

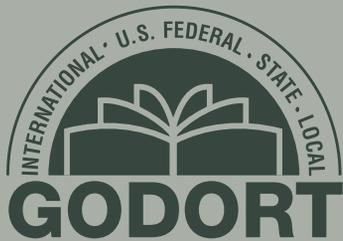
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- Basic Project Management for Weeding Government Documents Collections
- Annual Report
- Preservation of Federal Government Publications in Multiple Formats Proposal
- Resolution on the Restoration of the United Nations Depository Library System

# DttP

## Documents to the People

Fall 2016 | Volume 44, No. 3 | ISSN 0091-2085





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# DttP

## Documents to the People

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### About the Cover:

2016 GODORT Award Winners:

Helen Sheehy, James Bennett Childs Award (accepted by Stephen Woods)  
Katrina Stierholz, ProQuest/GODORT/ALA "Documents to the People" Award

Julie Wagner, W. David Rozkuszka Scholarship

Alan Zoellner, Bernadine Abbott Hoduski Founders Award

Hello, and welcome to our first online issue of *DttP: Documents to the People*!

I'm writing this editor's corner before the website is live, but I think it's safe to say that we're probably still working out the kinks and finding all the bugs in our new online home, so if you have any feedback, the publications committee and I would welcome it. (You can send me an email at [psycke@gvsu.edu](mailto:psycke@gvsu.edu) or [dttp.editor@gmail.com](mailto:dttp.editor@gmail.com)—you know the drill.)

By transitioning to a digital format, we hope to make *DttP* more accessible to GODORT members and nonmembers alike. No more emailing me to get a copy of an article you accidentally threw out! (That's right, you weren't the only one, so don't feel bad if this is you. Really! I was happy to help!) This will also help those who have requirements to deposit their articles in institutional repositories, as articles will be easily downloadable in PDF. Finally, by being searchable through standard online interfaces, like Google Scholar, we increase the likelihood that our content is found by nongovernment-information-specialists and nonlibrarians who can use your scholarship to better utilize government information.

Most importantly, though, transitioning to an online format allows *DttP* to be more accessible to those who find print publications difficult to use. Accessibility is an incredibly important topic in education, libraries, and society, and I'm proud, as the granddaughter of a man who went blind later in life and a proponent of making information accessible to all, to play a small role in this transition.

In our final print issue, we included a piece by John Shuler, who unexpectedly passed away on June 29, 2016, after that issue had gone to the printer. I didn't know John well, but I know that many of you did and that his loss will leave a hole in our community and many of our hearts. More information is available from the University of Illinois at Chicago's news website (<https://news.uic.edu/deaths-john-shuler>), including requests that memorial donations be sent to the International Rescue Committee or Doctors without Borders.

# From the Chair



## Working for GODORT in “The City that Works”

Sarah Erikson

It is an exciting time to be part of the American Library Association’s Government Documents Round Table. We are marking some milestone changes this year: moving to an electronically published journal and implementing a GODORT subscription to virtual meeting software. Some of these changes have been a long time in coming—many GODORT groups met virtually via teleconferences and collaboration software hosted through members’ institutions for years. Much of the work of GODORT in the past year has been to reassess our traditions. (I particularly liked the *Fiddler on the Roof*-themed column from the last “From the Chair”). But one tradition I still want to embrace is to use the first column of “From the Chair” to introduce myself and my vision for the 2016–17 term.

Before library school, I worked in a museum. I enjoyed caring for a diverse collection of cultural objects and artifacts. One of the most rewarding aspects of the job was moving the collection from inadequate storage in many locations to a central location that was state of the art. I loved bringing order to the chaos as I integrated these objects into a permanent home. I would not make this connection until much later, but many Gov Docs collections went through the same thing years ago. I do find it very satisfying to integrate documents that had been stored elsewhere into the compact shelving in SuDoc order.

While I was in library school, I applied for a position in the Government Publications Department on a whim. Immediately, I realized that I loved the interesting questions, the diverse subjects, and the challenging collections. I have a fond memory of going into the main library’s subbasement to find a technical report on microfiche. One of the reasons I moved away from museums was that I wanted to help people use the collections I cared for. In many ways, government information is the perfect fit: a lot of chaos needing order, a lot of collections in cracks and crevasses of the library that you need excellent memory to keep track of, and a lot of people who need you because what should be open information is closed to them without a government information expert.

I recently participated in ALA Membership campaign, Members Say It Best. In my testimonial for GODORT membership, I emphasize that the group’s passion for providing access energizes me to pursue excellence in bringing documents to the people. At my current library, membership and activity in the professional organization is not required or incentivized.

So why do I put in the time, effort, and money to stay active in the group?

Attending conferences gives me a boost. I like going to new cities, going beyond the convention and hotel areas, visiting other libraries, figuring out how to juggle all the meetings and events, getting out of my comfort zone, meeting new people, and working to get the most out of the experience. One of the benefits of being in government information librarianship is that we can come from very different worlds—academic, public, law—but have issues in common. Hearing about the challenges that others are facing helps me to put my own in perspective. I can collaborate with colleagues from different institutions, geographical areas, career stages, and backgrounds in GODORT. This diversity enriches my experience with the professional organization. I have a passion for the most interesting questions and the most challenging to work with collections, and I feel a natural affinity with others who share that passion and identity.

One of the most valuable services that GODORT provides is this sense of community. This used to require attendance at conferences—if you aren’t in the room, you’re out of the loop. One of the things I look forward to in my term as chair is fully embracing new technologies that can connect us and help us complete projects outside of meeting at conferences. As we dipped our toes in the water of virtual meetings during the past year under the leadership of Stephen Woods, I found that the virtual meetings gave me a sense of community just as meeting in-person did. Using new technology is a great first step to seeing the organization continue to give its members what they need. As of this July, we have already held meetings using a GODORT subscription to Adobe Connect. Trying to leave no member behind, we also are working with our past chair and a virtual meetings coordinator to minimize the learning curve for this new technology.

Now let me move onto the other major theme of “From the Chair” columns: I will continue the reorganization efforts started by my predecessors. I hope that implementing changes to the organizational structure of GODORT will help it meet the needs of its members and attract new ones. One way that we have already changed is eliminating post of internal liaisons to and from the task forces (Federal, State/Local, and International), in favor of embracing communication within the steering committee and between engaged members. Already this change has helped us concentrate our recruitment efforts so that most committees have the members they need to accomplish

their work. This change will also free up the task force coordinators to provide topical discussions and other programs at conferences.

I am honored to be working with all of you—one of the reasons I felt up to the task of being GODORT chair was that I knew I wouldn't have to do it alone. I'm excited about the

changes to come and want to make this process of implementation as open as possible. I will continue to bring in GODORT members' voices through virtual meetings and collaborative technology. In short, I look forward to serving as chair for the next twelve months.

# International Docs

## The Embattled UN Depository

Jim Church

### Introduction

Last year I wrote a *DttP* column about the United Nations Depository Library System (UNDL), but much has changed since, unfortunately for the worse. The situation has become so serious and the UN Department of Public Information's (DPI) handling of the issue so confusing, I have almost lost faith in UN Publishing. While several advocacy efforts are underway, including a letter-writing campaign from UN Depositories around the world, an ALA Resolution,<sup>1</sup> and collaborative efforts with other nongovernmental organizations, the DPI seems chiefly focused on its short-term financial interests rather than access to UN information. The communications released by the DPI have also been fraught with complexity and inconsistencies. If we support open access to information, we need to rebuff decisions made by the DPI and UN Publications to effectively disband the UN Depository Library System. This article is both a challenge and a plea to the UN to alter course and reinstate a robust UN depository program, to embrace open access, and to foster digital redundancy.

### Background

The UNDL dates back to 1947: for a brief history please see my previous column.<sup>2</sup> The UNDL had been under duress for years, but things began to seriously unravel when in July, 2013, Depository Libraries (DLs) received an email from the UN Dag Hammarskjöld Library (DHL) on behalf of the DPI stating that the printing and distribution of material from the United Nations Publications Office in New York would cease. The message also stated that “at the earliest possible opportunity we will provide Depository Libraries with online access to their *standard range of publications* via the UN eCollection, once it is launched. This access will be on the *same fee basis* in 2014 as applied to Depository Libraries in 2012.”<sup>3</sup> (author's emphasis).

Nine months later, a “Consultation Paper” entitled *A New Strategic Direction for UN Depository Libraries* was distributed to depositories about the future of the Depository Program.<sup>4</sup> The paper outlined various options for re-engineering the UNDL and asked Depositories for honest feedback. Librarians responded with their views, which they assumed would be reflected in future UNDL policy. The results were published, in part, in an executive summary.<sup>5</sup> Of primary interest in the

paper was elaboration about the proposed United Nations E-Collection.<sup>6</sup>

The pricing for the E-Collection, which will not go live before 2015, is not yet set. The current projection, which is not guaranteed and could go up or down, is that the price will be around \$10,000 for a standard annual subscription. The annual registration fee for UNDL status is also provisional. It will include an E-Collection subscription and is currently projected at \$5,000 for libraries in Higher Income states (as defined by the World Bank); \$2,500 in Upper Middle-Income states; \$500 in Lower Middle Income states; and \$250 in Low Income states. This rate will be further discounted by 40% for Depository Libraries registered on 1 January 2014 which pay their 2015 registration fee within three months of launch of the E-Collection. The E-Collection will cover all UN paid publications, initially from 2009 onwards and eventually including pre-2009 publications as they become available in the E-Collection format. The UNDL registration fee will also give access to all other UNDL services—DHL training, assessment and support; branding materials to advertise UNDL status; access to any special UNDL services with the Digital Repository, when available.<sup>7</sup>

From the outset, pricing for the E-Collection and its successor products has been nebulous. But before elaborating further one needs to understand what is meant by a “UN paid publication.” Paid publications include the research output and scholarly communication of the United Nations: examples include statistical annuals like the *Demographic Yearbook*, journals, and scholarly monographs. These titles have long been sold to libraries and researchers and are currently under copyright. Most were distributed to Depositories for years. Publications also differ from UN “documents” which are the official records and working papers the UN produces in the course of its business. UN documents are primarily discoverable via two online platforms: UNBISNet, the catalog of UN documents indexed by the UN Libraries in New York and Geneva; and the ODS, the Official Documents System of the United Nations.

It seemed that the E-Collection could be the Digital Publications Library we had been hoping for. But the issue was complicated because *another* information system, the “UN Digital Repository” was introduced in the Consultation Paper. Using this system, DLs would reportedly have “Access to UN documents and free publications on the UN Libraries Digital Repository, with downloadable files and cataloguing data.” The

other DL privileges and features mentioned seemed unremarkable.<sup>8</sup> We were also concerned about the limitation for “free publications” which typically implies pamphlets and ephemera (not paid publications). Further detail was provided at the 2015 ALA annual meeting in San Francisco, in a presentation given by Maritina Paniagua, then head of DHL Outreach and Professional Development. Among the highlights included:

- Focus on UN official documents and publications that are part of the deposit. Aim is to provide DLs with digital access to materials received in print.
- The Library aim is to give free access to UN publications to the widest audience possible.
- DLs will be granted access to the full UN publication collection by IP or password.
- Access to Oral History and Maps.
- Metadata downloadable in Marc and Dublin Core.<sup>9</sup>

It thus seemed DLs might be offered a full range of traditional UNcontent on the Digital Repository (documents and publications) as well as new features such as Oral Histories, Maps, Marc Records, and training. We were grateful to see them acknowledge in the presentation that “the value of UN Depository Librarians was critical.” Unfortunately, none of this has yet happened, and since the presentation things seem to have changed, again.

### The UN iLibrary and the UN Digital Library

It should be noted that the UN had been working on a (lower case) “digital library” for years, but for various reasons, lacked the capacity to launch one: libraries were given roll-out dates that never materialized, accompanied by advertisements to place orders for it in *DttP*.<sup>10</sup> But the real surprise came when we learned in the Spring of 2015 that the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD) would partner with the UN to release the long-awaited product, now called the *UN iLibrary*. Then came the announcement about the price. In an email dated February 17, 2016 from the OECD, we read that “In response to the great interest in pricing for this new platform the details have been posted today on the site, the annual list price has been set at 12,500 USD.”<sup>11</sup> Later we were informed that DLs would be given a 10% discount to depositories, for the first year.

People were naturally confused and disturbed about this: DLs were initially quoted a price of \$3000 for the E-Collection, which purportedly offered essentially the same features. Librarians sent messages to the UN and the OECD asking for an explanation. On March 9, 2016 the DPI sent another letter<sup>12</sup>

offering token concessions: “discounts on print publications”; an “annual DVD provided as of early 2016 with selection of sales publications” (yet to be received) and ambiguous language about iLibrary discounts, based, it became clear, on institutional willingness to pay. DVDs are among the least optimal formats for libraries (what is a “selection” of sales publications?); “print discounts” seems ironic, given that DLs previously received this content on deposit. All this demonstrates a lack of clear communication about the DPI’s information dissemination plans and policies.

I serve as chair of the Government Information and Official Publications Section (GIOPS) of IFLA. As this matter seemed of great concern I invited the new DHL Coordinator of Outreach and Professional Development, Ramona Kohrs, to write a paper about the issue for the 2016 IFLA World Library and Information Congress. Sherri Aldis (Head of UN Publication) and Ms. Kohrs subsequently submitted *Access to UN Information in the Digital Era: Reengineering the UN Depository Libraries Programme*.<sup>13</sup> In the paper, the DHL product is no longer called the Digital Repository. It is called *The UN Digital Library*. The mandate for the system is ambitious: it will “serve as a web portal for accessing UN official documents, publications, maps and audiovisual content, as well as specialized databases, such as speech and voting records, via browseable collections and a state-of-the-art search engine.” In addition, “each collection, metadata record, digital object and search result will have a PURL for stable linking and embedding.” The broad vision is to “deliver the envisaged digital deposit to participating libraries.”<sup>14</sup> Depository librarians will reportedly be able to create custom collections and generate usage statistics.

This sounds wonderful and we hope the DHL will deliver on this. However, it still seems that “paid publications” will not be available on this platform to DLs. Please note this has not been officially communicated to Depository Libraries via the usual mechanisms. And while there was some discussion about the possibility the UN might participate in the LOCKSS Alliance (based on the premise that a distributed network of libraries is best suited to digitally archive content), UN plans about this are still very preliminary. It also seems the feedback DLs submitted to the DHL in response to the consultation paper was not fully implemented. While some results were published in an executive summary, we have yet to see the survey responses. The DPI should release the full anonymized results.

### Advocacy

In response to this, a group of international documents librarians at Stanford University, the University of British Columbia, Florida International University, the University of Iowa, and

the University of California Berkeley began an advocacy campaign on behalf of the UNDL. We sent a protest letter to UN Depositories around the world, urging them to send personalized versions to the DPI, and a significant number of libraries did so. As a member of the Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS) I approached the ACUNS leadership during their June 2016 meeting, where they agreed to publicize the issue. The American Library Association, upon the recommendation of its International Relations Committee, passed a Resolution at the June 2016 Annual Conference urging a reinstatement of the UN Depository. In my capacity as the chair of the IFLA Government Information and Official Publications Section (GIOPS) I have brought the issue to the attention of the IFLA President and the Deputy Secretary General of Policy & Advocacy.

But at the end of the day this much is clear. Advocacy may have an effect, but the UN and OECD are looking at their bottom lines. If the current plans proceed the UNDL may end as we know it. Which raises the final question—so what?

### Why UN Depositories?

The assumption the UN may be making is they no longer need to finance the UNDL in a digital world. We need to disavow them of this thinking. And many libraries, with an eye on their budgets, might reply they don't need the UN iLibrary, either. Most of the content is available elsewhere on the web: it's just disorganized. The cost of high priced so-called "freemium systems" may not justify the expense. And it is notable that usage data for subscription discovery services has dropped since free versions were introduced.

This is a difficult argument to counter for institutions with budget constraints. My personal opinion is many libraries will not invest in the UN iLibrary, although I stop short in calling them to not do so. The optimal thing would be for the United Nations to unequivocally support open access and fully liberate their content, without all this confusion. The World Bank does this: most World Bank publications are licensed under Creative Commons Attribution License *CC BY 3.0 IGO*. UNESCO also has an open access policy. There is in fact a special IGO creative commons license (see above) with the usual share-alike, attribution and non-commercial options for International Government Organizations.

If the UN fully adopted open access, more users would find this information, to the benefit of their mission. And for the UN there is a clear normative mandate: member governments fund United Nations operations, and global citizens have the right to UN information. United Nations publications support higher education, peace, human rights, culture, and the

environment, among other things. The UN should unambiguously support open access to their content (including "paid publications") or risk becoming an IGO Information Diplodacus. But with or without OA, information does not organize itself. UN Depositories have a role to play. They should receive affordable discovery services with enhanced metadata and search functionality, and participate with the UN in digital preservation alliances such as LOCKSS to advance digital redundancy.

The main reason the League of Nations began its depository program in the 1920's was to spread its message and make their information findable—some actual words were "the depository library provides the means for a dignified propaganda."<sup>15</sup> By working with Depository Libraries as partners (not customers) the UN fosters good will in institutions of higher learning, and by extension the public at large. And taking back what was previously affordable and charging a high price for premium access is a public relations disaster. There are many reasons the program should continue, but rather than elaborate further, here is what the DHL said about the matter in the Consultation Paper: a well-written piece the DPI should re-read and consider.

- The UNDL system remains a relatively cost-effective method for the UN Secretariat to interact with people in the member states.
- The UNDL help fulfil the UN's commitments to transparency to all the world's citizens. Content that is available digitally may still be non-transparent due to the complexity of UN information. The USP (Unique Selling Point) of the Depository Library is its specialist knowledge to help clients connect with UN content despite this complexity.
- UNDL members serve vibrant specialist research communities which make use of UN content, normally as part of much wider research activity.
- The UNDL system has value in terms of prestige and authority, both for the Depository Library (in terms of its collection and status as a UN partner) and for the UN (the association with some of the most prestigious libraries worldwide).
- The UNDL system provides the benefit of "redundancy" in the preservation of UN documents and publications. These duplicates are also a control on the authenticity of documents preserved at UN Headquarters. This role remains relevant even with digital documents.

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# By the Numbers

## Election Data

Pamela Campbell and Katrina Stierholz

### What's in the Data?

Election-related information covers a broad range of topics—voter registration, voter turnout, opinion polls, election results, and campaign finance data—spanning national, state, and local levels. Who collects and provides all the data related to an election? Interestingly, many sources of election statistics are available online through private institutions (e.g., universities, research institutions) rather than government sources. This applies to both recent information and historical information.

This article focuses on just a few of the many resources for election data. Three sources are briefly examined, followed by an in-depth look at one source: the American National Election Studies (ANES). These sources cover a broad range of subject matter and delivery methods. The Library of Congress offers other resources at its election statistics Web Guide ([www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/elections/statistics.html](http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/elections/statistics.html)).

### Federal Election Commission

The Federal Election Commission (FEC), an independent regulatory agency established by Congress in 1975, is tasked with enforcing federal campaign finance law, although based on its name, its purview might be perceived as broader than it actually is. The FEC collects and makes available campaign finance data.<sup>1</sup> The data include detailed receipt and disbursement information for candidates, committees, and political action committees (PACs). Like many data providers, the FEC's methods of providing the data are changing, and application programming interfaces (APIs) are coming into prominence.

Although the scope of the FEC is federal (the president, U.S. Senate, and U.S. House of Representatives), the FEC website does provide contact information for state disclosure offices, as well as brief descriptions of what information may be obtained from each office.<sup>2</sup>

### The American Presidency Project

The nonprofit, nonpartisan American Presidency Project is a collection of presidential election results.<sup>3</sup> The site provides a color-coded map of the United States—much like the maps the media might use on election night—for each election back to 1789. After the user selects an individual election, data on the

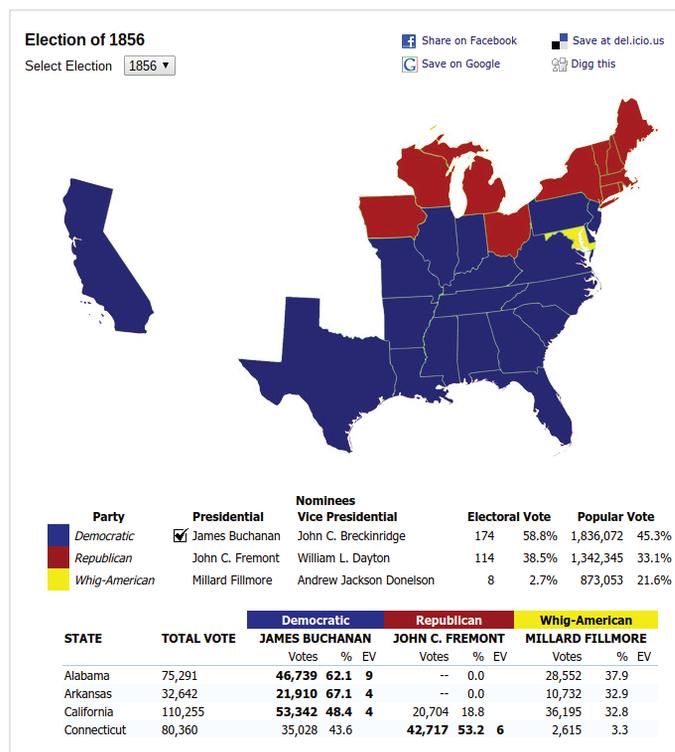


Figure 1. The American Presidency Project. "Election of 1856." [www.presidency.ucsb.edu/showelection.php?year=1856](http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/showelection.php?year=1856) captured on July 22, 2016.

electoral vote and popular vote for each state, and the United States as a whole, are shown (figure 1).

The American Presidency Project also provides compiled data, including voter turnout percentages, congressional seats gained or lost by the president's party, and approval ratings, as well as digitized primary sources, such as speeches, executive orders, party platforms, and various other documents. Each dataset is presented in a straightforward table and/or chart; documents (and audiovisual files) are organized intuitively by document type and then by date. No advanced programming or data analysis skills are needed to use this collection.

### National Conference of State Legislatures

The National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) is a bipartisan organization dedicated to serving the legislative members and staffs of the nation's states, commonwealths, and territories. In addition to its work to serve these primary constituents, the NCSL hosts several publicly available elections-related legislation databases. These databases, some of which require a free account to access, contain state legislation relating to campaign finance, term limits, and various propositions.<sup>4</sup>

A highlight is the Ballot Measures database, which contains details on statewide initiatives and referendums dating back to

Figure 2. Ballot Measures Database. Source: National Conference of State Legislatures. Ballot Measures Database. [www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/ballot-measures-database.aspx](http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/ballot-measures-database.aspx) captured on July 22, 2016.

**SDA (<http://sda.berkeley.edu>)**

Survey Documentation and Analysis is a handy tool for analyzing the ANES data. Developed at UC Berkeley, it offers a web-based tool for data analysis and is the basis for Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) instructional materials for ANES.

Figure 3. The SDA tool is useful for analysis of ANES data.

1892.<sup>5</sup> This database’s search functionality is intuitive, with filters available by state, topic, measure type, election, year, and keyword. Search results are easy to parse (figure 2).

## American National Election Studies



ANES provides an incredible source of election data, voter attitudes, and social changes. The ANES data are useful to know and offer a place to teach data skills (or practice them for yourself).

### Background

ANES is a collaboration of Stanford University and the University of Michigan, with funding from the National Science Foundation. This project began as a product of the University of Michigan’s Survey Research Center and the Center for Political Studies of the Institute for Social Research. ANES conducts voter surveys and publishes the survey data. ANES invites the research community to participate in the development of the survey, providing a high-quality data set for students and faculty alike. Visit the main website at [electionstudies.org](http://electionstudies.org) for data and documentation.

### Scope

ANES began in 1948 and has been conducting surveys for nearly every presidential and congressional election since then.<sup>6</sup> In addition, special studies and pilot studies provide additional information on the opinions of the American electorate. The surveys have a high response rate, are conducted face-to-face, and offer a deep understanding of public opinions and political attitudes. Beginning in 2012, the survey data were supplemented with data collection on the Internet. Participating typically consists of an hour-long interview conducted between Labor Day and Election Day, followed by repeat interviews of the same participants in their homes after Election Day until mid-December. While ANES researchers strive to have consistent questions to allow for a long time series, this study is also regularly updated and enhanced to capture current issues and events. Researchers describe the ANES as the gold standard for social survey research.<sup>7</sup>

### Uses

The ANES is a tremendous data set for scholars and their research. The survey is sufficiently broad in scope that it is used by many researchers in the social sciences, not just political science. The data are available for download and use in standard statistical analysis software packages, and all documentation is online. The data set is extremely well documented, accessible, and valuable for researchers. The data are also available through the Survey Documentation and Analysis (SDA) interface, a web-based tool for analysis of survey data available at [sda.berkeley.edu/archive.htm](http://sda.berkeley.edu/archive.htm) (figure 3). Providing referrals to ANES is an important part of a data librarian’s work for researchers.

SDA 4.0 Selected Study: ANES 2012 Time Series

Analysis Create Variables Download Custom Subset Search [Codebook](#)

**Variable Selection**

Selected:

View

Copy to: Row Col Ctrl Filter

Mode:  Append  Replace

- ▶ CASE IDENTIFICATION
- ▶ WEIGHT VARIABLES
- ▶ SAMPLE INFORMATION
- ▶ GENDER
- ▶ PRE-ELECTION QUESTIONS
- ▶ POST-ELECTION QUESTIONS

Tables Means Correl. matrix Comp. correl. Regression Logit/Probit List values

SDA Frequencies/Crosstabulation Program  
Help: [General](#) / [Recoding Variables](#)

Row:  (Required)

Column:

Control:

Selection Filter(s):

Weight: WEIGHT\_FULL - Post-Stratification Weight for the full sample

▶ Output Options

▶ Chart Options

▶ Decimal Options

Run the Table Clear Fields

Figure 4. SDA tool for ANES 2012. ANES 2012 page at SDA, [sda.berkeley.edu/sdaweb/analysis/?dataset=nes2012](http://sda.berkeley.edu/sdaweb/analysis/?dataset=nes2012). Source: SDA: Survey Documentation and Analysis website, at the University of California, Berkeley, ANES 2012 Time Series Study Analysis.

Find & Analyze Data

Katrina Stierholz [logout](#)

ICPSR Sites

Find Data

Search/Compare Variables

Find Publications

Resources for Students

Get Help

study: [SETUPS: Voting Behavior: The 2012 Election](#) > Select Variables

## SETUPS: Voting Behavior: The 2012 Election

**Select Variables**

Type the name of the variable in the row, column, control, or selection filter box. Click on the variable for more information about it.

- ▼ ADMINISTRATIVE VARIABLES
- ▼ VOTING BEHAVIOR AND RELATED ITEMS
- ▼ POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION ITEMS
- ▼ MEDIA EXPOSURE AND CONSUMPTION ITEMS
- ▼ CANDIDATE IMAGE ITEMS
- ▼ PRESIDENTIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PERFORMANCE ITEMS
- ▼ ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ITEMS
- ▼ IDEOLOGY ITEMS
- ▼ TAXATION AND BUDGET ITEMS
- ▼ ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELFARE ITEMS
- ▼ SOCIAL AND MORAL ISSUE ITEMS

Row:  [recode](#)

Column:  [recode](#)

Control:  [recode](#)

Selection Filter(s):  Example: *age(18-50)*

Weight: No Weight

Percentaging:  Column  Row  Total

N of cases to display:  Unweighted  Weighted

Summary statistics:  Show

Build the Table

### Help

- Help with SDA
  - [Frequencies & Crosstabulations](#)
  - [Recoding Variables](#) - Click on the 'recode' link and enter recode syntax into the box that appears, without parentheses. For example: `r:1-20;21-40;41-65`
  - [Getting Started](#)
- Help with this Dataset
  - [Browse Codebook](#)
  - [Study Home Page](#) (includes all documentation files)

Figure 5. SETUPS version of SDA (note the pull-down menus to select variables). Supplementary Empirical Teaching Units in Political Science (SETUPS) is offered at the ICPSR website, [www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/34808/datasets/0001/sdaxml](http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/34808/datasets/0001/sdaxml). Source: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.

### Library Instruction

For librarians giving students an overview of a data set, ANES offers an interesting opportunity—the ANES and ICSPR have regularly produced a subset of the ANES data to use with students, creating lessons for students to analyze the data. This subset, SETUPS (Supplementary Empirical Teaching Units in Political Science), is offered on the ICSPR website at under the title “Voting Behavior: The 2012 Election” and offers a complete set of instructional resources for the ANES data ([www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/instructors/setups2012/index.jsp](http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/instructors/setups2012/index.jsp)). The data are a subset of the 2012 data capture and provide step-by-step exercises to provide students the opportunity to analyze data from the 2012 election. The site offers background information on already-known voter behavior (considerations for candidate selection and attitudinal factors), a codebook for the SETUPS data set (smaller and simpler than the codebook for the overall data), an explanation of the sampling techniques used in the ANES data, sources of error in surveys, and an explanation of variables. The links on the left side of the page are sequential and should be used sequentially to help prepare yourself and students for the analysis exercises.

Students need to create an account with ICPSR, but there is no cost. The SETUPS tool uses the SDA program and provides additional support for new users. The presentation of the data is similar to that in the original SDA but with more scaffolding. Users use pull-down menus to select variables (rather than using a codebook to locate the variable and then entering it), and checkboxes are used to make changes to the analysis. The data exercises start small and simple (a two-variable relationship on party identification and the presidential vote). They move to recoding data for better presentation, then to three variables, and so on. Each exercise also has questions to consider when reading and interpreting the data. The sequential steps suggest this data set as an excellent resource for library instruction in using data (see figures 4 and 5).

ANES provides an invaluable tool for researchers and librarians, as well as teachers and students. It offers high value for researchers already comfortable with using data, but it is also a tool with instructions to assist students and others new to analyzing data. With the upcoming election, the topic is pressing and student interest will be high. This could be a great time to add ANES to your teaching toolkit.

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1. Federal Election Commission, “About the FEC,” access August 8, 2016, [www.fec.gov/about.shtml](http://www.fec.gov/about.shtml).
2. Federal Election Commission, “Combined Federal/State Disclosure and Election Directory 2016,” accessed August 8, 2016, [www.fec.gov/pubrec/cfsdd/cfsdd.shtml](http://www.fec.gov/pubrec/cfsdd/cfsdd.shtml).
3. The American Presidency Project, hosted at the University of California, Santa Barbara, has been a collaboration between John T. Woolley (UCSB) and Gerhard Peters (Citrus College). The American Presidency Project, accessed August 8, 2016, [www.presidency.ucsb.edu/index.php](http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/index.php).
4. Wendy Underhill, “Elections-Related Legislation Databases,” March 23, 2015, [www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/elections-legislation-databases-description.aspx](http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/elections-legislation-databases-description.aspx).
5. National Conference of State Legislatures, “Ballot Measures Database,” accessed August 8, 2016, [www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/ballot-measures-database.aspx](http://www.ncsl.org/research/elections-and-campaigns/ballot-measures-database.aspx).
6. American National Election Studies, “ANES Time-Series: Sample and Mode by Wave,” August 29, 2016, [www.electionstudies.org/helpcenter/TimeSeriesByWave.pdf](http://www.electionstudies.org/helpcenter/TimeSeriesByWave.pdf).
7. John H. Aldrich and Kathleen M. McGraw, “Introduction to the Volume,” in *Improving Public Opinion Surveys: Interdisciplinary Innovation and the American National Election Studies*, edited by John H. Aldrich and Kathleen M. McGraw (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2012), 4–8.

# Creating Grand Teton National Park

## A Case Study in Honor of the National Park System's Centennial

Leah Sherman

In August 1916 President Woodrow Wilson founded the National Park Service (NPS) as a means of preserving the United States' wildlands, battlefields, and historical monuments.<sup>1</sup> Over the last century this agency has grown exponentially, rising to 409 sites of significance as of 2014.<sup>2</sup> In celebration of this achievement and in time for the National Park Service's centennial later this year I have chosen to focus on the origin of one site in particular: Grand Teton National Park. This article thus seeks to present a case study of the park's creation narrative as told through government documents, and to provide a starting place for researchers interested in the National Park System and/or Grand Teton National Park.

Initially founded in 1929 and significantly amended in 1950, the evolution of Grand Teton National Park spanned several decades and was fraught with much controversy. The legal narrative was complicated, and key players ranged from federal officials to local ranchers to an eccentric billionaire. Today the park stands not only as a monument to the American wilderness but also to the ever-contentious nature of local versus national politics as well as the tenaciousness of the American spirit.

### A Brief History of Teton and Park Counties

Present-day Grand Teton National Park is situated in the northwestern corner of Wyoming, straddling Teton and Park Counties.<sup>3</sup> The landscape is famous for mountains, glaciers, mirrored lakes, and picturesque farmland, as well as the popular ski resorts. Before there was Grand Teton National Park, however, Wyoming already had a rich human history and a diverse collection of flora and fauna (most notably its elk herds). The earliest inhabitants were Native Americans but, after the

Louisiana Purchase, new groups appeared, including fur trappers and explorers.<sup>4</sup> By 1849 gold rushers passed through on their way to California, but they did not stop because there was no gold to be found.<sup>5</sup> During this time explorers first began to note the majestic Teton Mountains, and the territory gained notoriety for its natural beauty.<sup>6</sup>

The late nineteenth century saw the arrival of homesteaders in Wyoming, especially in the area known as Jackson Hole.<sup>7</sup> This land and the attitude surrounding it began to change during the 1880s as new settlers discovered that the flat basin was a friendly environment to farm and raise cattle.<sup>8</sup> They began to establish dominion over the acreage adjacent to what became the earliest version of Grand Teton National Park, and this sense of ownership remained problematic well into the twentieth century.<sup>9</sup> Future disputes over rancher entitlements would spring from this historic practice of allowing homesteaders to graze their cattle within the Teton National Forest.<sup>10</sup> As the idea to form Grand Teton National Park gathered steam during the later decades of that century, the ranchers felt encroached upon, and the once civil relationship between the locals and the US government grew extremely tense. Though conservation was desired by many supporters, the foundation of Grand Teton National Park did not come easily, largely because of this politicized issue.

### Grand Teton National Park is Born

During the fall of 1916, Congress created the Department of the Interior's National Parks Service, and Grand Teton National Park was well on its way to foundation.<sup>11</sup> Teton National Forest already existed, and the surrounding mountains, glaciers, and lakes had gained celebrity with each new visitor to the area.

In a February 14, 1929, report from the Committee on the Public Lands, Wyoming Representative Charles Edwin Winter debuted the future park's Congressional approval in an encouraging tone:

This bill provides for the establishment of what are justly considered the greatest and most beautiful peaks on this continent as a national park, to be known as the Grand Teton National Park of Wyoming. The Teton Range presents the most profoundly impressive mountain view in America. It is a gift to the Nation and posterity in which the people of Wyoming may well be proud, that the grandeur and scenic beauty of these rugged Alpine Peaks . . . and the wilderness area surrounding them may be preserved in their natural state for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of these United States and future generations to come.<sup>12</sup>

Winter subsequently notes that this victory was “the happy culmination of 21 years of effort,” undoubtedly referencing growing concerns among local ranchers about the federal government's perceived encroachment.<sup>13</sup> Ranchers did not want to lose land rights on what they believed to be personal property and were also not in favor of hordes of tourists interrupting their privacy.

On February 26, 1929, President Calvin Coolidge signed the executive order that created Grand Teton National Park.<sup>14</sup> The result was the encapsulation of thousands of acres of unspoiled western terrain into 150 square miles of federal land, combining the Teton Mountain Range and many lakes with Teton National Forest.<sup>15</sup> Although impressive at the time, Grand Teton National Park in 1929 was less than one-third of the size it is today.<sup>16</sup> It is also worth noting that the conversation about preserving the area began much earlier with discussions about amending neighboring Yellowstone National Park's borders to accommodate roving elk herds.<sup>17</sup> These very elk herds would prove particularly important—and controversial—in the decades that follow.

## The Rockefellers Visit Wyoming

In 1926, John D. Rockefeller Jr. made a visit to Jackson Hole, the fertile basin near to the soon-to-be established Grand Teton National Park. He was met by the superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, Horace Albright, and while touring the area Albright explained his grandiose plans for Jackson Hole.<sup>18</sup> Concerned by growing popularity and the entitled ranching community already living there, Albright hoped to save the land from future commercial development.<sup>19</sup> Given

that the largest hurdle in accomplishing his vision was a lack of funding from the federal government, Albright hoped he could ally with Rockefeller in order to preserve the land before further expansion.

In 1927, Albright knew success when Rockefeller created the Snake River Land Company. Because the ranchers in Jackson Hole would not donate their property and Congress would not appropriate new funds, Rockefeller began to privately purchase land parcels under the company name with the ultimate goal of giving the land to the US government.<sup>20</sup> By 1929, Rockefeller's new company was embroiled in local controversy as it continued to purchase several properties desired by the Elk Commission, an interest group appointed by the Committee on Outdoor Recreation.<sup>21</sup> The Commission sought to create an enlarged National Elk Refuge for the prized roaming elk herds, but Rockefeller's agenda made that project impossible to complete. The Wyoming Game Commission was concerned with the Snake River Land Company's motives, too, fearing that the land company would throttle hunting leases in the area with their private purchases.<sup>22</sup>

By 1933, Jackson Hole locals had discovered Rockefeller's involvement and a bitter rivalry began between ranchers and the Snake River team. The National Park Service itself also came under fire from the Jackson Hole community during these years. The Senate Public Lands Committee even held subcommittee hearings in Wyoming to directly address charges that Rockefeller was privately purchasing lands in order to make a profit and that Albright was then interested in buying the lands for personal use.<sup>23</sup> After days of hearings in Jackson Hole, Rockefeller was deemed innocent because he could not possibly make money from lands he intended to donate. The claims against Albright were also unsubstantiated and the National Parks Service was not charged with any unethical activity regarding the land purchases either.<sup>24</sup> In the remaining years of the decade, as the United States became involved in World War II, the federal government turned its attention elsewhere and activity surrounding the “privatization” of Jackson Hole grew stagnant. Despite this general pause, however, local tensions did not decrease.<sup>25</sup>

## Jackson Hole National Monument and Local Strife

By the early 1940s, Rockefeller had not yet donated the land he had purchased over the preceding decade. In the wake of the Great Depression and the ongoing World War, the federal government did not have funding to spend on additional national park land. Rockefeller grew disappointed and frustrated, and in 1942 he directly contacted Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes to let his feelings be known.<sup>26</sup> An ultimatum

was presented: either the US government accept the donation of land or Rockefeller would put it for sale on the commercial real estate market. On March 15, 1943, and in accordance with the 1906 Antiquities Act, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed a proclamation drafted by Ickes which preserved more than 200,000 acres of land in Jackson Hole as the new Jackson Hole National Monument.<sup>27</sup>

Rockefeller was pleased, but the sudden announcement was poorly received by the Jackson Hole community. This only further compacted local fears about the federal government's encroachment and amplified general distrust of outsiders. Tensions finally erupted when a group called the "Jackson Holers" assembled at the local Elks' Club with guns in hand, hoping to cause a government shutdown to prohibit the fruition of the Executive Order. Newspapers printed this story and others nationwide, publishing statements like "We GAVE them the Tetons! What *more* do they want?" as evidence of misdoings.<sup>28</sup> To make matters worse, the issue escalated from rancher versus the federal government to the State of Wyoming versus the federal government when Wyoming sued for threatening the state's financial solvency.<sup>29</sup> The court ruled in favor of the federal government, however, citing the rights of the executive branch. This triggered immediate Congressional retaliation with aims to abolish the new monument.<sup>30</sup> The rest of the decade saw several attempts to dismantle Jackson Hole National Monument, but each endeavor failed.<sup>31</sup>

## The "New" Grand Teton National Park

In April 1949, the Senate Appropriations Committee heard a final compromise to the Jackson Hole drama.<sup>32</sup> On September 14, 1950, the "new" Grand Teton National Park was officially signed into existence under President Harry S. Truman.<sup>33</sup> Just outside of World War II, there was renewed interest in the park at the national level and in preserving Jackson Hole. With a new attitude and new administration in Washington D.C., the 1950 legislation successfully combined what had already been called Grand Teton National Park with the controversially created Jackson Hole National Monument. With sensitivity to lingering local tensions, this document included five significant compromises to make the vision of the park fully realized while appealing all parties involved. Concessions included protection of grazing rights, reimbursed tax revenues, allowance for hunting elk within park boundaries (to maintain local population, not for sport), an agreement that there would not be further Presidential proclamations creating new national monuments in Wyoming, and finally, park and forest access for some existing private property owners.<sup>34</sup> These proved agreeable, and ever

since 1950 Grand Teton National Park has seen no further strife between its neighbors and visitors.<sup>35</sup>

## Conclusion

Grand Teton National Park is recognized today as one of the most pristine and beautiful national parks in the American system. As I have demonstrated in this paper, the story of the park's creation is not as serene as one may think when visiting the placid mountain lakes and forests of the preserved wildlands. In creating this space, a variety of stakeholders were involved, each with very different goals and desires to be considered. The American legislative system cannot and should not be ignored when considering key players in this origin story. Ultimately, Grand Teton National Park's modern existence is a product of those discussions, debates, and the subsequent legal recourse.

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## References

1. *The National Park Service Organic Act of 1916, U.S. Code 16* (1916), §§ 1 et seq.
2. "National Park Service Overview," National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, November 16, 2015, <https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/upload/NPS-Overview-2015-update-11-16-15-2.pdf>. The National Park Service is not only charged with maintaining the National Parks System, it is also responsible for maintaining "sites of significance," which may also include national monuments, national memorials, national seashores, battlefields, and ecological/historic preserves.
3. US Department of the Interior, *Circular of General Information Regarding Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming* (Washington, DC: US GPO, 1930), 1. It is of particular importance that Grand Teton National Park is a geographical neighbors with Yellowstone National Park (the first national park in the United States.) Yellowstone is located just eleven miles north of Grand Teton National Park's northern border.
4. Robert Scharff, *Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks* (New York: D. McKay Co., 1966), 8. One of the earliest groups of fur trappers in the area was John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company (also known as "The Astorians").
5. *Ibid.*, 2, 8.

6. US National Park Service, *Grand Teton: A Guide to Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming*. Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, 1984), 39. Recognition of Grand Teton's natural beauty can largely be credited to John Colter, the explorer credited as the first white man to "discover" the area. He was an original member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1804, and upon the journey's end Colter decided to return to the Teton County area to join a group of fur trappers. His reports from the area spread back toward the East Coast by the mid-nineteenth century as many Americans were moving westward.
7. Scharff, *Yellowstone and Grand Teton*, 9.
8. US National Park Service, *Grand Teton*, 39; US Department of the Interior, *Circular*, 4.
9. US National Park Service, *Grand Teton*, 15.
10. Ibid.; Richard C. Davis, ed., "Appendix I. The National Forests of the United States," accessed April 2, 2016, [www.foresthistory.org/ASPNET/places/National%20Forests%20of%20the%20U.S.pdf](http://www.foresthistory.org/ASPNET/places/National%20Forests%20of%20the%20U.S.pdf). The National Forest was founded in 1908 but the Teton National Reserve dates to 1897 as part of young Yellowstone.
11. US National Park Service, "The Creation of Grand Teton National Park," 2000, [https://www.nps.gov/grte/learn/historyculture/upload/The-Creation-of-Grand-Teton-National-Park\\_webiste-2000.pdf](https://www.nps.gov/grte/learn/historyculture/upload/The-Creation-of-Grand-Teton-National-Park_webiste-2000.pdf); Jack Neckles, "Grand Teton National Park 50th Anniversary Newsletter," 2000, <https://www.nps.gov/grte/learn/historyculture/upload/newsletter.pdf>. 1918 saw a discussion of the park when a bill successfully passed in the House but was ultimately killed by the Senate in 1919.
12. US Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on Public Lands, *To Establish the Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming: Report (to Accompany S. 5543)*, 70th Cong., 2d sess., 1929, H. Rep. 2516, 1.
13. Ibid.; David J. Saylor, *Jackson Hole, Wyoming: In the Shadow of the Tetons* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1970), 165–67. This sense of encroachment began as early as 1919 when Horace Albright (then the National Park Service Superintendent of Yellowstone) campaigned in Jackson Hole for an extension of Yellowstone boundaries.
14. US Department of the Interior, *Circular*, 1; *An Act to Establish the Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming, and For Other Purposes*, Public Law 70-817, *U.S. Statutes at Large* 45 (1929): 1314–16.
15. US Congress, House of Representatives, *To Establish the Grand Teton National Park*, 1; US Department of the Interior, *Circular*, 1. It is important to note that although Jackson Hole is part of Grand Teton National Park today, it was not yet included in 1929.
16. US National Park Service, *Grand Teton*, 7.
17. US National Park Service, "The Creation of Grand Teton National Park". Yellowstone National Park is an extremely close neighbor to Grand Teton National Park, and there was a blurring of some of the border areas with roaming herds constantly moving between the two preserves.
18. US National Park Service, *Grand Teton*, 7.
19. Saylor, *Jackson Hole*, 163–64, 175. By 1926 telephone lines were being strung to Jackson Hole and a dance hall was being built, as well as gas stations and food establishments. Albright's fascination with Jackson Hole began a decade earlier when he was assistant to the first director of the National Park System, Stephen T. Mather
20. US National Park Service, *Grand Teton*, 7, 12; Saylor, *Jackson Hole*, 175. It was a conscious choice to keep Rockefeller's identity a secret from ranchers selling their land so they would not be suspicious or try to drive up the prices.
21. Saylor, *Jackson Hole*, 181.
22. Ibid.
23. Ibid, 195; US Congress, Senate, Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, *Investigation of Proposed Enlargement of the Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks: Hearings before the Subcommittee on S. Res. 226*, 73rd Cong., 2d sess., August 7 to 10, 1933.
24. Saylor, *Jackson Hole*, 195–96.
25. There was a failed 1934 bill to again expand park boundaries, and another failed bill in 1935.
26. Saylor, *Jackson Hole*, 199–200.
27. Ibid., 200; Kendra Leah Fuller and Shannon Sullivan, *Grand Teton National Park* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia, 2014), 10; U.S. President, *Proclamation to Establish Jackson Hole National Monument Declared by Executive Order No. 2578 of March 15, 1943*, 78th Cong., 1st sess., 1943. According to the 1906 Antiquities Act by Teddy Roosevelt, the US President can create national monuments with an executive order; only Congress can create a national park.
28. Robert B. Betts, *Along the Ramparts of the Tetons: The Saga of Jackson Hole, Wyoming* (Boulder: Colorado Associated University Press, 1978), 208, 210.
29. Saylor, *Jackson Hole*, 201. This accusation was a given in light of the Great Depression, since the newly distinguished federal lands could not be taxed by the state or county.
30. Ibid., 202.

31. Franklin D. Roosevelt, "Veto of a Bill Abolishing the Jackson Hole National Monument," December 29, 1944, The American Presidency Project, accessed April 2, 2016. [www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=16489](http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=16489).
32. Saylor, *Jackson Hole*, 203–4.
33. *An Act to Establish the Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming, and For Other Purposes*, Public Law 81-787, *U.S. Statues at Large* 64 (1950): 849–53.
34. US National Park Service, "The Creation of Grand Teton National Park."
35. US Congress, House of Representatives, National Park Service Centennial Act of 2016, H.R. 3556, 114th Cong., 1st sess. As a coda to the sage of Grand Teton National Park, in 1972 the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway was established and 2001 there was also a donation of the Rockefeller family ranch (that became what is known in 2008 as the Laurance S. Rockefeller Preserve). For the centennial celebration of the National Park Service, two corresponding bills are currently circulating in this 2016 legislative session: H.R. 3556 and S. 2257 (both titled "National Park Service Centennial Act").

# Basic Project Management for Weeding Government Documents Collections

Celina McDonald

For as long as academic libraries have participated in the federal depository library program, there has been an inherent conflict between their academic and depository mandates. While state and public libraries are tasked with serving the greater public, academic libraries have an imperative to meet the specific needs of their institutions. As institutional priorities have evolved and new needs emerged, many academic depositories have come to face pressures of staffing and physical space that lead to the desire to downsize their physical government documents holdings in favor of digital surrogates. Because the government documents received through the federal depository library program are not the libraries' property, withdrawing these materials is a time consuming, labor intensive, costly, and complicated undertaking.

Selective depository libraries have a great deal of control over their collections: they can weed materials after five years, substitute electronic copies for print, and determine the amount of physical materials they wish to receive. In the last few years, an increasing number of depositories have elected to receive all electronic and receive no print materials. They still, however, must follow Government Printing Office (GPO) guidelines for disposing of unwanted materials, making any withdrawal of government documents a much more intensive process than it is to discard materials from the general collection.

In contrast, regional depository libraries have limited control over their collections. Before 2016, they could only discard duplicate and superseded materials.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, many regionals refrained from discarding some superseded materials that were deemed essential, such as superseded editions of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). As a result, many regional depository libraries have found themselves grappling with the conflict between their depository obligations and institutional priorities to maintain collections that make the best use of limited physical

space, as well as financial and labor resources. Facing these constraints, some libraries entered into shared housing agreements for their regional depository collections. Other libraries relinquished regional status altogether.

In October 2015, the GPO's announcement that the restrictions on regional libraries for withdrawing some types of items would be loosened led to a renewed hope for libraries wishing to retain their status as regional depositories while right-sizing their collections to fulfill institutional mandates. This article describes the planning and process one regional library, the University of Maryland (UMD) Libraries, undertook recently in weeding its federal government documents collection. While the UMD project began prior to the policy change, the lessons learned from it can help regionals and selectives as they plan for collection management projects under the new GPO policy.

The UMD Libraries are the regional federal depository library for fifty-nine selective depository libraries in Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. The UMD Libraries' mission is to "enable the intellectual inquiry and learning required to meet the education, research and community outreach mission of the university."<sup>2</sup> The UMD Libraries' primary users are the 38,140 students, 4,309 full-time faculty, and 5,429 full-time staff members of the UMD community.<sup>3</sup>

Subsequent to a 2011–12 ethnographic study of library users and a concurrent project to envision the physical design of McKeldin Library, the main library on the flagship College Park campus, the UMD Libraries began a long-term initiative to repurpose former collection space for new services and user-focused spaces. A key component of the UMD Libraries' ongoing transformation is a collection realignment project, which entails reducing the physical footprint of all collections by de-accessioning and relocating materials to offsite storage and substituting electronic holdings wherever possible. As part of the

collection realignment, the government documents collection in McKeldin Library was to be reviewed in order to reduce its physical footprint by 50 percent to make space for a research commons and more student workspaces.

In preparation for the main project, smaller individual de-accession and relocation projects were undertaken. Those projects lasted a month or two and focused on materials by location. For example, throughout September 2014 all materials were removed from government documents closed stacks to create swing space for another campus department needing temporary office space during a campus construction project.

When undertaking the mini-projects, rather than setting a target for the number of items to be withdrawn, the goal was to remove all materials from the space. During the early projects, it was decided to not try to identify superseded materials because of project time constraints.

Prior to the outset of the main project in 2015, it was important to establish the start and completion dates, scope, goal, and staff who would be involved in the project. The project was conceived as a five-year project; however, it was acknowledged that the dates might change because of the availability of funding and staffing.

Because the ultimate goal of this project is to reclaim space, estimates of the number of items to be withdrawn were necessarily broad. Regional government documents collections contain a lot of ephemera, resulting in the need to account for a much greater range of sizes than in traditional collections. Additionally, many pre-1976 materials are not in the UMD Libraries' electronic catalog. Therefore it cannot be used as a precise gauge of the number of items in a given range. For the sake of project planning, the goal was to withdraw between 250,000 to 500,000 items. These numbers were used to establish yearly project milestones, but it was recognized that they were only a rough estimate, as the project's success will ultimately be measured by the amount of space that can be acquired through the collection realignment process.

When establishing criteria for withdrawing depository materials, the UMD Libraries took the legal requirements for discarding depository materials and the libraries' role as regional into consideration. The UMD Libraries' are required to "retain at least one copy of all Government publications either in printed or microfacsimile form (except those authorized to be discarded by the Superintendent of Documents); and within the region served will provide interlibrary loan, reference service, and assistance for depository libraries."<sup>4</sup> At the outset of the project in 2015, regional libraries were still restricted to withdrawing only duplicate and superseded materials from the collection.

It was decided that all duplicate copies would be withdrawn from the collection, without exception. The UMD Libraries also decided that all superseded materials were eligible for withdrawal. In the past, many regional depositories, including the UMD, elected to retain some superseded titles such as statistical bulletins and legislative materials. Because the UMD Libraries' are not required to retain those materials, it was decided that the only superseded materials that would be retained would be those deemed essential to fulfilling the research needs of the primary user group. Superseded materials were identified using the FDL criteria and the 2002 Superseded List.

During the planning phase of the realignment project, it was important to identify and work with key stakeholders and other library departments. At the UMD Libraries this meant consulting subject liaisons, Technical Services, Stacks Maintenance, User Services and Resource Sharing, and other departments on the university's campus at various points throughout the process to either provide or share information. Associate deans and department heads were consulted and follow-up meetings were scheduled to keep them apprised of the project's progress. Metadata Services was recognized as an essential partner because of their responsibility to maintain records in the ILS.

In addition to internal stakeholders, it was important to identify and consult with external stakeholders such as other campus departments and selective libraries during the planning and implementation of the realignment project. For example, in September 2014, the department moving into library space contributed additional student labor to assist in removing materials from the closed stacks space in order to meet the tight deadline for their planned move. During the same project, the UMD Libraries decided to withdraw more than 12,000 nondepository CD-ROMs only to discover they had been donated to the libraries by another campus department. To fulfill the legal requirements of the donation, the CD-ROMs had to be offered back to the original department prior to discard. Another key stakeholder group are selective libraries. During all government documents de-accessioning projects, withdrawn materials are offered to selectives prior to discard.

Because a large number of people must be consulted whenever it was possible, various tools and mechanisms for communicating to large groups were used. For example, materials are being offered via the Association of South Eastern Research Libraries (ASERL) Documents Disposition Database (DDB) prior to discard. Group meetings and emails have also been important ways to communicate.

It was essential in a project of this scope to understand what information needed to be tracked to answer questions people may have later. At the most basic, various stakeholders needed to

know how much space could be repurposed, the number of discarded items that were weeded and how much space had been freed, but it was important to track more. A significant amount of tracking was necessary to manage the daily workflow of the project. Multiple student assistants used printed copies of excel worksheets to identify and retrieve materials from the shelves. As a result, it was important to track assignments and progress. When students completed their assignments, they updated the electronic spreadsheets and exported data to csv files to be uploaded to the ASERL DDB. Through the pulling and offering process, spreadsheets were stored on a shared drive and the cloud.

Another key component of the plan was identifying the materials and resources needed for the successful completion of the project. During the September 2014 projects, financial non-labor-related expenditures included dumpster rentals, boxes, tape, and markers. Other materials that were necessary for the completion of the project, but that did not have to be purchased were extra carts for moving materials and pallets for the physical removal of some materials.

Early on in the process, it was important to establish communication channels to ensure that all parties were able to maintain the workflow and adapt to unforeseen issues. For the collection realignment and pre-projects, most communication was conducted via phone, email, and in-person meetings. For example, some of the nondepository reference materials were loose-leaf and were not housed in the UMD Libraries' general circulating collection. Metadata Services had to be consulted about how to treat these items. Other items for discard were determined to have active standing orders, requiring the librarian to communicate with Collections staff to process cancellations. Having well-established channels of communication made it possible to quickly resolve such issues.

## Lessons

Since the start of the project a number of lessons have been learned and continue to be. Everything from the contents of the project plan to the processes used for the completion of the project have been revised and continue to be altered as new phases are undertaken. Consequently, the most important lesson has been that the plan is never really "complete." The plan is a living document that must be modified when necessary to meet project goals under changing circumstances. The initial plan can be very basic. As time goes on, project partners will add to the plan by asking questions and filling in information.

Another important take away is to be flexible to address unexpected questions or issues. For example, in May 2016, all microfiche technical reports at the Engineering and Physical

Sciences Library were evaluated for their ability to support institutional goals. The goal was to reduce the size of their microfiche collection in preparation for renovations. For this mini-project, depository materials were identified, relocated to McKeldin Library, and are currently in the process of being integrated into the collection. This project took precedence over the collection review project, resulting in delays in the main project timeline.

Staying informed of concurrent collections projects is essential to ensure adequate resources and prevent duplication of effort. For example, the ongoing collection review is directly tied to ongoing and planned building improvements such as the Research Commons. To ensure there is a smooth transition between withdrawing and relocating materials to building improvements it is important to know funding statuses, anticipated project start dates, and deadlines. As a basic example, it is important to coordinate removal of the collections materials and the beginning of the building project to avoid a lengthy period of unsightly empty shelves.

Between the mini-projects and the main project, government document materials have been withdrawn and relocated from the former government documents office space, closed stacks, and the microfilm/microfiche room. The exact number of items withdrawn is unknown; however, those rooms constituted approximately one-third of the space formerly used by the government documents collection. Early work focused on superseded materials and duplicate copies. Not all of these materials have been withdrawn completely from the UMD Libraries' collections. Many historical publications such as pre-1940 serial set volumes and early census publications were temporarily housed in the Libraries' basement and will later be transferred to the UMD Libraries' new offsite storage facility, Severn Library.

During the summer of 2016, the government documents reference collection has been the focus of the project. The government documents reference area contains depository and nondepository materials. Nondepository materials are evaluated and processed according to collections' policies for the general collection. Other materials are being evaluated based on FDLP requirements and government documents holdings at selective depositories.

In October 2015, the GPO announced that the Joint Committee on Printing (JCP) had approved the *Government Publications Authorized for Discard by Regional Depository Libraries*, which would allow regional federal depository libraries to withdraw tangible copies of materials that:

- Are available through the Federal Digital System (FDSys) with a digital signature of authentication;
- Have been held by the library for at least seven years;

- Four preservation copies exist in geographically dispersed locations.

Prior to GPO's October 2015 announcement, the UMD Libraries had been working on de-duping congressional hearings. The libraries held a significant number of hearings in paper and microfiche format. Using volunteers and student labor to pull the materials, paper copies were being withdrawn whenever the collection had a microfiche copy. In July 2016, GPO informed libraries that regional libraries would be able to start requesting discards in September 2016.

Librarians can make their jobs easier by developing project plans and deploying them. This article specifically speaks to academic regional depository libraries; however, careful project management is useful for all collection management projects.

As the UMD Libraries moves forward with its collection realignment project, several things are taking place. GPO's list will be used to identify materials that are eligible for withdrawal under the new regional discard policy. The current objective is to remove all of the noncirculating materials in freestanding shelving. Materials will be withdrawn or relocated to the circulating collection. Many of the titles in that area are duplicates, superseded, or are eligible under the new guidelines.

The goal for the UMD Libraries is to ensure that there is a complete collection that is able to meet the needs of all its different user groups, including nonaffiliated users of the depository collection. The process is difficult, but it must be acknowledged that it is impossible to meet every potential user need by having the materials physically in the collection. As part of this process, the state plan for the region's libraries is being updated by a small workgroup to incorporate the recent policy changes. Updating the state plan in advance of the regional discard policy's full implementation will facilitate UMD's project while ensuring selective depositories have the opportunity to claim discards and provide input into the process. Although the collection realignment project's objectives contribute to institutional goals, its collections decisions are not made in a vacuum.

They affect many other libraries in the region. It is hoped that through collaboration and thoughtful collection management the libraries will be able to connect its users to content, regardless of the items' geographical location.

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## References

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6. "Government Publications Authorized for Discard by Regional Depository Libraries," August 29, 2016, <https://www.fdlp.gov/file-repository/about-the-fdlp/policies/superintendent-of-documents-public-policies/2737-government-publications-authorized-for-discard-by-regional-depository-libraries-1>.

# Annual Reports

## Steering I

The Treasurer's Report given by Mike Smith was presented and discussed. Following discussion regarding the Rozkuszka Scholarship, the Awards Committee was asked to explore the balance between GODORT resources and appropriate scholarship awards, and bring forward proposals for discussion.

GODORT Councilor Bill Sudduth reported on proposed resolutions circulating on the Council list, including memorial resolutions and the United Nations resolution.

Old Business included discussion of the Implementation Plan for GODORT Reorganization. If a committee or task force has not yet submitted their five year goals they should do so as soon as they are able, and the goals will be integrated into the planning. "Working draft" documents (such as the mission and major themes) will be refined before being put to a Membership vote. Membership will have opportunities to be involved in the revisions.

The Steering groups currently working on identifying goals to go with each theme will dissolve at the end of Steering II this conference. This work will be gathered and passed along to the 2016–17 Steering committee to continue. Steering broke into the subgroups working on the themes and worked on their plans for the rest of the meeting.

## GODORT General Membership Meeting

Treasurer Mike Smith reported on GODORT's current financial standing. Royalties from the Serial Set book have now been paid to GODORT. The change

of *DttP* from print to electronic distribution will reduce the continuing expenses of publishing *DttP*. Last year's recipient of the ProQuest/GODORT/ALA "Documents to the People" award was the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. The award includes \$3,000, which they are prohibited from accepting. Proquest will instead donate money to GODORT to defray the production cost of this year's awards (\$300) and then will donate the remaining \$2,700 to the Rozkuszka Scholarship Endowment Fund.

Councilor Bill Sudduth reported that GODORT's resolution on the United Nations Depository Program was included in the ALA International Relations Committee Report, and was passed by ALA Council.

On behalf of the Federal Documents Task Force, Justin Otto requested that Steering work to change the name and focus of FDTF to Federal Information Interest Group. This will require new Bylaws language to Article VIII that discusses the types of groups within GODORT. Ultimately, membership would need to vote for this change to occur. FDTF specifically looked at the option of using the term "discussion group" and decided against it in favor of the (they felt more inclusive) term "interest group."

Shari Laster, incoming chair of the Program Committee, requested that committees and task forces submit program proposals as soon as possible.

Lynda Kellam, chair of the Awards Committee, announced that GLBRT and GODORT worked together to create a Mentorship Award in honor of Larry Romans. Work on this will

become part of the Awards Committee's responsibilities.

Valerie Glenn, chair of the Publications Committee, reminded everyone that the last print issue of *DttP* is this Summer. Beginning September 1, *DttP* will be disseminated solely in electronic format. The files will be at [journals.ala.org/dttp](http://journals.ala.org/dttp). Articles will be much more discoverable.

The current working plan for GODORT's reorganization has four phases:

1. Using the five programmatic themes from the reorganization report: Programming, Community, Education and Training, Advocacy, and Scholarship, along with a sixth theme, Administration, Steering has developed a working mission statement, then developed scope notes for each theme.
2. The list of goals developed by each task force and committee will be sorted under each of the themes.
3. The goals will be evaluated to determine what is possible and realistic based on available people and resources.
4. Goals that are identified as a priority will be mapped to programmatic areas they are invested in, to determine how units are going to function.

At this point, we are beginning on phase 2. Goals embedded in the historical Policies and Procedures Manual (PPM) and developed by the task forces and committees are being sorted into the themes.

Virtual meetings will be incorporated into the reorganization because member

feedback was that many cannot afford to attend two national conventions a year. GODORT purchased a subscription to Adobe Connect. We need to develop the leaders and the expertise to lead virtual meetings and get collaboration from members who are not able to attend “breathing the same air” meetings.

Because of questions during the meeting, GODORT Chair Stephen Woods indicated that he will work with individual members to help them identify ways to participate when technology is a barrier. He also said that Steering Committee meetings are not recorded at this time but they are open to the public and the chat transcripts are available.

Finally, those at the gathering thought and spoke about Kathy Tezla, Carolyn Willa Kohler, and Larry Romans. They will be missed. Stephanie Braunstein led a memorial discussion.

## Steering II

GODORT's Councilor Bill Sudduth reported that the ALA Council International Relations Committee (IRC) presented their report to Council, and the UN resolution passed unanimously.

Susan Patterson, International Documents Task Force (IDTF) coordinator, observed that one issue regarding the UN is the move from tiered to personalized pricing. This diminishes transparency and is a significant problem. Partly because of the change in pricing model, there are different ideas about the prices listed in the resolution. She also thanked Bernadine Abbott Hoduski and Shari Laster for all their help on the resolution and the process of seeing it through ALA. Steering expressed its appreciation

to Susan Patterson and her collaborators for the successful resolution.

At the request of Justin Otto, Federal Documents Task Force (FDTF) coordinator, Steering discussed appropriate actions for changing the “task force” designation to “interest group.” While the term “interest group” was used in the GODORT Reorganization Report (<http://connect.ala.org/node/241840>) it is not defined in GODORT Bylaws or PPM. Chair Stephen Woods asked the three task forces to collaborate on definitions and language that could then be brought to Steering for consideration. If approved, these changes would be voted on as a bylaws revision through the ALA election process.

The Preservation Working Group has produced three policy papers:

- “Collection of Federal Government Publications Must Be Preserved for the Use of the American People.”
- “Government Publications Librarians—Valuable Link Between Government Information Publishers and the Public.”
- “Preservation of Federal Government Publications in Multiple Formats Proposal, Historic.”

The first two were published in *DttP*; Steering agreed that the third should be published there as well.

GODORT Legislation met with the ALA Committee on Legislation's Government Information Subcommittee to work on a resolution regarding funding for preservation. Steering voted to accept Samantha Hager as GODORT's virtual meeting coordinator. Professor Jim Walther at Emporia State University

will also work with GODORT on virtual meetings.

## Federal Documents Task Force (FDTF)

FDTF discussed and approved the five-year goals for the group. They will be finalized and transmitted to Steering as part of GODORT's strategic planning process.

FDTF is putting forth an action item for Steering II to consider changing the name of FDTF to the “Federal Information Interest Group,” or FIIG. FDTF will work on proposing changes to the bylaws to include the term “interest group.” The discussion consensus was that “interest group” is a more inclusive and welcoming term than “discussion group” and is more aligned with terminology used in other units of ALA. Additionally, members felt that the term “interest group” would be a better term to use to make non-GODORT members to feel welcome to attend and participate.

The FDTF meeting concluded with a discussion of experiences with electronic documents in their FDL collections entitled “The all-digital, or nearly all-digital, depository.”

—Justin Otto, FDTF Coordinator

## State and Local Documents Task Force (SLDTF)

Jennifer Boettcher (Georgetown University) is looking for sponsorship for a possible Midwinter Deep Dive: “Where Does the Library Fit? Understanding Local Public Finance.” The Deep Dive aims to teach library staff how to understand their local budgets and how the library's budget gets allocated. Priority goes to applicants with endorsements

across ALA. Jane Canfield, incoming SLDTF coordinator-elect, will take the proposal to the Program Committee for review. Major questions include the timing of the workshop (Midwinter Meeting versus Annual Conference) and the level of involvement from SLDTF (e.g., sponsorship in name only, provide speakers).

SLDTF also discussed its five-year goals. Concern over preservation of state and local documents came up, which raised the question, "How best can task forces work with other committees such as REGP?" The major GODORT themes overlap in some ways. For example, working with a program submission might include both advocacy and programming. Also, we need to start modeling behavior online and consider that SLDTF will meet virtually for Midwinter Meetings and coordinate with committees over email.

—Jennifer Huck, SLDTF Coordinator

### International Documents Task Force (IDTF)

IDTF discussed the GODORT resolution on the Restoration of the United Nations Depository Program. The discussion was for information purposes only and no vote needed to be made as it's already been accepted by IRC and will be brought up at ALA Council for review there. This is a time-sensitive issue and needs to be acted on.

The group also voted and accepted the IDTF five-year goals:

- Improve and promote access to international and foreign national information resources.
- Provide an arena for the exchange of information about new publications,

projects, electronic products, internet sites and government initiatives in information.

- Advocate for the preservation for materials.
- Promote the use of these information resources and to improve their management through education and training, including participation in GODORT preconference's and program.

—Susan Paterson, IDTF Coordinator

### Awards Committee

The GODORT Awards Committee congratulates the winners of its 2016 awards ([http://wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/Announcing\\_the\\_2016\\_GODORT\\_Awards\\_Winners](http://wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/Announcing_the_2016_GODORT_Awards_Winners)):

- *James Bennett Childs Award*: Helen M. Sheehy
- *ProQuest/GODORT/ALA "Documents to the People" Award*: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (St. Louis Fed) and Katrina Stierholz
- *Bernadine Abbott Hoduski Founders Award*: Alan Zoellner
- *Margaret T. Lane / Virginia F. Saunders Memorial Research Award*: Dr. Adam Rothman
- *W. David Rozkuszka Scholarship*: Julie Wagner

We have an excellent group of colleagues working with government information!

We will be adding a new award this year with the ALA Awards Committee's approval of the Larry Romans Mentorship Award administered jointly by GODORT and GLBTRT (Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Round Table). This award will be a fitting memorial to Larry Romans and his commitment to mentoring new librarians both in

government documents and the wider library profession. We encourage our membership to nominate eligible colleagues for this award as well as for all of our awards. Read more about each award and its requirements on our GODORT wiki page (<http://wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/AboutAwards>).

—Lynda Kellam, Chair

### Bylaws and Organization Committee

The GODORT Bylaws and Organization Committee met as scheduled; however, the only attendee present was the committee chair. Therefore the committee did not hold a meeting, nor discuss the agenda items previously posted to ALA Connect by the committee chair.

—David Utz, Chair

### Cataloging Committee

The Cataloging Committee discussed several reports from vendors and liaisons. These included reports from the Government Printing Office (GPO) (Donna Kraemer), MARCIVE (Jim Noel), HathiTrust/Registry for US Federal Documents (Valerie Glenn), the State and Local Documents Task Force (Simon Healey), and the International Task Force (Michael Alguire).

There was an update on the GODORT reorganization and a discussion on the project to review, update, and revise the Cataloging committee's mission and goals for the next five years. The committee completed its work in February and submitted its report to the Steering Committee for use during the ongoing work of reorganization. In addition, there was discussion on what goals and tasks the Cataloging Committee might

work on in 2016–17. This included a brief report by Andrea Morrison, Toolbox editor, concerning the plans to update the Toolboxes for Processing and Cataloging Federal, State and Local, and International Government Documents on the GODORT wiki.

There were questions raised concerning PURLs and “closed caption” information in bibliographic records. The first question concerned PURLs created by the GPO that are no longer active and the revamped FDL PURL Usage Report. The release of the revamped report is expected soon. The second question concerned whether “accessibility,” such as “closed captions,” could be recorded. Accessibility content should be described according to RDA 7.14 (and any appropriate LC-PCC PS), and recorded in MARC field 546. There are several best practices documents for cataloging and coding DVDs, streaming media, and video language that can be found on the OLAC (Online Audiovisual Cataloging) website (<http://olacinc.org>).

—Ellen Caplan, Chair

### Education Committee

The GODORT Education Committee discussed the committee charge and goals, which were drafted at the virtual Midwinter Meeting. The charge will be voted on by the committee and sent to the ByLaws Committee for inclusion in the PPM if approved, and the committee reaffirmed the priority of revising the competencies to include clearer information specifically for generalists and school and public librarians. The committee also discussed proposing two programs over the next five years and doing a thorough update of the GODORT Exchange.

—Karen Hogenboom, Chair

### Government Information for Children (GIC) Committee

The Government Information for Children (GIC) Meeting at ALA Annual 2016 in Orlando was a productive and lively forum for a discussion of “all things government information from the child point of view—POV.”

Excellent progress is being made relative to the GIC Clearinghouse (LibGuide) (<http://guides.ucf.edu/gic>) with the status of current updates and proposed enhancements and additions as key discussion points. These include

- Spanish-language LibGuides page to include government agency links in Spanish and notable Spanish government documents;
- State pages, with links being added in the LibGuides to individual state pages, developed in concert with the State Agency Databases project ([http://wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/State\\_Agency\\_Databases](http://wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/State_Agency_Databases)) to identify possible resources to transfer and an editing production process as it relates to the GIC Clearinghouse; and
- GIC Clearinghouse publicity to promote awareness and use. The intended audiences are school librarians, teachers, and parents. The publicity piece will be a simple handout to email that can be shared with listservs, organizations, and at conferences.

Another important GIC project is National History Day (NHD), the annual celebration of history education in the United States (<http://nhd.org/about-us>). Amy Riegelman (University of Minnesota) who served as the NHD liaison for several years, finished her

service prior to the 2016 Annual Conference. The first task of the new NHD liaison will be to obtain a list of the NHD regional directors (educators in each state who coordinate state and local contests) so that the GIC can develop joint publicity plans with them.

Additionally, as a related NHD effort, an effort is underway to revisit past connections with NoodleTools (a research citation firm and NHD sponsor) and the Government Information Online: Ask A Librarian (<http://govtinfo.org>). GIC members are interested in developing a permanent relationship with them to assist NHD participants in answering government information questions that arise in the course of their research.

Furthermore, the Constitution Day Poster Contest ([www.constitutionfacts.com/constitution-poster-design-contest](http://www.constitutionfacts.com/constitution-poster-design-contest)), a GIC anchor activity, was reviewed. The 2015 contest attracted nearly 33,000 entries worldwide. Since the GIC is a co-sponsor and assists Constitutionfacts.com in reaching out to participating populations to promote the contest, all GIC committee members will reach out to their education departments and local schools to let them know about the 2016 Constitution Day Poster Contest.

Officials at Constitutionfacts.com will be contacted to make sure they have the GIC Clearinghouse link on Constitutionfacts.com.

Additionally, the idea of Constitution Day/National History Day and other GIC initiatives to Steering and report results at the 2017 Midwinter Meeting. Also, GIC representatives will contact the GPO to see if they want to produce several FDL Academy webinars on

Constitution Day (various topics and languages).

Finally, prior to 2017 Midwinter, GIC members will brainstorm to identify ways to deliver useful Constitution Day information to teachers at the end of the current school year so that students may consider ideas and begin preparations over the summer. The result is that students will be prepared to participate once the new school year begins and have their individual projects ready to submit for consideration by the October 1 deadline.

—Tom Adamich, Co-Chair

### Legislation Committee

GODORT Legislation Committee met with the Committee on Legislation Government Information Subcommittee (COL-GIS) Government Information Committee. Cindy Etkin of GPO reported on the regional depository libraries disposal proposal. Judy Russell reported on the attempt by Senator Claire McCaskill (D-MO) to shut down National Technical Information Service (NTIS). She has not changed her mind but has agreed that the collection should be saved and sent somewhere for maintenance and access. Senator McCaskill, who sponsored the bill to shut down NTIS, has agreed that the collection should be saved by someone, but still wants NTIS eliminated.

There was a lengthy discussion on funding for preservation of federal government publications. It was agreed that the two committees would work on a resolution for midwinter. The proposed seminar on preservation for June 2017 was discussed and COL-GIS will participate in the panel. Judy Russell agreed to participate in seminar to report on their

work on preservation including last copy identification and preservation.

At the Legislation Committee II, the committee continued the discussion on a preservation resolution and pre-conference seminar. The GODORT Legislation Committee also indicated GODORT's support for the resolution honoring Mary Alice Baish upon her retirement as superintendent of documents.

—Bernadine Abbott Hoduski, Past Chair

### Membership Committee

The Membership Committee hosted a GODORT 101 session on Friday, June 24, in lieu of a meeting. To a standing-room-only crowd, current and incoming chairs and coordinators, including Stephen Woods, Karen Hogenboom, Siu Min Yu, Jenn Huck, Justin Otto, Shari Laster, Susan Paterson, Ellen Caplan, Valerie Glenn, Laura Sare, Rachel Dobkin, Lynda Kellam, and Lucia Orlando, as well as other GODORT members in attendance, spoke about the history, current projects, and vision of GODORT, as well as the benefits of joining. Several new and potential members made connections, signed on for committee work and attended subsequent GODORT events. After the session, we moved to the hotel lobby bar for a lively happy hour.

The Membership Committee provided promotional materials for the GODORT 101, General Membership Meeting, and the ALA Membership Pavilion: government poster magnets designed by Rebecca Hyde, a list of the government information-related sessions and exhibitors, a "GODORT Guide" of government resources related to voter

registration, rights and education, and assorted GPO giveaways.

In addition to GODORT meetings, a Membership Committee representative attended the in ALA Membership Promotion Taskforce meeting, making connections for future interdivision collaboration.

—Rachel Dobkin, Co-Chair

### Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee would like to announce the following election results:

- Assistant Chair/Chair-Elect: Shari Laster
- Secretary: Laura Sare
- Publications Committee Chair/Chair-Elect: Robbie Sittel
- Awards Committee: Adam Clemons, Ann Marshall, Rebecca Hyde
- Bylaws Committee: Rory Elliot, Melanie Sims
- Nominating Committee: Julia Frankosky, Richard Mikulski
- Federal Documents Task Force Assistant Coordinator/Coordinator-Elect: Justin Otto
- International Documents Task Force Assistant Coordinator/Coordinator-Elect: Catherine McGoveran
- State and Local Documents Task Force Assistant Coordinator/Coordinator-Elect: Jane Canfield
- Councilor: Bill Sudduth

Congratulations to those elected!

—Laura Sare, Chair

### Program Committee

GODORT co-hosted a preconference with MAGIRT (Map and Geospatial Information Round Table), "Making

Sense of Data through Visualization.” The event, which was held at the University of Central Florida, was attended by nearly thirty participants. The hands-on training gave participants access to visualization tools and techniques. Additional information, including program slides, may be found at <https://magirtgodort.wordpress.com>.

GODORT sponsored the program “Government Data Centers: A Look Under the Hood,” a timely topic on accessing government data sets, which drew in social sciences and data services librarians. GODORT also co-sponsored the program “Saving Collections, Sharing Expertise: The FIPnet Collaboration across Library Specialties,” with the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS). Jeanne Drewes from the Library of Congress, David Walls from the GPO, and Tamara Zavinski from New York State Archives, spoke about the GPO’s Federal Information Preservation Network (FIPNet).

The GODORT Program Committee met on July 14. We approved co-sponsoring a Deep Dive workshop on local government finance and libraries. This event will include hands-on training on how to use data from the Census of Governments during the 2017 Midwinter Meeting in Atlanta. Technically it is not a program but a new type of session ALA is trying

out to provide more continuing education during Midwinter.

For the GODORT Annual Program, the Program Committee is working with the Preservation Working Group on a program about preservation of government information.

—Sarah Erekson, Chair

### Publications Committee

*DttP* will become an electronic-only publication beginning in September. The URL will be <https://journals.ala.org/dttP>.

The committee approved a proposal to reinvigorate the GODORT Occasional Papers Series. Over the next year, we will

1. review and revise the guidelines for the series;
2. plan additional outreach and promotion for the series;
3. conduct a pilot during the 2016–17 academic year using this new approach; and
4. assess in the fall of 2017.

—Valerie Glenn, Chair

### Rare and Endangered Government Publications (REGP) Committee

REGP hosted a panel discussion instead of a regular business meeting. The main

topic of discussion was the GPO’s recently released “National Plan for Access to U.S. Government Information.” Serving on the panel were Daniel Cornwall, Kirsten Clark, and Shari Laster. Points of discussion focused on whether the federal government can guarantee the preservation of all government information; is digital deposit by depository libraries a viable option; can depositories ensure preservation of their tangible collections while still providing access to users; and what are the possible pros and cons of GPO’s new Regional Discard Policy. The program was well attended.

—Vicki Tate, Incoming Chair

### Preservation Working Group

The Preservation Working Group presented its final report, included in whole on page 28 of this issue.

—Bernadine Abbott Hoduski, Chair

# Preservation of Federal Government Publications in Multiple Formats Proposal

The GODORT Preservation Working Group urges the Government Documents Round Table (GODORT) to promote a national conversation about the value of preserving **historic Government publications** in multiple formats in order to serve a diverse public and to publicize the need for Government publications librarians to help the public access those publications. GODORT should urge ALA to ask the US Congress to appropriate funds for preservation of Federal Depository Library Program government publications. This money should be used for direct support of depository libraries who want to preserve their paper and digital government publications.

The Preservation Working Group recommends the following:

1. ALA should urge Congress to support the Superintendent of Documents at the Government Printing Office (GPO) **Federal Information Preservation Network (FIPNet)**. FIPNet is leading the effort to develop **The National Preservation Plan**—a collection of guidelines, strategies, partnerships and best practices for the preservation of both legacy/tangible and digital government publications. FIPNet was developed as a response to the comprehensive results of the GPO's preservation survey of FDLP members. This survey asked specific questions about plans for digitization of tangible collections (at both the local and state/regional levels), hosting of all-digital collections, and other important government document preservation/access concepts/concerns.

Some of these questions include the following:

Library Forecast Questionnaire:

- **Question 13:** If your library digitizes FDLP material (in-house or outsourced), where do you store the master digital files? Please check all that apply.
- **Question 14:** Does your library plan, within the next five years, to digitize publications from the FDLP/government documents collection?
- **Question 15:** Would it be useful for GPO to provide advice and guidance for libraries that want to plan projects to digitize publications from the tangible collection?
- **Question 16:** As government information is increasingly produced and distributed in digital-only formats, what barriers to access, if any, do you anticipate in the next five years?

State Forecast Questionnaire:

- **Question 2:** If FDLP libraries within your state digitize FDLP materials (in-house or outsourced), where do they store the master digital files? Please mark all that apply.
- **Question 3:** Do FDLP libraries in your state plan to digitize publications from the FDLP/Government documents collection within the next five years?
- **Question 4:** Would it be useful for the GPO to provide advice and guidance for libraries that want to digitize publications from the tangible collection?
- **Question 5:** As government information is increasingly produced and

distributed in digital-only formats, what barriers to access, if any, do libraries in your state anticipate in the next five years?\*

These and other findings were detailed in "Preservation: An FDLP Forecast Study Working Paper." FIPNet includes as partners in the network depository libraries, the Library of Congress, other national libraries, the National Archives and Records Administration, and other bodies interested in preservation of government information.

2. The National Preservation Plan should include government publications/resource assessment criteria for a participating depository library to use to designate a particular government publication/resource as a worthy candidate for preservation. (Please see appendix A for proposed details.)
3. The National Preservation Plan should include an inventory of historic government publications held by all the depository libraries and an analysis of the physical condition of those publications. All government publications available through the FDLP should have a cataloging record in the GPO national catalog a.k.a. the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP). (Please see appendix B for proposed details.)
4. The National Preservation Plan should include a strategy for depository

\* Government Publishing Office, "Preservation: An FDLP Forecast Study Working Paper," 2013, [www.fdlp.gov/file-repository/about-the-fdlp-gpo-projects/fdlp-state-forecast/2370-preservation-an-fdlp-forecast-study-working-paper/file](http://www.fdlp.gov/file-repository/about-the-fdlp-gpo-projects/fdlp-state-forecast/2370-preservation-an-fdlp-forecast-study-working-paper/file).

libraries to cooperate in the collecting, housing, and cataloging of Government publications. Individual FDLF member libraries and FDLF regionals that, according to the results of the survey profiled in “Preservation: An FDLF Forecast Study Working Paper,” indicated an interest in playing leadership roles in preserving legacy documents and/or digitizing/housing digital collections should be contacted for further discussions. The plan should allow for depository libraries to commit to the collection, cataloging, and preservation of subsets of government publications with the approval of the regional library in each state and the superintendent of documents. There should be appropriate cross-references to the publication’s digital equivalent. (Please see appendix C for proposed details.)

## Appendix A

### *Candidate Designation Criteria for National Preservation Plan*

According to *Rebooting the Government Printing Office: Keeping America Informed in the Digital Age*, the following conditions still exist in 2016:

***Preservation of the Legacy (Tangible) Government Collection (Finding III-3):***

***No comprehensive plan or program exists for preserving the legacy collection of government documents. While preservation of the legacy collection is not a GPO responsibility, this issue should be addressed as the FDLF becomes an increasingly digital program.***

Regional depository libraries are responsible for maintaining the tangible documents they receive through the FDLF. It is estimated that there are approximately 2.3 million items in the FDLF, but about

one-third of the collection has never been cataloged. In addition, individual library collections vary due to a number of factors, including when they entered the program, loss or destruction of printed documents, acquisitions of government documents that were not distributed as part of the FDLF, and so forth. As a result, no definition of a full government collection or the location of specific items currently exists.

Many depository libraries, faced with space constraints, are turning to digitization as one method of preserving the print collection. One goal of digitization is to provide flexibility for depository libraries to dispose of print copies of documents that have been digitized. Regional depository libraries may not substitute a digital surrogate for a tangible FDLF title, while selective libraries may substitute under certain conditions. However, many depository libraries have obtained government documents that were not distributed through the FDLF, and these items are not subject to the same rules as FDLF titles.

Digitization contributes to preservation by providing online access while reducing handling of the print counterpart. However, digitization is not in itself a comprehensive preservation plan for the print collection because digital content is less stable and has a shorter lifespan than print, and there is not yet a consensus on its long-term preservation. In fact, the LC currently recognizes only print and microfilm as preservation standards. A comprehensive plan for preservation of the print collection will require supplementing digital documents with a yet-to-be-determined number of full print collections, in controlled environments and in geographically dispersed locations. There is a danger of permanent loss of information if a significant number of print documents are disposed of before a comprehensive preservation plan is developed.

How digitization is carried out and the digitized products are made accessible deserve careful planning. Digitization is more complicated and costly than simply scanning documents. The digitized content needs to be searchable, discoverable, and authenticated, and there are quality control issues.

There are several digitization efforts that can be built upon and coordinated, including depository and other library networks, LC, and executive branch agencies. In addition, a new OMB/NARA directive instructs executive branch agencies to consider digitizing their collections.

The ingestion of digitized collections into FDsys improves preservation and accessibility. FDsys has this capability and collections digitized by LC and executive branch agencies have been ingested by the system. GPO currently does not allow ingestion of documents digitized by depository libraries into FDsys due to strict standards regarding authentication. Instead, GPO publicizes and supports collaborative digitization projects and digitized collections through its online Registry of U.S. Government Publication Digitization Projects.<sup>†</sup>

The Digitization Projects Registry can be found at <http://registry.fdlp.gov>.

While self-directed efforts of both individual and regional libraries continue (in particular, the Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe (LOCKSS), the need for FIPNet to work formally with these institutions to develop the National Preservation Plan becomes more critical as time progresses.

<sup>†</sup> National Academy of Public Administration, *Rebooting the Government Printing Office: Keeping America Informed in the Digital Age*. January 2013, [www.gpo.gov/pdfs/about/GPO\\_NAPA\\_Report\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.gpo.gov/pdfs/about/GPO_NAPA_Report_FINAL.pdf), 32.

Since the scope of the National Preservation Plan is to preserve government publications, the inclusion of references to the historical value of these items should be emphasized.

Therefore a thoughtful, comprehensive National Preservation Plan Candidate Designation Criteria will need to include the following elements:

- identification of the types of Government publications considered to be historical in nature
- National Preservation Plan Candidate Designation Criteria, which may include the following categories and conditions:
  1. rarity as a depository item
  2. age
  3. historical value (primary source document; important policy; part of larger collection)
  4. ease of use as an historic document
  5. lack of digital equivalent
  6. use-potential rating (possible scale: 1–5: 1 = rarely used, 5 = heavily used)
  7. ease of physical preservation (evidence of stable material; binding, if applicable [possible scale: 1–5: 1 = difficult to preserve, 5 = easy to preserve])

The example of National Preservation Plan Candidate Designation Criteria items listed above are to be used at this point as exhibits only. The GPO and the individual/state members of the Federal Information Preservation Network will develop and approve the criteria, as well as develop an action plan (which may include legacy government publication inventory and collection maintenance details outlined in appendixes B and C) to be included in the National Preservation Plan.

## Appendix B

### *National Preservation Plan Inventory of Government Publications*

FDLP member institutions participating in the National Preservation Plan (either directly upon receiving funding as part of the National Preservation Plan or indirectly as a partner with another institution or the GPO) would be required to conduct an inventory of government publications in their collection which have been deemed eligible for preservation.

All records created during the transcription of the historic Shelflist are available from the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP). As of May 23, 2016, more than 170,000 shelflist records are available through the CGP.

Information on the GPO's transcription of the Shelflist and other efforts to catalog the legacy collection is available on the National Bibliographic Records Inventory Initiative (NBRII) page on the FDLP website ([www.fdlp.gov/project-list/national-bibliographic-records-inventory-initiative-nbrii](http://www.fdlp.gov/project-list/national-bibliographic-records-inventory-initiative-nbrii)).

### **Cataloging and Indexing Program (Finding III-6)**

GPO cataloging and indexing insures federal government information is discoverable. Significant cataloging and indexing of government documents are needed for ease of access and inventory management. In 1996, the GPO estimated that approximately 50 percent of government documents were not cataloged, indexed, or distributed to depository libraries. With the vast majority of government documents now born digital and posted on agency websites, the

current percentage of government publications that are fugitive is unknown, but can be assumed to be higher than the GPO's 1996 estimate. Unfortunately, posting information on a website does not mean citizens can find it. Given the federal government's enormous web presence and the tendency for URLs to change, finding government documents on agency websites can be very challenging, even for web-savvy users. Cataloging and indexing makes government publications discoverable. Cataloging the legacy collection is also the first step in preserving that collection; there is a need to define the collection to identify what needs to be preserved. Cataloging the full collection will need to be a collaborative effort because library collections vary depending on when they entered the program and other factors. The GPO's goal is to expand the online Catalog of Government Publications to make it more comprehensive, including historical and electronic documents. Activities to expand the catalog include increased harvesting of born-digital federal documents and expanding cataloging record services to depository libraries.

## Appendix C

### *Collection, Housing, and Cataloging of Government Publications*

The need to have a comprehensive plan to collect, house, and catalog government publications is essential to the success of the National Preservation Plan. Therefore it is important to identify the details of this portion of the National Preservation Plan.

First, the key stakeholders associated with the ongoing maintenance of government publications should include the following:

- designated FDLP libraries with large collections
- designated FDLP special libraries with historic documents collections
- GPO and government information centers

Second, the plan should identify government publication housing criteria including the following:

- secure locations with favorable general overall climate conditions
- provisions for items requiring special handling because of age and/or uniqueness (as identified via the inventory component of the plan as well as criteria determined by the National Preservation Plan Advisory Committee)
- provisions for items deemed to have significant financial value (using criteria determined by the National Preservation Plan Advisory Committee)

Third, the plan should include a cataloging production workflow to create and maintain catalog records and metadata associated with government publications acquired, processed and housed because of the National Preservation Plan. This portion of the plan should include the following:

- roles and responsibilities
- cataloging record examples
- estimated costs (short- and long-term—possible scenario below)

### Estimated Costs for Provision of Records Related to the National Preservation Plan

Marcive's expertise is in the selection and manipulation of sets of MARC records from an existing larger set of records. Marcive holds GPO cataloging

dating back to the 1970s as well as GPO's Historic Shelf List records; both of these files are updated monthly. Marcive would anticipate that libraries engaging in National Preservation Plan projects would be requesting records for particular agencies and time periods from either of these sources. Costs for a backfile from these files would typically include a profiling/setup fee (\$80) and a GPO records cost (\$0.07/record, \$2,000 minimum).

Specific details of a project may incur other costs as dictated by project scope, number of volumes, etc.

**Example 1:** A library participating in the ASERL (Association of Southeastern Research Libraries) project trying to ensure comprehensive coverage of records in their selected agency asked Marcive to provide all of the GPO records we had at the time for the agency. Approximately 20,000 records were provided at a cost of \$2,080.

**Example 2:** A library with current GPO cataloging wished to acquire records for materials acquired before their cataloging subscription had begun. The librarian in charge edited a list of SuDoc stems provided by Marcive to include the range of publication dates found on her shelves. Marcive staff then extracted GPO records matching the SuDoc stems on the list that for titles falling within the desired date range and prepared the records according to the already-established requirements for the library's catalog, including barcode labels for the print monographic titles. Approximately 31,400 records and 23,000 barcode labels were provided at a cost of approximately \$3,200.

## Appendix D

### *National Preservation Plan Model Use Case: Dartmouth Library US Congressional Serial Set Digitization Project*

For a government information library to successfully identify, plan, and implement a legacy government document preservation project (following the candidate designation guidelines associated with The National Preservation Plan and other details), having an example of a successful project (one that was well planned, preserved the integrity of the legacy versions while creating access to digitized iterations, had adequate funding, received assistance or sponsorship from supporting institutions or private-sector benefactors, etc.) is often helpful to for the government information library planning the project to use for project validation, strategic, and other purposes.

One such use case that is of particular interest is the Dartmouth Library US Congressional Serial Set Digitization Project.<sup>‡</sup>

Not only did the project provide access to a completely digitized version of the US Congressional Serial Set, but it also provided additional benefits associated with the legacy print documents, including

- conservation of existing volumes (repair of existing damage as well as any damage incurred during digitization);
- increased use of legacy volumes; and

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<sup>‡</sup>R. Langdell, "US Congressional Serial Set—Readex Digitization Project," Dartmouth College Library, Preservation Services, April 2009, <https://www.dartmouth.edu/~library/preservation/ssreadex>.

- enhanced findability of content via increased indexing of digitized version (which benefitted legacy users as well)

Barbara Sagraves, Dartmouth Library's head of preservation, who led the project (which partnered with the Readex Corporation) shares the following overview of their successful National Preservation Plan Model use case:

### Case Study

The US Congressional Serial Set Digitization Project: a collaboration of Readex Corporation, a division of NewsBank, Inc., and Dartmouth College Library, 2003–13

In 2003, librarians at Dartmouth College Library in Hanover, New Hampshire, were contacted by staff at Readex Corporation in Chester, Vermont, for the loan of selected volumes of the US Congressional Serial Set containing color illustrations for a digitized version they were producing. The initial agreement was to borrow fifteen items per month; in exchange, Dartmouth would receive a discount of certain Readex products and a credit that could be applied to purchase for each colored illustration that was used. The digital product would be black-and-white scans of the text with maps and illustrations in full color.

The Library agreed to the offer and Preservation Services was responsible for its implementation. Existing staff retrieved the requested volumes, verified the needed illustration existed, inspected the physical condition, and packed the volumes for pickup by Readex staff. When the books returned they were inspected and conservation repair was performed if needed. There was no compensation for this work beyond the aforementioned product discounts. The item requests were low in number and a single

staff member who normally performed serials binding preparation absorbed the work.

Soon after the project commenced, Readex began to inquire if it would be possible to have access to the entire collection, an estimated 13,000 volumes, for digitization over a period of four years. This quantum jump would require retrieving and processing more than sixty volumes a week, and Preservation Services would be unable to absorb the workload. Both parties were interested in building on what was thus far a successful relationship, so a variety of scenarios were discussed. The core values were access, service, preservation, and communication. Readex wanted access to the volumes at a rate that would support their production schedule and Dartmouth wanted access within twenty-four hours to volumes that were at Readex. Service was key both in Dartmouth meeting weekly production benchmarks and supporting Readex by locating materials that were requested outside the schedule sequence. Preservation was of utmost importance and Readex staff were sensitive to treating the materials carefully. Communication was the stuff that finally greased the wheels. Each institution had staff assigned to the project and they met regularly for project updates and troubleshooting; the two teams met at least once a year at Readex, and the project managers of the two organizations kept in contact by phone, email, and face-to-face meetings.

A variety of scenarios were discussed during negotiations, including Readex staff working on-site at Dartmouth retrieving and scanning the volumes. This plan was abandoned for technical reasons: the amount of data that would be generated

during digitization could not be easily managed working offsite. The idea of dedicated staff persisted, so Dartmouth proposed that two conservation technicians be hired to work in Preservation Services with salary reimbursement provided by Readex. This number was arrived at by doing a sample time study to determine how much time it would take to retrieve and process the materials. Having 2.0 FTE dedicated to the project would ensure that benchmarks could be met and Readex would never have to wait on materials. Reimbursement was also provided for other project members,<sup>§</sup> but it was eventually eliminated during reevaluation of the agreement. Product discounts were also negotiated as part of the agreement.

By 2005 an agreement was finalized to digitize 13,800 volumes of the US Congressional Serial Set from 1789 to 1980. The project was to take four years and each year the principal partners would meet to discuss efficiencies and ways to improve the process. These meetings happened more often than that but built into the contract was the notion that the principal decision makers would meet face to face to build the relationship.

Two conservation technicians were hired to work in Preservation Services and were responsible for the day-to-day project

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<sup>§</sup>The initial agreement provided for reimbursement for the time of the head of Preservation Services to manage the project, the government documents librarian to serve as content specialist and assist in the locating the materials, the Collections conservator who would train the conservation technicians as well as the machine operators at Readex, and 2.0 FTE conservation technicians.

tasks. They pulled in (almost) chronological-order volumes from the stacks and prepped them for shipment including vacuuming to remove dust, attaching a barcode to each volume and creating an item record in the library catalog, charging them out in the circulation system to pseudo-patrons to keep track of the volume, assessing them for treatment prior to digitization, packing them for shipment, and creating a packing list.

Once at Readex, the volumes were kept in a secure, climate-controlled room until needed for scanning. A Kirtax machine was used for automated digitization, with a technician monitoring the image capture. Numerous quality assurance steps were used to verify that all pages and images were captured at the same high quality. Once imaged the data was reviewed and the editorial unit at Readex indexed the content to project specifications.

The usual turnaround time for shipments was about four to six weeks. Once returned books were evaluated for conservation treatment and repairs were performed. Experience taught staff to keep the books in the department (and checked out to the project) for several weeks because quality control issues at Readex might require the return of a recently scanned book. It was simpler to keep the book in Preservation Services where it was easily retrievable if needed by Readex or a patron. Once staff were certain the book would not be needed they were discharged and returned to the stacks.

Classification practices at Dartmouth resulted in the Serial Set being shelved in varying locations throughout the library system. Conservation technicians, often

with the advice of the government documents librarian, would have to hunt the missing volumes down and be creative in problem solving. By the end of the project staff throughout the library system, and all locations provided support for locating and sending the volumes for preparation.

The Serial Set at Dartmouth displayed some of the same physical deterioration found at other libraries. Red rot of the sheepskin bindings, detached covers, broken spines. A great deal of time was spent repairing maps that are folded and bound into the books. Occasionally technicians would remove a map and place it in its own box. This was done because the folded map was of such great thickness that it damaged the spine of the book that held it and was damaged by unfolding. Other problems found were books that were not sufficiently cut open and might be damaged during digitization. In those cases conservation staff prepped the items to allow better imaging along the gutter.

The primary project work was done by Preservation Services staff; however, Cataloging and Metadata Services provided cataloging support, cleaned up the records for separately cataloged titles, and added serial statements and numbering to reflect each volume's connection to the serial set. This work was not underwritten by Readex but was essential. Through the life of the project the physical item and its bibliographic and item records were reviewed and fixed as needed.

Our agreement with Readex was for four years and as we neared the end of that period it was decided to enlarge the scope to include up to 1995 of the Serial Set. Thus it was extended and ended in 2013.

At project completion, 15,739 volumes had been bar coded, digitized, and conserved. Titles included the American State Papers, the US Congressional Serial Set, 1789–1995, Senate Executive Journals, and the House and Senate Journals, for a total of 11,935,564 pages. A total of 74,495 maps had been conserved as well.

The project was extremely valuable to the Library as it allowed a focused repair of an extremely large and valuable collection. In addition to the conservation treatment, individual items from the collection were finally added to the library catalog through bar coding and item record creation thus bringing the collection into circulation control. It was estimated that that operation alone would have taken six months to complete.

The library project staff also developed experience with a large-scale digitization project. The tracking techniques, which were developed using spreadsheets and a wiki, have been carried forward and are currently used by staff in Preservation's Digital Production Unit. The most important aspect is the creation of a virtual Serial Set that is complete, something that exists in no single library.

Libraries are service organizations and we treated our partnership with Readex no differently. We knew we were at the beginning of the workflow so always kept ahead of the project by prepping several shipments ahead of time. We observed that throughout the project shifts in workflow could vary immensely depending on the physical condition of the volumes (thus requiring more conservation) or the state of the bibliographic record of the needed volume (thus more time needed to locate and verify the volume.) Our project fluctuated between ninety

percent treatment to ninety percent assembling of the collection.

There was often great difficulty in locating the individual volumes or verifying publications with in volumes. For that reason we found it useful to be flexible and alert our counterparts to difficulties. Communication was crucial throughout the life of the project. Take nothing for granted and over-communicate.

Occasionally a volume was too thick to be scanned on the Kirtas machine. When that would happen we would think of the greater project goals (creating a single virtual collection) and work with conservation technicians to temporarily disbind the volume for scanning.

Throughout the project organization was essential, be it through using the

circulation system to track volumes, spreadsheets to record publication information, or a wiki tool for shared access to documents. Technology is essential to communication with project members; our wiki tool was critical.

This grand work was completed in 2013, and both teams gathered to celebrate the conclusion.<sup>9</sup> It was bittersweet—we were proud of the work we all had accomplished and were sad to see it end. Our counterparts at Readex were top-notch professionals who valued and cared for the Serial Set as if it was their own. Our shared values of access,

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¶ Carol Forsythe, "Preserving a National Treasure: A Partnership with the Dartmouth College Library," *Readex Blog*, January 6, 2014, [www.readex.com/blog/preserving-national-treasure-partnership-dartmouth-college-library](http://www.readex.com/blog/preserving-national-treasure-partnership-dartmouth-college-library)

service, preservation, and communication resulted in a high-quality product for Readex and an amazing amount of conservation work being completed for Dartmouth.

May 19, 2016

Barb Sagraves (sagraves@dartmouth.edu), Head, Preservation Services and The Book Arts Program, Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, New Hampshire

Report by the GODORT Preservation Working Group (Tom Adamich, Co-Chair; Bernadine Abbott Hoduski, Co-Chair; Sarah Erekson; Jim Noel, Marcive; Alar Elken, Newsbank.Readex; Andrew Laas, ProQuest), June 14, 2016.

# Resolution on the Restoration of the United Nations Depository Library System

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*Editor's note: A digital version of this resolution can be found at [www.ala.org/offices/resolution-restoration-United-Nations-Depository-Library-System](http://www.ala.org/offices/resolution-restoration-United-Nations-Depository-Library-System).*

**Whereas** ALA Policy 6.1.1 International Relations Policy Objectives is “To encourage the exchange, dissemination, and access to information and the unrestricted flow of library materials in all formats throughout the world (ALA Key Action Area: Equitable Access to Information and Library Services)”;

**Whereas** United Nations Policy, as found in the Principles Governing Depository Libraries, states that “all depository libraries shall receive automatically, according to their needs, all publications offered for sale and public information material distributed free, if available in the official language of their choice” (UN Doc: ST/AI/189/Add.11/Rev.2);

**Whereas** the United Nations (UN) dedicates its programs, services and mission to the promotion of fundamental human rights and freedoms, which must include the free flow of public and government information internationally;

**Whereas** the UN, over the last 70 years, is one of the primary producers of internationally shared information, documents, publications and other critical sources of knowledge that support fundamental rights and freedoms, and that these critical public information sources remain part of our international historic record that benefit researchers and users around the world;

**Whereas** the UN's Sustainable Development Goals 16.6, 16.7, 16.8 and 16.10 rely upon a clearly transparent form of information creation and distribution that allows for the ready access to these sources of public knowledge as key components of national and international governance structures and sustainable development;

**Whereas** since its establishment in 1946, the UN manages a low-cost and publicly accessible depository library program that enables partner libraries and their institutions to provide free and ready public access to vital UN resources, expert knowledge, and that supports the human right to the free flow of international government information;

**Whereas** 365 UN depository libraries located in 136 countries represent a high level of relatively low-cost accessible collections to a large number of people, and provides the sole presence and critical knowledge and information about UN Secretariat activities, programs and services in 83 countries;

**Whereas** the depository library program remains one of best examples of how the shared expert knowledge of librarians can help local communities navigate a complex set of government datasets, knowledge and information tools;

**Whereas** United Nations Depository librarians have been solid partners with the Dag Hammarskjöld Library (DHL) since 1946;

**Whereas** the estimated annual cost of the new commercial model for the United

Nations iLibrary online platform will be cost prohibitive for many UN depository libraries, and result in diminished access and participation of the depository libraries to collect and distribute UN information in the future;

**Whereas** shifting critical UN information sources to a primarily online platform would disadvantage communities around the globe that are without reliable access to the Internet, especially in developing countries or those under distress from war, ecological disasters, or economic disadvantages; and

**Whereas** the UN Department of Public Information (DPI) needs to more carefully consider the recommendations of the UN depository library community, solicited via A New Strategic Direction for UN Depository Libraries Consultation Paper, issued by the DHL in April 2014; now, therefore, be it

**Resolved**, that the American Library Association (ALA), on behalf of its members, urges the UN to take steps to ensure the long-term equitable access to its information products by:

1. reinstating the print depository library program for countries in areas of the world where the cost of Internet access is too high and not widely developed, so as to ensure transparent and ready access to UN information worldwide, and to continue to operate this program parallel to its online platforms, the United Nations iLibrary and the UN Digital Repository;
2. providing the United Nations Depository Library Program with free access

to the iLibrary in order to assure equitable access to all member countries of the United Nations, in the spirit other languages of the Principles Governing Depository Libraries;

3. abiding by the recommendations made by depository libraries concerning the Consultation Paper, which were submitted to the UN Department of Public Information in June 2014 and published in the Executive Summary on the Analysis of Responses to the Consultation Paper on the Re-engineering of the UN Depository Libraries Programmes that Depository Libraries “receive a comprehensive and integrated service from DHL including distribution of relevant paid/unpaid publications

and documents through the Digital Repository,” including implementing and adhering to a digital preservation policy and considering delaying the UN iLibrary in order to consult with corresponding stakeholders (i.e. Dag Hammarsköld Library and United Nations Depository Libraries (UNDLs);

4. encouraging full cooperation and communication among the United Nations Depository Library Program, UN Publications, and the UN Department of Public Information to assure the broadest possible access to UN documents and publications; and
5. respecting existing UN policy, which states, “The United Nations Publications Board, on the advice of the Head

Librarian of the Dag Hammarsköld Library and taking into account the views of the Government concerned, designates depository libraries” (UN Doc: ST/AI/I89/Add.11/Rev.2), by appointing a working panel to study the issues, comprised of representatives from the Dag Hammarsköld Library, the Publications Board, and Depository Libraries.

*Adopted by the Council of the American Library Association*

*Monday, June 27, 2016, in Orlando, Florida*

Keith Michael Fiels  
Executive Director and Secretary of the  
ALA Council