

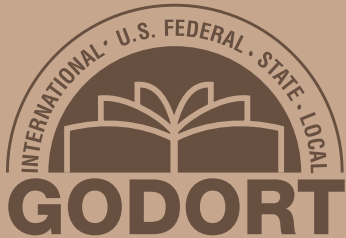
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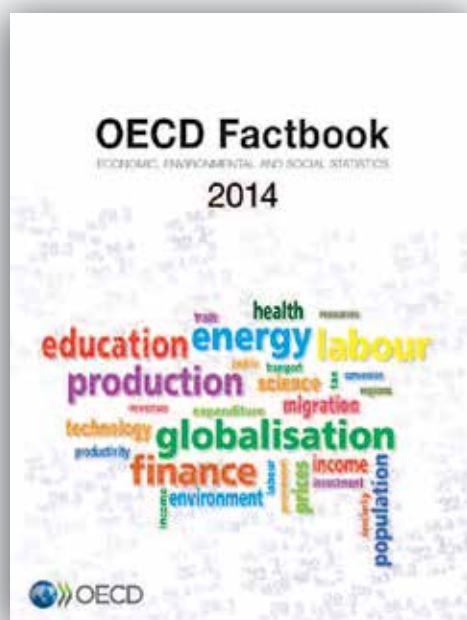
- Promoting Electronic Government Documents

# DttP

## Documents to the People

Fall 2014 | Volume 42, No. 3 | ISSN 0091-2085





## OECD Factbook 2014

### *Economic, Environmental and Social Statistics*

print: 978-9264-20415-7 | March 2014

*OECD Factbook 2014* is a comprehensive and dynamic statistical annual publication from the OECD. More than 100 indicators cover a wide range of areas: agriculture, economic production, education, energy, environment, foreign aid, health, industry, information and communications, international trade, labour force, population, taxation, public expenditure, and R&D.

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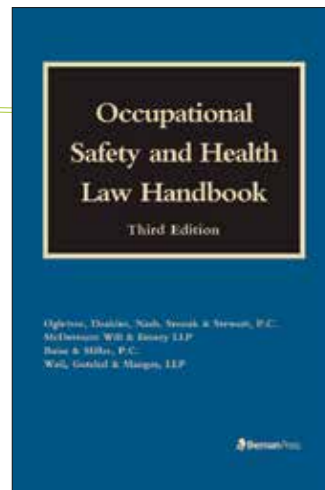
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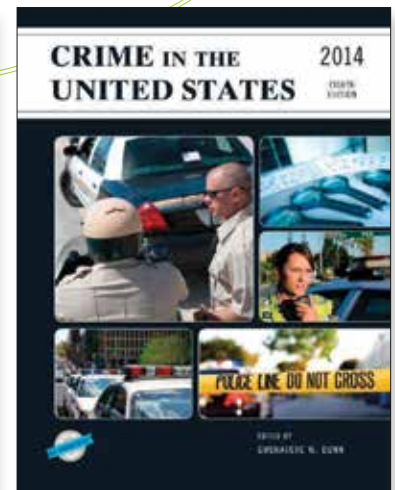


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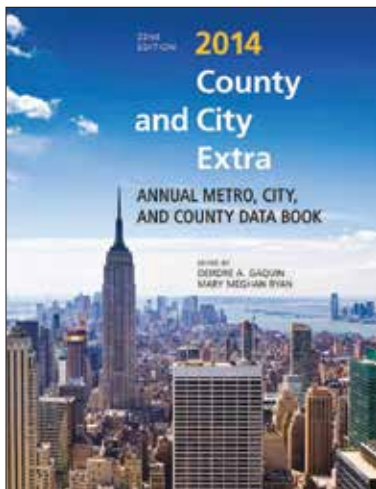
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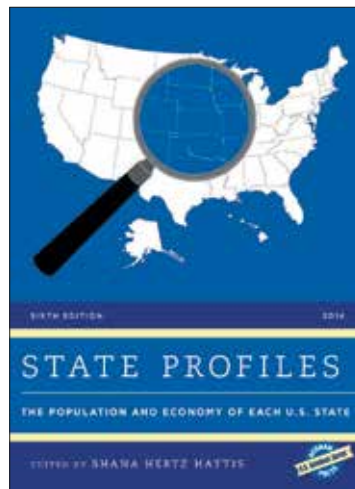
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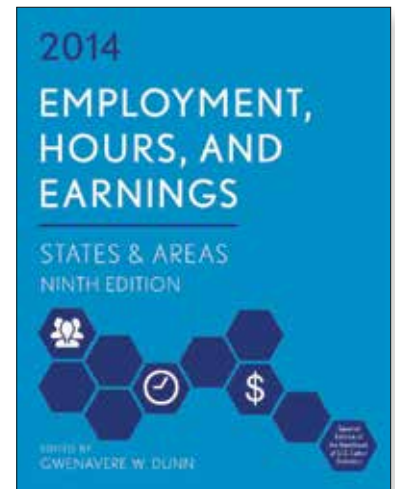
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# DttP

## Documents to the People

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### About the Cover:

GODORT Awards were presented at a reception on Sunday, June 30. Winners from left: Marie Concannon, Andrea Morrison, Stephanie Martin, Susan Tulus, and Marianne Ryan.

Writing The Editor's Corner is more challenging than you'd think—or at least it's more difficult than I thought it would be. (This is where previous editors chuckle at my naïveté.) While struggling to come up with a good topic, I made a joke on Twitter that my column would consist of the following:

“GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ARE AWESOME. Here are some cat photos.”

Obviously I did not have to resort to cat photos, but making a joke on the Internet made me realize just how important social media has become in my various professional roles. Not only have I developed a strong professional network of librarians of all kinds from youth services to government documents, I've followed and interacted with federal agencies and provided government information assistance to colleagues and acquaintances. One of my favorite personal examples involved explaining on Facebook why the National Transportation Safety Board was investigating a gas pipeline explosion in New York City. I hadn't seen the acquaintance who asked the question in years (long before I became a government documents librarian), but I was able to answer his question from halfway across the country.

Social media can also be a place for non-experts to discover government information or interact with government agencies. The Internet is full of dubious health tips and “facts,” but agency accounts can be a great source of short and engaging, but reliable information. The Office on Women's Health, which runs WomensHealth.gov, has a great Twitter account highlighting a variety of health topics from diet to cancer screening to mental health care. Feeds like this not only help you keep up with new resources from agencies. They can also help you come up with ideas for outreach and displays. Maybe your library does outreach at the local farmers market or hosts a CSA (community supported agriculture) distribution point. You could use the #Haiku4Health created by WomensHealth.gov as a template

for signs and outreach materials, or ask patrons to come up with their own haikus. (The original tweet is available here: <https://twitter.com/womenshealth/status/491643896720420864>.)

No discussion of social media and the government would be complete without mentioning the CIA and the White House, both of which have active Twitter accounts. The CIA is a relative newcomer, tweeting on June 6, 2014: “We can neither confirm nor deny that this is our first tweet,” (<https://twitter.com/CIA/status/474971393852182528>). But it isn't just jokes. They also highlighted the 40th anniversary of the CIA's Memorial Wall, a robotic catfish named Charlie, and the history of the U2 Program. The White House shares photos, videos, and quotes that highlight the work that the president and vice president are doing. As I'm writing this, several recent tweets are about flight MH17 and include a summary of the President's phone call to the Dutch Prime Minister and the message of condolences that Barack Obama wrote to the Dutch people. On a lighter note, the White House was able to go viral in the summer of 2013 with a lighthearted photograph of the presidential dog in the Oval Office. As of July 23, 2014, it has been favorited 33,272 times and retweeted (shared) 44,450 times (<https://twitter.com/WhiteHouse/status/367301180910624768>). (For those of you who aren't familiar with the joke—it's a *Mean Girls* reference. But even if you don't care about the reference, I encourage you to look at the cute dog picture.)

The great strength of social media is making this information accessible. While a tweet might only be 140 characters, that can be enough to promote a program, link to a resource, or humanize an agency. While I would never pressure anyone to join social media, it's a great place to find more information about how federal agencies are reaching out to the public. (By the way, if you're looking for me on Twitter, you can find me at @Psyckology.)

Elizabeth Psyck  
*DttP* co-editor



## Challenges and Opportunities

Suzanne Sears

As I begin my term as chair of GODORT, I'd like to take this opportunity to introduce myself to the GODORT members who may not know me. To those of you who have been my friends for many years and know all this—please bear with me! I am currently head of the Social Sciences and Maps Libraries at Pennsylvania State University. I have worked with government information at Penn State for more than forty years, initially as a staff member responsible for documents processing and later as the international documents librarian.

Though my primary responsibility is for international documents, I have worked extensively with both federal and state government information, as well I am currently teaching an online three-credit undergraduate course on federal and legal information, have taught an international documents undergraduate research course, and taught the government documents course for the Clarion University MLS program. I have been a member of the IFLA Government Information and Official Publications Section and have spoken about documents in national and international forums. All this to say, I have been immersed in documents for many years and have watched the profession evolve and change enormously—in both positive and negative ways.

Today, as government information librarians, we are being asked by our users to provide access to more and more government information, while at the same time our ranks are shrinking and the necessity of government information specialists is questioned.

So, where is our profession headed? Two conferences I recently attended may provide some insight. I walked away from the conferences both excited about new possibilities and dispirited by the lack of acknowledgment of the role that FDLP and government information librarians could play in filling our users' needs. I walked away both excited and discouraged by the conversations.

The Center for Research Libraries' April 2014 "Leviathan" conference ("Leviathan: Libraries and Government Information in the Age of Big Data," [www.crl.edu/leviathan](http://www.crl.edu/leviathan)) looked at how imperiled the government-born digital record is and the challenges this presents for preservation and access to government information. It also highlighted the innovative ways researchers are using government records to better understand how our government works. On the one hand, it was exciting to hear researchers such as Michael Connelly, a Columbia University

historian, talk about the use of computational methods to gain insights into the historical record; the possibilities in using techniques such as text analysis to deeply examine what our government is doing are endless, but it assumes we are preserving these records in bulk. On the other hand, the challenges of managing such retention—collection, preservation, storage, and privacy issues—are enormous, but not insoluble. My favorite suggestion came from Tom Blanton, director of the National Security Archive, who suggested the National Security Agency (NSA) could do it. After all, NSA clearly has the computing power to scoop up massive amounts of data and with restrictions being put on their collection of phone data, maybe they will have time to take on a new project.

Dr. Blanton's suggestion, given somewhat tongue in cheek, nevertheless points out the availability of the necessary technology to collect and categorize massive amounts of data. Yet, archivists from the National Archives and Records Administration and Libraries and Archives Canada both talked about selective retention of records, rather than the type of bulk data collection that Dr. Connelly needs for his research. The conference ended with the very last speakers stating outright that the FDLP system can't be "fixed" and that research libraries must move beyond it to other modes of collecting government information/records.

The spring 2014 conference at the GPO the following week was all about "fixing" the FDLP ([www.fdlp.gov/dlc-meeting-and-conference-summaries/1851-2014-dlc-meeting-and-fdl-conference](http://www.fdlp.gov/dlc-meeting-and-conference-summaries/1851-2014-dlc-meeting-and-fdl-conference)). Among the many conversations about using government information were sessions on capturing and preserving web content, managing regional depositories in an era of declining resources, the FDLP forecast study results, and HathiTrust and government documents. Most importantly, GPO unveiled its National Plan for the Future of the FDLP ([www.fdlp.gov/file-repository/outreach/events/depository-library-council-dlc-meetings/2014-meeting-proceedings/2462-national-plan-for-the-future-of-the-fdlp](http://www.fdlp.gov/file-repository/outreach/events/depository-library-council-dlc-meetings/2014-meeting-proceedings/2462-national-plan-for-the-future-of-the-fdlp)). The plan is designed to transform the FDLP into a Federal Information Access Library Program while avoiding the risks to the program a rewrite of Title 44 would present. There is a lot to digest in reviewing the plan. It includes tiered levels of service ranging from Federal Information Access Assurance Partners with responsibility for preservation and permanent public access; through Regional Federal Access Libraries with responsibility for state and regional cooperation; and much smaller Federal Access Libraries with collections and services

tailored to local needs. I encourage all GODORT members to read the plan. GPO is working hard to engage the depository community in discussion of the plan and we must take the opportunity to respond.

The issues facing the FDLP are similar to those facing inter-governmental organizations such as the UN, other national depository programs such as the Canadian Depository Program, and state and local depository programs. Decisions we endorse for the FDLP can inform our responses to issues facing these other organizations as well.

I once had a supervisor who insisted there were no “problems,” only challenges and opportunities, and largely I agree. Today, librarianship in general and documents librarianship in particular seems under fire. We must reinvent ourselves and our service models to accommodate new users and new research

methods. We need to acquire new skill sets in data analysis and the preservation of born digital government information. And, most importantly, we need to develop new networks and partnerships both within the FDLP community and beyond. By doing these things, we can, I believe, reinvigorate our profession and convince our administrations of the important expertise we bring to the table.

I challenge each GODORT task force and committee to review the issues discussed at both these conferences. Much of the material is freely available on the websites. Then, let's come together to discuss what this means for the future of documents librarianship. We can sit either sit back and let others decide our future or we can accept the challenges and opportunities before us and help chart our own future.

### Errata

An error occurred in the Spring 2014 issue. The review for Ringsmuth was written by Kristine Stilwell, not Andrea Wright. The editors apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused.



## Global Topics for Today's Global Citizens

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# Federal Documents Focus

## Money Matters: Federal Agencies and Financial Literacy

Lucia Orlando and Rebecca Hyde

The inability to make sound financial decisions has a detrimental effect on individuals, households, and the US economy. It was made clear during the Great Recession that most people could use help understanding financial concepts as well as guidance navigating their finances. Young people entering college or the workforce are especially vulnerable to the perils of mismanaging their finances. Taking on high credit card debt, failing to put money aside for emergencies, or putting off saving for retirement can all contribute to a lifetime of financial problems. But it's never too early, or too late, to take financial control. Both public and academic libraries play an essential role in fostering financial literacy for a variety of audiences. This column will highlight federal government resources librarians can use to increase their own knowledge of financial literacy topics; recommend to patrons; or place into subject guides, blogs, and other external communication with various user communities.

### Federal Role in Financial Literacy

Concern for Americans' financial health and stability spurred a plethora of federal agencies to create financial education programs, websites, and tools to foster financial literacy. These agencies included Treasury; FDIC; Agriculture; Defense; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve; Education; Social Security Administration; Health and Human Services; IRS; Labor and Housing; as well as numerous Presidential Commissions. For many years agency efforts frequently overlapped missions and lacked coordination.

In 2003, Congress addressed the need for coordination by creating the Financial Literacy and Education Commission (also called FLEC or the Commission), which resides in the Department of the Treasury. The Commission was charged with developing a national strategy on financial literacy as well as coordinating the efforts of twenty-two federal entities to create the financial education website now known as MyMoney.gov (<http://1.usa.gov/U7bOIB>). In 2010, the Dodd-Frank Act created the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), adding another significant participant to federal financial literacy efforts. The Commission and CFPB share similar but separate mandates. The Commission is charged with developing national strategy,

coordinating federal entities, and eliminating overlap ([1.usa.gov/1iCVoaa](http://1.usa.gov/1iCVoaa)), while the CFPB is primarily responsible for providing financial education to the consumer audience including "servicemembers, older Americans, and students specifically" ([1.usa.gov/1pdfnQM](http://1.usa.gov/1pdfnQM)).

### Financial Literacy

There are various definitions of the term financial literacy. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) employs a broad definition, including "the ability to make informed judgments and to take effective actions regarding current and future use and management of money" ([1.usa.gov/1iCVoaa](http://1.usa.gov/1iCVoaa)). The Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) uses a similarly broad definition, saying "Financial literacy consists of the ability to interpret various financial issues, many of which pertain to matters involving personal finance" ([bit.ly/1nhpiDD](http://bit.ly/1nhpiDD)). Regardless of the exact definition, the term encompasses a number of non-intuitive concepts that can appear daunting to those unfamiliar with money management. Fortunately there are plenty of excellent sources available to help break down complicated topics into easy-to-understand pieces. This column will focus on resources from **MyMoney.gov**, the **Federal Reserve Board of St. Louis**, and the **Consumer Financial Protection Bureau**.

### MyMoney.gov

MyMoney.gov consolidates valuable authoritative guidance from twenty-two federal agencies with an interest in ensuring the financial well-being of individuals, families, and the larger US economy. The site is the product of federal agency cooperation in conjunction with successful agency partnerships between private, public, and nonprofit organizations. It serves a variety of audiences, including elementary through secondary school students, adults, researchers, and educators. It is the best place to start when looking for straightforward financial information.

The main page uses rotating graphics to highlight information and services, with links to specific content for youth, educators, and researchers. The Commission makes their Research and Data Clearinghouse available and searchable from the front page of MyMoney.gov. The clearinghouse promotes government-supported research, including research from the Federal Reserve Board in financial education and related financial literacy topics such as consumer access to and successful use of financial tools and products. The Commission's enduring interest in high quality academic research in the areas of early financial education and adult education demonstrates promise for developing lasting financial literacy in these groups ([1.usa.gov/1qmT0vZ](http://1.usa.gov/1qmT0vZ)).

Perhaps the most useful content from the standpoint of financial literacy is the link to MyMoney Five ([www.mymoney](http://www.mymoney)

.gov/mymoneyfive), a set of five core financial principles: Earning, Borrowing, Saving and Investing, Spending, and Protecting. Each of these principles is available on a large clover-shaped graphic and accessible from a static text link under the rotating graphic. The menu bar also includes three additional tabs for Life Events, Tools, and Money Quizzes. The Life Events tab covers every financial issue encountered along the journey from cradle to grave, including birth of a child, life partners, higher education, retirement, purchasing a home, owning a business, and so on. The Tools tab provides links to what is sure to delight any librarian: online calculators, budget worksheets, and planning checklists. Finally, the Money Quizzes are based on content from the 2011 National Strategy for Financial Literacy (1.usa.gov/1nhptii) and allow visitors to test their knowledge of the MyMoney Five principles.

Each of the MyMoney Five pages supplies a concise description of the topic, provides suggested actions and includes tips and links to resources. For example, the Protect page provides guidance for protecting financial information, building a savings account, guarding against identity theft, and maintaining good credit. The Read More link at the bottom of each page initiates a search of the site using the page topic as the keyword. Search results can be further refined using facets arranged into categories like Life Events, Audience (teacher, individual, youth), or Type (of resource) like webpages or working papers.

### **Federal Reserve Board of St. Louis**

The Federal Reserve Board of St. Louis has long been a champion of and vital resource for educating the public and librarians about personal finance and economics. Econlowdown at [www.stlouisfed.org/education\\_resources](http://www.stlouisfed.org/education_resources) is home to information appropriate for grade school through college audiences, ordinary consumers and educators. Although most site content is produced by the St. Louis Fed, the site also links to educational resources available from other Federal Reserve Boards. Resources are available in English and Spanish with many available through multiple formats like mobile apps, PowerPoint, charts, graphs, and podcasts. If you know any K–12 teachers, be sure to tell them about the classroom and professional development resources available there. Educators can invest in (pardon the pun) curriculum ideas, lesson plans, or incorporate material from the Atlanta Federal Reserve’s Classroom Economist video series into their courses. Instructors at all levels are invited to take advantage of the Online Learning Module Instructor Management Panel ([bit.ly/1qYIxnJ](http://bit.ly/1qYIxnJ)), a tool that allows instructors to register their students in online classes, facilitate

discussions (with some guiding scripts available from the St. Louis Fed), monitor completion and assess student progress. Teachers can select courses like Budgeting 101 to help students learn how to manage a hypothetical income and track personal spending and saving over time. Other courses include how to manage credit properly and understand foundational economic concepts like compound interest, inflation, or how the stock market works. Don’t let the term “economics” fool you, these courses provide interactive, practical, hands-on experience using relevant age-appropriate examples and scenarios. It’s very different from the highly abstract jargon-laden classes many of us took as undergrads.

### **Consumer Financial Protection Bureau**

The CFPB acts as a watchdog, enforcer, and educator. Among its many duties, the CFPB is responsible for helping “consumers understand the opportunities, risks, and consequences associated with financial products, services, and decisions” (1.usa.gov/1lucnkI). Their educational resources are geared specifically to consumers and most of their material is linked from MyMoney.gov. One item not linked on MyMoney.gov is their College Credit Card Agreement database. This database, which is helpful for looking at credit terms and rates, assembles agreements from every credit card issuer who has agreements in place with colleges and universities to market to their respective students. Students and their parents can also take advantage of information about financing a college education, student loans, and establishing a bank account. The bureau also provides information to older adults about protecting their assets and how to get help if they have been victimized. Lastly, they provide information geared specifically to servicemembers and veterans with guidance about planning for the future and protecting finances from predatory lenders or while on deployment.

Federal agencies are dedicating significant resources to create and disseminate financial literacy educational resources to people from every walk and stage of life. While agencies tend to focus on consumers and vulnerable populations like youth and elderly, the truth is everyone can use help understanding financial concepts. Whatever population your library serves, there are certainly people among them who will benefit from the knowledge and tools provided by these federal agency sites. Using the relevant resources outlined in this article to create a basic library guide and posting on blogs or social media is sure to be helpful and will spread the word about the amazing government resources available for increasing financial literacy.

# International Documents

## Docs Out of Africa: Why Libraries Should Collect African Government Information

Jim Church and Jane Canfield

Just when you thought it was safe to open the covers of *DttP*, Jim Church is back with another polemic. With my column co-editor Jane Canfield, I decided to address government information from other countries—a topic I feel GODORT has neglected for some time. At UC Berkeley I have the privilege of collecting government information from Africa, and after much thought have decided to write about this challenging topic.

Not long ago there were US librarians who specialized in foreign government information. Two of the most notable were Gloria Westfall at the University of Indiana at Bloomington and David Rozkuszka at Stanford.<sup>1</sup> In 1990 Westfall published (through GODORT) her comprehensive *Guide to Official Publications of Foreign Countries*.<sup>2</sup> She also published *French Colonial Africa: a Guide to Official Sources*<sup>3</sup> and *Bibliography of Official Statistical Yearbooks and Bulletins*.<sup>4</sup> GODORT has a scholarship for library school students named after David Rozkuszka. Yet, in spite of the interest in globalization and international affairs, I count few US documents librarians now who specifically work with foreign government information. We seem to have largely ceded this responsibility to our colleagues in area studies, and in other instances it seems to have been a matter of “shifting priorities.” So why should government information librarians get involved with this? And who could possibly do so anyway, with all the different countries and languages in the world?

### Vendors and Languages

The answer is of course no one—unassisted—but there are collaborative models that can work well. Let’s take Sub-Saharan Africa as an example. In Africa, for better or worse, many official publications are written in former colonial languages: primarily English, French, and Portuguese (naturally there are exceptions). This is not an insurmountable obstacle for a librarian with a reading knowledge of one or more Romance languages. Another issue is the choice of vendors. There are again, to the best of my knowledge, only limited vendors who sell African government publications: examples include Clark’s for South Africa ([www.clarkesbooks.co.za](http://www.clarkesbooks.co.za)); Mary Martin ([www.marymartin.com](http://www.marymartin.com));

MEA Books ([www.meabooks.com](http://www.meabooks.com)); Hogarth (for Nigeria); and the LC Office in Nairobi ([www.loc.gov/acq/ovop/nairobi/](http://www.loc.gov/acq/ovop/nairobi/)).<sup>5</sup> Libraries may also provide vendors with a subject profile for documents on standing order. At UC Berkeley, our Africana librarian worked to craft a Library of Congress Profile (AfricCap) for statistical and human rights publications from Eastern and Southern Africa. We created another profile with MEA Books for categories of government publications from Western and Central Africa. When collaborating on a profile, one may also wish to tell vendors what *not* to send. We do not get budgets, military magazines, newsletters, or investment reports from overseas firms. We do get reports from International Organizations based in Africa and NGO publications. If the profile is set up carefully and negotiated successfully, it can work well. Here is the essence of what we crafted. Other profiles can of course be implemented based on local needs and shared agreements with other libraries.

### Collection Areas by Subject and Type

1. Censuses: population, housing, and economic
2. Statistical yearbooks
3. Economic development
4. Population, demography, and vital statistics
5. Human rights
6. Foreign relations and international affairs
7. Government policy
8. Gender studies and family issues
9. Public health
10. Constitutions and constitutional conventions
11. Elections
12. Environmental policy, sustainable development, and natural resources
13. Labor, poverty and social issues
14. Urban studies and planning
15. Languages and literacy

### Exclusions by Subject and Type

1. Annual reports from ministries
2. Budgets and public finance
3. Business and investment
4. Higher education, educational policy, educational curricular material
5. Laws, parliamentary papers, and gazettes
6. International trade statistics
7. Applied technology
8. State, provincial, and municipal documents

### Additional Priorities

1. High interest in African IGO country office publications and NGO literature
2. High interest in subject specific monographs

The above categories are broad and of course many libraries will not wish to collect all of this. So here are some fleshed out examples of general interest that I hope will pique your curiosity.

### Statistical Abstracts and Censuses

Statistical abstracts and census volumes are my top category: you just can't find much of this information anywhere else. An immediate objection might be this data is all online. This is often assumed and is frequently true. But sometimes it isn't. As of June 12, 2014, historical volumes of the *Statistical Abstract for Kenya* were online but the 2001–2012 issues were not. The Central Statistics Office for Botswana website has many categories, but at the time of this writing none of the links worked. The likelihood that African documents may not be online is substantial, and the risk of the information being lost is critical. There may also be differences between online and print versions. The print 2002 census volumes of Rwanda include the *3ème Recensement General de la Population et de l'habitat du Rwanda au 15 Aout 2002. Monographie* (12 volumes) and *3ème Recensement Général de la Population et de l'habitat du Rwanda au 15 Aout 2002. Analyse des Resultats* (17 volumes). A web search for these titles retrieves [statistics.gov.rw/publications/population-and-housig-census-2002](http://statistics.gov.rw/publications/population-and-housig-census-2002) which contains some of the latter volumes, but none of the former. For the most part, libraries still need to collect most of this material in print, or trust to digital repositories like the Internet Archive to preserve the digital content.

### Development

For development information, I often turn to publications co-authored by International Organizations and African governments. Most African countries have country offices for United Nations agencies and collaborate with them on development projects. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) coauthors numerous publications with African countries each year. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has assisted Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Niger, the Central African Republic, Lesotho, Rwanda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo with their censuses. UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (household surveys developed to monitor the situation of children and women) are internationally comparable and highly cited collaborative efforts. African governments have also created

their own interesting agencies to address policy concerns in the Global South. They often have ministries for Youth and Sport. Zambia has a Ministry of Sport, Youth, and Child Development; Kenya has a Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture, and Social Services. Researchers study sport as a means to increase participation in schools, combat gender discrimination, promote social mobilization, and foster peace-building (the UN has an Office for Sport for Development and Peace). Other countries have agencies on the environment and tourism: Uganda has a Ministry of Tourism, Trade & Industry; Lesotho has a Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Environment. These agencies may seem like random hodgepodes, but there is a philosophy behind this: tourism and ecotourism can enhance development (as I have written about elsewhere),<sup>6</sup> and if implemented thoughtfully, can promote environmental sustainability and peace.

### Gender and Human Rights

Gender and human rights are other key areas, and many African governments have ministries devoted to women, gender, and families. Zambia has a Gender in Development Division (with no website); Burkina Faso has a Ministère de la promotion de la Femme; Mali has a Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme et de la Famille; and Ethiopia has a Ministry of Women's Affairs. These agencies publish on gender policy, education, inequality, gender-based violence, and other topics. Many copublish with International Organizations in accordance with multilateral agreements, or even to comply with UN Security Council Resolutions. UC Berkeley has a document checked out entitled *The Uganda Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 & 1820 and the Goma Declaration*.<sup>7</sup> Many African countries have human rights commissions. In 1995 the Uganda Human Rights Commission published its *Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Violations of Human Rights: Verbatim Record of Proceedings* in fourteen volumes.<sup>8</sup> And even if the findings of these commissions are questionable, don't forget NGOs. The Kenyan National Commission on Human Rights and the Kenyan Human Rights Commission are examples of Civil Society Organizations that publish on this topic, and these publications can be ordered from African vendors or included in profiles.

### Is It All Online?

The new "global information pipeline"<sup>9</sup> has a tendency to spring leaks and succumb to saboteurs in every nation, but in the developing world the risk is arguably higher. While no government web content is safe from negligence or meddling, civil conflict, regime change, and natural disasters can exacerbate the situation and hasten the demise of digital content. But another reason to get the print is the online information may



simply not be *findable*. Most search engines do not attach a high degree of relevance to government publications from the Global South—especially those in foreign languages. Online searches for African government information frequently mix commercial and popular content with government information. Unless you know exactly what you are looking for, it can be difficult or impossible to find the right ministry and the relevant content.

### Why Us?

This brings us back to the question of why collecting this information should be, at least in part, the job of a government information librarian. I think the answer is self-evident: We know what types of government information are important and valuable to our users. We appreciate government content and will make sure it is collected when it might otherwise slip through the cracks. But we cannot do this alone, and partnerships are crucial. Our colleagues in area studies can provide valuable assistance with foreign languages and vendors. And if we cultivate relationships with students and faculty and keep track of the materials they need, we will acquire the right stuff.

But at the end of the day, this is a question of values. The main reason why African government information should be collected is because it is interesting, informative, and important. Despite the glaring shortcomings common to many official publications,<sup>10</sup> government information is part of the human record. Any academic library with students and faculty working in global development, the environment, poverty, public health, human rights, or political economy should acquire this material, and I would argue it is wrong not to do so. I urge GODORT and the profession to give serious consideration to this matter, and advocate amongst our colleagues and administrations to devote more time and resources toward it.

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## DttP Online!

[www.ala.org/ala/godort/DttP/DttPonline](http://www.ala.org/ala/godort/DttP/DttPonline)

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.

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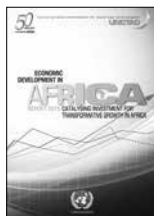
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# State and Local Documents Focus

## One for the Little Guy: The Pygmy-Owl and the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan

Dan Stanton and Celina Nichols

In 1997, a tiny two-and-a-half ounce bird inspired Arizona's Pima County to atone for its past by taking control of its future. For decades, Pima County's growth had been largely unchecked, with urban development sprawling out into pristine natural habitat and county officials routinely supporting developers over environmentalists. The sudden classification of the easily overlooked pygmy-owl as an "endangered species" motivated Pima County officials to examine the status of its natural, cultural, and historical resources. With a focus on science over politics and the input of stakeholders, a new, forward-looking plan was created that allowed for growth in Pima County without leveraging its soul.

### The Setting

The most famous resident of the Sonoran Desert is the saguaro cactus, the quintessential symbol of the southwest. Often portrayed as a majestic sentinel in a harsh landscape, the saguaro's native range exists within the Sonoran Desert—120,000 square miles from Mexico to Southern California, blanketing a major portion of southern Arizona. The closer one looks at the Sonoran Desert, the further from reality the image of the lone cactus seems. The Sonoran Desert hosts 500 bird species (half of *all* birds found in North America), 5,000 plant species, 130 mammal species (including jaguars), 30 fish species, and 20 amphibian species as well.<sup>1</sup> Dry desert, indeed.

Like many other areas in the southwest, Pima County, in southern Arizona, has been growing steadily and significantly since the end of World War II (see figure 1).<sup>2</sup> In addition, since the majority of land in the state belongs to the federal government by way of national forests, tribal lands, etc. (see figure 2), land available for private ownership or development is limited, but that may not have been apparent in the second half of the twentieth century.<sup>3</sup> Pima County, especially in the Tucson area, had been a bastion of unbridled growth. By the late 1990s, new housing units were growing by about 7,000 per year, to provide for the approximately 17,000 new residents. In a classic example of urban sprawl, the population density declined (from 5,200 per square mile in 1953, to 2,400 in 1998) requiring up to 7.2 square



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miles of "new" land every year, spreading out faster, but thinner.<sup>4</sup>

In 1997, the cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl was listed as an endangered species after only twelve were found in Pima County.<sup>5</sup> A species listing under the Endangered Species Act (ESA):

prohibits "take" of an endangered animal. This means that it is a federal violation to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect endangered fish or wildlife. . . . Harm has been defined in regulations to include "significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering."<sup>6</sup>

In early 1998, after an owl sighting at a construction site halted development, the reality of the situation hit home. For years conservation and development interests had been battling

piece by piece over the available land in the county, with the Board of Supervisors coming down predominantly in favor of development. With the ESA listing, the county could apply for a take permit, but—growth being inevitable—there were likely other species listings ahead. Did it make sense to deal with each issue as it came along? Something needed to be done and Pima County decided to go big and bold.

Using the pygmy-owl situation as a first encounter, the Pima County Board of Supervisors and County Administrator Chuck Huckelberry reviewed the past and present state of growth and development in Pima County. Development decisions had been made politically and piecemeal, and as the urban area expanded, the very things that made it unique (open space, the desert habitat, mountain parks, and southwest culture) were being lost. In October of 1998, the Board proposed the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan as a “comprehensive environmental based response to urban growth pressures.”<sup>7</sup> For the first time, conservation and natural resource planning (including biological and other scientific concepts) were joined with cultural and historical considerations while taking a look at the overall growth and development planning for Pima County. The county would still apply for take permits when needed, but would preemptively work to save and restore not only critical biological land, but also areas of cultural and historical importance. Six specific plan elements were proposed:

1. Ranch Conservation—While ranch land is technically not natural habitat, ranches are large swaths of open space that have marked the urban boundary while contributing to the culture and heritage of the area. Growth and development put pressure on ranchers to sell their land for subdivisions.
2. Historic and Cultural Preservation—Pima County is built upon thousands of years of history and culture. Archeological locations, architecture, and historic sites all run the risk of being lost to development.
3. Riparian Restoration—Rivers that used to support a variety of wildlife no longer flow due to development and erosion. Restoring these areas can reverse some of the damage.
4. Mountain Parks—Creation and expansion of Mountain Parks not only protects “scenic resources” from encroachment, but preserves unique biological areas.
5. Habitat, Biological, and Ecological Corridor Conservation—

Year	City of Tucson	Pima County	State of Arizona	Pima as a Percent of State
1997 Estimate	455,085	799,375	4,595,375	17.4
1990 Census	405,390	666,880	3,665,228	18.2
1980 Census	330,537	531,443	2,718,425	19.6
1970 Census	262,933	351,667	1,775,399	14.8
1960 Census	212,892	265,660	1,302,161	20.4
1950 Census	45,454	141,216	749,587	18.8

	Eastern Pima County		Pima County		Maricopa County		State of Arizona	
	%	Sq.Mi.	%	Sq.Mi.	%	Sq.Mi.	%	Sq.Mi.
Federal	28	1,103	29	2,661	53	4,924	42	47,571
Indian	9	336	42	3,868	5	422	28	31,404
State	33	1,280	15	1,383	13	1,202	13	14,958
Private	31	1,214	14	1,271	29	2,668	18	20,015

Figure 1. Population and Land Ownership

Isolated or fragmented habitats limit the growth of plant and animal populations, whereas corridors that biological interconnectivity allow for greater diversity.

6. Critical and Sensitive Habitat Preservation—Many Sonoran Desert plant and animal species are threatened but their individual needs must be studied and understood in the larger, interspecies context.

The Draft Plan recommended that the Board of Supervisors begin the process of identifying and acquiring state lands identified as mountain parks and riparian corridors; adopt land use regulations compatible with the plan; reverse or modify three very large, pending development projects; seek assistance and cooperation from the federal, state, local, and tribal governments; and recruit members of the public who were interested in participating on the steering committee. As you might imagine, the going got tough.

### Fast Forward

On December 7, 2012, the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior posted a Notice in the Federal Register on behalf of Pima County.<sup>8</sup> After fifteen years, Pima County was finally applying for an Incidental Take Permit under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act. Between 1997 and 2012, the Pima County Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan:

- Tapped into over 150 scientists; produced hundreds of studies, reports, and planning documents; and held

more than 600 public meetings<sup>9</sup>

- Benefitted from Bond Initiatives in 1997 and 2004, providing \$27.9 and \$163.4 million respectively allowing for the acquisition of 7,200 acres and 45,300 acres respectfully<sup>10</sup>
- Won state, regional, national, and international awards including the 2002 American Planning Association Outstanding Planning Award for a Plan<sup>11</sup>

And as a result, “The County now manages approximately 230,000 acres for conservation, with over 100,000 acres of it owned in fee by the County. The properties range in size from less than an acre to over 30,000 acres and represent the diversity of landscapes that make Pima County unique.”<sup>12</sup> The meetings announced in the Federal Register have taken place, and the county has worked with the Arizona Ecological Services Office of the Fish and Wildlife Service to address the issues raised. Final reports are expected within the next year.<sup>13</sup> Given all this work, one imagines that the future trajectory is in place.

Ironically, the impetus for all this work—the cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl—lost its Endangered Species status in 2006.<sup>14</sup> By then, the guiding principles of the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan were firmly in place and the community was behind the endeavor. In addition to the principle stakeholders, many others have benefitted from the work that has been done. For urban planners, the process has been documented and provides opportunities for others to learn from the successes and mistakes of Pima County. The US Fish and Wildlife Service even produced a film that documents the trials, tribulations, and perseverance of participants.<sup>15</sup> And, for researchers and government information specialists, the project has provided incredible resources about the history, culture, and science of Pima County and the magic that is the Sonoran Desert.

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# Promoting Electronic Government Documents

## Part Five: Education and Beyond

Scott Casper

In four articles in this series, I have addressed issues pertaining to government document libraries, their promotion of government documents in an electronic environment, and the expansion and preservation of that environment. This final installment addresses the issue of promoting electronic government documents, not to the general public, but to fellow librarians. Also, unlike the previous installments that looked at what is being done now, this one will look ahead to what libraries might try in the future. Like the rest of this series, it is based off of my presentation on promoting electronic government documents at the University of Illinois at Springfield's 2012 conference, "On The Front Lines: Engaging Our Communities," and informed by working with NIDL (Northwestern Illinois Depository Libraries).

For the last time, I want to start by reviewing our starting goals, or more specifically, the Depository Library Council's seven starting goals "for the library community and government information providers" from back in 2006.

1. Respond to or anticipate US citizens' need for government information when and where it is needed by providing multiple access points to a network of experts.
2. Provide access to information in appropriate formats.
3. Ensure continuing access to digitally available government information. Provide excellent training to deepen and expand knowledge of government information resources. Provide high quality descriptive tools for access to all

FDLP . . . publications, portals, and information products. Enhance collaboration or coordination of effort among federal depository libraries, nondepository libraries, the GPO, agencies, and cultural memory organizations that deal with Internet resources.

4. Expand awareness of both the FLDP and government information generally via excellent public relations and marketing.<sup>1</sup>

One of the government documents community's priorities is mentoring. One aspect of this is training new government documents librarians. With so much in flux in government documents librarianship, it seems like there would naturally be a need for on-the-job education. But no new libraries have joined the depository program within the last year and only one old depository has rejoined, so it seems unlikely that new government documents librarians would be entering a department with no one there to train them.<sup>2</sup>

Undeterred, GODORT has initiated GODORT Buddy. Participants in the program are "assigned a GODORT 'buddy' who is an active member in the Government Documents Round Table to answer questions about GODORT and give . . . a personal introduction to our community."<sup>3</sup> The second aspect of mentoring implied here is to connect to non-government documents librarians and educate them about what this community does and how our specialized knowledge is of use to them.

It is too soon to say how successful GODORT Buddy will

be. However, NIDL will be watching it closely. NIDL has similar aspirations for its Speakers Bureau, indefinitely postponed in its development. Success on the national level would spur local initiatives like the Speakers Bureau.

Mentoring programs would accomplish #1 from the starting goals list (the network of experts), both in terms of forcing the experts to coordinate about mentoring and then actually networking with non-government documents librarians and new ones. Its main goal seems to be #4, the excellent training, particularly if mentoring were to take off and become common practice. Ideally, the same librarians would take advantage of mentoring every few years. The world of government documents is going to be continually changing and non-government documents librarians could easily fall behind, while government documents librarians will be continually monitoring the situation for developments. The side effect, if you will, of all this is #7—that mentoring and education expands awareness. One could argue that even just offering the training, whether its use ever becomes widespread or not, helps expand awareness of the depository program and the willingness of its librarians to help other librarians.

The frontiers of promoting access to government documents have now been discussed, but what new territory lies beyond the frontier?

One “territory” is apps. Everyone these days seems to have smartphones and likes to buy apps for them. But where are the government documents apps? Well, the ones from the federal government are all in one online “store” at USA.gov, their Mobile Apps Gallery.<sup>4</sup> There are more than 100 apps listed in the gallery, all free for download.

There is no “apps store” on the state or local level in Illinois and none in the realm of government documents librarians. University of Illinois and the Northern Illinois Cooperative have been leading the development of apps for libraries in the state, but not with a government information focus. It does not seem to be beyond the realm of possibility, as far as this author understands them, to develop an app that would allow you to add a government documents filter to library catalog searches on a smartphone. Even if an organization like NIDL has not come forward to develop such an app yet, surely we could all do more to direct patrons to the government apps that already exist.

Another “territory” is Facebook. Many libraries have become good at using Facebook to communicate directly with their patrons, but not so much yet when it comes to government documents. This author’s library has been using its Facebook presence to highlight government documents for the past ten months.<sup>5</sup> At this time, a mini-bibliography of government

documents (related to the anniversary of the Tiananmen Square Massacre) is still our most-liked Facebook post ever. None have yet sparked a discussion, though one could argue that the presence of content itself has helped generate likes for the Facebook page, which is currently at 149. GODORT is on Facebook and has 204 likes. In contrast, the US Dept. of Justice Facebook page has 42,744 likes. The US Marine Corps has 2,810,077 likes.<sup>6</sup> So clearly there is a willingness to connect to government agencies on Facebook, but no one has yet found a way to become a useful interface of middle man to those agencies on Facebook. It could happen more readily with Facebook’s compliance. For example, Facebook is capable of tracking its users’ posts; it could perhaps also track any questions (scanning for question marks) posted to a government agency Facebook page, check that question’s poster’s friends list for a library, and automatically repost that question to the library Facebook page (the hypothetical feasibility of this example is the point; this author understands that other issues, such as privacy concerns, would still be huge obstacles to it in practice).

Will a Facebook breakthrough for libraries occur? Only time will tell. It is worth pointing out, though, that according to one report, 51 percent of Americans over the age of 12 are using Facebook.<sup>7</sup> That compares to 15 percent of adults online using Twitter.<sup>8</sup> Blog usage among adults may also be no higher than 15 percent.<sup>9</sup> This series has already talked about the importance of using blogs to advertise electronic government documents, but with Facebook usage so much higher, perhaps it is time to shift blogging efforts to Facebook pages.

Another “territory” is social content sharing sites. Once dominated by Digg.com and then Reddit.com, Pinterest.com is rapidly becoming the dominant force in content sharing online. A passionate case for government agencies embracing Pinterest made its way around the blogosphere and all the way up to the Huffington Post.<sup>10</sup> This discussion among bloggers did not talk about government documents librarians, but the same case could be extended to them as well—that social content sharing could be a valuable method of getting our collections seen outside the library walls. However, to date, few depositories have taken advantage of Pinterest and those that have done so have accumulated few followers as of yet.

All three examples of moving “beyond the frontier” into “new territories” really just means that it is too soon to say how successful electronic government documents promotion will be in these examples. It does seem clear, however, that the promotional efforts that are most exciting, most ambitious, but also most vulnerable to disappointing returns, will come from trying to reach our own patrons in electronic “territories” they are already engaged in. Let us all hope they notice our efforts.

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### GODORT Membership

Membership in ALA is a requisite for joining GODORT

Basic personal membership in ALA begins at \$50 for first-year members, \$25 for student members, and \$35 for library support staff (for other categories see [www.ala.org/Template.cfm?Section=Membership](http://www.ala.org/Template.cfm?Section=Membership)).

Personal and institutional members are invited to select membership in GODORT for additional fees of \$20 for regular members, \$10 for student members, and \$35 for corporate members.

For information about ALA membership contact ALA Membership Services, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611; 1-800-545-2433, ext. 5; e-mail: [membership@ala.org](mailto:membership@ala.org).

# Reviews

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*The Serial Set: Its Make-up and Content*. Edited by Andrea Severson.

“For those who haven’t used the *Serial Set* before, yes, it is big,” acknowledges the editor, Andrea Severson. She is correct; it is a very large set. However, this set has contained answers to questions you just cannot find anywhere else. This wonderful book gleans some of the best parts of the collection.

Beginning with the chapter, “Art in the *Serial Set*,” by Diane H. Smith, this collection contains 320,000-plus illustrations. “Originally all illustrations were only pen-and-ink sketches,” but this quickly grew to lithography and photography. As the country grew, maps were needed to represent the country. Glossy images of this art can be found in the book. Flipping through these images, it is amazing to see how drastically our printing methods have developed over time.

Another significant chapter in the book is “Civil War and Reconstruction,” by Virginia Laas. The *Serial Set* contains a wealth of information about this era in American history. “Information on a particular subject, such as the role of black soldiers in the Union Army, may be found in a wide variety of documents, both official and personal, within the *Serial Set*.” In addition, you can find information about the field battles such as Vicksburg and battles on the water like the Battle of Mobile Bay. It also reflects the feeling of Congress as the Confederate States began the process of returning to the Union.

While many readers of *DttP* have personal experience with the *Serial Set*, this book guides and provides an opportunity to take a new look. If you are transitioning from the print version of this set to the online version, this book

is still a great asset. Yes, the *Serials Set* is a massive collection, but this book easily guides you through the content it contains. I would encourage any Federal Depository Library to add *The Serial Set: Its Make-up and Content* to its collection.

Paula L. Webb  
University of South Alabama

*The Future Can’t Wait* ([www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/15396/TheFutureCantWait.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/15396/TheFutureCantWait.pdf))

*The Future Can’t Wait* provides a very insightful account of the US Agency for International Development (USAID) Symposium on Future Development Challenges. The publication is divided into three parts, starting with a description of the symposium and clearly lays out the format for the remainder of the chapters. The second part provides most of the content, and discusses the four main topics/tracks (populations, science and technology, politics, and environment) at the symposium. Depth and detail are given for each of those topics. This provides the reader with a clearer picture of how these tracks are important to future development, and how they all work together. The conclusion provides three possible future scenarios for global development, and what may or may not happen, depending on which steps are taken in the upcoming years. The contributors succinctly describe how each track area should “look[ing] systematically at alternative future scenarios to facilitate better planning and project implementation for global development” (4).

Throughout the chapters, maps and figures serve to emphasize and help the reader visualize the information that is given. This publication is well-researched

and documented. Each chapter was written by very knowledgeable contributors, many of whom are currently working with USAID or have extensive experience in his/her respective areas. Each chapter also starts with a topical synopsis. All of the writers addressed the challenges of development within the context of future uncertainty. One thought-provoking area examined this through-the-lens demography. This chapter describes how one can predict what future issues a country may have, based primarily on the median age of the population. For example, if a country has a large portion of the population who are over the age of 45, the pension and health-care systems are greatly affected since fewer young people are in the workforce. This viewpoint places more prominence on “age-related structures” instead of the current focus, which is developed versus developing countries.

Overall, this is a very informative publication that documents ways that global development has changed so drastically in the past twenty years, and how private-public partnerships need to be created in order to assist in long-term development plans and policies. Strategic vision and doing away with traditional approaches are must-haves in order to plan for upcoming years. The contributors do a superb job of explaining how each of the main topics of the symposium actually affects global development, and that these “trends will shape our collective policies and programs long into the future” (2).

Rachel Hooper  
Troy University

# GODORT Membership Meeting

Topics discussed at the GODORT Membership Meeting include:

The GODORT Legislation Committee moved and membership passed a resolution urging Congress to appropriate funds to ensure that the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) continues to act as a central repository for scientific and technical reports. The resolution was tabled by the ALA Committee on Legislation (COL) perhaps because of a concern that some content from NTIS was fee-based.

The Federal Documents Task Force (FDTF) is working on writing a proposal that e-documents from FDsys be considered as possible substitutes for tangible holdings, so that regionals could, in consultation with GPO, discard tangible documents that are at least seven years old if they keep links to FDsys copies. They are also developing a one-page handout to inform legislators about the FDLP. Regarding the COL/GIS FDLP Task Force Report, FDTF plans to comment on the process and respond to the content.

The International Documents Task Force

(IDTF) reported that Steering I approved an open letter and survey to IGOS about digital preservation. IDTF will report at Midwinter on the preliminary results of the survey. IDTF also wrote a letter of support to the new Librarian and Archivist of Canada. GODORT is exploring the best way to move the letter forward through ALA. Finally, the UN Depository Library has not been functioning as a print depository since Hurricane Sandy, but has not released electronic versions. IDTF will communicate with the Chair of Steering by submitting bullet points concerning the future of the UN Depository Program in consultation with the ALA Washington Office with the goal of constructing a final letter.

The Program Committee discussed five programs suggested by other committees such as the State and Local Documents Task Force (SLDTF). The program going to Steering for approval is a joint GODORT/MAGIRT program on Data Visualization and Government Information. SLDTF is exploring extending their meeting from one hour to ninety minutes at ALA Annual in order to present a program entitled "Copyright and the State Document Conundrum." The

Cataloging Committee will explore a program idea presented by Karen Cook, State Library of Louisiana, outlining her library's initiatives at reclassification of the Louisiana state documents with a subject classification based system. Other ideas to be explored later were a program related to preservation of federal information (print and electronic) and a program on state government information and big data.

Memorial resolutions honoring Esther Crawford and Crenetha Brunson passed. Other resolutions are in the works.

A new working group for preservation funding made up of vendors (Jim Noel, Marchive; Laura Elkin, Newbanks Readex; and Andrew Laas, ProQuest) and librarians met briefly and will be continuing their work. Bernadine Abbott Hoduski and Tom Adamich are co-chairs.

Chad Kahl, chair of a working group trying to resurrect Grace York's webpages, asked for volunteers from GODORT. He'll send an invitation on GODORT listservs soon.

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# Minutes of GODORT Committees & Task Forces

## Annual Conference

June 26–July 1, 2014  
Las Vegas, Nevada

**Cataloging Committee:** The Cataloging Committee voted to thank John Stevenson for his outstanding work on the Cataloging Committee for many years, with special thanks for his work as webmaster and editor of the Toolboxes for Processing and Cataloging Documents. The Committee is now in charge of the ongoing editing of the Toolboxes, which now reside on the GODORT wiki, and are looking for volunteers to collaborate with us to review the content, especially for international and state and local documents. Our major new project is on continuing education for cataloging and processing government documents. The Committee agreed to form a working group to develop a webinar on this topic and investigate collaborating with the FDLP. The focus is on practical solutions to cataloging and processing problems, and on preparing documentation for the GODORT exchange, and publishing either an occasional paper or an article in DttP. Volunteers interested in helping may contact the Cataloging Committee chair.

Andrea Morrison, Chair

**Development Committee:** The primary focus for Development remains building up the Rozkuszka fund to reach ALA's self-sustaining endowment threshold of 3% of total value, or \$100,000 for a \$3000 scholarship. The current Rozkuszka balance is about \$82,000.

A letter should go out to GODORT members in November-December to reach people who could use a tax deduction. GODORT Development will contact ALA Development in September to coordinate, and DTTP to get a notice into the relevant issue.

Development is identifying other donors to build the GODORT donor base:

- GODORT past-leaders project—Identify past leaders (GODORT Chairs, committee Chairs) to add to “ask letter” list.
- Former GODORT members—Identify current ALA members who used to be GODORT members but who have dropped. Maybe they dropped because their job changed, but they would still be willing to support the Round Table.
- GODORT/ALA retirees

Respectfully submitted, Justin Otto, Chair

**Education:** Highlights of the meeting were a discussion session about outreach to non-government information librarians and a presentation by Cindy Etkin, Office of the Superintendent of Documents, GPO, who spoke about GPO's training program. Also discussed were the GODORT webinar program and the Exchange. Kathy Bayer, Co-chair

**GIC Committee:** A highlight of the meeting was having incoming GODORT Chair Helen Sheehy attend along with representatives from the GPO as well as several interested guests who are interested in joining our developing group.

- a. Spanish language government documents initiative—Participation and Partnerships
- b. National/State History Day—Sponsorship and Best Practices
- c. Constitution Day Poster Contest 2014 - Promotion
- d. Strategic planning for 2014 - 2015 - GIC group members, various
- e. IMLS Grant—Government Information for Children—Participation and Partnerships
- f. Canadian Provincial Documents—Promotion and Awareness
- g. International Documents—Promotion and Awareness

Chair Tom Adamich (toma@mitinet.com)

### Legislation Committee:

1) UN depository: a letter written by IDTF to be signed by GODORT Chair is forthcoming. Bullet points of the letter stating questions and concerns will be submitted to membership packet and to GODORT Steering.

2) NTIS Resolution passed at joint COL/LegComm meeting Saturday June 28. Title is “RESOLUTION ON PRESERVING PUBLIC ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REPORTS AVAILABLE THROUGH THE NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE”

3) DCLA has asked GODORT Legislation Committee to endorse in principle the DCLA resolution “Resolution on granting the District of Columbia Government Budget Autonomy to allow city services, including libraries,

to remain open during a federal government shutdown.”

LegComm voted to endorse in principle.

4) At LegComm I (in conjunction with COL on Saturday June 28) GODORT LegComm voted to endorse in principle “Resolution in Support of Stable Funding for Air Force Libraries.”

5) Discussion with Mary Alice Baish, Superintendent of Documents, GPO about the draft National preservation plan.

Much of the discussion was surrounding an idea that Mary Alice is floating for public discussion with FDLP Libraries. The idea would be to add an addendum to SOD 301(?) to allow a regional the option of substituting a tangible copy they've held for at least 7 years with a digital version of an authentic item with is on FDsys. Regional would have to inform GPO of their intent and would have to receive advance approval to do this. They'd be required to offer the tangible version to selective libraries.

Other discussion items:

1) Washington Post article re executive agency reports May 4, 2014. “Unrequired Reading: some reports mandated by Congress just gather dust.” David Fahrenthold.

Representatives Issa and Quigley bill a few years ago to make executive agency reports available online to the public. LegComm will do some research on this issue and have a resolution or a letter for MidWinter.

2) Update from Spring 2014 Depository Library Council meeting: GODORT Panel discussion

**Membership Committee:** Approved a PPM change to add and formalize responsibilities for social media administration accounts.

Proposes an emerging leader project to survey and contact the exiting members (GODORT members dropping their membership) to better understand how we can outreach, change, and meet their needs.

Proposes to forgo its committee meeting at Annual 2015 to hold instead a membership orientation session on Friday afternoon. New and interested members get to speed network with GODORT committees and task forces to help shepherd new members into leadership opportunities that match interests and abilities. This would not supplant the buddy program or the GODORT happy hour.

Membership would like Steering to approve funds for new GODORT ribbons. Actual cost to be determined in coordination with our ALA staff liaison.

Sara Erekson, Chair

**Nominating Committee:** Karen Hogenboom (Chair) brought forth a proposal to extend the Publications Chair years of service to a three year cycle of Chair-Elect/ Chair/ Past Chair, due to the job's complexity. She and the Chair-Elect (Marianne Ryan) are willing to extend their terms appropriately. Karen & Marianne will move the proposal forward to Publications and Bylaws/Organization.

Discussed our past year's ballot and results, and lessons learned in the election cycle and in Depository Library Council. Chair is the most difficult slot to fill, and this year we are recruiting a Treasurer as well. Reviewed 2015 calendar, slots open, and basic strategy moving forward. Make sure our membership knows that “operators are standing by” to assist them in running. A NomCom conference call post-conference will kick off the new Nominating year. We will add new NomCom members to our Box.com site so we can keep our contact records current.

Incoming member Laura Sare agreed to be our wiki and web editor, making sure our online signup tools function properly. We discussed the concern that there may be too many elected positions in GODORT, creating a cumbersome ballot for voters.

Cass Hartnett, Chair

**Program Committee:** Program proposals for 2015, San Francisco. Five programs were outlined:

- A Joint GODORT/MAGIRT program on Data Visualization and Government Information will go forward to steering.
- SLDTF and Kris Kassianovitz put forward a program on “Copyright and the State Documents Conundrum.” SLDTF is willing to have this program as part of their annual meeting slot, if the meeting can be extended from 1 hour to 90 minutes.
- Karen Cook, State Library of Louisiana, proposed a program outlining her library's initiatives at reclassification of the Louisiana state documents with a subject classification based system, this is being pushed out to other Louisiana state depositories. This program is

being referred to cataloging committee for consideration.

- Mary Alice Baish suggested a program related to preservation of federal information (print and electronic). The program is not fully formed and she will approach REGP as a possible venue.
- Sarah Erekson presented some initial ideas for a 2016 program on state government information and big data
- The possibility of a preconference on data (possibly big data) was mentioned for Orlando Helen Sheehy, Chair

#### Publications Committee:

1. Full-text access to DttP: whether or not to consider making full-text access to DttP available through the Hathi Trust. Hathi currently has DttP from 1972–2001
2. Revisions to the PPM concerning webmasters meetings
3. Revision to the PPM to emphasize “scholarliness” of Occasional Papers: To clarify that the Occasional Papers are intended to be more substantial than tutorials or bibliographies, Karen suggested modifying the language in the PPM to indicate that they should be “scholarly or analytical.”
4. The committee approved the nomination of Mark Anderson from the University of Northern Colorado to chair the Panel for the next three years
5. Restructuring Publications Chair appointment(s): Karen and Marianne proposed extending the appointment of the Publications Committee Chair from two years to a three-year term (Chair-Elect, Chair, and Past-Chair), to ensure continuity on the committee, with

the Past-Chair (among other things) being responsible for oversight of the Occasional Papers

6. DttP report: DttP is holding at a distribution of 1200 copies with 7-8 advertisers continuing to support. Currently all editor and reporter positions are filled, and all articles for the fall issue are in except for the Chair’s report, forthcoming after ALA. The call for student papers, which has previously been successful, will appear in the summer issue
7. Treasurer’s report: Mike reported that subscriptions are on target and that 114 copies of the Serial Set book have sold.

Karen Hogenboom, Chair

#### Rare and Endangered Government

**Publications:** The Rare & Endangered Government Publications Committee has completed its toolkit for dealing with thefts and posted it on the REGP wiki. The committee discussed changes to the PPM regarding committee liaisons from external organizations. We also discussed a possible needs assessment for information about access and preservation for local government information resources.

Shari Laster, Chair

#### Federal Documents Task Force:

Superintendent of Documents Mary Alice Baish talked about the results of the Forecast Study. Several proposals are being considered to provide depository libraries with more flexibility. Two of these are:

- For libraries that wish to host a solely electronic collection, guidelines regarding the core collection (specifically the last two item selection numbers in the

core collection that must be selected in tangible format) would be relaxed. For one of these item numbers all materials are available electronically. The other item number selects memorial resolutions. Libraries might be required to select only those memorial resolutions that pertain to their own state. (This proposal was met calmly, there did not seem to be any dissension.)

- Retention requirements for Regionals would be changed. Regionals would be required to hold tangible publications received as part of the program for seven years. After seven years they could ask permission from the Superintendent of Documents to substitute FDsys electronic copies and weed the tangible copies from their collections. (This proposal excited significant discussion.)

A group was appointed to draft a response to this recommendation by August 1. The recommendation will be shared with FDTF. A final draft will be developed and sent to GODORT Steering for approval by August 20.

Fugitive documents (documents that are within scope of the FDLR, and should be included in the program but, for one reason or another, are not) were discussed.

Many documents that were not in the program prior to the 1962 Act were brought into the program through GODORT’s work.

Currently, James Jacobs at Stanford is working on “Everyday Electronic Materials” (EEMs). A few hours a month are spent reviewing the sites of ten of the most reticent agencies. When new publications are found the Catalog of Government Publications is checked. If

the publications are not listed there, they are reported to GPO and captured to a local digital repository.

The Task Force brainstormed a long list of possible methods for attacking the problem of fugitive documents.

A group was appointed to work on a one-page handout to inform legislators about the FDLP.

The COL GIS FDLP report was discussed. FDTF will work on a response, in the form of a draft of a vision document for the future of access to government information, to be developed by GODORT into our own statement. This discussion will also be carried forward online.

Jill Vassilakos-Long [jvlong@csusb.edu](mailto:jvlong@csusb.edu) (909)537-7541.

**International Documents Task Force Update:** International Government Information Competencies Project. Angel Batiste (Library of Congress) was not at the meeting. Amanda Wakaruk will follow up.

Update: Open letter and survey to IGOs concerning digital preservation. Amanda Wakaruk and Brett Cloyd (University of Iowa) consulted with various members including James Jacobs (Stanford), Kris Kasianovitz (Stanford), Vicky Reich (LOCKSS), World Bank, and OECD for comment about the letter and survey. Steering Committee has approved the letter and survey. They hope that the survey will provide an interesting environmental scan of digital preservation practices at IGOs and expect to provide a preliminary report to IDTF members at Midwinter 2015.

Update: Amanda provided a brief update on the state of federal departmental libraries in Canada as well as the cessation of the print Depository Services Program of Canada. The Canadian Library Association's current president reviewed a draft letter written from IDTF to the new Librarian and Archivist of Canada encouraging him to make the stewardship of government a priority. Amanda will take this letter to Steering II for consideration.

Action: Jim Church (University of California, Berkeley), Amanda Wakaruk, and Stephanie Braunstein (Louisiana State University) will add a paragraph to the draft letter including the goal of web archiving Government of Canada content.

Discussion: UN Depository Libraries Consultation Paper.

Brett reported on related discussion at the GODORT Committee on Legislation (COL). COL will be writing a letter expressing their comments and concerns to the UN and they've asked IDTF to provide some bullet points for their letter. A representative from the United Nations attended the IDTF meeting and provided an update on the state of the UN E-Collection. In addition, he encouraged members to respond to the consultation paper produced by UNDHL. There was some discussion about non-depository libraries providing comment; however, at this time the UN wants to focus on the needs of their depository libraries (there will be opportunity for non-depository libraries to provide comment). It was suggested that the UN needs to consult with all stakeholders before the e-Collection is launched if they want to provide a viable product to the library community.

Action: Working group formed (Jim Church, Susan Paterson, Carlos Fernandez (Florida International University), and Brett Cloyd will draft bullet points for COL. The extended deadline for comment on the UN paper is July 27, 2014.

IFLA Jim Church provided an update on the Government Information and Official Documents Group. Membership is now 17. He urged IGOs at the table to join the group in order to ensure the strength of this IFLA section. He debriefed the group on the annual 2013 conference in Singapore and also provided an update on post-development agenda and access to information will be on the 2015 agenda. The theme for the 2014 Annual IFLA Conference is national libraries and cultural heritage and papers will speak on historical legacy of organizations Amanda noted that Kris Kasianovitz is working on the mobile apps for IGOs with a student.

Amanda Wakaruk, chair

**State and Local Documents Task Force:** SLDTF received and discussed two program proposals. The first, "Something Old, Something New, Something Borrowed: A New Classification System for Louisiana Documents," a new subject based organization system for state documents developed by the State Library of Louisiana. The proposal will be referred to the committee on Cataloging as a potential program.

The second proposal: "State Government Information and the Copyright Conundrum," concerning the divide between the legal default and common perception of copyright issues surrounding state and local publications.

Kris Kasianovitz, with possible co-sponsorship by ALA's OITP Copyright Education Committee. This program was forwarded and approved by the Program Committee, and will be held during the

SLDTF meeting time at Annual (San Francisco 2015).

The Task Force has plans to open up discussion in future meetings on how SLDTF could develop an outreach

initiative to involve more public library staff in task force discussions and activities.

Simon Healey, Coordinator

## Give to the Rozkuszka Scholarship

The W. David Rozkuszka Scholarship provides financial assistance to an individual who is currently working with government documents in a library and is trying to complete a master's degree in library science. This award, established in 1994, is named after W. David Rozkuszka, former documents librarian at Stanford University. The award winner receives \$3,000.

If you would like to assist in raising the amount of money in the endowment fund, please make your check out to ALA/GODORT. In the memo field please note: Rozkuszka Endowment.

Send your check to GODORT Treasurer: John Hernandez, Web and Mobile Services Librarian, Northwestern University Library, 1970 Campus Drive, Evanston, IL 60208-2300.

More information about the scholarship and past recipients can be found on the GODORT Awards Committee wiki ([wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/awards](http://wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/awards)).



# Instructions for Authors

*DttP: Documents to the People* is the official publication of the Government Documents Round Table (GODORT) of the American Library Association (ALA). *DttP* features articles on government information and government activities at local, state, national, and international, and intergovernmental levels, and documents the professional activities of GODORT.

*DttP* is published quarterly in spring, summer, fall, and winter. The opinions expressed by its contributors are their own and do not necessarily represent those of GODORT. Acceptance of an advertisement does not imply endorsement by ALA/GODORT of the products or services offered.

*DttP* is indexed in Library Literature beginning with volume 19, number 1, 1991; Worldwide Political Science Abstracts, beginning with volume 33, number 1, 2005 and selectively in PAIS beginning with volume 33, number 1, 2005.

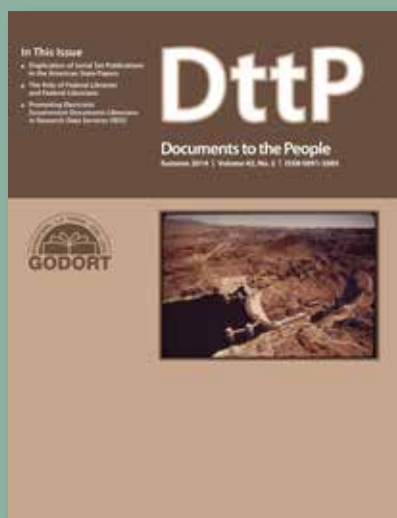
## Manuscript Preparation

Please follow these procedures when preparing manuscripts to be submitted.

Submit only original, unpublished articles on subjects within *DttP*'s scope. Manuscripts under current consideration for publication elsewhere will not be considered for publication in *DttP*. Articles of 2,500–3,000 words are preferred.

Listing the authors: Under the article title, list the name(s) of the author(s). At the end of the article above the references, please list the name(s) and the title(s), affiliation(s) and e-mail of each, for example, J. M. Smith, Government Information Librarian, New College, jmsmith@new.edu In the case of multiple authors, the first author will be considered the contact person.

## Manuscript Submission



Articles, news items, letters and other information intended for publication in *DttP* should be submitted to the Co-Lead Editors (dttp.editor@gmail.com). All submitted material is subject to editorial review by members of the *DttP* editorial team. Manuscripts must be submitted in digital format, preferably as an e-mail attachment.

The manuscript should be prepared using Microsoft Word; if you do not use Word, please submit the file formatted as an .rtf (rich text format) file. Please use Times New Roman, 12 point, double-spaced, with 1-inch margins.

E-mail attachments: Files submitted as attachments should be named to indicate the name of the lead author and content (text or figures) [e.g. smith\_article.doc; smith\_figure1.doc]. Send e-mail and attachments to the Co-Lead Editors at dttp.editor@gmail.com.

For complete instructions please see: [http://wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/DttP\\_Information\\_for\\_Authors](http://wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/DttP_Information_for_Authors)

# Announcing the 9th Annual Cover Contest

## Put your photo on DttP!

Here we go again! We've had so much fun reviewing the creative entries from previous contests that we're continuing the tradition—the DttP cover contest is now in its 8th year!

Put together your favorite government comic book together with its superhero . . . industrial guides with your neighboring factory- the sky (and perhaps TSA) is the limit!

### Details:

- Photos may be of state, local, federal, foreign or international publications out in the field.
- All photos submitted must include citation information—use the Chicago Manual of Style citation format.
- Photo orientation should be portrait (not landscape).
- Digital photos must be at least 300 dpi.
- File format should be .jpg or .gif
- File name should be lastname\_2014.jpg OR lastname\_2014.gif

Please submit all images to the Lead Editor of DttP by December 1, 2014. The photo will be on the cover of the Spring 2015 issue.

All submitted photos will be posted on the GODORT wiki.

For previous entries, see [http://wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/DttP\\_Cover\\_Photos](http://wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/DttP_Cover_Photos)

### Lead Editor Contact Information:

Lead Editor  
dttp.editor@gmail.com

### PAST WINNERS



2012



2011



2010



2009



2008

# SAY UNCLE.

In 1941, a onetime chef returned to his native Vietnam after travels abroad, his mind aflame with communist ideals. Over a tumultuous decade he sparked an unlikely independence movement, rallying loyalists to confound imposing foes such as France, Japan, China and ultimately the United States of America. Ho Chi Minh, referred to as "Uncle Ho" by his committed charges, repeatedly inspired a sense of nationalism to defy the interloping superpowers, besting them with equal parts fervor and craftiness, not to mention a penchant for attrition.

*Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) Reports, 1957-1994* chronicles Ho's profound impact on Vietnam's history, including the country's ultimate independence. The collection contains millions of pages from a wealth of sources, including monographs, reports, serials, journal and newspaper articles, and radio and television broadcasts. Featuring an emphasis on communist and developing nations, it is an ideal tool for researching military, socioeconomic, political, environmental, scientific and technical issues and events.

**“unearth rich  
scientific and  
cultural gems...”**

*Christopher C. Brown, Professor  
Reference Technology Integration Librarian and  
Government Documents Librarian,  
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