From:	*vwynn91@bellsouth.net*
Sent:	Tuesday, June 24, 2014 3:38 PM
To:	alacoun@ala.org
Cc:	vwynn91@bellsouth.net; Jessica McGilvray; Emily Sheketoff
Subject:	[alacoun] Fw: ALA COL FDLP Task Force
Attachments:	ALA COL FDLP Final Report June 2014.docx

From: Vivian R. Wynn
Posting as Chair of the ALA Committee on Legislation

Dear Councilors,
I am pleased to be forwarding to you the final report of the COL FDLP Task Force.

The Task Force strategically included many ALA units within its discussions and this method could be a model for future discussions and developing consensus within ALA. By seeking broad input from many ALA units and including a variety of stakeholders, the Task Force was able to work through tensions and perspectives developing common goals in which our differences were minimized while individuals still had the opportunity to articulate their concerns. The process of inclusion not only enabled the Task Force to see broad perspectives but also honored ALA members and units' expertise contributing to possible solutions.

Based on the 2013 Report and the 2014 Survey Summary, the Task Force makes the following recommendations.

Recommendations

A. *The Task Force reasserts their recommendations from their 2013 Report. After an additional year of examining associated issues of the FDLP and ALA processes, the Task Force believes our recommendations are valid and deserve full consideration of COL and ALA.* (see Appendix A)

B. The ALA community recognizes the value of government information and the many roles and contributions of all ALA units in the advancement of government information. FDLP resources and services are important to many ALA units; not just GODORT. There is broad interest in the success of the FDLP and ALA units should be consulted and included in the development of ALA policies. For instance, ALCTS' expertise should be utilized when considering FDLP metadata and collection issues. GODORT within ALA can facilitate and lead broader conversations by including othe Tw [-n facil(o)11

Appendix A

Recommendations from the *Federal Depository Library Program Task Force Report*, June 21, 2013. The full report is available at: http://tinyurl.com/FDLPReport

1. Prior to destruction of collections for digitization, a comprehensive preservation plan is required that includes how many tangible copies should be available in FDLP collections.

2. The GPO Registry can be a clearinghouse for digitization programs. In addition, GPO should ingest and link to digital materials.

3. Commercial endeavors can advance and enhance digital collections but fee based materials cannot

Appendix B

ALA Committee on Legislation, Federal Depository Library Program Task Force
Summary of Survey Responses
June 9, 2014

Maggie Farrell, Chair
Anne Elias
Janet Fisher
Lori Goetsch
Mary Mallory
Bruce Sarjeant
Laura Saurs
Robbie Sittel
Jessica McGilvray, ALA Staff
Vivian Wynn, Chair, Committee on Legislation, ex-officio

The ALA Committee on Legislation (COL) appointed the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) Task Force in June 2012 to examine a set of questions and issues to guide COL on current aspects of the FDLP and options for the future of the program. The Task Force examined six issues as identified by COL and released its report in June 2013 (http://tinyurl.com/FDLPReport). The Task Force was asked to continue for a year to examine in more detail some of the recommendations in order to provide more insights into implementation of ideas. The Task Force selected a national preservation plan as a model to further investigate as such a plan encompasses a variety of issues including metadata, discovery, authentication, partnerships, and the role of ALA. The goal of the Task Force was not to develop a national preservation plan but to understand how such a plan might be implemented and coordinated within ALA and most importantly, the role of ALA in supporting, developing, and/or managing a national plan.

The Task Force developed a survey to look at the various issues within a national preservation plan. The survey was open to all ALA members and incorporated three strategies to solicit broad participation:

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Identification of Materials

Federal agency publications should be preserved.

Many researchers, students, journalists, and members of the general public view information from national governments as a starting place -- an authoritative source. Also, even the most ephemeral federal publications can be helpful in unexpected ways.

A process of evaluation (retention schedules) should be developed to determine which materials have long-term value and how many copies

Preservation Methods

Registry and Identification

The desire and need for a registry of preservation, digitized, and electronic federal publications is clear. The registry not only serves as an identification for what is available but could outline priorities and serve as a wish list for forthcoming projects. There was a sense of urgency in the comments that this work needs to be undertaken.

There was a clear sense that GPO can serve as a coordinator for cataloging and building a registry but that the task was too large for GPO alone to work on this project. GPO will need to build partnerships in this effort including but not limited to the Library of Congress, Regional or designated FDLP libraries, OCLC, HathiTrust, Marcive, and federal agencies. A number of people recommended that an advisory board or committee be developed to assist GPO in coordinating a registry.

As a coordinator, GPO's role would be to set forth standards, oversee consistency, and provide best practices. There was some willingness to have brief records initially that would be enhanced to full records. OCLC was mentioned several times as possessing services and capabilities to advance the goals of discovery, access, and full records.cul.

Broadening Expertise

Most respondents viewed this topic from the standpoint of government publications as distinct collections with unique processing needs or from the standpoint of an anticipated merging of government publications with all other items in the library.

Government information specialists who responded to the survey value the differences in their collection knowledge and the importance of the government publication collections, stressing the knowledge of the classification system, knowledge of government organization and structure, and knowledge of the variety of formats in which it is produced and distributed. The complex nature of government publication collections requires continuous educational opportunities focused on a distinct audience.   Most other respondents want access to the information but do not want to hold the areas as separate. "Mainstreaming government documents is a must."

Library administrators mentioned their situations where it was necessary to cut staff and merge services, and that managing separate government publications collections with different processes is difficult to accommodate. The administrators were looking at having similar tasks in each area and for CE opportunities to be used for all staff.

A variety of training models were suggested whether face-to-face, virtual, or virtual and self-paced. If there is a government information professional at the library, many mentioned the value of a "train the trainer" format. There was an emphasis among respondents of more sharing of expertise of depository librarians to non--FDLP librarians. All groups consistently mentioned similar types of training methods.

Core competencies relating to government information should be added to ALA's core competencies. Some respondents recommended adding to FDLP-/TT652(els)94, virtG05 TO05 TD(g)-O05 TR(

Role of the American Library Association

It is clear from member comments that ALA should have a leading role in developing a national preservation plan. ALA is clearly perceived as a national leader on FDLP issues and should use its strength for access to and preservation of federal information.

ALA can be a central lobbying point as it has the ability to pull together a diverse group of stakeholders. ALA has a national and respected voice as it is recognized nationally for its work with all libraries. In addition, ALA has a strong network connecting various groups and experts.

ALA's robust and reliable communication is able to create awareness and communicate concerns both internally and externally for members. One responder noted that "ALA is a stakeholder with a broad reach into the community."

The respondents differentiated between the role of ALA and GODORT and that the entire association, including all divisions and roundtables, should take an interest in government documents.

Most respondents commented on the role of ALA noting the strengths of the broader organization. Some non-GODORT members expect GODORT to have a greater role in leading national efforts while others expect ALA to provide that national leadership noting the stronger advocacy skills of ALA. Some responses stated that GODORT tends to get too much into details and its relationship with GPO is too close perhaps losing a broader vision. The challenge for ALA is using its national advocacy skills to unite broad association goals with the in-depth expertise of ALA units such as GODORT.

ALA can be a neutral entity in the development of a national preservation plan but there is frustration with a lack of progress and talking too much without real action. ALA not only needs to be a leader in the planning process but also a partner with other projects that are improving access to government information. In addition to coordinating activities within ALA, ALA has the capability to coordinate preservation among various groups such as state chapters, state library associations, smaller networks, etc. This currently not being done by any other group or leader.

ALA might assist with securing funding and/or grants for libraries who participate in a national plan. ALA might also provide leadership on projects that GPO is unable or unwilling to take on.
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Appendix C
Survey Instrument

<center>ALA COL FDLP Task Force</center>

<center>Discussion Regarding the Development and Implementation
of a National Preservation Plan</center>

Introduction

The American Library Association Committee on Legislation, Federal Depository Library Program Task Force was created in 2012 to examine a set of questions and issues to guide the Committee on current aspects of the FDLP and options for the future. The U.S. Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP), managed by the U.S. Government Printing Office distributes federal information to depository libraries around the nation and the resources are used by FDLP libraries and all libraries in order to access a variety of information critical to our democratic life. The success of the FDLP has been supported through numerous ALA resolutions, policies, and efforts and as such, the ALA membership has a vested interest in FDLP strategies to improve access to information through our libraries and membership. The Task Force released its report to the Committee in June 2013[2]. This report examined six issues as identified by the Committee. The Task Force was asked to continue for an additional year to outline a process for ALA to bring together diverse opinions and to guide the Committee in its future consideration of policies in relationship to the FDLP.

The Task Force is considering the components and process for a national preservation plan since such a plan would incorporate a number of tasks within a work plan that has wide appeal to most libraries: digitization, preservation of tangible and online materials, cataloging, training, advocacy, and coordination of the necessary work. While the ideal preservation plan would be implemented with many libraries, agencies, and commercial entities working in a coordinated and single effort, the Task Force realizes that this is not possible for the moment. But every effort begins will small tasks and eventually builds toward a stated goal. In consideration of the following issues, please consider how the FDLP community might begin a process now that would contribute toward and build the ideal program.

It is also critical to keep in mind the role of ALA. The Task Force is looking for specific suggestions on the role of ALA in the development of a national preservation plan. Your advice, suggestions, and comments should focus on how ALA might advise, assist, and coordinate the efforts of a national preservation plan.

A comprehensive preservation plan includes digital documents supplemented with preserved tangible collections with a yet-to-be-determined number of full print collections, in controlled environments and in geographically dispersed locations.[3] Please consider the following discussion questions as the Task Force determines recommendations for the Committee in advising ALA on possible future actions.

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[2] http://tinyurl.com/FDLPReport
[3] National Academy of Public Administration. 2013. *Rebooting the Government Printing Office: keeping America informed in the digital age.* p.32. http://www.napawash.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/GPO-Final.pdf

Discussion Questions

1. *Identification of Materials – in order to implement a preservation plan, it will be critical to outline a process for identification and processing on the national level. This collaboration will require the broad participation of libraries, commercial and not for profit organizations, agencies, and associations.*

    a. Do all tangible materials within the FDLP need to be preserved?

    b. Realizing that not everything can be preserved immediately, what should be the process for determining the priority plan?

    c. Who should be involved in preserving FDLP materials? GPO, FDLP libraries, commercial, and/or not for profit organizations?

2. *Preservation Methods – the processes for digitization and preservation are varied and some digitization is not necessarily preservation. There are a variety of projects that may contribute to a national preservation plan. The Task Force report affirms that there should be multiple locations and geographical distribution.*

    a. Is digitization a preservation standard or does it serve as a discovery/access resource or both?

    b. Should there be different standards for copies – more rigorous for congressional materials and less for pamphlets for example?

    c. What is the role of Regional FDLP libraries in preservation centers?

3. *Trusted Partners – the FDLP has a partnership program (*http://beta.fdlp.gov/about-the-fdlp/partnerships*) and the Task Force report notes that partnerships could be a critical component of a national preservation plan.*

    a. What are the qualifications of a trusted partner?

    b. Can commercial and not for profit entities be considered a trusted partner?

    c. What current initiatives exist that can contribute to partnerships? (LOCKSS and other initiatives).

4. *Registry and Identification – the FDLP has initiated a registry for digitization (*http://registry.fdlp.gov*) and this might be the basis for a preservation plan. The Task Force notes that cataloging tangible and online materials is still a critical component for any national efforts in discovering and accessing FDLP and other government information.*

    a. How should individual cataloging efforts be coordinated?

    b. How should commercial entities be incorporated with library efforts?

    c. What additional cataloging/identification projects exist that might contribute to a national effort?

5.

Appendix D

U.S. Government Printing Office FDLP Partnership Requirements
http://fdlp.gov/about-the-fdlp/partnerships#requirements

While each partnership is different, the purpose of these partnerships remains the same, to provide enhanced access to U.S. Government information. Therefore, the following points are important considerations when thinking about entering into a partnership.

Appendix E

Current Initiatives Mentioned by Survey Respondents

- Most mentioned:
  o LOCKSS-USDOCS
  o HathiTrust

- Government:
  o GPO / FDsys
  o GPO / FDLP GPO Partnerships,
  o http://fdlp.gov/about-the-fdlp/partnerships#
  o GPO / FDLP Digitization Projects Registry Contributors,
    http://registry.fdlp.gov/listings/listcontributor
  o Library of Congress NDIPP
  o Library of Congress American Memory Projects
  o National Archives and Records Administration / NARA
  o Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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