, Stephen Woods, is already working on filling the committee rosters. With 95-plus elected committee and liaison positions and with a personal membership that has been shrinking (now about 600), it is difficult to find people who can commit to attending conferences twice each year for two years.

So, how might we reorganize ourselves, to reduce the burden of attending conferences and involve more people in our work?

Reorganization will require bylaws changes and I have appointed an Ad Hoc Committee to explore ways to streamline the organization. That is a longer term project, but one I feel GODORT needs to consider. As I write this I am preparing to leave for the 2015 Midwinter Meeting. This year, six of the thirteen GODORT committees will not hold meetings because they either finished their work before Midwinter (for example, the Awards Committee has finished its work and selected recipients) or, like the Rare and Endangered Government Publications Committee, they are holding virtual meetings close to Midwinter, and some are simply unable to muster a quorum to hold a meeting.

In light of these changes, it seems logical to explore the possibility of formalizing virtual Midwinter meetings for many or most committees. Are we as a membership organization ready to move to a more virtual meeting?

To get a sense of how our membership might react to the idea, your chair-elect (Stephen Woods) and I did a flash survey to get a reaction. While it was not a scientific survey, it was sent out to GODORT members via ALA Connect and on GOVDOC-L to get as wide an audience as possible. We only asked three questions: Are you a GODORT member? What meetings do you regularly attend? And, would you participate in virtual Midwinter meetings. We also gave respondents the opportunity to comment. We received 95 responses, from both GODORT members (86%) and non-members (14%). A majority (57%) of respondents regularly attend the ALA Annual Conference but only 33% regularly attend Midwinter Meetings. A significant percentage (39%) attended neither conference regularly. The overwhelming majority (96%) expressed interest in the idea of a virtual Midwinter.

Respondents repeatedly commented on the cost of attending Midwinter and the limited budgets we all face. We will be providing more in-depth information on the results of the survey when we have a chance to do more analysis.

Given the response, how do we begin to address the possibilities of virtual meetings and the many challenges they presents? What meetings are suited to the virtual environment and how do we ensure that all of our members have access to, and are comfortable with, the technologies we use? How large can a virtual meeting be and still allow interaction between the meeting conveners and members? How do we establish what is a quorum in a virtual meeting? What platform do we use and how do we address issues of accessibility in those environments? What meetings are best held in person and which GODORT officers *must* attend Midwinter to fulfill liaison relationships with the larger ALA community? Those are just a few of the issues. When we do hold face-to-face meetings, can we stream them and involve more of our members?

What Is ALA's Position on Virtual Meetings?

While the ALA policy manual does not directly address virtual meetings at any length, it does define a meeting as an "official assembly" with a "designated starting time" during which formal decisions can be made (ALA Policy 7.4.1). It specifically cites conference calls, chats, and other not-in-person meetings as formal meetings. The policies further state that all meetings are subject to the open meetings policy and must be publicized ten days before they are held. So, ALA does allow virtual meetings. ALA policy also defines what meetings must be open (ALA Policy 7.4.4) and how meetings must be publicized and documented (ALA Policy 7.4.2).[1] There are no ALA policies that require face-to-face meetings at either Annual or Midwinter. For those of you who are interested in ALA's position on virtual meetings and how some other units are using them, I recommend watching the ALA webinar "Going Virtual without Going Mad" (http://ala.adobeconnect.com/p4lkriaw3et/) and the ACRL FAQ on holding virtual meetings (http://www.ala.org/acrl/resources/policies/virtualfaq).[2]

However, if we are to go forward with this, GODORT Bylaws and policies need to be amended and I have asked the Bylaws Committee to look into this and recommend necessary changes. And, since we are already meeting virtually between conferences, I've also asked them to develop guidelines for virtual meetings.

This is just the beginning of the conversation on the possibility of a more virtual GODORT—one that provides more opportunity for our members to interact, that draws in new members who cannot attend ALA, and that strikes an

appropriate balance between face-to-face and virtual meetings. And one that hopefully will also be a more vibrant and inclusive organization. I invite all GODORT members to contact Stephen Woods (swoods@psu.edu) and me (hms2@psu.edu) with your thoughts on virtual meetings. If you have experience with virtual meetings and would like to contribute your expertise, PLEASE let us know! I look forward to hearing from you.

References

1. ALA Policy Manual Section 7.4 available at www.ala.org/aboutala/governance/policymanual/updatedpolicymanual/section1/7conferences#A.7.4.
2. Ironically, the first 5 to 6 minutes of the webinar are taken up with technical problems, so you can skip the very beginning.

DttP Student Papers Issue

The student papers issue of *DttP* is designed to showcase the talents and interests of current library school students. Papers should focus on substantive issues in government information at all levels of government (local, state, federal, international) librarianship, including:

- contemporary or historical problems related to government information access, dissemination, or preservation
- challenges to providing reference and instructional services in public, academic, school, or government libraries
- bibliographic control of government information
- government efforts to promote and/or restrict access to information
- development of specific government programs that promote access to information (e.g., DOE Information Bridge)
- government/private sector partnerships providing access to information

Papers must be nominated and forwarded by a faculty member.

Required length: 2,000–3,000 words.

Please see our style guidelines at wikis.ala.org/godort/images/b/b8/ Instructionsforauthors.pdf.

DttP is a professional journal. Class papers which do not conform to editorial guidelines should be reformatted to receive consideration. All papers must be submitted by September 1, 2015.

Selected papers will be printed in Volume 43, Issue #4, Winter 2015.

If you are teaching a government information course or know someone who is, please contact:

Greg Curtis
Lead Editor
207-581-1681
dttp.editor@gmail.com
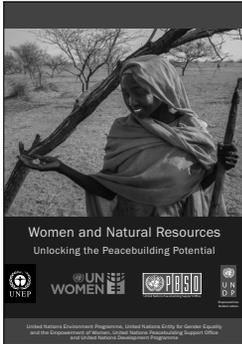
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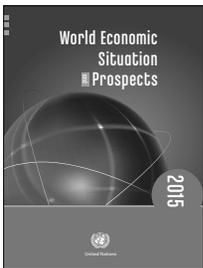
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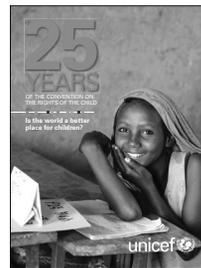
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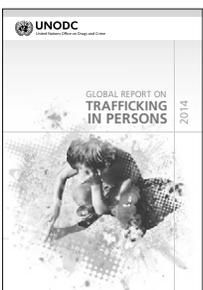
GLOBAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS 2014

Trafficking in persons is a crime that affects nearly every country in the world. The 2014 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons is the second in a biennial series of UNODC reports on this topic. The Report, which is primarily based on officially reported information from Governments across the world, focuses on patterns and flows of trafficking in persons at the global, regional and national levels. The aim of the Report is twofold: firstly, to foster a better understanding of this crime, and secondly, to strengthen the collective response to it. This edition also includes the Country Profiles showing statistical data for the years 2010 through to 2013 in some cases.
Price: $60.00   ISBN: 9789211338300

WORLD HUMANITARIAN DATA AND TRENDS 2014

This publication presents global and country-level data and trend analysis relevant to humanitarian assistance. Its purpose is to bring this information together in one place and present it in an accessible way. It is intended to establish a common baseline of humanitarian data that allow for comparisons across time. This data can be used to help support humanitarian policy decisions and provide country-level context that can support operational decision-making.
Price: $20.00   ISBN: 9789211320411

Historic Indian Publications by the US Federal Government

Part One: Bureau of American Ethnology

Brandon R. Burnette

This is the first of three articles based upon presentations called Historic Indian Publications by the US Federal Government. This first article is on the Bureau of American Ethnology, the second article is on the Commissioner of Indian Affairs while the third one will cover numerous publications from the Census as well as other publications including *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties* and the *Handbook of Federal Indian Law*. Most of the titles that will be discussed from these three articles can be found online from at least one source such as Google Books (books.google.com/), HathiTrust (www .hathitrust.org/) or the Internet Archive (https://archive.org/ details/texts). All of these titles are accessible from the Native American Historical Resources webpage (www.se.edu/library/ government-information/native-american-historical-resources/) at Southeastern Oklahoma State University.

The Bureau of Ethnology, which was later called the Bureau of American Ethnology in 1897, was established under the supervision of the Smithsonian Institution in 1879 after Congress appropriated funds to study the culture and history of Native Americans. The materials collected by the Geographical & Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region that relate to Native American tribes were transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Smithsonian. Since John Wesley Powell, a geologist and explorer of the American West, initiated research among the western tribes, he served as its first director until his death on September 23, 1902.[1]

There are five series that were published by the Bureau of American Ethnology: *Introductions*, *Contributions to North American Ethnology*, *Annual Reports*, *Bulletins* and *Miscellaneous Publications*. All five of these series have been digitized by the Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL). The BHL (www .biodiversitylibrary.org/), which has a partnership with the Internet Archive, is a consortium of natural history and botanical libraries that cooperate in digitizing and making accessible the legacy literature of biodiversity held in their collections.[2]

The *Introductions* series of four books was designed to promote research on Native American tribes and includes two editions on the study of Indian languages written by John Wesley Powell. The first edition was published in 1877, while the second edition came out in 1880. The other two publications were also published in 1880. One of them, the *Introduction to the Study of Sign Language among the North American Indians*, was written by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Garrick Mallery. The other one is titled the *Introduction to the Study of Mortuary Customs among the North American Indians* and it was written by Dr. H. C. Yarrow. All four of these publications are accessible from this search link: www.biodiversitylibrary.org/search?searchTerm=bureau+of+ ethnology+and+introduction.

Another series called the *Contributions to North American Ethnology* includes eight volumes that were published from 1877 to 1890. The first three volumes were about Native Americans in Alaska and on the West Coast of the United States. Most of the volumes within the Contributions series contain linguistic materials. A volume eight was not published. The volumes for the *Contributions to North American Ethnology* are:

Volume 1: Part I *Tribes of the Extreme Northwest*; Part II *Tribes of Western Washington and Northwestern Oregon*
Volume 2: *The Klamath Indians of Southwestern Oregon* (2 volumes)
Volume 3: *Tribes of California*
Volume 4: *Houses and House-Life of the American Aborigines*

Volume 5: *Observations on Cup-Shaped and other Lapidarian Sculptures in the Old World and in America*; *On Prehistoric Trephining and Cranial Amulets*; and *A Study of the Manuscript Troano*
Volume 6: *The Cegiha Language*
Volume 7: *A Dakota-English Dictionary*
Volume 9: *Dakota Grammar, Texts, and Ethnography*

All of these volumes are accessible from this BHL link: www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/41404.

The *Annual Reports of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution* contain not only the reports from the director of the Bureau of American Ethnology, but it also included accompanying papers on Native American anthropology and archeology through the Forty-Seventh Annual Report. The Forty-Eighth Annual Report has an index for the first forty-seven annual reports. The forty-ninth through the eighty-first annual report contain only the director's report. The last director's report was published in 1965. The link for the first fifteen annual reports from the BHL is www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/38077, while the rest of the annual reports are accessible from www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/37968.

There are a couple of interesting titles within these annual reports. One was a paper written by Charles C. Royce titled *The Cherokee Nation of Indians: A Narrative of their Official Relations with the Colonial and Federal Governments*. It is part of the 1883–1884 Fifth Annual Report that was published in 1887. This paper is not only about the treaties from 1785 to 1868 between the Cherokee Nation and the US government, but it also includes the historical data on the events that led up to the negotiations and the subsequent period connected with the results of each treaty.

Another title is the *Indian Land Cessions in the United States*, which was compiled by Charles C. Royce. It was published in 1899 in part two of the 1896–1897 Eighteenth Annual Report as well as part of the US Serial Set Number 4015, which is House Document Number 736. This comes from the 1st Session of the 56th Congress.[3] The *Indian Land Cessions* contains information on the Indian policies of the French, Spanish, English, and the United States as well as the original thirteen original colonies. It also has the schedule of Indian land cessions, a list of land cession by tribes and sixty-seven cession maps. The schedule of Indian land cessions contains the date of the land cession, the name of the tribe, the description of the cession or reservation, the historical data, and remarks and the designation of the land cession on a map. These cession maps can be seen in great detail from the US Gen Web Archives website (usgwarchives.net/maps/cessions/). The numbers on a cession map represents the Indian land cession number for each tribe. There are a total of 720 cession numbers. There is also an interactive website called *The Invasion of America: How the United States took over an Eighth of the World* (invasionofamerica.ehistory.org/). This is an ehistory.org project and Claudio Saunt, a history professor from the University of Georgia, is the project director. By clicking on a land cession, the name of the tribe, the date, and the land cession number can be found within a box. These boxes have two links to other websites. The first one has a related treaty link that goes to the corresponding treaty of the land cession from *Indian Affairs: Law and Treaties* by the Oklahoma State University Library Electronic Publishing Center (digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/). The other link gives a description of the land tract from the Internet Archive's version of the *Indian Land Cessions of the United States* (https://archive.org/details/annualreportofbu182smit). The Library of Congress also has the *Indian Land Cessions of the United States* (memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lwss-ilc.html) online from the A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates 1774–1875 website.

The next series is called the *Bulletins*. It began in 1887 and was similar to the *Annual Reports* because it also has papers on anthropology and archeology, but there were also a lot of reports on linguistics, music, and other subjects as well. There were 200 *Bulletins* that were published and it was superseded in 1965 by a new series called *Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology*.[4] The link for the first twenty-four *Bulletins* is www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/37878, while the link for *Bulletins* 25–200 is www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/37959.

There are some titles that pertain to history and culture. *Bulletin* 30, the *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico*, was edited by Frederick Webb. This two part handbook has information on Indian tribes, people, and places. The last part of part two includes an alphabetical listing of synonyms that can be used as cross references on the names of Indian tribes and a bibliography. The next four titles were written by an anthropologist named John Swanton. *Bulletin* 43, *Indian Tribes of the Lower Mississippi Valley and Adjacent Coast of the Gulf of Mexico*, was published in 1911. *Bulletin* 73, which was published in 1922, was titled *Early History of the Creek Indians and Their Neighbors*. It contains a section on population from the 1700's through the year 1919. *The Indians of Southeastern United States* published in 1946 is *Bulletin* 137. An interesting map from this title is called *Locations of Indian Tribes in the Southeast at Different Periods*. *Bulletin* 145, *The Indian Tribes of North America*, was published in 1952. This book divides the tribes by each state in the United States as well as Canada, the West Indies, Mexico, and Central

America. It describes the location of where the tribes lived as well as their history and population. It also has four maps that illustrate the locations of Indian tribes in North America. Due to the large size of these maps, they are much easier read from the physical book than they are from the BHL.

The last series is called *Miscellaneous Publications*. The BHL has a title called *Miscellaneous Papers Relating to American Indian Languages* (www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/ 41408) that contains several titles and two maps. It begins with *Linguistic Families of the Indian Tribes North of Mexico* with pro-visional list of the principal tribal names and synonyms. Next is a map called *Linguistic Stocks of American Indians North of Mexico* by J. W. Powell, which was published in 1891, and can be found on the BHL by clicking on "Foldout" after page 55. The following two titles are reprints of the *Bibliography of the Athapascan Languages* from *Bulletin* 14 and *Bibliography of the Chinookan Languages* from *Bulletin* 15. The other map with a slightly different title called *Linguistic Families of American Indians North of Mexico* by J. W. Powell was published in 1906. It can be found by clicking on the word 'Foldout' after page 81 of the previous title. The 1915 version of the map of *Linguistic Families of American Indians North of Mexico* by J. W. Powell can be found from the BHL at www.biodiversitylibrary.org/ bibliography/43838. This map can also be found in print from the Census publication called *Indian Population in the United States and Alaska—1910*. The last items are three article reprints from *Bulletin* 30, the *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico*. The articles were titled "Bureau of American Ethnology with List of Publications," "Mission Indians of California," and "Missions." This search link gives a list of eight *Miscellaneous Publications* in the BHL: www.biodiversitylibrary.org/search?searchTerm= bureau+of+ethnology+and+miscellaneous+publication. Other than the 1915 map and the miscellaneous papers volume, the other six volumes in the BHL are: *List of Publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology: With Index to Authors and Titles* (1956 and 1962 editions); *Proof-sheets of a Bibliography of the Languages of the North American Indians*; *Circular of Information regarding Indian Popular Names*; *A Collections of Gesture-signs and Signals of the North American Indians, With Some Comparisons*; and *Dictionary of American Indians North of Mexico*.

The Smithsonian Institution has a website based on *Bulletin* 200 called *List of Publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology* (www.sil.si.edu/DigitalCollections/BAE/Bulletin200/200title .htm). This website has a list of all of the titles from each of these five series: *Annual Reports*, *Bulletins*, *Contributions to North American Ethnology*, *Introductions*, and *Miscellaneous Publications*. It also has an index to authors and titles for these series as well.

Brandon R. Burnette (bburnette@se.edu) is Associate Professor and Government Documents/Reference Librarian, Southeastern Oklahoma State University.

References

1. Frederick Webb Hodge, *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico, Part 1* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1907), 171, 173.
2. Biodiversity Heritage Library "About" page, biodivlib .wikispaces.com/About.
3. Indian Land Cessions in the United States, 1784–1894, memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lwss-ilc.html.
4. Smithsonian Institution Libraries, List of Publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology: Note, www.sil.si.edu/ DigitalCollections/BAE/Bulletin200/200note.htm.

DttP Online!

www.ala.org/ala/godort/DttP/DttPonline

DttP
Documents to the People

Check out the new and the old! The digital archive, hosted by Stanford University Libraries & Academic Information Resources, contains all issues of the journal published from its inception in 1972 through 2002 (volumes 1–30). The contemporary material, 2003 (volume 31) to present, is accessible via the GODORT wiki.

Government Information Speaking Notes

Amanda Wakaruk

For the uninitiated, government information librarians some-times appear to be speaking an unintelligible dialect of the language of librarianship. For government information librarians, it can sometimes be difficult to explain the issues, challenges, and projects that preoccupy us.

An informal exploration of the fundamentals of government information librarianship has resulted in four ideas framed as speaking notes, intended to facilitate conversations about government information in rapidly changing libraries. While written from a Canadian perspective, the underlying ideas should resonate with library professionals in all democratic countries.

1. Access to government information is the foundation of a functioning democracy and underpins informed citizen engagement.

Government information allows us to assess our governing bodies—access that is required for a democracy to function. Government records accessed through Freedom of Information legislation, Public Accounts, the Debates of the House of Commons and Senate, and court records, are just a few examples of government information, also called "government documents."

Government agencies collect data during the provision of programs and services and produce publications providing citizens with an authoritative source of information about the society they live in. These are often referred to as "government publications."

2. Government information has enduring value.

Many government publications cost less than other containers of knowledge. This is, in part, because tax dollars have funded or at least subsidized their production. Don't confuse low present-value price tags with low value overall or the absence of enduring value. This is a commerce-based construct of value that librarians should have learned to identify and interrogate in library school.

Consider the following:

- The work of countless academics and other experts is disseminated via government information.
- Government publications and documents are used by most academics and social commentators in all areas of intellectual output, resulting in the production of books, reports, speeches, and so on, which have shaped our society and understanding of the world:
  - Scientists use government information to make assertions about nearly every subject (environment, energy, meteorology, etc.). For example, *Silent Spring* was full of references to government information.
  - Social scientists use government information to make informed observations and help shape policy discussions (including statistics compiled using methodology standardized by international governmental organizations like the United Nations)
  - Legal scholars, lawyers, and judges need access to legislative and court documents to interpret and apply the law.
  - Journalists use government documents to inform the electorate about their governing bodies (insert most political scandals here).
- Government employees need long-term access to government information to develop, implement, and monitor policies, programs, and services. It is not uncommon for these employees to rely on academic libraries for access to material that is no longer available to them via other channels.

3. Government information is precarious and requires stewardship.

Two separate but related issues are at work here.

The first is that governments do not necessarily make collecting and preserving access to their own work a priority. The strongest system of stewardship for government information is one that operates in partnership with, and at arms-length of, author agencies. This kind of structure is equally important in both print and online environments. For generations, this task was the responsibility of depository libraries.

Secondly, not everything is online and content made available online does not necessarily stay there. Most government publishing moved online earlier than other types of publishing and has thus suffered from not having an a priori comprehensive digital preservation plan. "Born digital" content is also at a high risk for (intentional and unintentional) removal from open access environments. There are groups in both Canada (CGI DPN, http://plnwiki.lockss.org/wiki/index.php/CGI_network) and the United States (GODORT, http://www.ala.org/godort/front) that are starting to document these losses.

In addition, not everything born digital is made accessible or indexed by search engines like Google. Policies and procedures developed by the government in power determine what is distributed in an online environment and how it is preserved (or removed) for public access. Political literacy is key to understanding and monitoring changes in information policies that affect access to and stewardship of government information.

4. Government publications and documents are different than most books, journals, and content born on the Internet.

Government publications and documents are more challenging to acquire, organize, and provide access to. Government agencies and their priorities can change with the political winds and it is common for serial titles to start and stop, disappearing only to reappear under ever so slightly different titles or agency names. In addition, government information doesn't fit into "traditional" dissemination channels developed and simplified through customer feedback and the pursuit of higher profits. Indeed, the very act of acquisition can feel like activism and inspire pugnacious outbursts from your government information librarians and implicated support staff.

The biggest differences between government information and other types of information products can be explained by why and how they were published. The agencies that produce government information are motivated by different factors than traditional publishers like Elsevier, Harcourt Brace, and the American Chemical Society (to name a few). While many politicians appear to be obsessed with finances, they do not rely on publishing revenue to fund our military, repair our roads, or support re-election campaigns. Sadly, few politicians or bureaucrats make access to government documents and publications a priority. In addition, we often learn about efforts to obfuscate their purpose, delay their release, and even prevent their dissemination.

Summary

Access to and the use of government information continues to be a requirement for participative democracy. Information professionals working with government information have a responsibility to educate others about the origin and nature of these materials. This work requires advocacy—both within and beyond our home institutions.

The ideas presented in this article can serve to begin and inform conversations about the role and value of government information. These conversations can help guide both government information librarianship and the role of the profession itself within a healthy democracy.

Amanda Wakaruk (amanda.wakaruk@ualberta.ca) is Government Information Librarian, University of Alberta Libraries.

Thoughts on the National Collection

I n August 2014, at the request of outgoing Federal Documents Task Force chair, Jill Vassilakos-Long, several GODORT members met via conference calls and email to discuss the GPO proposal to enable regional depository libraries to discard tangible material by substituting digital documents if they met specific criteria.[1] Shortly after this group's work was completed, a general call for articles was announced on GOVDOC-L by the editors of *DttP*, and we thought it would be interesting to offer our personal opinions on one of the questions in the announcement that related to our work from the task force. We agreed to each limit our contributions to two to three pages. The following pieces are our individual perspectives about who is responsible for the preservation of government information and the feasibility of setting a target for an optimal number of tangible copies for preservation purposes.

James R. Jacobs, Stanford University Libraries
Shari Laster, University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB)
Aimée C. Quinn, University of New Mexico
Barbie Selby, University of Virginia

Reference
1. GPO's proposed policy as well as the responses by GODORT and several other library associations can be found at http://freegovinfo.info/node/9118.

What Are We to Keep?

James R. Jacobs

Stanford University Libraries

The question of "how many copies" of print documents the FDLP should collectively keep is the wrong question asked for the wrong reasons and trying to answer it will only lead to the wrong answers and irreparable loss of information. For me, even thinking about answering it raises more questions. How can we know how many copies to keep unless we specify the purposes for which we wish to keep them? What are those purposes? How will we know if we are meeting our goals? How will discarding paper benefit users? How can we be sure that we are not losing information when we discard paper copies if we do not have an inventory of the paper copies that exist? How can we implement a policy that is so vague that it doesn't define things like "a requisite number of copies," and how decisions will be made,

and that apparently treats a born-digital XML document created by GPO and an indifferent digitization without OCR text and missing its maps and foldouts of equal value?

Let's be clear. We are talking about the records of our democracy. Loss of even a single page could damage the ability of historians, journalists, economists, and citizens to understand our history and hold our government accountable for it successes and its failures. We have those documents now in our libraries; there are not hundreds or even dozens of copies of these documents floating around in used bookstores or elsewhere. They are in our charge.

I know many librarians that I respect think we have no choice, that libraries have to discard paper copies.[1] They believe

that we can do so safely (that is, without risking loss of content) once we have digital surrogates of those paper copies. They think that if we save one or two copies, we can always go back and correct digitization mistakes or omissions. I am here to tell you that those opinions are wrong and we know they are wrong from existing data, experience, research, and common sense. We risk significant, irreplaceable loss of information and damage to our libraries' missions if we discard without taking sufficient care to minimize the risks; and picking a number out of a hat (without research, data, and measurable goals) is the definition of "without taking sufficient care."

I have very little space, so, instead of trying to convince you that any particular number I might pull out of my hat is better than any number anyone else pulls out of theirs, I want to provide you with some other facts and numbers with which you might not be familiar.

HathiTrust (HT) is often used as buzzword-defense by advocates of discarding paper documents. So it is reasonable to ask how much we can (or should) rely on HT for replacing the documents we discard. Paul Conway's research on the quality of HT digitizations includes these findings:[2]

- Although a "small proportion" of pages are unreadable, that small proportion adds up. In just 12 percent of the volumes in HT he examined he estimates that there are about 1.4 million pages with "indecipherable" text.
- Fully one-quarter of 1,000 volumes examined contain at least one page image whose content is "unreadable."
- 1 percent of the volumes he examined had missing pages and an additional 2 percent were severely dog-eared or had portions of the pages missing.
- In a 1,000 volume sample, only 64.9 percent were considered accurate and complete enough to be considered "reliably intelligible surrogates."

HT itself reported in 2012 that 84.9 percent of the volumes it examined had one or more OCR errors, 11 percent of the pages had one or more errors, and the average number of errors per volume was 156. When the Center for Research Libraries certified HT as a trusted digital repository, it specifically noted that the quality assurance measures for their digital content *do not yet support the goal of withdrawing print volumes.*[3]

We have existing research that examines the number of copies of journals we should keep. This research presents examples that vary from a low of 5 to a high of 96 copies. Should we choose one of those numbers? *No.* Even with this wide range of examples, we cannot use this research to determine how many

copies of documents we should retain. Why? Because even this research does not recommend numbers; instead it recommends methods a library can use to determine numbers. Most of this research deals with text only, not illustrations, tables of numbers, maps, and so forth. Most of this research estimates the number of copies to keep for a very limited goal: that we can, with high confidence and low risk, have one copy after 100 years.

If we want or need access copies or redigitization copies—which I emphatically believe we do—or want to have more than one preservation copy in 100 years (yes, we must), we will have to do better than wave our hands and say "two copies is enough" in 2015.

Let me close with a positive suggestion. Those who truly believe that it is time to discard paper copies of our historic documents collections should at least contemplate the damage that could be inadvertently caused if careful measures are not taken to avoid damage and loss of information. Specifically, before librarians even consider a policy of mass discarding of documents we should:

- Know that we have complete, accurate digitizations of those documents.
- Know that they are safely held in a publicly accessible, trusted digital repository.
- Specify our goals for keeping paper copies (including access, interlibrary borrowing, preservation, and redigitization).
- Have accurate and complete bibliographic holdings data so that we can make informed decisions.
- Have reliable research that recommends methods of applying the data to achieve our goals.

FDLP libraries have a commitment to our country's history. No one else has this same commitment and no one else has the same valuable resources that we are thinking about discarding as if they no longer had value. Your management may want to renege on that commitment, but before you acquiesce, please consider the damage this might do. If you want to know more, please see the additional information and bibliographies we are putting on FGI. http://freegovinfo.info/dttp/.

References

1. I disagree with that premise profoundly, but I do not have room here to explain why. I will post more about this on FGI.

2. Conway says that "large-scale digitization has established a new ethical norm" for digitizations. Should this "new norm" apply to the records of democracy? Paul Conway, "Measuring Content Quality in a Preservation Repository: HathiTrust and Large-Scale Book Digitization." Proceedings of 7th International Conference on Preservation of Digital Objects, iPres 2010, 19–24, Sept. 2010, Vienna, Austria, pp. 95–102. http://hdl.handle.net/2027.42/85227.

3. Certification Report on the HathiTrust Digital Repository, March 2011, Center for Research Libraries, http://bit.ly/crl-hathitrust-report.

Segmenting the Government Information Corpus

Shari Laster

University of California, Santa Barbara

Government information librarians are not alone in our need for a long-term strategy to ensure the future availability of resources, but it can be a challenge to find common ground with other librarians. After all, our collections are delineated first by provenance, rather than format, content, audience, usage, or historical significance; and are set further apart by the imperative to ensure long-term access beyond the research elite. At the same time, we cannot identify a path forward in isolation: we must seek new approaches and alliances to achieve the unquestionably lofty goals that we, as a community, have set for ourselves.

A small body of research examines the relationship between a hypothetical known number of carefully maintained print copies of a digitized work and the probability of an intact print copy being available for access at a specific point in the future. Much of this research focuses on a subset of the scholarly or academic journal corpus, and relies on an infrastructure that is not applicable to the corpus of government information. This corpus includes materials under the umbrella of the forthcoming Federal Depository Library Program's National Preservation Plan, as well as other resources from the broader landscape of information products produced by governmental and quasi-governmental entities.

Rather than seeking a universal and uniform solution, I suggest we encourage and build upon a more nuanced approach. While there is both logic and value to viewing the corpus as a set of collections based on the originating governmental unit, focusing on additional characteristics can help us identify useful congruencies with other library collections. Portions of the corpus are already managed in tandem with non-government resources, including maps, posters, and even social media. We can look at these and other existing models for inspiration and motivation, and identify additional materials that will benefit from appropriately adapted versions of approaches used for other library collections.

As a thought exercise, consider the corpus of government information as if it existed in an enormous multidimensional matrix or array. Each *dimension* describes a different type of characteristic, and is composed of widely-recognized *categories* that group similar objects together. Ideally, the categories are composed such that an individual resource, identified at the instantiation level (i.e., print version, microfiche version, and so on), is primarily associated with one *characteristic* for each dimension.

For a non-exhaustive example of dimensions and categories, the following array of typical characteristics might be used to describe specific US government information resources in tangible formats:

- **Format**: book, pamphlet, map, poster, loose-leaf, magazine, electronic media, videotape, floppy disk, reel-to-reel, microformat, manipulative, multiformat, etc.
- **Permanence**: hardbound, paperbound, bound with other volumes, stapled, hole-punched, ephemeral, diazo acetate, diazo polyester, silver halide polyester, legacy technology, etc.
- **Distribution**: pre-FDLP (prior to the Printing Act of 1895), early FDLP (prior to the Depository Library Act of 1962), modern FDLP: high selection rate, modern FDLP: low selection rate, non-depository publication, commercial republication, deposited with the National Archives, etc.
- **Library treatment**: annual, serial, monograph, superseded, updated (looseleaf), discarded, special collections, etc.

- **Access patterns**: used by general public, used by specialized audience, educational use, historical research, prospective research, public record, curiosity, etc.
- **Digital versions**: born-digital, access-level digitization, format-specific barrier to digital access, content-specific barrier to digital access, etc.
- **Other versions**: no other version, multiple editions, multiple formats, etc.

In a viable array, every tangible government information resource would be most strongly associated with one characteristic in each dimension. For example, a print journal could be described as a magazine that was distributed within the FDLP, cataloged as a serial and bound with other volumes, used by a specialized audience, and possibly made available in an access-level digital version of unknown quality. Applying a multidimensional taxonomy in this manner groups materials together by the characteristics they have in common other than provenance.

In order to identify congruencies with other collections, we can focus on relevant subsets of dimensions. As an example of a subset, consider the dimensions of *format*, *permanence*, and *access patterns*. A staple-bound Agricultural Research Service bulletin from the 1950s may have been created to communicate state-of-the-art developments in food preservation, but now is additionally valuable for shedding light on the role of women in American households during this period. Following preservation-level digitization and deposit into libraries' digital archives, print objects might be managed in archival collections, ideally with waivers to lend to other libraries under controlled conditions. A paperbound Library of Congress annotated bibliography from the 1980s may be a frequent candidate for withdrawal at libraries, given the current reliance on digital tools for information discovery, but would be of interest to those conducting historical research. Shared print management strategies already in use for other materials could provide a model to scale up to the national level.

While this approach as outlined above still leaves much to be desired in terms of large-scale applicability, current challenges demand that we look for next steps that are both responsible and manageable. It is vital to keep in mind that every item in this hypothetical array has at least one shared characteristic: it is an information resource produced with taxpayer funding, and part of the enormously rich record of the activities and functions of the government. This consideration weighs more heavily on both the least glamorous and most endangered content within the corpus. Our responsibility is to proactively advocate for these materials in ways that are responsive to the surrounding environment while adequately representing the crucial role of libraries in preserving and providing access to these resources.

Who Is Responsible for Permanent Public Access?

Aimée C. Quinn

Writing as a citizen and former documents librarian

Since the founding of the Federal Depository Library Program in 1813 by a joint resolution in Congress, the partner libraries assumed responsibility for providing access to federal government information to the citizenry. Librarians adopted this responsibility as part of their mission to serve their users and to fulfill what they believed to be part of their commitment as members of the program. In a print environment, this commitment worked well for the nineteenth and most of the twentieth centuries. As publication of government information grew through the centuries, this commitment became cumbersome for libraries to meet resulting in revisions of the depository law. While librarians still maintained their resolve to honor this commitment, library administrations found the housing, staffing, and other unfunded duties difficult to maintain against other competing and often more urgent challenges. Even those who wished to continue with the federal program, similar state and international programs developed resulting in additional unfunded burdens. Balancing each collection need while maintaining true to the mission of their core community became more paramount in the latter quarter of the twentieth century. With the advent of digital publication libraries saw a solution for one of the most pressing challenges—space for collections. With the dawn of a new millennia, a new challenge presented itself for government information enthusiasts—preservation of print publication and permanent storage with ready, equal access to all digital documents became critical. Champions for these collections argued for preservation of the content regardless of use while questions of access and retention arose during the mid to latter part of the twentieth century, especially as to who is responsible for keeping access, especially paying the cost.

The question of what is a government publication and what is not became less important in a digital world where information was put up and removed within minutes and with little thought

as to future use or need. Gone were any protections or safeguards the FDLP provided and the laws legislation established to safeguard the citizenry were not easily modified in this new digital world.

As digital content transformed the information world, the GPO transformed from a printing office to a publisher. The transformation has profound meaning and implication for the FDLP. In its press release dated December 17, 2014, GPO announced their responsibility as "official, digital, secure resource for producing, procuring, cataloging, indexing, authenticating, disseminating, and preserving the official information products of the U.S. Government." They further announced:

> GPO provides for permanent public access to Federal Government information at no charge through our Federal Digital System (www.fdsys.gov), partnerships with approximately 1,200 libraries nationwide participating in the Federal Depository Library Program, and our secure online bookstore.[1]

However, nowhere do they mention what will happen when the government shuts down or if a government site is hacked or when there is a natural disaster such as a category 5 hurricane shutting down power to the District. So is GPO fully responsible for permanent public access to federal government information in both print and electronic format? History shows the GPO has never been given the budget to support such a claim. They do not have a library for a print collection or to create an archive. The early twenty-first century discussions to create dark archives of government information went nowhere. The closest regional depository is at the University of Maryland and it is a fine library but it is not comprehensive. In fact, I do not believe any single depository library is 100 percent comprehensive. I believe the idea of a single regional library serving as 100 percent collection is unrealistic as there are multiple printings and versions of government documents. Early in my career I learned how geographically dispersed many selectives are from their regional depository and it is far better to be able to work together with several large selectives collaboratively and help the smaller selectives in order to meet the needs of the citizens collectively rather than try to have a regional serve everyone. The regional idea is noble, but not practical.

My belief is we, the entire FDLP, are collectively responsible for maintaining and preserving government information as we always have been. We, the citizens, are the government. One agency cannot, nor should not, be responsible. While the digital world revolutionized the access to the content, it is just another tool. Therefore, it should be the member libraries of the FDLP who are responsible for the access. GPO is our guide. The remaining regionals assist the GPO and help the selectives who in turn assist the regionals in a circle of collaboration. We must work together as we have since the program began.

Of late, there has been much discussion of providing a permanent public access "number" for regional depositories to use before they may deselect tangible material in favor of a digital version. GPO offered a seven-year retention period as they met certain criteria. GPO's proposal is at: http://www.fdlp.gov/file-repository/about-the-fdlp/superintendent-of-documents-policy-statements/2501-discussion-document-sodpps-regional-discard.

GPO's argument was thoughtful and reasoned. I believe there can be no magical number because each library is unique as are their needs. It has been my privilege to work in six different federal depository libraries thus far in my career—two regionals and four large selective libraries and I have advised on the inspections of three others.

Each of these depository collections possessed some similarities but had so many differences and all displayed the uniqueness of the communities they served, not just the universities they served but the cities or townships around them. For example, UNLV held an amazing collection of environmental reports related to Lake Mead, the building of Boulder Dam, Yucca Mountain and the protests by everyone from the ranchers to the Western Shoshone, and the Nevada Test Site. Eastern Washington University was the Normal School and it had an outstanding collection from the Women's Bureau and this development of educational material from various federal agencies dating back to the 1880s. Texas A&M has one of the finest genealogy collections and technical reports collections I ever had the privilege to work with. Those are just three examples of the six. Over the years, each of the depository librarians I worked with took care to ensure the collection served the entire citizenry. The collections reflected the needs of what was taught but also what was happening in the community. It is for these reasons I posit it takes all of us to work in collaboration to ensure the permanent public access to all government information.

Reference

1. "GPO is Now the Government Publishing Ofice," US Government Publishing Office, press release, December 17, 2014, http://www.gpo.gov/newsroom-media/presspage/14presspage27.htm.

Where Do We Go From Here?: Some Thoughts

Barbie Selby

University of Virginia

I'm going to start out my portion of this joint article being controversial—what's the fun otherwise?—and say that in an ideal world *two print copies* are enough to ensure preservation of any government document. That's right *two*—stored in geographically separate, secure, climate controlled storage areas. These documents would already be digitized and available in many places online—including LOCKSS-DOCS, FDSys, Internet Archive, and libraries willing to store the digital versions. The documents would also be available to be rescanned or photocopied should the need arise—but this would seldom happen since researchers could easily print out the authenticated digital versions.

Is this an ideal world? No! So, I take it all back—two copies are *not* enough to provide perpetual access and preservation for important government information. However, I would further submit that the theoretical forty-seven regional depository copies are both too many and too few.

Most regional depository libraries became regionals in the print era. Thirty-one of the forty-seven regionals are housed at major research university libraries. Many of these libraries made the decision to become their state's regional depository library when "size of collections" equated to an excellent research library. An expanding print collection, the only kind of collection, was the goal. *Volume count* was king. These libraries, of course, wanted the prestige of being their state's regional federal depository library, but you'd better bet they also wanted those extra "free" volumes this entailed.

My, how times have changed! Volume count is no longer king. Student space is the new mantra—and rightfully so. It's no longer 1968. The world is no longer in print. It's online. That's where both our users and we want it. The priorities of our libraries have changed. Library administrations are less willing to devote stacks space to—admit it—little used materials like 1966 *Uniform Crime Reports*. Regional depositories are not immune to this phenomenon. In fact, these collections are obvious targets because so much more of their space is devoted to one large collection of relatively little used material—government publications.

Government documents occupy approximately 10 percent of U.Va.'s Alderman Library stacks but in FY2014 accounted for only about .5 percent of circulations. (Yes, of course, I realize that many uses of government information do not require checking the book out.) Push is going to come to shove for these valuable regional collections. The administrative will to ensure the survival of forty-seven full regional federal depository collections is shrinking. A commitment made in the print era feels less and less binding to digital era library administrations. The competing priorities for space in both university and public libraries predict that the number of regional depository collections will continue to decline.

The current FDLP model guarantees that eventually there will be too few "regional collections" to ensure permanent public access and preservation. There were fifty-one regionals in 2008. There are now forty-seven. Despite surveys and questionnaires that find most regionals are committed to retaining their status, new leadership, a new building or a budget downturn, such as in Michigan, can rapidly erode that commitment. I would submit that while government information librarians' support of "their" regional collections is as strong as ever, library administrations' is waning in light of shifting priorities and ubiquitous online access. This is true of general library collections. Why would it be different for the government information collections?

What we need is fewer, but more focused, dedicated, and truly regional (not state) collections. We need regional libraries that recommit in this digital era to retaining all the print they can get their hands on. There may be fewer of these newly committed regionals—perhaps 15 or 20. Or, in a more distributed future FDLP, there may actually be *more* libraries willing to take responsibility for a portion of the whole or for an agency. Either way, today's library administrations would affirmatively pledge to support both public access to and preservation of the output of the federal government. That's *today's* library administration, not the librarian from fifty years ago whose promise is more and more irrelevant, nor the government information librarian who doesn't have the authority to commit his or her library to anything.

Attitudes and avenues toward a more distributed, more committed preservation network for government information might include:

Attitudes

- Recognition by everyone in the documents community that users—the public, citizens, researchers, voters, senators, and representatives—really do prefer digital access.

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- Further recognition that not everything in our depository collections is of equal value. Two copies of some documents might be just fine. Twenty of others might not be enough.

Avenues

- More flexible GPO discard policies for regionals.
- A more flexible and proactive approach to the FDLP by the Government Publishing Office.
- If possible, changes in Title 44—Public Printing and Documents—to allow more flexibility regarding retention and geographic coverage of regionals (state vs. "region," multistate, shared regionals across state lines, etc.).
- The ASERL Center of Excellence program in which libraries pledge to collect and preserve a portion of government output.
- The ability for regionals to "selectively house" materials across state lines with other regionals, and to withdraw based on these selective housing arrangements, allowing contiguous states to more collaboratively manage their collections.

- Collaboratively managed regional collections within a state, such as the Missouri and Oregon models.
- Digital deposit—libraries locally storing digital government information.
- More regionals, like the Universities of Georgia and Minnesota, committing to cataloging their entire collections.

There's no way we can guarantee perpetual access to and preservation of *all* government information. We've never been able to fulfill that ambition, admirable though it may be. We need to make some rational decisions about the costs and benefits of the steps outlined in the GODORT letter on regional disposition (see http://freegovinfo.info/node/9118), but we'd better do it *before* it's too late and more library administrations decide to drop regional status. Government information librarians aren't the decision makers here—our bosses are. We, and the information we're trying to preserve, will be better served by working pragmatically and collaboratively to safeguard shared and distributed collections of government information.

GODORT Midwinter Meeting Highlights

January 30–February 2, 2015
Chicago, Illinois

GODORT members braved winter storm Linus which dropped more than nineteen inches of snow on Chicago, the fifth heaviest snowfall on record for the city, to attend meetings at the 2015 ALA Midwinter Meeting. This year a number of GODORT committees elected not to meet at Midwinter and instead conducted business virtually. These included Awards, Conference, Development, Government Information for Children, Nominating, Publications, and Rare and Endangered Government Publications. There were still plenty of activities for members to engage in and lots of new business to discuss. The following summaries are highlights; the complete meeting minutes will be made available on the ALA GODORT Wiki.

Steering Committee I and II

New business included the discussion of the creation of two new Ad Hoc Committees, one on GODORT Reorganization and the other on GODORT Virtual Meetings.

The Ad Hoc Committee on GODORT Reorganization is looking at how can we be more efficient and provide access and opportunities for our membership to participate in our organization. The final report from this committee will help us understand how to move forward by recommending continuation of current structure or alternative structure(s) to be considered by GODORT membership.

The Ad Hoc Committee on GODORT Virtual Meeting will help GODORT determine what we need to do to become leaders, not followers, in virtual meetings. The committee will examine the budgetary impact of virtual meetings and recommend which officers, committees, and task forces must, by virtue of their work and or interactions with other ALA units, be present for face-to-face meetings at both Annual and Midwinter.

Additional business conducted included changes to the ALA GODORT Social Media Policy and approval of the slate of nominees for the spring election of officers and committee members.

General Membership (Business) Meeting

The meeting was called to order by Stephen Woods, GODORT chair-elect. Reports were given from the committee and task forces.

One item that will be or particular interest to members is that there will be a spring election to vote on a proposal to make a minor change to the Bylaws. On the GODORT wiki under Bylaws there is a link to the proposed change.

The Ad Hoc Committee on GODORT Reorganization and the Ad Hoc Committee on GODORT Virtual Meetings were discussed. Once approved by Steering, both committees will have a short turnaround time to report back on their findings. The committees shall present a preliminary report to GODORT Steering and the General Membership meeting at ALA Annual 2015 and a final report with recommendations at Midwinter 2016.

Awards Committee

Although they did not meet at Midwinter, the Awards Committee provided Steering members with an online form to approve the 2015 award winners. Awards will announce the winners soon and the awards themselves will be handed out at the GODORT Reception during the 2015 Annual Conference in San Francisco.

Bylaws & Organization Committee

Bylaws discussed possible upcoming changes in the bylaws and Policies and Procedures Manual (PPM) resulting from the proposed ad hoc committees on reorganization and virtual meetings. Other discussions included asking the Program Committee to submit necessary language revisions for the PPM, updating the PPM with changes received from the Publications Committee, and the proposed changes by the Membership Committee to the social media policy.

Cataloging Committee

The Cataloging Committee heard several reports from vendors and liaisons. These included reports from GPO, MARCIVE, HathiTrust, the State/Local Documents Task Force, the Federal Documents Task Force, and CC:DA.

The committee discussed its plans to continue pursuing ideas for a possible program proposal for Annual 2016 or 2017 and/or webinars on cataloging/metadata issues related to documents. It also discussed its plans to continue updating the Toolboxes for Processing and Cataloging Federal, International,

and State/Local Government Documents on the GODORT wiki.

There was a brief discussion on one issue related to search strategies for finding all federal documents in a collection when there is no USMARC field that has been used consistently over time. The committee may pursue working on a document that could be posted with various search strategies.

Education Committee

Discussion was focused on how the committee is fulfilling the charge to educate members. Topics brought up were the GODORT wiki and blogs. There was some discussion on how GODORT members could collaborate with GPO's Federal Depository Library Program Coordinator Certificate Program. After preliminary review and discussion, the committee mostly likes this idea, but would like to see more opportunities for synthesis of information included in the curriculum, possibly by way of case study–based discussion, or a study of the various types of depositories. The committee also wants to know if the trial is being evaluated, and how the evaluations would be used to further develop the program.

During February, Julia Stewart will contact Roz Reynolds at ALA to inform her of this education possibility, and make sure that this program fulfills certain ALA standards and guidelines. Also, GODORT Education Committee members are drafting questions, talking points, and evaluative assessments to present to Jaime Huaman and GPO so that GPO will have our feedback. If possible, the committee goal is to move

forward with this educational opportunity by ALA Annual 2015.

Government Information for Children Committee

Even though the committee was unable to meet at Midwinter, the chair sent a report on the work of the committee so far this year.

2014 has been a very productive first year for Government Information for Children (GIC) as an official subcommittee of ALA GODORT. The GIC Committee has been hard at work on a number of initiatives including the following: GIC LibGuides, Gov Docs Ask a Librarian Concept, and the Constitution Day Poster Contest. More details on these initiatives can be found in the full chair report on the GODORT wiki.

Legislation I—Joint with the Committee on Legislation Government Information Subcommittee (COL-GIS)

The meeting began with an update from GPO. Anthony Smith discussed the work he's doing to build a GPO strategic technology plan. Mary Alice Baish discussed the draft national plan. Her slides are at http://bit.ly/nationalplan-mw15. The national plan is to focus on the preservation of the historic documents in FDLP libraries. The plan is to continue the FDLP as the access piece, and create a new group "federal information preservation network" to work on the preservation piece.

After the GPO update, Maggie Farrell spoke on the COL FDLP Task Force work. She mentioned that there are two recommendations to focus on in the

coming year: (1) develop competencies as part of ALA core competencies related to the use of government information, and (2) to develop a united voice and consensus in and out of ALA on FDLP issues, we should explore the possibility of creating a "coalition" similar to "copyright" and "access to scholarly materials." At ALA Annual, the goal is to have an informal meeting of perhaps ten or so people from across ALA to start fleshing out the framework. There was some discussion and questions about the need for another group given that GODORT is already focused on government information.

A resolution on NTIS was discussed. Some small wording changes were made. The resolves are:

1. urges the US Congress to fund the provision of these digital reports to the federal agencies and the public at no charge through NTIS, as well as the preservation of the print and microform collections so they will remain available for sale to the public on a cost recovery basis; and

2. urges the US Congress to ensure that the complete NTIS collection is deposited in another national repository and funded and ensure that the preservation and public access to this important scientific and technical research if the NTIS enabling legislation is eliminated.

Legislation II

The meeting began with a discussion about new congressional term and the changes in congressmen and Staffers at JCP and House Administration Committees. Next on the agenda was the discussion about regional issues and advocacy with Joint Committee on Printing.

The discussion centered around what can we offer as possible solutions—e.g., sharing across state lines, sharing within states, and sharing within MSAs etc.—and how to go forward as GODORT? This is the Legislation Committee assignment for Annual. Members of the committee will collect examples of what some states are doing in their states. What's happening? What are the burdens? How to coordinate?

In addition, committee members will be working on papers related to: staffing, regional needs, processing, needs of small selectives, education, and possible other issues. The purpose of the papers is to focus our thinking on certain topics in order to target our future lobbying/resolution efforts and through the legislative process.

Brett Cloyd reported on the UN depository program. IRC, LPSS, MAGIRT, ACRL have cosigned a letter of concern. This was followed by a discussion with Mary Alice Baish, GPO Superintendent of Documents, about the proposal to allow regional depository libraries to substitute paper with FDsys online versions.

Membership Committee

Membership Committee discussed new ways to market GODORT membership through displays and marketing materials at the ALA Membership Pavilion. The brochure is being revised but will need to be finalized in March to be ready for Annual. We also drafted a Policy and Procedure Manual change regarding GODORT's social media policy. We hope this change will expand GODORT's prescience and can highlight some of the great work that is already being done by librarians to promote government information.

While Happy Hour and the Buddy Program are successful, Membership Committee will forgo its meeting at Annual to host a GODORT Kick Off. Like LITA Open House or RUSA 101 or ALCTS Fest, this orientation session will introduce new people to GODORT. This event can be listed in the conference scheduler as long as it happens before the ALA mandated no-conflict block on Friday from 4 to 7 p.m. By advertising in the conference scheduler, we hope to bring in folks who may not hear about social and networking events on discussion groups or ALA Connect. We plan to continue to send a representative to the ALA Membership Promotion Task Force to continue to learn more about ways ALA and its sections are bringing in and retaining new members and students.

Program Committee

The committee discussed what still needs to be done for the two programs for San Francisco 2015. For the "State Government Information and the Copyright Conundrum" sponsored by SLDTF we will be focusing on PR between now and Annual. For the joint program with MAGIRT, "Data Visualization in the Library: Collections, Tools and Scalable Services" Stephen met with MAGIRT to talk about PR as well as finalizing whether or not we want to offer food at the venue.

Rebecca Hyde has agreed to provide leadership in helping create informational resources about submitting program and pre-conference proposals on our wiki. Similar to the ALCTS page: http://www.ala.org/alcts/mgrps/howto/plan.

The meeting was also used to discuss other possible program ideas and ways to solicit those from GODORT members. Ideas included: What is the role of FDLP in preservation and digitization? Is it an archiving conundrum? Free access, innovation, and government information; e-government, engaged scholarship, and the role libraries.

Finally, Stephen shared with the group that a smaller group from the MAGIRT joint planning committee is working on a pre-conference in Orlando to follow up with the annual program on data visualization. This group includes: Rebecca Hyde, Stephen Woods, Andrzej Rutkowski (MAGIRT) and Rich Gause.

Rare & Endangered Government Publication Committee

REGP met virtually on Monday, January 12. Topics of discussion included the FDLP National Plan, programming for future face-to-face meetings, and an overview of the Depository Library Council's offsite storage research project.

Federal Documents Task Force

Mary Alice Baish, Superintendent of Documents of the Government Publishing Office, provided a GPO update. She reported that, as a result of the recent buy-out, they have lost eight employees (and hence, eight positions) from the FDLP. (Seven of these were from acquisitions, the people who bring materials into the program.)

Recent legislation changed the name of GPO from the Government Printing Office to the Government Publishing Office, and also changed the title of the budget line for the FDLP, Cataloging,

By-Law, and International Exchange programs from "Salaries and Expenses" to "Information Dissemination."

GPO has been working with a variety of organizations to bring materials that are in scope into the program, get them cataloged, and provide educational opportunities for librarians who work with government information. They will hold the pilot of the New Depository Librarian Institute, weekly sessions of a ten-week program. They are inaugurating a monthly government information librarian community chat session with GPO. The first will be on GPO's Public Access Assessments.

GPO will soon launch the completely redesigned Ben's Guide to the U.S. Government.

GPO is developing the Federal Information Preservation Network, a new program. Plans are for GPO to work in partnership with a variety of partners including LC, NARA, depository libraries, U.S. national libraries, federal agencies, and more.

They have brought many tribal libraries into the program. Most of these are all-digital libraries.

GPO is moving forward to be designated as a Trusted Digital Repository.

The PACER records that were taken down have been restored, partly due to the good work of the AALL.

Jill Vassilakos-Long presented a draft of a page of information on the FDLP to be used as an orientation document for Congress, and to be offered to the FDLP

community for their use as a document that they can tailor to fit their needs.

Shari Laster provided information on the letter that GODORT sent to GPO regarding the proposal to allow Regionals to substitute digital for tangible materials.

James Jacobs, Jim Jacobs, and Daniel Cornwall have initiated a simpler method of reporting digital fugitive documents utilizing Zotero. Everyone is urged to join, and if possible, to "adopt" an agency, or sub-agency, or regional office of an agency. James Jacobs has posted information on the GODORT Connect page.

International Documents Task Force

The following topics were discussed:

Stephanie Braunstein shared the letters to and from Guy Berthiaume, librarian and archivist of Canada. In his letter dated August 4, 2014, Berthiaume indicated agreement with the importance of the concerns and priorities expressed by GODORT. These concerns include both the preservation of web based documents and the continued collaboration with Canadian federal government partners to provide government information.

Brett Cloyd reported on the IGO Digital Preservation Letter. There was a very small response from IGOs contacted. It was suggested that the ALCTS Preservation group could be involved in revisiting the issue at a future time. Stephanie Braunstein noted that the information gathered for the IGO Mobile App Project is posted on the GODORT wiki.

Brett Cloyd and Stephanie Braunstein shared the letter written to the United

Nations concerning their Depository Program. They updated everyone on the current status of the letter: it will be brought to the International Relations Committee meeting on Monday. MAGIRT will also consider signing on after their meeting on Monday. After that, we can make final technical corrections and bring it to ALA Office for signature by President Young. Bernadine Abbott-Hoduski mentioned that after ALA approves it, we can send it to individuals and organizations on our own in order to get more exposure for the problem. Brett Cloyd thanked GODORT Legislation Committee for its assistance with the letter.

The discussions were followed by vendor reports from the OECD, World Bank, Bernan, and the United Nations Publications. For full details of these reports see the complete meeting minutes on the ALA GODORT wiki.

The meeting ended with a suggestion that members get their institutions to sign on to the Lyon Declaration.

State and Local Document Taskforce Meeting

Discussion on the upcoming program: SLDTF will be a hosting a programing at ALA Annual entitled: State Government Information and the Copyright Conundrum. The program will include a discussion of state government information and copyright, issues that libraries, digital repositories (primarily Hathi Trust) and state agencies face with copyright ambiguity, and the work FSGI: Free State Government Information is doing to address this little discussed but major issue. The program

will be held during the task force meeting time with a short business meeting to follow.

Projects on the wiki were reviewed. Members were asked to review content on the site for their states and add content where needed (http://wikis .ala.org/godort/index.php/State_%26 _Local_Documents#Projects).

Discussion centered on the strategic plan and ways to reach out to public library members. Moving forward, the task force will connect with the Public Library Association and state library associations in an effort to reach small and rural public librarians.

Working Group on Preservation

Those present agreed to develop a Strategy Plan that would address the following considerations:

a. The need to publicize the urgency of preserving the tangible collection;
b. The need to have documents experts in libraries; and
c. The development of a proposal for fundraising to assist libraries in their preservation activities.

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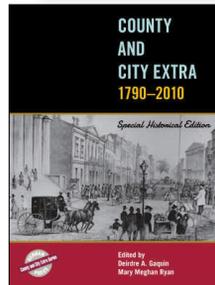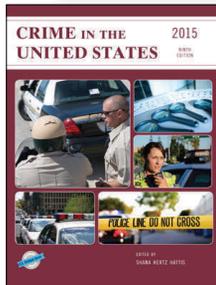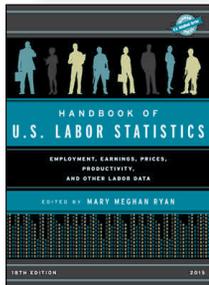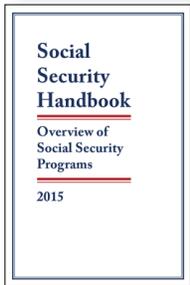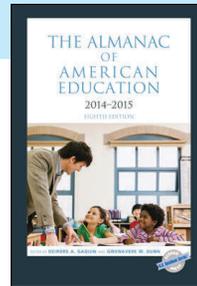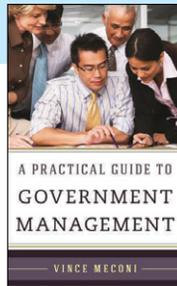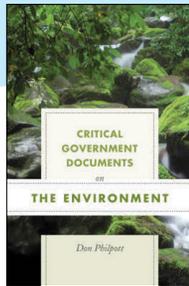
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