





Mission/Goals of the FDLP-"Free Public Access"

GPO history

G:20

- FDLP history
- Public Access Requirements
- Overview of FDLP Forecasting Initiative
- Benefits of being a Federal Depository Library
- Depository Library Council (DLC)



Joe Paskoski, GPO





GPO history

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What important event happened on March 4, 1861, 153 years ago this past March 4th?

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GPO history



Q: What important event happened on March 4, 1861, 153 years ago?

A: GPO was officially launched as an agency.

One other small event that day, Abraham
 Lincoln was inaugurated as our 16th President.





GPO History

- Producing and distributing government documents in early America was known as "publick printing."
- Performed on contract by newspapers and other private printers.

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- The mid 19th century witnessed high costs, ineffective service, and repeated scandals of contract printing.
- In response Congress established the Government Printing Office.
- GPO almost immediately provided a reduction in costs, vastly improved service, and eliminated scandal.

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GPO History



- GPO's past is the story of moving through successive changes in printing technology.
- By the early twentieth century GPO was acknowledged as the world's largest printing organization, aka the "big shop."
- Well into the 1960s GPO used machine typesetting supported by improving press technology.
- 1967 saw the installation of the Linotron, a computerized typesetting system developed specifically for GPO's unique needs.





GPO History

- Since 1967, the present and future of GPO is digital technology
- GPO workforce 8,000 (1970s), less than 1,900 today
- GPO now produces:
 - Online databases of congressional and agency documents
 - eBooks

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- Passports and smart identification cards with electronic chips carrying biometric data
- Print products on recycled substrates using vegetable oilbased inks
- Public presence not only on the Web but on Twitter, YouTube, and Facebook.

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GPO history



ttee on Rules and Administration Advances GPO Name Cha

Senate Committee on Rules and Administration Advances GPO Name Change Legislation A Senate bill to change the page of the U.S. Covernment Brinting Office (CDO)

A Senate bill to change the name of the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) to the Government Publishing Office has moved another step forward in the legislative process. S. 1947, the Government Publishing Act of 2014, was introduced on January 16 by Senators Amy Klobuchar and Saxby Chambliss and reported out of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee on April 10. It now moves forward to the full Senate for consideration.

"GPO's services have evolved over time and are continuing to trend to digital. We need to update our name to accurately reflect our broad range of services," said Public Printer Davita Vance-Cooks. "I deeply appreciate the support of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. The advancement of the legislation validates GPO's efforts to provide Congress, Federal agencies, and the public with Government information in the forms and formats they want and need in this digital age."





FDLP history

- Established by Congress to ensure that the American public has access to its Government's information (Title 44, United States Code, Chapter 19)
- The FDLP is based upon these three principles:
 - Federal Government information products within scope of the FDLP shall be made available to Federal depository libraries;
 - Federal depository libraries shall be located in each State and U.S. Congressional District to make Government information products more widely available; and
 - Federal Government information in all media shall be available for the free use by the general public.

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FDLP history

Pre GPO:

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- •Act of 1813: Authorized distribution of one copy of House and Senate Journals to select university and state libraries and historical institutions; Secretary of State responsible for distribution
- •1814: American Antiquarian Society earliest known depository
- •Printing Act of 1852: Appointed a Superintendent of Public Printing within the Department of the Interior
- •1857: Shifted responsibility for depository distribution to Secretary of the Interior, who also was authorized to designate depository libraries
- •1858: Representatives authorized to designate a depository from own district
- •1859: Authorized each Senator to assign one depository in own state

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FDLP history

Post GPO:

- March 4, 1861: Government Printing Office established as a Federal agency and President Abraham Lincoln inaugurated as 16th President.
- 1895: First Monthly Catalog appeared; 420 libraries in system
- 1895-1903: SuDocs classification system developed by GPO librarian Adelaide Hasse
- 1907: Land grant colleges added to system
- 1947: First biennial survey of depository libraries conducted

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tact GPO today.





History of the FDLP

- · Depository Library Act of 1962
 - Increased to two the number of depository libraries permitted per congressional district
 - Added libraries from independent Federal agencies
 - Authorized establishment of regional depositories
 - Provided for distribution of non-GPO publications
- 1972: Highest appellate courts of the states added to system
- 1972: GPO's oversight committee, the Joint Committee on Printing (JCP), authorized GPO to distribute microfiche to depository libraries
- 1978: Law libraries added to system
- 1988: First CD-ROM distributed to depository libraries
- 1993: Government Printing Office Electronic Information Access Enhancement Act of 1993 enacted (Public Law 103-40) "GPO Access Law"
- 1994: GPO Access service launched; available by subscription, free to depositories





History of the FDLP

- 1995: GPO Access free to all users
- 2006: Catalog of U.S. Government Publications, an online public access catalog, launched.
- 2009: Federal Digital System (FDsys) launched.
- · 2012: GPO Access retired

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- LSCM begins multi-year project to digitize and convert Historic Shelflist cards dating from the 1870s to 1992, for inclusion in the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications.
- 2012: FDLP Forecast Study launched. Goal is to engage the FDLP community in reshaping the FDLP.
- 2013: LSCM catalogers catalog in new bibliographic standard, Resource Description, and Access (RDA)
- 2014: FDLP contains 1176 libraries

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Public Access Requirements



Congress established the FDLP to ensure that the public has access to Federal Government information of public interest or educational value.

- The Program provides Federal Government information products at no cost to designated depository libraries.
- Depository libraries, in turn, provide local, no-fee public access in an impartial environment with professional assistance to information produced by the Federal Government.





Public Access Requirements

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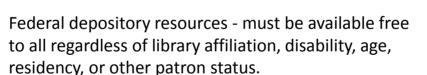
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Not just physical access to your facility and depository resources. It involves:

- Bibliographic identification of depository resources.
- Physical access to depository resources not ONLY by primary users, but by the general public.
- Sufficient computer capabilities to use online Federal depository library materials.
- A commitment to staff training to ensure the provision of reference services in the use of U.S. Government information.

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Public Access Requirements



 Impediments include physical barriers to access or any activities, polices, signage, Web site language, etc. that discourage or dissuade library patrons from using the library's depository resources.





Non Requirements

Libraries are **NOT** required to provide:

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- Circulation privileges to non-primary users, although they may choose to do so
- Remote access to FDLP databases
- Free printing or photocopying
- Access to depository resources during all hours that the building is open
- Anonymous patron access to depository resources
- U.S. Government services or resources not in the FDLP, such as E-Government services
- Access to anyone who poses a threat to library persons or collection





To protect library staff, facilities and collections, depository libraries may:

- Require patrons to sign a guest register for building access.
- Require identification for building access.
- Conduct a reference interview to screen visitors to ensure there is a need for depository material.
- Escort users to the depository collection.
- Restrict library users to use only the depository collection.
- Limit access to collections to primary patrons during late night hours when the library is short-staffed.





Facilities with Limited Access

Depository libraries with access restrictions—such as military facilities or Federal buildings—must still provide free, public access to the extent feasible.

For facilities with limited access - appropriate measures include requiring visitors to:

- Make arrangements in advance
- Show identification

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• Have an escort in order to access depository resources.

If this poses too many challenges for the library user, assist the patron by phone, email, or other form of communication.

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Security and Computer Access

Depository libraries may:

- Require patrons to present identification
- Require the signing of a computer use register, signup sheet, or log
- Use an authenticated log-in to access computers or public networks
- Use special or generic passwords or visitor cards
- · Set time limits for use
- Require patrons to use sign-up sheets.
- Mediate access to electronic formats and online depository information resources (if filtering cannot be disabled or age restrictions cannot be circumvented)
- Reserve specific computers for depository patrons





Computer Resources

Depository libraries may:

 Mediate services if state laws, network security measures, or other factors require filtering of Web sites.

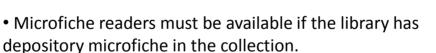
Libraries should:

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- Advertise or otherwise communicate available workarounds to the filters.
- Library-wide signage and policies must communicate these workarounds as well.
- Have the ability to install on library computers DVD/CDs or circulate to patrons.
- Printing must be accessible from computers or mediated access must be provided by library staff

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Access to Microfiche



 Strongly encouraged - additional capabilities for microfiche readers, such as printing, scanning, and saving or sending digital files generated from microfiche resources.

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FDLP Forecasting Initiative

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Starting in 2012 The Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) Forecast Study queried Federal depository libraries about their pressing issues, goals, and viewpoints, and asked them to identify any initiatives and needs they have.

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FDLP Forecasting Initiative

Data was collected through three tools:

- Library Forecast Questionnaires
- State Forecast Questionnaires: A tool that gathered data about conditions depository libraries in a state or region (through consensus)
- State Focused Action Plans (SFAPs): This tool asked FDLP libraries in states or regions to document initiatives and activities they plan to implement in the next five years



FDLP Forecasting Initiative

Data from the questionnaires and plans will:

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- Develop ongoing U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) programs and services for FDLP libraries.
- Inform strategic direction for GPO's Library Services & Content Management (LSCM) business unit.
- Cultivate a National Plan shaping the future FDLP.

Note: It is recommended that DLC participants attend the discussion of the National Plan at the Depository Library Council Meeting, tomorrow from 4-5:30 PM in Harding Hall. Discussion will be led by Supt of Documents, Mary Alice Baish.

Data reports, working papers, action plans, and the National Plan can be found on the www.fdlp.gov site.

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Benefits of being a Federal Depository Library

Perhaps most important and valuable - the wealth of experience among the staff of the FDLP libraries and GPO's experienced staff, which form an incredible level of federal government information expertise.

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Top Ten Benefits Afforded To All FDLP Libraries

- 1. Free Federal information products in a variety of formats to supplement existing library material and to provide access to unique material
- 2. Free cataloging records from the national authority on U.S. Federal publications
- 3. Free, permanent public access to online content from GPO partners often fee-based or restricted
- 4. Educational opportunities training the next generation of Government information specialists
- 5. Collection development opportunities important in an era of declining budgets

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Top Ten Benefits Afforded To All FDLP Libraries

- 6. Consulting and networking opportunities from GPO and with fellow Government information experts
- 7. Free FDLP marketing and promotional material
- 8. Opportunity to participate in pilot projects with GPO to test new processes and technologies
- Ensuring that dedicated Government information professionals remain on staff - critical in this time of hybrid collections where it is necessary to build and maintain collections of local interest and navigate the broad range of information resources
- 10. Enhancement of the status/prestige of an institution designated as an FDLP member





Depository Library Council (DLC)

- Established in 1972 to advise the Public Printer and the Superintendent of Documents on matters relating to the FDLP.
- Its antecedents go back to 1963 when seven librarians were asked by the Public Printer to serve on an advisory committee on depository libraries. The original advisory committee was formed at the recommendation of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration during its consideration of revised legislation on depository libraries.

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Depository Library Council (DLC)

- DLC consists of 15 members appointed by the Public Printer.
 Members serve 3 year terms, with 5 members retiring each
 year and 5 new members entering. Members may be
 reappointed for a second term.
- All appointments to Council are made by the Public Printer after consideration of recommendations from Council, library associations, and others as deemed appropriate by the Public Printer.
- Members represent a cross section of the various types of libraries in the Federal Depository Library Program.
- At least half of the Council's members work in depository libraries and have experience providing services for Government information.















Using askGPO - tips

- askGPO is agency-wide, not just for LSCM
 - The categories of greatest interest to you are:
 - Federal Depository Libraries
 - FDsvs

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- The first time you use askGPO, an account is automatically created with the e-mail you used to submit the question
 - Your askGPO login is separate from your internal login (for www.fdlp.gov) and your iCohere login (for webinars)
 - Password confusion? See: http://www.fdlp.gov/requirements-guidance/instructions/377-passwords-used-in-depository-libraries
 - You can review all your past askGPO questions

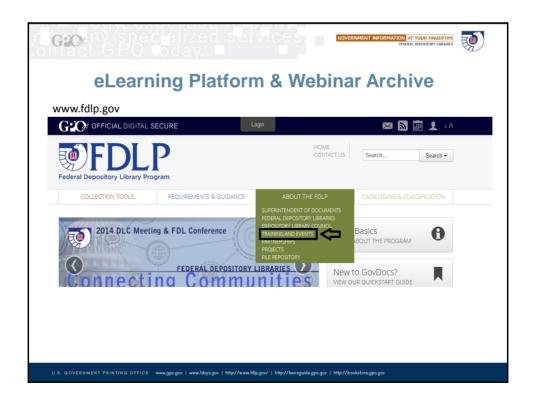
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Using askGPO – more tips

- Why so many categories? The idea is to help get your question to the right person at the beginning.
 - Please read the categories closely!
- If no category is appropriate, choose "Other Depository Library Issue"





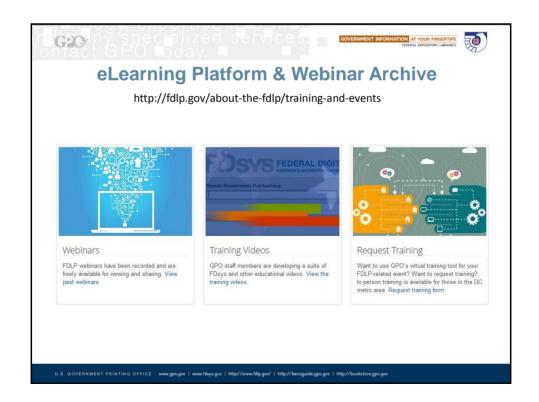


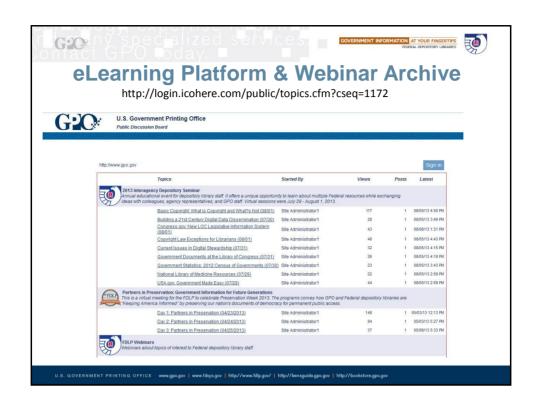
eLearning Platform & Webinar Archive

Training and Events Page

http://fdlp.gov/about-the-fdlp/training-and-events

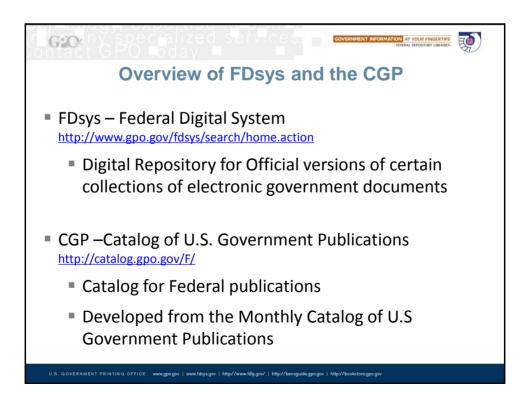
- See calendar of upcoming sessions
- Register to attend live webinar sessions
- View the archive of webinar sessions
- Watch recorded webcast sessions

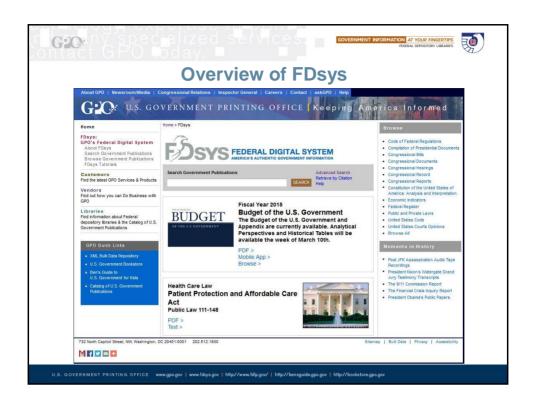


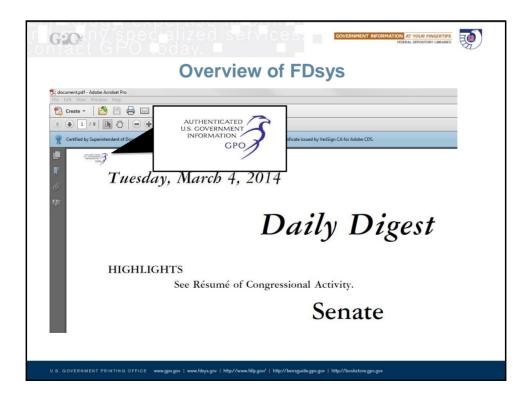


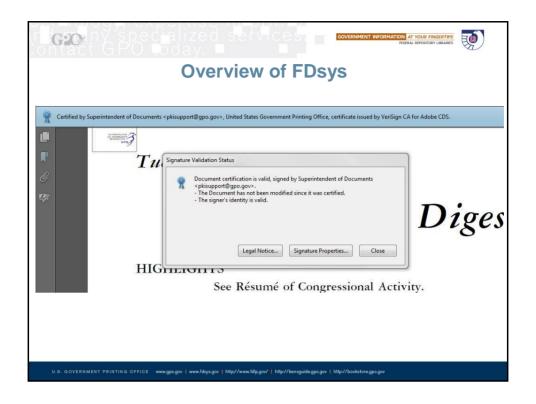


















Item Number System

- Item numbers represent categories of publications organized by publishing agency
- Some titles have different item numbers for each format-in most cases, selectives may select one tangible format
- Your item selection profile is the list of item numbers your library has selected to receive



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Melissa Fairfield, GPO

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User Needs



- Item selection profiles should be updated regularly to ensure that user needs are being met
- The needs of both primary and non-primary users must be considered
- Collection Development policies and plans are recommended
- New item numbers might be added to profiles based on current selections



Online Only (EL) Item Numbers

Why libraries should select online only (EL) item numbers:

- Receive cataloging records for EL items when purchased from vendor
- "Locate in a Library" feature in the CGP
- Use of various collection tools is easier
- Sometimes agencies decide to switch formats

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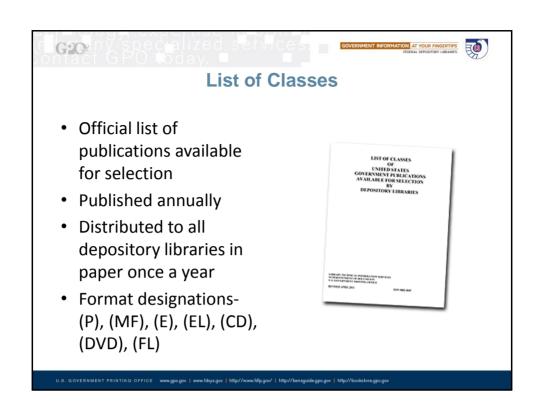
Item Lister

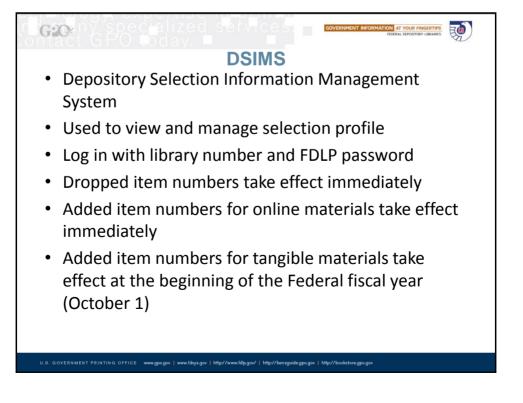
- Lists selected and/or non-selected item numbers
- Updated daily

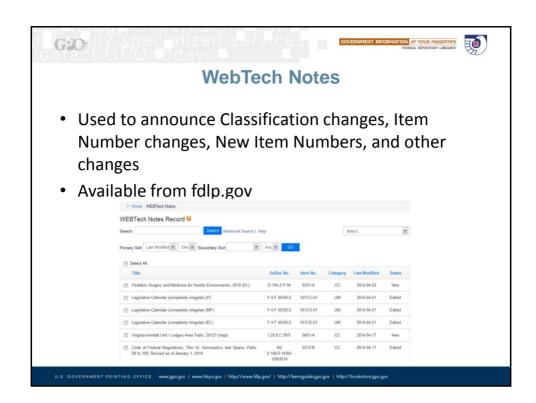
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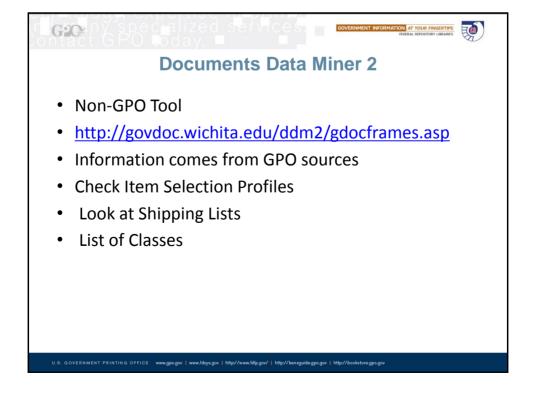
• Available on fdlp.gov

0024-6-37	0024-B-30
0024-C-10	0024-C-11
0024-C-15	0024-C-26
0024-C-30	0024-C-31
0024-F-03	0024-G-02
0024-V	0024-V-01
0025-B-01	0025-D
0026-A-09	0026-A-10
0026-A-26	0026-A-27
0026-A-31	0026-A-32
0026-A-36	0026-Δ-37







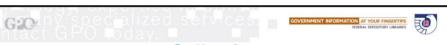




Requirements

- Must select 0556-C and 1004-E
- Selectives may select only one tangible format for a title
- Some item numbers available only to regionals and/or law libraries

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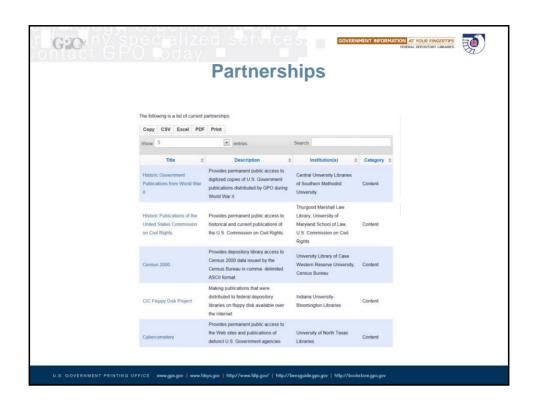


Collections

LRPR #8: Depository libraries must provide access to FDLP content

FDLP collections consist of:

- Tangible Resources
- Online Only Publications
- MetaLib Resources from GPO
- Agency Subscription Services
- Official Content Partnership Resources







Tangible Processing: Paper and Electronic

- Receive boxes containing copies of items to be distributed from Distribution
- Check in, classify
- Create Shipping Lists
- Notify to distribute



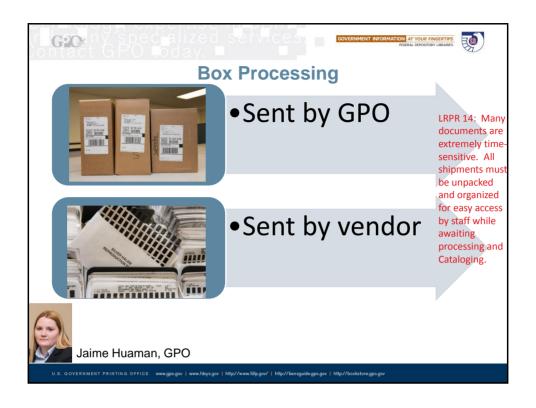
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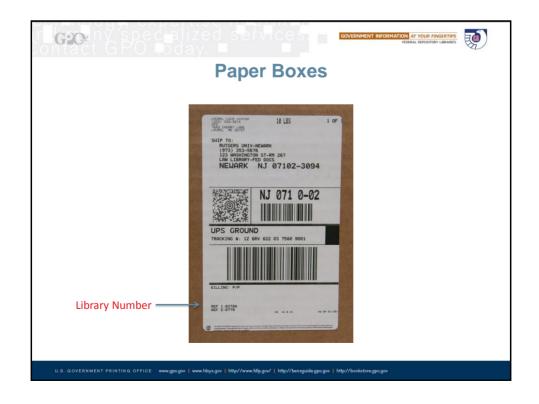
COOL TO SPECIALIZED SERVICES GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AT YOUR FINGERTIES RICHAL EXPOSITION LIBRAIS Tangible Processing:

Tangible Processing: Microfiche

- Orders placed with vendor
- Vendor sends Shipping Lists for approval
- Sent directly to depository libraries by vendor

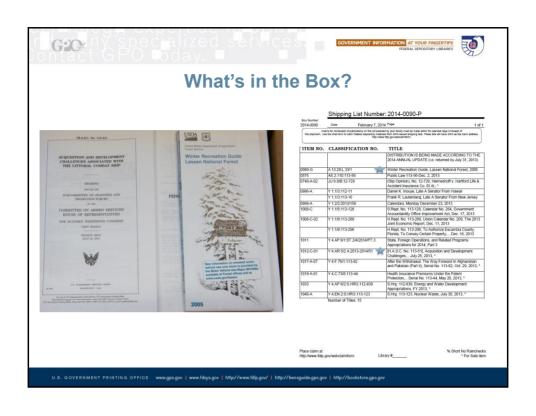


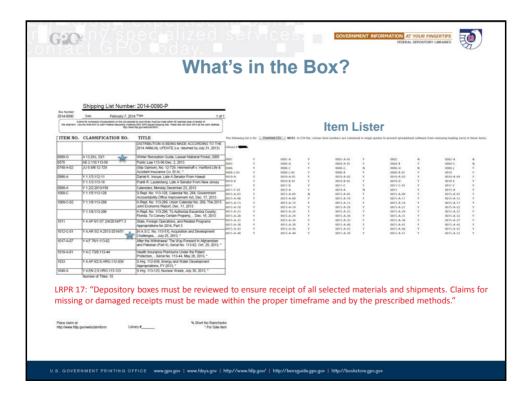


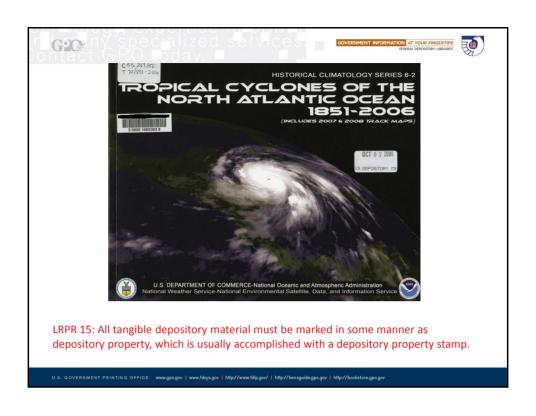


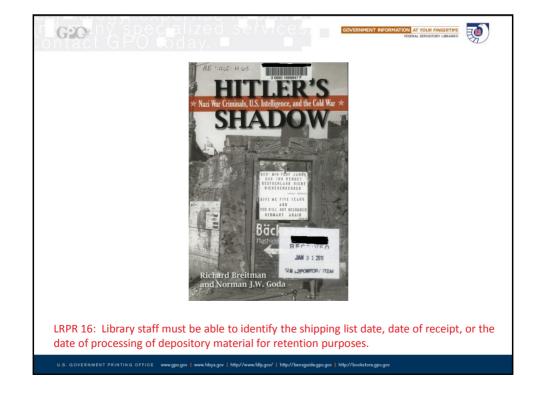


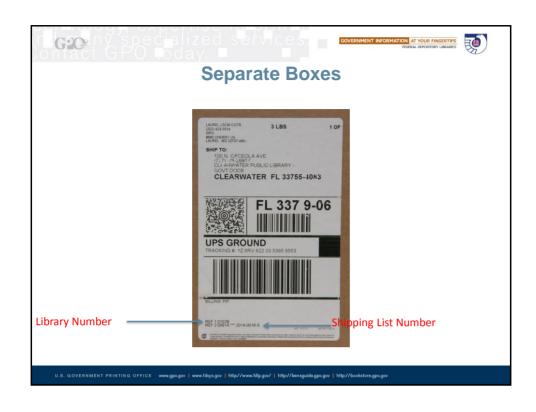




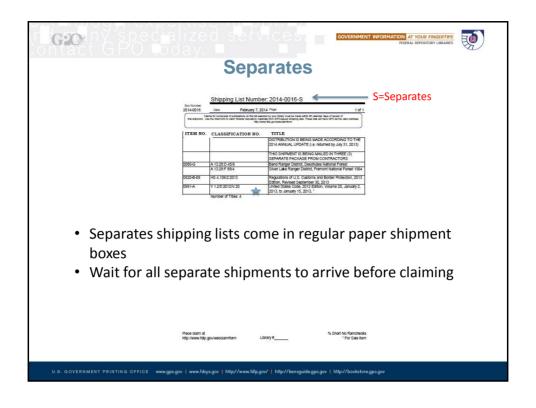


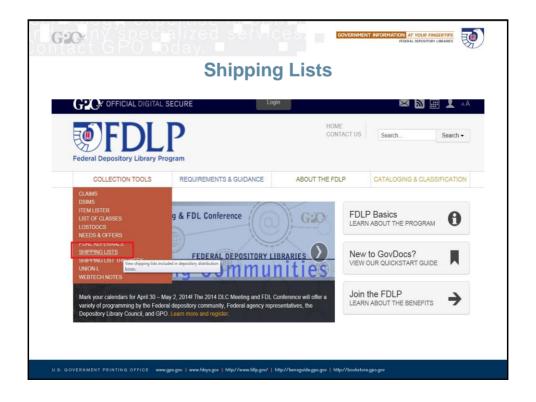


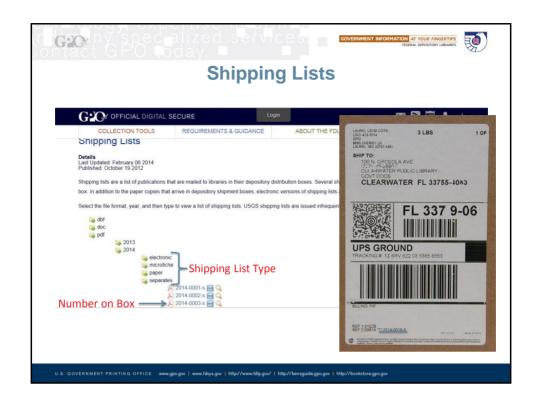


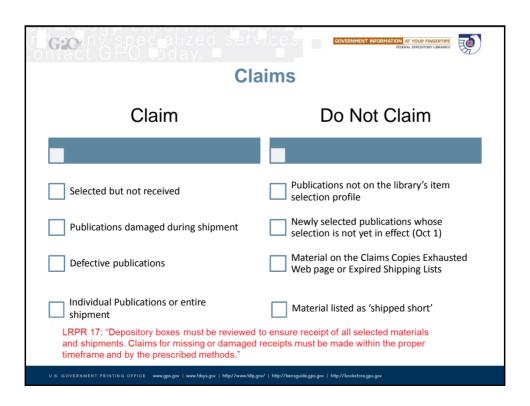




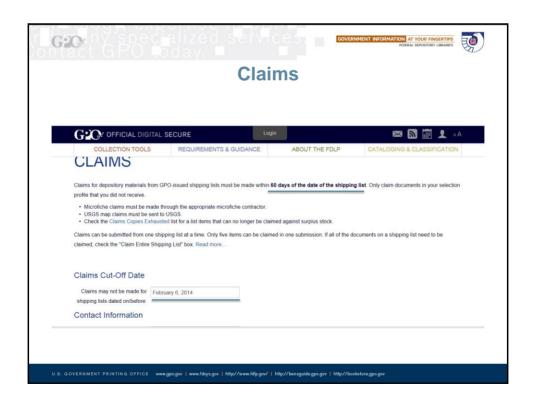




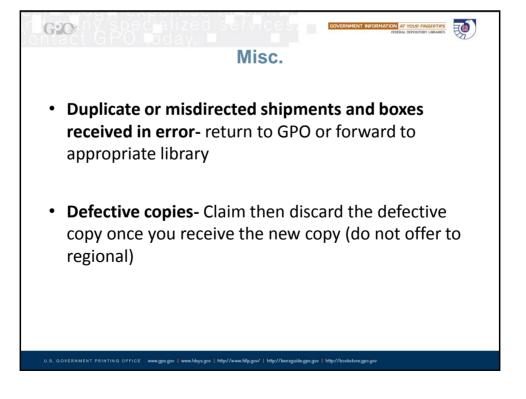


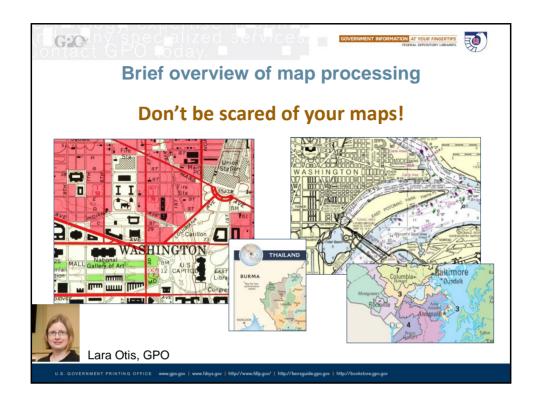














- Flat or rolled maps: Flat, in folders, in map cases
- Folded or small maps: In pamphlet boxes, in vertical storage such as file cabinet
 - Folding maps causes creases and weakens them
- · Stamp and put call numbers:
 - Consistently in the same place
 - In a place you can see without taking map out of drawer
 - So you are not obstructing information

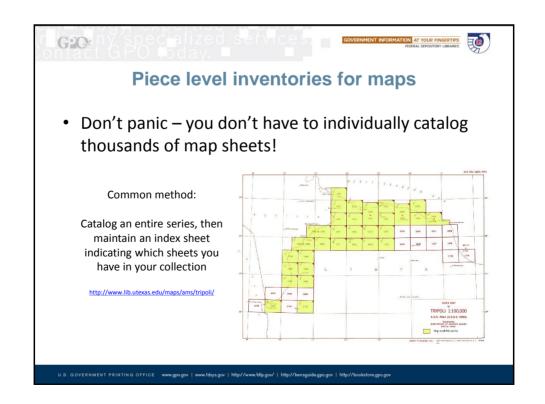


Specific map processing tips

- Stamp nautical charts "Not for navigational use"
- Stamp maps "Withdrawn" when you withdraw them
- To flatten rolled maps: roll them the other way around a map tube, leave for a couple of days, then undo
- Questions? Issues? Join maps-I

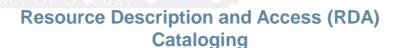
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GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AT YOUR FINGERTIPS
FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

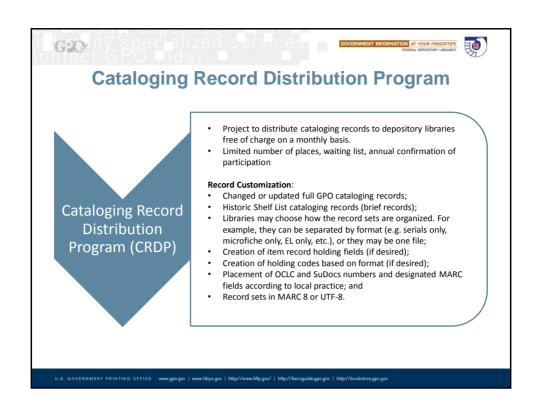
- GPO began cataloging in RDA on April 1, 2013.
- Most abbreviations are to be eliminated, particularly Latin abbreviations.
- The general material designation (GMD) will be replaced by three new MARC fields: content type (336), media type (337), and carrier type (338).
- The impact of RDA on authorities.

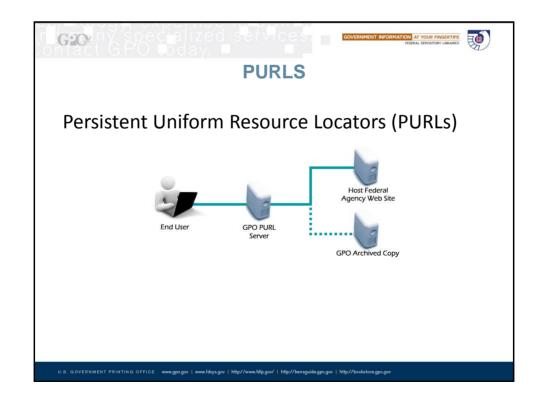
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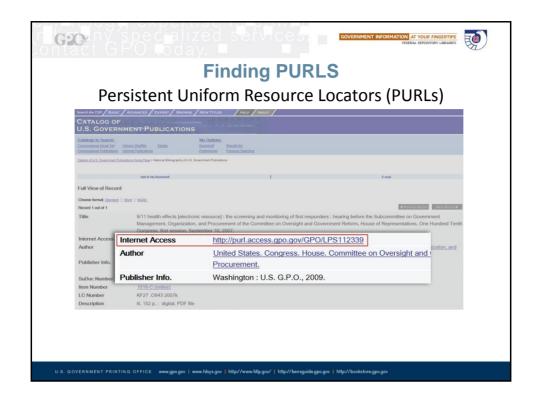
 GPO catalogs U.S. Government publications in high quality original cataloging of streaming, videos, posters, in all languages and all formats to national standards.

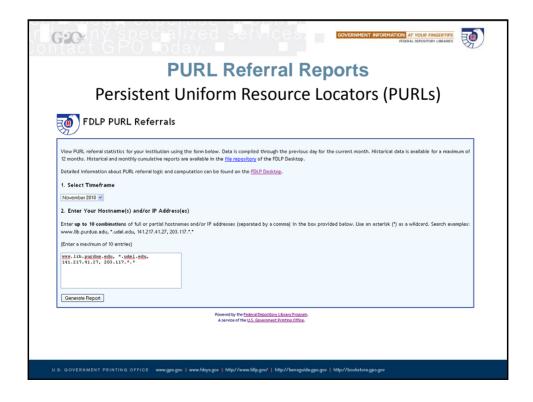
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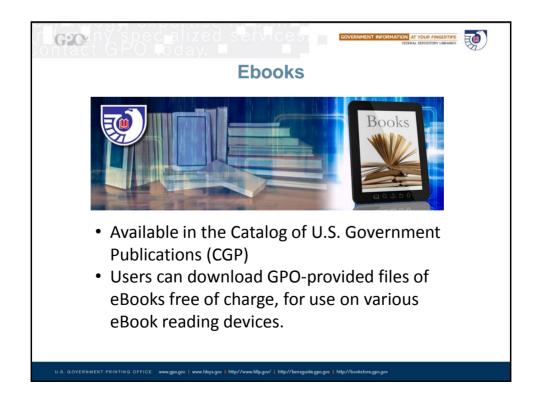


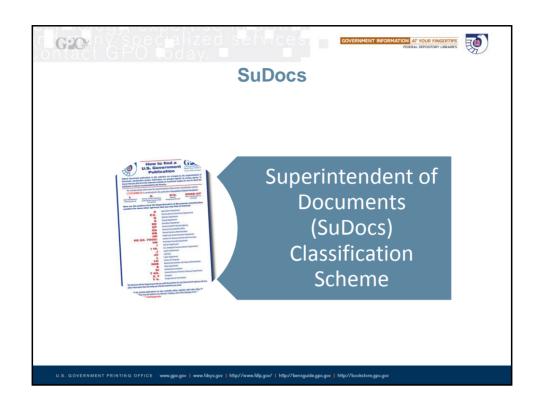


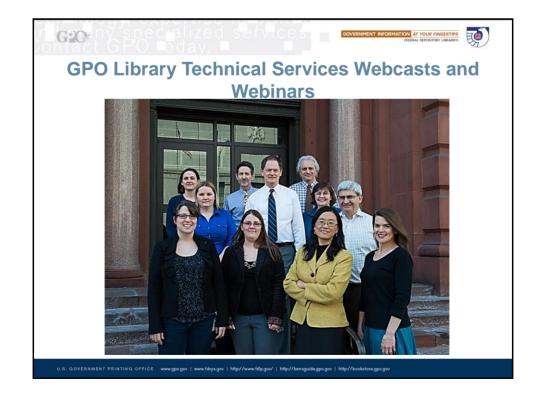
Web Publication Harvesting

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- Began harvesting and archiving Web publications in 1996
- GPO uses Internet Archive's Heritrix-based
 Archive-It, which is a subscription-based Web
 harvesting and archiving service.









Bibliographic Control

Piece level accounting = identifying every tangible depository publication in your collection down to the 'item' or 'piece' level.

- Can be achieved the following ways:
 - Full cataloging (down to the item level)
 - Shelflist
- What is a shelflist?
 - Itemized list of depository publications.
 - Preferably in electronic format (e.g. a spreadsheet).
 - Preferably publicly accessible.

Cataloging (full or partial level) is required for material received after January, 2012.

- Full cataloging to the item or piece level
- Partial cataloging (with additional piece level shelflist)
- Where you catalog is up to you

Ashley Dahlen, GPO



Ways of Cataloging

Different ways to catalog based on how your library's workflow is set up:

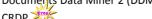
- Copy catalog
- Purchase vendor records for bulk upload
- Original cataloging
- Mix

Sources of records:

Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP)



- Email up to 20 per email
- Z39.50 for up to 10,000 records
- Documents Data Miner 2 (DDM2) non GPO tool



3rd Party Bibliographic Record Vendor (e.g. OCLC, MARCIVE, Inc.)



Regional Depository Libraries

- Receive at least one tangible format of all publications made available to depositories and they are required to retain those items in perpetuity (with some exceptions)
- Serve as liaisons between the selective libraries in the state (or region) and LSCM
- Agree to ensure the comprehensiveness of the FDLP collection in the region they serve, manage the publication withdrawal and substitution process, provide ILL, provide reference services
- Also provide consultation, coordinate planning, and offer other services to selective depositories in their regions
- · Designated by U.S. Senators in their state as regional depositories
 - Limit of two regionals per state. Most states have only one and a few states are served by regional depositories in neighboring states



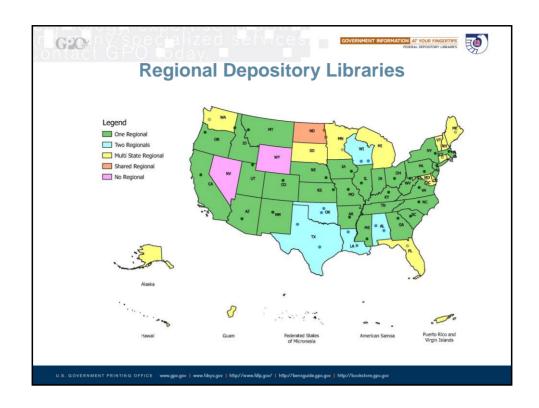
Ashley Dahlen, GPO

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Selective Depository Libraries

- Tailor their depository collection. This is achieved by:
 - Selecting suitable materials for their users
 - Retaining materials for at least 5 years
 - Substituting tangible material with online equivalents (if desired)
 - Retaining materials beyond the required 5 years as appropriate
- Designated in one of three ways:
 - By U.S. House Representatives in their Congressional District
 - Limit of 2 per Congressional District, although at any given time there may be more than two in some districts because of redistricting
 - By U.S. Senator in their state
 - · Limit of two per Senator's class
 - By-law libraries
 - Designated 'by-law'. Unlimited number of by-law libraries are allowed per special provisions in Title 44. They include: state libraries, land-grant institutions, Federal agencies, law libraries accredited by the American Bar Association, service academies, etc.







Weeding your Collection / Needs & Offers

3 weeding mechanisms:

- 1) Supersession
- 2) Substitution
- 3) 5-Year rule

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Supersession

- · Material may be withdrawn at any time
- Does <u>not</u> need to be offered to the regional library (unless they request it)
- Must meet the following criteria:
 - Dated material discard when expired
 - Revised by a later edition/issue
 - A reprint and the depository received the original edition
 - Replaced by a cumulative edition
 - Replaced by a corrected copy
- 2002 Superseded List



Substitution Mechanisms

- Material may be substituted with another format.
- The regional must approve of the swap.
- The regional library should issue detailed instructions to its selectives on the prescribed substitution procedures.
- Two types of substitution:
 - Tangible
 - Online

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Tip – if you find that you do a lot of substitution, investigate whether or not you should deselect any item numbers to prevent the future receipt of those titles and formats.

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Substitution

Tangible with a Tangible Substitution (Tangible depository holdings replaced by tangible products):

- Regional depositories should keep the interests of the state or region they serve in mind.
- Regionals must approve of any substitution.
- Substituted material must have proper reading equipment available, be properly referenced, and easily accessible to all users.
- Any material retained in lieu of the depository copy will then be treated as
 depository materials for the period of time that the library would have
 retained the original publications and they will be subject to the same
 requirements that govern the care, treatment, and public access
 requirements during that time period.



Substitution

Tangible with a Online Substitution (Tangible depository holdings replaced by an online equivalent):

- Regional depositories are not eligible for this option.
- The publication must have been held for at least one year.
- The regional depository <u>must</u> approve of the swap.
- The online version must be:
 - Official

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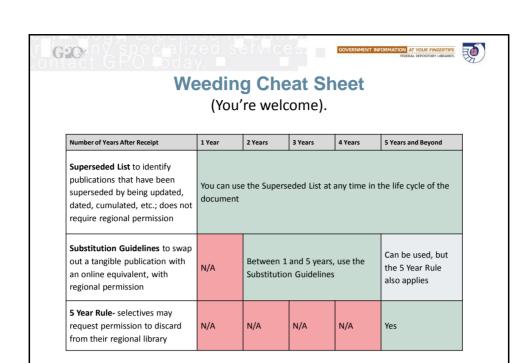
- Complete
- Free of charge to the user

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5-Year Rule

- Selectives libraries have the option of weeding material after having held the material for 5 years.
- The regional must approve of the withdrawal.



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Regionals have 4 mechanisms for authorizing withdrawals:

- Require selective libraries to compile lists of publications they wish to withdraw from their collection (specific categories or formats may be exempted from the listing requirement)
- 2) Conduct an in-person review of the publications to be discarded
- 3) Require selective libraries to check discards against the regional's or a union "needs" list
- 4) Use a Do NOT need list

Note – regionals can reject a withdrawal request if they need the material to stay at a selective





Needs & Offers Lists

- List typically contains Title, SuDocs, Date, Range (if applicable), and possibly item number
- Check with your regional to see if any formats have been exempted in your region.
- Regional has first dibs, selectives in your state or region have second dibs.
- National Needs & Offers list may be used after that (optional)
- Complicating factors:

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- Timeliness of reviewing lists
- How the list is created (OPAC report versus Excel spreadsheet...)
- Multiple regionals in your state?
- ASERL tool in use?
- Had a disaster in your region?
- Lack of SuDocs numbers?

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Other Approval Options

In-Person Review (AKA 'eyeballing')

 The regional library may conduct an in-person review of the publications to be discarded. Works well if the regional library is confident that the material being withdrawn is located elsewhere in the state or region.

Union 'Needs' List

- Selectives search a compiled 'needs list' of material that is known to be needed for the state or region.
- Saves libraries from having to list material that is already known to be needed.

Do NOT Need List

- Regional libraries can convert electronic disposal lists that they have already reviewed and compile them into a list of "do NOT need".
- Prevents the regional from searching their collection for the same publication twice
- Works well in a region where the libraries have identified what their comprehensive collection requires (One copy? Multiple backup copies? Copies in various locations in the state?)



Exceptions

- No regional: selectives not served by a regional may not withdraw material, except that which is superseded
- Federal agencies: do not have to retain material for 5 years and must offer withdrawals to the Library of Congress
- Highest State Appellate Court libraries: not bound by these rules

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So you have permission to weed...Now what?

You can withdraw the material

- Recycle it
- Toss it

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- Put it on the National Needs & Offers List
- Give it away to other institutions (you cannot make money on the transfer though)

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FDLP Rules - Title 44 USC

- The laws applicable to the U.S. Depository Library Program are found in Chapter 19 of Title 44 of the United States Code.
 Sections 1901-1916 set forth the parameters of the program.
- Under Title 44 U.S.C. § 1909, the Superintendent of Documents is charged to uphold U.S. Depository Library Program laws. These duties include, but are not limited to, the requirements to investigate depository library conditions, ascertain whether a library is compliant, make recommendations and, if necessary, to remove noncompliant libraries from the Depository Library Program.

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FDLP Rules

Title 44 USC 19

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- · Older documents:
 - Instructions for Depository Libraries (ca. mid-20th C) Rules and regulations of the FDLP.
 - FDL Manual (1985) guide for carrying out FDLP operations.
 - FDL Handbook (2007) combination of rules and guidance.
- Legal Requirements & Program Regulations (LRPR) (2011) Law and regulations of the FDLP.
- Guidance articles online







Legal Requirements & Program Regulations (LRPR)



- Regulations are based on Title 44
 U.S.C. § § 1901 -1916 (2010) and
 further refine and clarify Federal
 depository library obligations.
- They are not intended to provide indepth guidance to help library staff gauge how to implement the regulations.
- For a more detailed explanation of how to implement regulations, consult the Guidance online.

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Official Files (print and electronic)

What's in them?

- Designation and/or drop paperwork
- Biennial surveys
- Significant correspondence
- · Selective housing agreements
- · Memorandums of Understanding
- Assessments
 - · Inspection reports
 - Self-studies
 - · Public Access Assessments

What's the use?

- Institutional knowledge, past issues and patterns, dates
- GPO can send you copies of the contents

fdlpoutreach@gpo.gov





Lara Otis, GPO

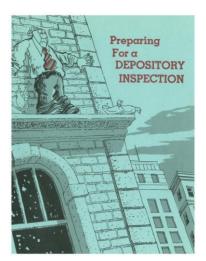


Public Access Assessments (PAAs)

- Investigations of the conditions in depository libraries required by Title 44 U.S.C. § 1909
- · Former ways of doing this:
 - Inspections (on site at the library)
 - Self-studies leading to inspections as needed
- Current way of doing this:

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Public Access Assessments (phone call & remote review)



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Public Access Assessments

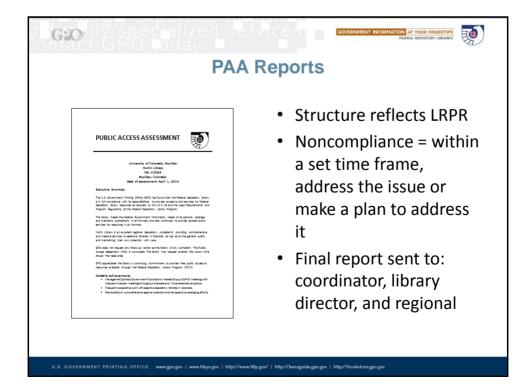
- They don't have to be intimidating or scary they are an opportunity for communication
- Benefit a PAA can help you make your case internally for improvements or addressing issues
- PAA report reflects Legal Requirements and Program Regulations
 - Also includes notable achievements and recommendations



PAAs - What is GPO Looking For?

(how you select, tailor, process, organize, catalog, provide access to, and promote your collection)

- The two best readings in preparation for a PAA
 - Legal Requirements and Program Regulations: http://www.fdlp.gov/requirements-guidance/legalrequirements (PAA report format follows this)
 - Guidance article on PAAs: http://www.fdlp.gov/requirements-guidance-2/guidance/24public-access-assesments-paa
 - Areas:
- 2. Collection Development
- 3. Bibliographic Control
- 4. Physical Facilities and Maintenance of the 8. (Regional Depository Libraries) Collection
- 5. Staffing
- 6. Public Service
- 7. Cooperative Efforts









Biennial Survey of Depository Libraries

Required by law (44 U.S.C. Section 1909)

"The designated depository libraries shall report to the Superintendent of Documents at least every two years concerning their condition."



Cathy Wagner, GPO

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Biennial Survey of Depository Libraries

- GPO will use its communication channels to announce the survey:
 - FDLP.gov
 - FDLP News and Events Announcements
 - Will contact non-responders via email, phone, and letters to directors



Biennial Survey of Depository Libraries

- Biennial Survey 2013
 - Distributed in June 2013
 - 36 Questions
 - All Electronic Submission
- See FDLP.gov to view questions from prior Biennial Surveys

http://fdlp.gov/file-repository/biennial-survey

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Biennial Survey of Depository Libraries

- Future Biennial Surveys What to expect
 - Distributed in odd number years
 - Electronic Submission
 - Possible new questions
 - Keep an eye out for the next one in 2015





Contingency Plans

Contingency plans typically include:

- · Institution name and depository number
- Expected beginning and ending dates of closure
- Contact name at your institution for depository questions
- · Extent of the curtailment of service
- Alternative strategies to be employed to fulfill Government information requests, including where the next closest FDL is located. This may include activities such as:
 - Searching online to see if an electronic equivalent is available to use in lieu of a tangible copy housed in a temporary housing location
 - Gaining assistance from your regional depository library and other depositories to acquire copies of publications, if this process is more timely than retrieval from a temporary storage location
 - Arranging to set up public access computers and microfiche readers and printers in a new location
 - Notifying library users where they may find alternate access to Federal depository publications in all formats and related reference and other services
- Techniques for notifying primary clientele, other libraries (both depository and nondepository), and the general public of changes in service
- How your library will continue to check in new depository receipts or if shipments need to be temporarily halted
- Notify GPO and your regional depository when normal operations resume

