

# INDIGO INKBLOTS

VOLUME ONE, NUMBER FOUR

JULY 1993

## INDIGO GOES TO WASHINGTON

by Andrea Singer, IU. -Bloomington

**Q:** How did our Indiana congressional representatives respond to INDIGO's letter of Feb. 26, 1993, which asked for their support for the Federal Depository Library Program?

**A:** Superbly, co-operatively. The 8th Congressional District's representative, Frank McCloskey, asked his staff member, Jonathan Weinzapfel, to co-ordinate the writing of a letter supporting the funding of GPO's budget request for the depository library program for fiscal year 1994. The resulting letter, which urged full funding for fiscal year 1994, was sent to Vic Fezio, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations on March 22, 1993. The Indiana delegation's letter was signed by the following members of Congress: Frank McCloskey (8th District), Lee H. Hamilton (9th District), Andrew Jacobs Jr. (10th District), Philip R. Sharp (2nd District), Bill L. Long (4th District), and Tim Roemer (3rd District).

**Q:** How did Chairman Fezio respond?

**A:** Chairman Fezio's response (March 31, 1993) to the members of congress who signed the March 22, 1993 letter, follows in full:

"I have your letter of March 22, 1993, concerning the funding

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## GODORT OF OHIO

by Tim Sutherland, IU. Northwest

Sally Holterhoff and Tim Sutherland were featured speakers at the Spring Meeting of GODORT of Ohio, with attendance of about 50, held on May 24, 1993 on the campus of Denison University, in Granville, Ohio. Tim made a morning presentation on the topic "Electronic Government and Statistical Information: Keeping Current." He presented an overview of issues, and handed out a directory of electronic sources as well as a listing of additional indexes, directories, and guides for accessing and using electronic sources. Sally led an afternoon session in which she reported on the DuPont Circle, of which she is a member, and its proposals, then moderated discussion of Ohio GODORT's response to take back to the DuPont Circle group.

## INDIGO Meets to Discuss Future of the FDLP

by Marianna Mason, IU. School of Law

On Friday, June 11th, members of INDIGO met at Irwin Library, Butler University to discuss changes at GPO and in the depository program, proposals for restructuring the Federal Depository Library Program and INDIGO's response. Twenty-five librarians attended and participated in thought provoking discussions regarding the future of the FDLP.

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(Washington, cont.) for the depository library program. Our subcommittee has always supported this very important program which provides over 1,400 libraries throughout the country with federal documents in paper and other format media.

Because of the ongoing technological transition from paper to microform to electronic and print-on-demand media, this program is currently undergoing an operational metamorphosis. Since not all depositories have equal capabilities which are necessary to access and utilize electronic media, and since the efficiency of the regional/selective depository network arrangements varies, there are some operational gaps in the program. Consequently, the pressures on funding are even greater now, because the program must deal with a wider range than ever before of depository needs and formats.

This is all happening in an era in which federal funding is much more limited, especially in the domestic discretionary parts of the budget. As you know, funding for legislative branch activities, which include the depository program, is under intense pressure to make reductions -- and this pressure is not of recent origin. We have been reducing the legislative budget in real terms for several years.

At the same time, I think we have done a good job of insulating the depository program from these pressures.

In the fiscal year 1993 appropriations bill, H.R. 5427 (P.L. 102-392), the Congress appropriated \$25 million for the depository program. This amount is \$2.4 million over the fiscal year 1992 appropriation, a 10.6 percent increase. Between fiscal year 1991 and the current fiscal 1993 level, the appropriation for the depository program has been increased by 14.6 percent.

These increases were made in a fiscal 1993 legislative budget that was reduced by 1.2 percent in budget authority and 6.5 percent in total outlays from last year. No other program in the legislative budget

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(FDLP, cont.) The first segment of the day's program dealt with the DuPont Circle Group. Sally Holterh and Steve Hayes led the discussion beginning with the Group's origins and purpose. Discussions focused on the values of a Federal information program including the goals and objectives and how information is created, distributed, accessed, used and evaluated, as well as the benefits of such a program to the public. The current budgetary situation was discussed and the impact that the crisis has on access to government information and the likelihood of change. Three governance models were introduced through DuPont Circle documents: 1) GPO as primary disseminator of government information, 2) a Federal Information Access Program in which GPO continues to distribute print-based products; another agency coordinates access to electronic information services, and 3) a new disseminator of government information. Various DCG Discussion Drafts were distributed which outlined possible model programs that suggest alternative structures to the present Federal Depository Library Program. Three type of service centers were described. First, a Basic Service Center which "must provide minimum service levels to support fundamental information needs for users...". Second, Intermediate Information Centers which in addition to fulfilling the same obligations as a Basic Service Center, would also meet the basic educational needs of all users in the congressional district as well as the primary information needs of businesses, local government, schools and other community institutions. And finally, Full Service Centers which in addition to fulfilling the same obligations as an Intermediate Information Center, would provide research level collections, access, and services to users, institutions of higher education, high-tech firms, and the research and development needs of business and industry. For copies of these handouts please contact one of INDIGO's officers or committee chairs.

Short reports followed from librarians who attended the 1993 Federal Depository Library Conference and

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(Washington, cont.) received the increase we gave to this very important program. We even cut the appropriation for Congressional printing by \$2 million, which funds the printing of material essential to accomplishing the Congressional legislative workload, and transferred those funds to the depository program.

Although we provided these increases, the Superintendent of Documents announced some reductions and other adjustments in the program that were aimed at conserving funds, improving cost effectiveness, and creating a stronger regional depository/selective depository servicing arrangement.

Those changes were not met with wide acceptance in the depository community. As a result of these criticisms, and the Appropriations Committee's January appropriation hearing with the Superintendent of Documents on the fiscal 1994 budget request, several changes have been made in the announced program adjustments.

For example, the previously announced policy to send Department of Energy and NASA data bases to the regionals only has been rescinded. The U.S. Reports and Official Gazette will continue to be distributed in paper format to all selective depositories. A similar adjustment was made with Supreme Court slip opinions and U.S. treaties.

In the meantime, we have urged the Joint Committee on Printing to work on this matter with the Superintendent of Documents. Under Title 44, the

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## **INDIGO/INDIANA DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES "PARTNERS" SYSTEMS**

by Tim Sutherland, LU, Northwest

Tim Sutherland, at the INDIGO meeting at Butler, on

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(FDLP, cont.) the Depository Library Council meeting in Washington, D.C.

The first afternoon session was devoted to the Depository Library Council draft report, "Alternatives for Restructuring the Depository Library Program." Many models were described: 1) the ARL Model with multiple service levels similar to those described as Basic, Intermediate and Full Service by the DuPont Circle Group draft, 2) a Direct Support Model which gives the selectives greater control over their own collections, 3) creation of a National Collection of Last Resort to house at least one copy of each government document printed or produced electronically, 4) creation of a network of Super-Regionals which would be libraries of last resort, but organized at a regional level to insure coverage for all geographic areas within that region, 5) creation of a system of electronic depositories or federal electronic distribution sites (FEDS), 6) a requirement that libraries meet minimum technical guidelines to be full participants in the system, 7) eligibility of libraries unable to meet the guidelines to continue to receive core collection publications but not to receive electronic data or other publications beyond the core, and creation of a system of subject-based regionals, 8) restructuring of the Depository program to recognize a new role for the depositories when electronic government information comes through a network or a single point of access, such as the GPO Gateway/Window, and recognition that the DLP creates a foundation for building electronic dissemination systems, and that it can be a primary element in an active Federal information dissemination program, and 9) downsizing of the program to meet budgetary constraints, material selected by each library, by eliminating selective housing arrangements, reducing the number of depository libraries, or by developing high quality electronic information systems.

Doug Conrads led a discussion regarding the Core Claims List and claiming from the regional library. He plans to distribute a survey explained elsewhere in this newsletter.

Tim Sutherland proposed that INDIGO set up a

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(*Partners*, cont.) June 11, presented a draft proposal for an INDIGO/Indiana depository libraries "buddy" system or "partners" system. This idea originated from a similar idea being tried in Ohio. A draft list of state depository libraries in three categories was distributed. The first category of libraries are those libraries that have access to Internet and that are using GovDoc-L. The second category of libraries are those whose institutions have the capability of accessing the internet, but who may not yet be using GovDoc-L. The third category are libraries that do not yet have the capability to connect to the Internet. The system proposed would ask the libraries in category 1 to copy and distribute important text message, such as the DuPont Circle proposals concerning the future of the depository system, to specified category 2 and 3 libraries in a particular geographic area of the state. No category 1 library would be responsible for more than two libraries. It was suggested at the meeting that this system could eventually develop into a true mentoring system where depositories more advanced in technological expertise could assist other depositories desiring help and assistance with electronic resources. The next step in this plan is to ask category 1 libraries to undertake this task of copying/sending messages to those without access in our state. This will occur mid or late July.

## CLAIMS POLICY AND THE STATE LIBRARY

by Doug Conrads, Indiana State Library

How are Federal depositories in Indiana coping with GPO's new claim policy published in *Administrative Notes* (2/28/93) and the most current expanded Claims Core List published in *Administrative Notes* (4/14/93)? In *Administrative Notes* (4/30/93) in the article entitled "Answers to Questions on the Claims Policy and the Claims Core List," the following statement was made by GPO without consultation or

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(*FDLP*, cont.) connected to the Internet with libraries that aren't, in order to pass along information in GovDoc-L, etc. Singer described the response from legislators to INDIGO's DLP lobbying effort.

## INDIANA DATA CENTER PROGRAM AFFILIATES MEETING

by Tim Sutherland, IU Northwest

The annual meeting of the Indiana Data Centers and Affiliates was held on June 17 at the IUPUI School of Business. Indiana depository librarians were also welcome to attend. Morton Marcus, Director of the Indiana Business Research Center, gave an economic summary of the business climate in Indiana based on the most recent census and economic data and projections. Susan Brudvig, Research Demographer for the IBRC talked about her work on the forthcoming "Indiana County Population Projections" publication. Larry Hathaway, Indiana State Library, and Carol Rogers, IBRC, discussed guidelines, responsibilities, and a "Memorandum of Agreement" for Indiana Data Centers. The rest of the morning and afternoon were taken with sessions concerning Census products, eg. census maps, Extract and dBase software, sharing of experiences in using census data, etc. Several attendees expressed interest

## INDIGO FALL PROGRAM PLANS

by Tim Sutherland, IU Northwest

At this writing, furious activity continues to put together a quality Fall program for the INDIGO membership. At this time, Friday, November 12, continues to be the date for the program which will be held in the Indianapolis area. The new IUPUI

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(Claims, cont.) input by regional depositories: "Claims for individual microfiche should be directed to the regional depository." I infer from this statement that GPO has placed a new costly burden and an increased staff workload on regional depositories, i.e. for regional depositories to provide to their respective selective depositories a duplicate microfiche copy for those microfiche documents selected but not received which are not on the Claims Core List.

Can the Indiana State Library accept this new burden? Are Indiana selective depositories willing to pay for their requests of microfiche duplication and for photocopying of paper documents? Should we not worry about claiming documents and rely on interlibrary loan? Should the Indiana State Library as your regional use its authority to ask you as selective depositories to "donate" your documents to fill our claims in order for us as the regional to maintain as complete and comprehensive a collection of Federal documents in the state as possible? These are just a few questions which need to be addressed. In the weeks ahead, all Indiana selective depositories will be receiving a survey to determine to what extent they are not receiving documents they have selected and cannot claim because those documents are not on the Claims Core List. With everyone's participation and cooperation, the data collected from this survey will be useful in informing GPO of the impact their new claim policy is having on our ability to serve the public's information needs. Also the survey will help the Indiana State Library as your regional determine what it can or cannot do to supply requests for duplication microfiche claim and photocopying paper claim requests. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

(Fall, cont.) "electronic" library is being investigated as a possible site. Discussion and proposals regarding a joint program with IOLUG, Indiana Online Users Group, and/or IALA, Indiana Academic Librarians Association have occurred with a proposed theme of the Internet. If it does not work out to have a joint meeting this fall, this idea will continue to be pursued in the future. The Fall program will feature an Internet speaker and panel during the morning, with brief sessions in the afternoon concerning national depository system developments, information policy legislation, patent searching, census sources, etc. contact Program Chair Gail Winsmore or INDIGO Chair Elect Tim Sutherland if you would like to assist with program planning or details.

- ◆ **INDIGO STILL NEEDS YOU!**
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- ◆ **SEE 1993-1994 MEMBERSHIP FORM!**
- ◆
- ◆ **JOIN OR RENEW TODAY!**

FROM YOUR EDITOR

The Editor wishes to thank the fine group of contributors represented in this issue and continues to solicit items of similar interest and quality for future publication. Send any and all deathless prose to John Robson, Logan Library, Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology, 5500 Webash Avenue, Terre Haute, IN 47803, or e-mail to : Robson@Rose-Hulman.EDU. As always, material on either size diskette, prepared with any of the usual word-processing software, is especially welcome. (Word-Perfect preferred.)

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## GPO ACCESS BILL SIGNED INTO LAW

by Marianne Mason, IU. School of Law

On June 8, President Clinton signed into law S. 564, the Government Printing Office Electronic Access Bill. It is now P.L. 103-40. A statement released by the President said that "this important step forward in the electronic dissemination of Federal information will provide valuable insights into the most effective means of disseminating all public Government information." The law establishes in the Government Printing Office a means of enhancing electronic public access to a wide range of federal electronic information.

The system will provide online access to the Congressional Record and the Federal Register, and other appropriate publications distributed by the Superintendent of Documents. It will also establish an electronic directory of federal public information stored electronically and an electronic storage facility. The system will be available without charge to depository libraries; other users will be charged approximately the incremental cost of dissemination. The law requires the system to be up and running within one year from the enactment date.

In a press release issued by his office, Sen. Wendell Ford (D-KY) called the law "one more way we can make government more accountable to the American people. This law puts information about the government right at the public's finger tips. Whether they live in a rural community in Eastern Kentucky or the big cities of New York, San Francisco and Chicago, anyone will be able to access government documents through the computer or a local depository library."

ALA President Marilyn Miller also welcomed the

passage of the bill: "Libraries are part of a long-standing partnership with the federal government to assure ready and equitable access to government information through the nation. The Association applauds this Congressional initiative that enhances the public's right to know."

In concluding his press release, Sen. Ford stressed that this law is "the first step to creating across-the-board public access." He believes that coverage of congressional hearings and committee prints will be made available very soon.

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## "MENTORING IN THE HINTERLANDS"

by Stephen K. Fisher, Indiana State Library

In case you might be wondering what is meant by the term, "Hinterlands", let me explain. The "hinterlands" does not suggest geographic or cultural isolation, but problems and concerns that exist for some of the selective federal document's depositories in Indiana.

My credentials for raising these concerns arise from the three years I spent wandering Indiana in behalf of the Indiana State Library/State Data Center. A major part of my job description included providing training and consultative services. I began to hear about problems Data Center affiliates and depositories were having with federal government electronic products.

If all documents were in paper or even micro format, depositories would be in pretty good shape. But electronic items are still fairly new. Some libraries have only one terminal dedicated to electronic format items. Some have none. There are hundreds of titles they could select. But why select anything if they don't have the equipment?

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(*Memoring, cont.*) Equipment isn't the only problem the "hinterland" depositories face. General reference staff field most, if not all of the documents questions. The breadth of subject knowledge they deal with is sobering. In some cases, designation as "depository librarian" is something to be avoided and is delegated to the newest reference librarian. How can they keep up with trends, especially with the advent of electronic products?

Some academic libraries have concluded that CD-ROM format is not compatible with their mission. One depository selected the Census Bureau's PL 94-171 (Redistricting) CD-ROM, but failed to select the STF1 or STF3 releases. These are vital to a strong Census collection. In other cases, the only 1990 Census CD-ROM product selected was the Tiger Line files. Most depositories do not have the software to utilize these files. Libraries must either download the files or circulate them.

All this would be overwhelming enough, but each federal agency uses a different search protocol. While the Census Bureau has developed software which resides on the compact disk, the Toxic Release Inventory from the EPA requires installation of software on the hard drive and a different search protocol.

Depository libraries are vital. Without public access, I believe we will be in danger of entering an information "Middle Ages," where only those with wealth could access the myriad databases. The information elite would have control of the information.

It is not enough that we have sufficient expertise to support our own constituencies. We need to establish a system of "mentors." These would provide training in the use of electronic products, counsel on collection development, and ways to market the depository collection to the public and library administrators.

If we are going to be more than repositories, if we are going to get documents to the people, then we need to work together. Even though we are part of

separate institutions, we have a common mission. Let each of us share responsibility for this mission. What do you think?

(*Washington, cont.*) JCP has operational oversight over the depository program. We are particularly concerned that such large budget increases are necessary to maintain a current services output. The JCP has agreed to review depository operations.

The fiscal year 1994 legislative budget will be under even greater pressure to make reductions throughout our branch of government. The Superintendent of Documents has requested an increase of \$4.6 million, which is 16 percent more than the fiscal 1993 appropriation. As in the past, we will do our very best to provide for this program. I don't believe, however, that increase is a realistic expectation -- especially since the basic demand will be to make real reductions in this budget.

I share your interest in this program. Any objective reading of funding history will indicate our appropriation has always supported the depository libraries -- and I hope to continue that practice."

Q: How will INDIGO respond to the issues which Chairman Fezio

raises -- pressures from the depository community for formats which permit depositories with differing resources to serve users, pressures for legislative budget reductions (not increases)?

A: Superbly, co-operatively? The ball is back in our court.

Please send your suggestions for depository restructuring to

Steve Hayes, Sally Holterhoff, or me. If you would like a copy of the letters cited here, contact me at (812) 855-6924, Documents Department, Indiana University Libraries, Bloomington, IN 47405, or SINGER@INDIANA.EDU.

(Congressional map, Page 8)

FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES IN INDIANA

By Congressional Districts:

1st -- Peter J. Visclosky  
 Gary Public Library  
 Hammond Public Library  
 Indiana University - Northwest  
 Valparaiso University  
 Valparaiso University School of Law

2nd -- Philip R. Sharp  
 Anderson Public Library  
 Anderson University  
 Ball State University  
 Earlham College  
 Morrisson-Reeves Library  
 Muncie Public Library

3rd -- Timothy J. Roemer  
 Indiana University at South Bend  
 University of Notre Dame  
 University of Notre Dame Law School

4th -- Jill L. Long  
 Allen County Public Library  
 Huntington College  
 Indiana University Purdue  
 University at Fort Wayne

5th -- Steve R. Buyer  
 Indiana University at Kokomo  
 St. Joseph's College

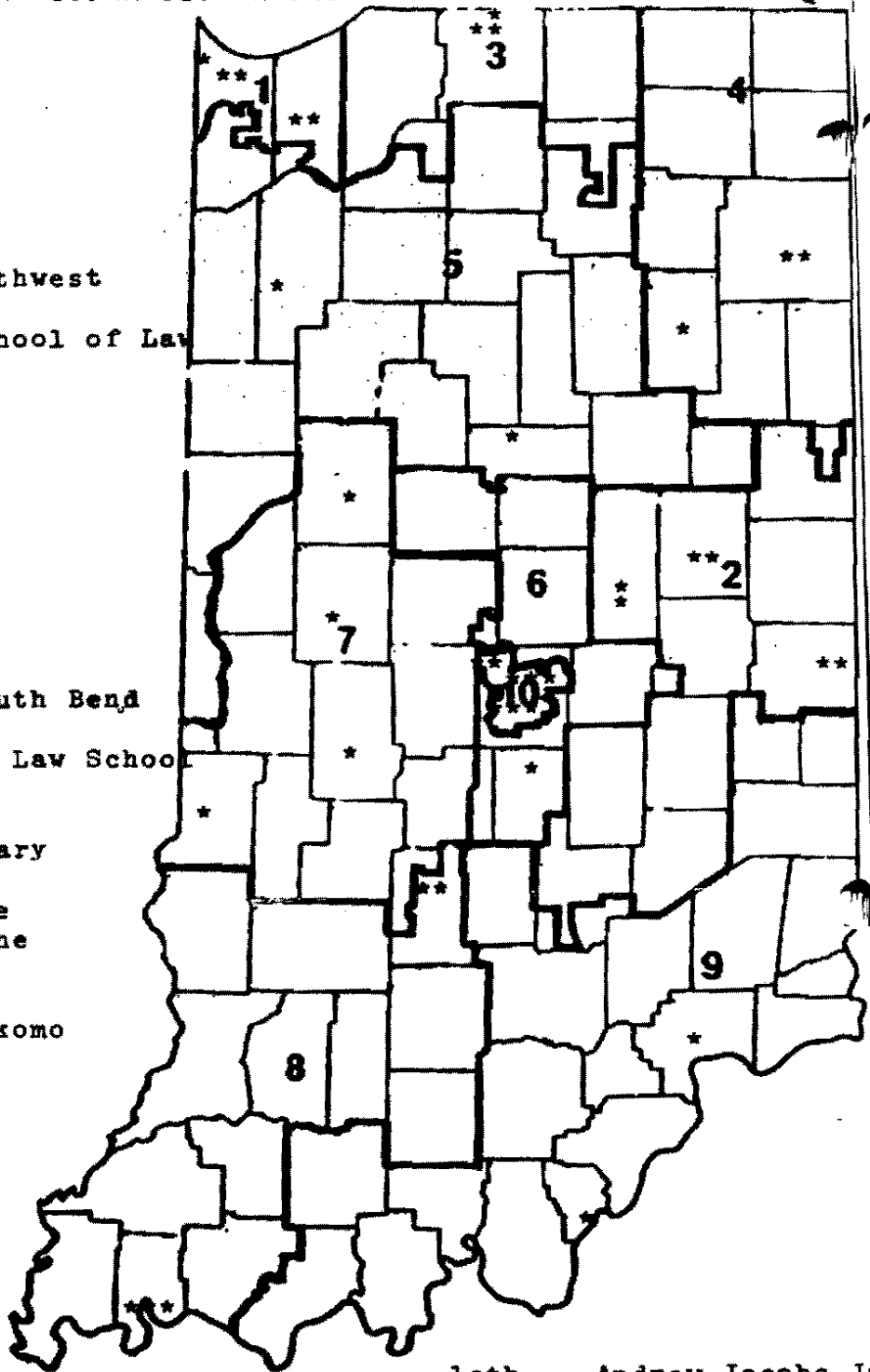
6th -- Dan Burton  
 Franklin College

7th -- John T. Myers  
 DePauw University  
 Indiana State University  
 Purdue University  
 Wabash College

8th -- Frank X. McCloskey  
 Evansville-Vanderburgh County Public Library  
 Indiana University  
 Indiana University School of Law  
 University of Southern Indiana

9th -- Lee H. Hamilton  
 Hanover College  
 Indiana University- Southeast

10th -- Andrew Jacobs, Jr.  
 Butler University  
 Indiana State Library  
 (Regional)  
 Indiana Supreme Court  
 Indiana University School of  
 Law - Indianapolis  
 Indiana University- Purdue  
 University at Indianapolis  
 Indianapolis - Marion County  
 Public Library



(Map adapted from Indiana Chamber of Commerce Map -- A. Singer INDIGO 2/93)