

Please stand by for real time captions.

Good afternoon this is Kathy Carmichael from GPS. We will get certain about five minute's.

Good afternoon and welcome to the DLP webinar C of branch 101. This is Kathy Carmichael outreach librarian and providing tech support today. Joining us today is our presenter Christopher Steve Brown. Chris is the let reference librarian and coordinator of government documents at the University of Denver main library he is author of harnessing the power Google, what every library should now and librarians guide to online searching fifth edition. Just last month his newest book was released the United government information sources and services. Chris is a [Indiscernible -- low volume] in the University of Denver [Inaudible -- static] before we get started I'm going to walk you through a few housekeeping reminder. If you have any questions or comments on the presentation -- I'm sorry, I'm hearing feedback. Okay. I will press on. Housekeeping reminders. If you have any questions or comments on the presentation please feel free to chat them into the chat box located at the bottom right-hand corner of the screen. I will keep track of all questions that come in at the end of the presentation we will respond to each of those. We are recording today's session and will email a link to the recording and slides to everyone who has registered this webinar. We will also send you a certificate of participation using the email you used register for today's webinar. Anyone needs additional certificates because multiple people have watched please email F DLP outreach@GPO.gov. Include the title today's webinar along with the names and email addresses of those meeting certificates. If you need to zoom in on the slideshow by the presenter you can click the full screen at the bottom left-hand corner of your screen. To exit the full-screen mode mouse over the blue bar at the top of the screen to experience. Click on the blue return button to get back to the default you. Finally, the session will share a webinar satisfaction survey with you. We will let you know and surveys available and URL will appear in the chat box. We appreciate your feedback after the sessions through today. Also, keep in mind to reserve your comments about presentation style and of value of the webinar survey and the webinar chat box for questions you'd like us to ask the presenter. I'm going to him the microphone over to Chris who will take it from here.

Thank you Kathy and Corey. I hope you all can hear me okay. We talk about legislative branch resources. Not exactly legislative history recert a lot of us will relate to that. To really understand versus need to listen to the experts parliamentarians. There are two versions, health parliamentarian and the Senate perspective and these traditionally have been published the serial set. It's been a number of years since they been updated and probably don't need updating. The house. Interior version is \$10.40. You would find many versions of this. The Senate parliamentarian versions most recent one is not published in the serial set for some reason although it's catalog the GPO and can click on it through the presentation later and see the Senate parliamentarian version. Then the house document that's really helpfulness, this is in a written document that come out many times called our American government. The correct version you can see on the screen. It's a question answer format. Unfortunately, the GPO Virgin referenced in the Perl omits graphics. Such as the one shown in the structure of the [Inaudible - - static] version to seal the graphics were extremely valuable. I recommend that. What we are

going to be referencing today is the lawmaking process. It's very complicated and complex as this chart from the American government shows. This chart might be useful to congressional aides or policy but is not as useful for those of us who document librarians need to crack down the publications that are left behind through the lawmaking process. Only the years I've developed this version of things. It's kind of chronological but not exactly. It shows the document trail of legislation that is to say it's behind when this lawmaking process comes about. The beginning of the processes that build and process is the U.S. code and there some outcome documents from the three outcomes entities of Congress. Were gonna be talking about congressional publications in these categories primarily today.

Here is a major publication types. It's in the chart before. Went talk about bills and resolution, proceedings and debates that is to say currently known as the record. And congressional hearings and committee prints. Public and private laws. Legislation get signed into law by President it goes into statutes at large and it's in the U.S. code. To do this we're going to making reference to the two sources that are probably familiar to most of us. Government.gov and Congress.gov. Although, I will take a few side trails into other resources such as the house U.S. code site. It's Congress.gov. Government info.gov GPO has been doing stellar work recently by doing this historical scan. Congressional records this past year was in all the way back to eat teen 73. It's broader in scope because it not only has a lot of congressional content but also has selected executive and judicial branch content as well. Congress.gov on the other hand had ghost from the 93rd Congress to the president. It's only congressional in scope. Guide of info.gov contains official version of documents and Congress.gov also does links to official versions and the versions it has have the GPO seal so they are authenticated versions hosted on the Congress.gov site. That emphasis of government info.gov is on documents. Congress.gov's emphasis is on the entire stage of legislation, all the documents, the bill versions that go into that. In terms of metadata for bills government info.gov has 80 metadata categories. That's stunning. I find that probably most of us still need those 80 can worries and were used to those working as staff in the house of Senate. Generally, it has less access to analytics within the documents. Congress.gov on the other hand has access to legislation, for example, you can use the facets to drill down different congresses bill types, status of legislation, committee and some committees sponsors, etc. Got the info.gov has the congressional publication types but Congress.gov focuses on congressional records and report. You can read the rest of that. Both are helpful and useful in both are necessary but they have different functions and different ways to access them. Here some features that are crucial for of info.else. We can search by keyword or citation and you can browse's. It's easy and fast to search. What I mean by that is say you have a house report I don't even bother looking for the form H period RPT 107 Dosh five. I just put in one of seven Dosh five. I know it's a house report so I use eliminators to do that. That's the easy way to use the function.gov info.gov. Search for the hot and then limit later for what that hook should be the scope of government info.gov is increasing all the time as they add historical content. For example report tabular work, of Indian affairs laws and treaties. Congress.gov has in addition to search features stellar browsing features. You can browse congressional activity for nomination or actions by date or roll call votes. You can browse for committee activities. Can browse by dates with links to individual sections of the congressional record. You can get a list of all public and private laws session of Congress which

is a very useful feature. You can also browse by different legislative actions by sponsor, cosponsor. You can look up individuals biography and see all the bills the case answer, how many have become law, to the thing. The subject access. Using the can troll of category that is one Congress provides. Not sure if it's legislative L ID. It has stellar subject access which got info.gov does not have and has lists of all nominations and treaty documents by topic. So bills. We want to talk about bills. There's four different categories to think of. Joint resolutions concurrent resolutions and simple resolutions the first two categories are the kinds of things that can become law. There familiar to us see these are the HR or asked before the number federal. If we see each be your SB most of us that will be it's a state bill is distinctive in these types of designations. A bill like this is for authorizing or reauthorizing federal policy programs or amending existing laws. Joint resolutions have a different form SJ reservoir HJ bras. These are often incidental or other purposes type of thing or in rare instances, hopefully, declaration of war and then we have the concurrent and simple resolutions which you can see there as well. Even with a bill or joint resolution can become law. Here's a couple HR Arthur 40 in that Congress became the Tanis extension act. Law 116 Dosh for. There's a link to it. HJ out straight resolution 28 in the same Congress became the further appropriations act of 2019. I'm sure roles right off your tongue. When we get that. You can get bill resolution tax from.gov info.go. In got info.gov you can browse or search for. Even though joint resolutions or bells can become law there bills in government info.gov. The right-handers screen I don't intend for you but that just shows you some of the 80 metadata types that are in government info.which are called actions of bills. Congress.gov also has browse and search capabilities. It's whichever version works for your purpose you at.gov provides links to fulltext you can see you facets for you can the minutes of bills or two amendments or joint resolution. One of the most useful aspects of Congress.gov is quick access to status of legislation. For example, if you put a topic in the Congress.gov search in your see how mailer screens pass one chamber of Congress or became law you can easily do that with this. For example, all interested in coronavirus. COVID-19 here and make sure you're selecting the current version of Congress and can see how my things become law or have passed one chamber of Congress. A very useful feature. Now we talked about bills we now move on to congressional record's. There are previous titles and we will see them listed there. Maybe a little bit difficult to read. Those are previous titles at a long history of how these things were published by private printing entities and things like that and I've given you some access points you just put that number into hot trust the catalog search, the fulltext search you will get the record I'm referring to you. That's an easy way to get the fulltext of large journal runs like this and since there and trust they're available. Not downloadable. Unless you have a number of the viewable and you can use them. Congressional record the current title runs from 1873 to present. We spent a few minutes looking at some the features of congressional records and that's important for our own and helping our users. First of all, there are two versions of the congressional record. There's the daily edition which GPO efficiently stayed up all night or I don't know how late into the night printing and having available members of Congress the next day. That's the daily edition. There's a permanent addition which comes up several years later. Just to show you some of those I of reading congressional record is fun. But some of the congressional things historically one might ask, what's the longest filibuster, which longest speech going on? Apparently, West elegantly for 24 hours in 18 minute's. You can see it refer to their. This is because of GPO recent scanning of the

congressional record you can see that the longest on record. More recently, Ted Cruz reading Dr. Seuss here I don't expect you to read the versions here because they're small but on the left-hand side you have a daily edition and on the right-hand side is a permanent addition. You can see the text layout for Dr. Seuss has the same look to the layout and you can see for illustration preferences how that goes when he is wasting time taking time reading Dr. Seuss. The daily edition actually is HF ED but that's not very memorable so I took liberties here and shed. That's easy to remember. The four parts of the daily edition of the Senate house, extension and remarks and daily digest. Screenshot here that this is how they're displayed in govinfo.gov where you can have the option of downloading the entire congressional record or the part that's of interest to you to save time. This difference between the parliament in the daily edition on the left-hand side we have the daily edition house with numbering the age 9729 the same tax published in the permanent addition are not separated by health that. They're just merged together for the day. And will give them an integer number so they get one. You also have differences in the header in the permanent addition and sometimes the text is rearranged sometimes there's edits. Generally though it's pretty much the same but you need to be aware that there are differences. Wanting to know is that because these are going to be PDF it's sometimes not easy to translate from the daily edition department edition. Why would you need to do that? It's proper to site the permanent addition. To the daily edition. If the daily edition is the only thing you have site to the daily edition. You can use government info.gov to look for some distinctive text to try to find a permanent addition. You might need to do this more than once because of page breaks and the way PDF index. Your first try at the parallel citations may not be so easy. There are tools which will generally make it easy for this and if you have access that's the best way between the daily edition. Edition. You have to do it the old-fashioned way by searching.gov info.gov for the fulltext. There are opportunities for senators and House members to insert comments when they were actually on. The way to do this in will capture as several bullets on the page were members inserted comments after the fact. That's to denote the fact that they were actually on the floor of Congress may neither comment's. There's an interesting history you can read from the 1980s or speech is inserted in the congressional record after a member of Congress died. That type of thing. That's why ports are there to make it clear comments were inserted. In the Senate version the inserts were noted with bullets. In the house version the inserts are noted with font changes. So notice the general funds of the congressional record is a serif font. Serif being the stylistic things. I don't know what you call them. If you notice the sans serif font you'll see Mister Curtis there. There's no stylistic on the letters. That the house version notes insert comments for the there's a feature of congressional record call the resume of congressional activities. Is of each session of Congress. Beginning in 1947 it appears every year. That has two cables. It gives all legislative business by the house and senate and gives accounting for all nominations submitted for congregation. Those two things related to health and here's a screenshot inserts trail by putting" resume of congressional activity and pull up all the content in govinfo.gov. That might be difficult to bring out. There's an easier way to get the resumes going back to the beginning. That's senate.gov website where they have all the resumes in chronological order in a very easy to access way. You go to that covers URL the screen or to search Google like a show on the screen you will get this webpage immediately with the Senate version. Another feature of the congressional record is the history of else. This can be useful if you don't have access to some

the products like ProQuest congressional or legislative insight. If you have access to those things are the way to go. In this case you go to govinfo.gov and get the history of bills from the congressional record. Never underestimate the value of an index. We think full text searching does it all. Not really. Often indexing puts it into unified language that makes it easier to bring up bills by subject or hearings that type of thing. We get so accustomed we never consider an index but we should. This is govinfo.gov index daily congressional record and you will notice it's not like a version. It's very useful. The hyperlink formula to contacts. Bound edition in govinfo.gov has the same version of the index we'd like to see the print version. It's a little bit more time consuming but nevertheless it's there for the older version of the reports. Congressional reports are some of the most important things for legislative history research and for many other reasons and the reason is against legislative intent. They give many reports especially reports connected to legislation. This is an example of a congressional report the house report rapid DNA on 2017. Typical of modern houses Senate report will have the table content in something like purpose and summary for your need for legislation. The words vary from report to report but you're looking for something usually at the beginning background and need for legislation. This is extremely useful and a lot of times for graduates doing a paper on a topic because the scope and summary in the background information is usually very sustained and clear and states things in a way that perhaps that a magazine or other reporting on legislation is not able to say. Also in the reports the hearings, not always may have been help on legislation. Congressional documents may have historical importance. Just last month many of us attended the spring of DLP conference room things in the conference was how stuck at 116 desk to Congress and the importance of this. I feature that here because it's important that is to be noted house documents are often the things overarching report other examples of health documents are history of the Senate. It's almanac. Wonderful historical piece. House documents replaced we looked at not generally connected it's historical pieces. I did study a number of years ago. Both in the online and the print have found that between 21 to 25 percent government documents requested by users worldwide congressional hearings. That tells us a lot because of a whole collection 25 percent needs to pay attention. Hearings can be thought of as for types. Legislative oversight investigated nation. Field hearings is not a different type of hearing. Hearings may be held outside in various locations. The COVID-19 hearings. Anyway, these are the various kinds of hearings. Legislative hearings for example this hearing from 2015 is related to Public Law 114 e- 11. It's energy-efficient legislation. It's important to pay attention to the people of contacts where you see a list of witnesses. When this is who may or may not have standing to talk about the topic. Legislative hearings are most popular. There are one a committee or subcommittee of Congress has oversight in this case of the Federal Trade Commission. You will see there's witnesses here and statements and often hearings will have submitted materials, maps, chart, even copyright content which might be interesting. Investigative hearings where the house or senate start to investigate the controversy of the number of years ago today hearing about the controversy. In this case it's the Supreme Court there are many other positions which the president nominates for an executive branch office in the have confirmation hearings on that. Those will be found in hearings as well. It's up to the discretion of the chair of the committee whether the released and whether the released online or in print and that means not all hearings will be in government info.gov. You just have to pay attention to that answers the GPO catalog to see if

the hearings may exist in another format that might not be in government info.gov. Thinking through our chart with me through bills reports, documents hearings and committee prints. Committee prints are made with legislation but often are not. They are reports by policy issues or committee rules subcommittee and membership lists. Or other historical matters. This is an interesting example of combating the epidemic. It goes through a systematic study of the issues and the parks. Something extremely important as public laws. The first issue as slip laws. They first came out as a piece of paper. It's very rare these days because the verbosity and the lawmaking process. Nevertheless it's called the laws and there in a subset of the government info.gov as you can see from the URL. They are eventually bound in the statutes at large. There also in government info.gov. Currently 1951 to 2012 is in their. If you can't wait for GPL digitalization going backwards for the statute at large you can use that reference number in trust to get back there as well. There's the table 3 tool which will talk about later. From the U.S. code site. Table 3 tool that the 1789 incorporated in the U.S. code. As a tool in the house website the health office of law that addition counsel. Is very useful. All public laws are incorporated for those that are this is a useful way to navigate. Private loss. Private laws are acts of Congress and government info.gov. They are done on behalf of an individual not the general public. Recently there have been public laws. There some sessions of Congress were there are zero or one public law passed. In the past the 93rd Congress private laws. It's really not the custom today to introduce our past many private laws and law. You can easily get this charge that I produced here by using Congress.gov and go to the browse feature and browse for private laws. You can do the same numbers I arrived here. The annual supplements. 's additions is published in 2018. Go backwards in time. The official version of the U.S. code with CL and authentication on it is found in government info.gov at the you all there. However, the most useful version is the house website. It's easy to remember. House.gov or you should go to Google and type house U.S. code and it brings you to the same place. It's the house office of Law revision counsel site. If the attorneys take the walls and mash it up into the titles of U.S. code. Was to say the 50 titles is no longer 50 titles because of the titles over time. All right. U.S. code in time. This is a special feature of the house office of long vision counsel. Just as ECF our website you can roll back the Code of Federal Regulations back in time to specific date you can expect it here but you can will it back to a particular can see on the screen but if you go to house U.S. code site as a reference to the previous slide you can use this feature. This is useful for attorneys but also students doing research on the state of law a particular year. He can get the entire U.S. code the way it was in 2006, 2008, 2009. You can rollback using this feature house U.S. code site. Very useful feature. There are special tables in the print U.S. code. Sometimes every visible on website. It's the counsel website. Titles are table 1 for revised, Western attorney doing research in 1800 will not need this and that's table 2 revised statute classified as the current U.S. code. Table 3 is what I referred to before. That she will for this way to get the text of the statute a large you get PDS statutes. Tables 4 and five are extremely useful because it gives the orders. Not all proclamations but those that were contained in the U.S. code. Table 6 is an organization plan. We don't see plans coming through. With online security department. New deal has lots of reorganization plans. You can see that in the table. There's a few other tools that are contractual in nature. The house and senate journals. It's published at the close of the session. These are myths rather than proceedings. They will be the congressional leverage. They are probably not as useful because they don't contain was sent on

the floor but it does contain bills and resolutions introduced. Think of these as a year in review but volume. Congressional records is luminous in print as many of us know from our shelving. That's put this in remote storage to free up space in libraries. In review volumes are not so sick. Bills and resolutions with both sets of source promote and in the libraries you'll find J or X JS to the numbers. In govinfo.gov there's the Journal the house 92 to 27 hundred and eight Congress president. It's historically in the Library of Congress real progress. Just Google what I'm suggesting there or go to [Indiscernible] trust there as well. Another useful feature of commercial publications are calendars. Those are comprehensive records in the summary format. These contain committee rules, membership and committee. That's helpful if you want know who's on what committee went. The list of hearings, cupboards reports preferred by the hearing is sometimes complicated. It's one reference stores you want to look at the congressional counter. Gove info.gov is the first place to check from 104th Congress on word. Most recent on the world and Congress.gov. So they can both help that. I do whatever things very quickly. Left time for questions. You might do some great screen sharing is people questions about the functionality of Gove info.gov were Congress.gov.

This is Kathy. There were a few comments that came out this is when you are showing [Indiscernible -- low volume] I don't have the person who put this. This seems awkward for purposes having information by [Indiscernible]. There's another, and through that redlining would be better.

That's the problem. These conventions came about the late 70s to mid 80s before we are thinking about the web. And accessibility. It's an issue that's an unresolved issue. There's probably no way around that. I don't know of any efforts to address that.

There's another one that says I feel like there are instances where it's unclear who makes the latter insert comments i.e. listed from the beginning insert

That would be a question for parliamentarian or the GPL typesetter. I don't know the answer to that. Let's deftly a problem. The intention of the congressional record is to be substantially the record of what was said on the floor of Congress. Paraphrasing something. It's substantial but it isn't exact.

There's asking is there a place for our particular member goes across everything at once were looking at individual yes. Everything at once. You can find, for example Camilla Harris California Senator. Pool up her information in Congress.gov and see across the area she was a senator how many bill she introduced, how many pass the Senate, Kelly went on to pass the house, how many were sent to the president, have any detailed, how it became law. That's extremely easy to do. As a person to act asking about a subject that's a little more involved but Congress.gov would be the place I would attempt to do that.

Okay. Christopher asked the congressional online anywhere.

Yes, sort of. The three commercial places are ProQuest, redirects, and [Indiscernible] isn't finished yet but substantial parts of their. Those will cost you. We are not about costing you. We are about free access. Recent issues from 95 on word are in golf info.gov without the serial set numbers. If to go to an extra list to find out what number the serial set of it. And then going backwards it's piecemeal. So large spots of the serial set in the archive in the trust you would need to use other tools such as University of North Texas inventory, there's other serial set inventories out there. So now, nobody has the full serial set up line except the three vendors but substantial volumes outline. It's just finding them can be challenging. That's why the list server exists the [Indiscernible -- low volume] one

Okay. Janine is asking are some only released in microfiche format.

I don't know about the format. Some theories are only microform and not print I can't say. GPL would be better equipped to answer that. Some hearings are only in the tangible format. If not in electronic format. The hearings are the messiest thing that we experience here. Years ago in 2007 we went swimming to be a one percent less than one percent that we don't get hearings in print or microform anymore. What we have to realize is there will be some hearings we don't have records for. In our catalog. Roulette wheel third-party vendors for that. The short answers the questions yes. They will be in tangible format.

That's a question we get in dubious like what it is about hearing. Or the things that not everything is published it's the discretion of the individual community and it can take months or years for those to be made available publicly.

The calendars can be very informative to let you know hearings existed

Are there any more questions? Cory, could you push out the survey while we wait a minute or two for questions. Court is going to put out a link to the survey. We appreciate it if you would respond to the survey. Helps us in planning others.

Thank you to everyone. The title on the slide it's a print books these days. They also have an e-book version.

Okay. It doesn't look like we have any more questions. I will say on behalf of GPL and FDL P that includes. Thank you for volunteering to do this [Inaudible -- static] wanted to get FDL P Academy for some time. We really appreciate all the information you shared with us today.

Thank you Kathy and thank you everybody.

Everybody have a great day. Please stay safe. We will have another 101 webinar next month. Thank you so much.

[event concluded] [Event Concluded]