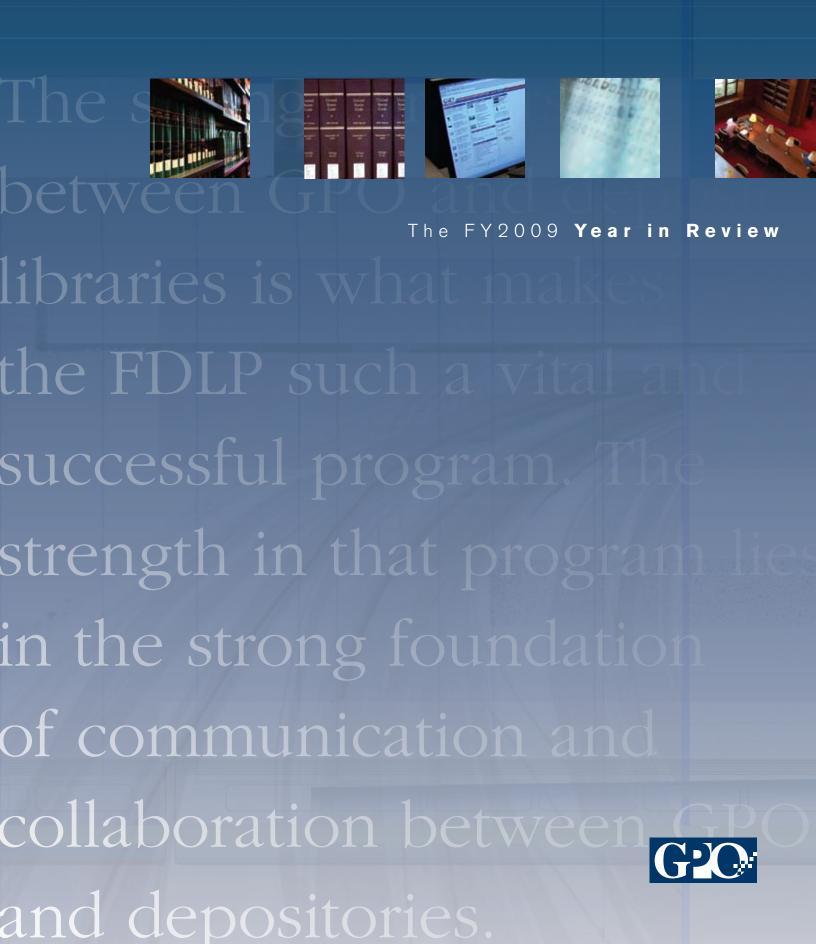
LIBRARY SERVICES & CONTENT MANAGEMENT (LSCM)





Welcome to LSCM's FY2009 Year in Review

mandated by law.

The LSCM Year in Review highlights Library Services and Content Management's major accomplishments of FY2009 and will serve to map LSCM's work for the future of the FDLP.

Government information, operations are divided into four main categories:

(1) the Federal Depository Library Program; (2) Cataloging and Indexing

Government publications; (3) Distribution of Government publications to the

International Exchange Service; and (4) Distribution of certain Government

publications to Members of Congress and other Government agencies, as

As LSCM is responsible for the current and future access to published U.S.

FY2009 was a year of progress in each of LSCM's areas of responsibility. An evolving FDLP Desktop now makes available improved communications channels and tools for collaboration; new partnerships with Federal agencies provide enhanced public access to U.S. Government information; and important collections of authenticated digital content continue to be released. Also in FY2009, Omnibus funds were provided to LSCM and have been fully obligated for 2010 for upgrading services in all LSCM program areas.

While LSCM and our partners in the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) continue the transition into the digital age, we maintain our goal of keeping America informed.

FDsys

The first release of GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys) launched as a public beta on January 15, 2009. FDsys enhances the searching and browsing capabilities currently found on *GPO Access*. FDsys is a world-class information management system developed to authenticate, preserve, version, and provide permanent public access to Government information. In coordination with the launch of FDsys, the Office of the Federal Register, which is part of the National Archives, created a new publication, called the *Daily Compilation of Presidential Documents* and made it available through FDsys. In response to the President's challenge to create a more open and transparent Government, GPO and the Office of the Federal Register began offering bulk data downloads of Federal Register files to the general public via Data.gov and FDsys in October.

All of the information available on *GPO Access* is in the process of being migrated into FDsys. The migration is occurring on a collection-by-collection basis and the goal is to complete the migration by the end of 2009. At the time of printing, the following collections have been migrated and made available on FDsys:

- Budget of the United States (Fiscal Year 2010)*
- Compilation of Presidential Documents (1993 to present)*
- Congressional Bills (103rd Congress to present)*
- Congressional Calendars (104th Congress to present)
- Congressional Committee Prints (105th Congress to present)
- Congressional Directory (105th Congress to present)*
- Congressional Documents (104th Congress to present)
- Congressional Hearings (105th Congress to present)
- Congressional Record (Daily) (1994 to present)
- Congressional Record (Bound) (1999 to present)*
- Congressional Record Index (Daily) (1983 to present)
- Congressional Reports (104th Congress to present)
- Economic Indicators (1995 to present)
- Economic Report of the President (1995 to present)
- Federal Register (1994 to present)*
- GAO Reports and Comptroller General Decisions (1994 to 2008)
- History of Bills (1983 to present)
- List of CFR Sections Affected (1997 to present)*
- Public and Private Laws (104th Congress to present)*
- Statutes at Large (2003 to 2006)*
- U.S. Government Manual (1995 to present)*

GPO is also working to digitally sign all collections within FDsys. Digitally signed collections are indicated by * above.

Ensuring Document Integrity with GPO's Authentication Initiative

In the 21st century, the increasing use of electronic documents poses special challenges in verifying authenticity, because digital technology makes such documents easy to alter or copy, leading to multiple, non-identical versions that can be used in unauthorized or illegitimate ways.

To help meet the challenge of the digital age, GPO began implementing digital signatures to certain electronic documents on *GPO Access* that not only establish GPO as the trusted information disseminator, but also provide the reassurance that an electronic document has not been altered since GPO disseminated it.

Continued implementation led to the release of additional authenticated content in FY2009 and laid the groundwork for still more content to be authenticated in early 2010.

In January 2009, GPO launched authenticated Congressional Bills on *GPO Access*. All versions of bills from the 110th and 111th Congresses were authenticated in this application. This is expected to be the last application authenticated on *GPO Access*, as future authenticated content will be released on the Federal Digital System (FDsys).

Also in January 2009, the first group of migrated collections was released on FDsys. Two collections in this group, Public and Private Laws and Congressional Bills, were authenticated for all years available. In May 2009, the Budget of the United States Government was authenticated and released on both GPO Access and FDsys, so that all collections that have been authenticated on GPO Access are authenticated on FDsys for all years available.

FY2009 saw the release of four additional authenticated collections on FDsys only: *Congressional Directory*, the *Congressional Record* (bound edition), the *US Government Manual*, and the *Statutes at Large*. Preparations are complete to authenticate four collections already on FDsys in early FY2010. These collections will be the *Federal Register*, the *List of CFR Sections Affected* (LSA), the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*, and the *Daily Compilation of Presidential Documents*.

The future will see more collections authenticated on FDsys. More information on the authentication initiative can be accessed at **www.gpoaccess.gov/authentication/**.

Cataloging And Indexing

In FY09, Library Technical Information Services (LTIS) continued to deploy enhancements to the ILS (Integrated Library System), Aleph 500, with the goal to improve services to the public in addition to providing services to participants in the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP).

The focus of ILS project activities in FY09 were database clean-up and maintenance. LTIS entered into an agreement with Library Technologies, Inc. (LTI) in Willow Grove, Pennsylvania to provide authority control services for the *Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* (CGP). LTI evaluated every bibliographic record (over 500,000) in the CGP and identified errors in name, series and subject headings. Their errors were then corrected which improved searching and indexing functionality. In order to continue this maintenance activity for newly created records, GPO contracted with LTI to provide authority control services for the CGP on a monthly subscription basis. In addition, LTIS undertook a de-duplication project to consolidate and eliminate duplicate records in the CGP that resulted from the initial data load from Monthly Catalog files in 2006.

The metadata transcription of the pre-1976 historic shelflist cards continued in FY09. A reassessment of project workflow and deliverables was completed by LSCM and PTFS Progressive Technology Federal Systems, Inc.) which was contracted in FY08 to assist with the project, was tasked with digitization of approximately 300,000 shelflist cards in FY09. Metadata transcription tasks were incorporated into the routine LTIS workflow. With the assistance of two graduate students in Library Science hired during the summer, over 6,000 monograph cards were transcribed. Cataloging Librarians in LTIS provided the quality control and enhanced the records with a valid Library of Congress Subject Headings and an authorized name authority heading. Additional staffing resources to continue metadata transcription will continue with funding provided by H.R. 1105, the Omnibus Appropriations Act for FY 2009 (P. L. 111-8).

Revolutionizing the FDLP on the Web: FDLP Desktop & FDLP Community

The ongoing success of the FDLP is due, in large part, to the collaborative relationship between Federal depository libraries and LSCM. Taking the idea of collaboration further, LSCM extends this concept online to libraries and partners through Web sites that are designed to provide not only Program-related information and tools through the FDLP Desktop http://www.fdlp.gov, but also networking applications to improve collaboration between depositories through the FDLP Community site http://community.fdlp.gov.

In January, 2009, the FDLP Desktop was released out of beta and continues to evolve; allowing librarians to reference information and complete FDLP-related tasks. This includes the ability to stay informed on the latest news about the FDLP, register for FDLP events, order promotional items, download documents, and utilize tools to optimize their library's selection profile. LSCM continues to refine and enhance the Desktop by researching and implementing new Web dissemination methods, such as through the creation of a Desktop-based application that allows libraries to search, browse, and view updates to Superintendent of Documents classification numbers and to List of Classes information. Improvements are continually implemented based on feedback from the Depository Library Council, Federal depository libraries, partner institutions, and the evolution of Web technologies.

Also in January, 2009, LSCM released a beta library networking site in order to promote more real-time collaboration between Federal depository libraries. Networking technologies have experienced phenomenal growth and LSCM has recognized the advantages of leveraging these tools. The FDLP Community site was launched to give members of the FDL community an opportunity to connect, collaborate, and learn from each other in a secure environment. Through the site, members can express themselves and collaborate with colleagues by creating a profile; forming groups; writing and commenting on blogs; starting online discussions; sharing photos and documents; and sending/receiving private messages. By hosting the service on a Federal domain, members are guaranteed a secure environment that is not blocked by their institutions and is locked down in order to prevent unsolicited materials, advertisements, and other vulnerabilities. The site is constantly improved as networking technologies evolve and through feedback received from the FDL community.

Interagency Collaboration and Organizational Alliances

GPO and Library Services and Content Management play an active role within the Federal government and within professional organizations that establish standards or further the cause of access to information:

CENDI

CENDI has three goals: 1) provide coordination and leadership for information exchange on important scientific and technical information (STI) policy issues; 2) promote the development of improved STI systems through the productive interrelationship of content and technology; and 3) promote an understanding of STI and STI management and their value to the R&D enterprise. CENDI agencies play an important role in addressing science- and technology-based national priorities and strengthening U.S. competitiveness. GPO is one of thirteen Federal agency members.

LSCM staff participates in the following CENDI groups:

- Copyright and Intellectual Property Working Group;
- Digitization Specifications Task Group;
- Institutional Repositories Task Group;
- STI Policy Working Group; and
- Science.gov Alliance:
 - Content Management Group
 - Promotions Group.

Coalition for Networked Information (CNI)

CNI is dedicated to using networked information technology to advance research and education through developing and managing networked content, transforming organizations, creating standards, and building infrastructures. Among other things, CNI projects seek to increase availability of government information on the Internet. LSCM is a task force member.

Federal Agencies Digitization Guidelines Initiative

This group was formed under the auspices of the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program. It is a collaborative effort of Federal agencies that works to define common guidelines, methods, and practices to digitize historical content in a sustainable manner.

LSCM staff participates in the following working groups:

- Federal Agencies Still Image Digitization; and
- Federal Agencies Audio-Visual Digitization.

Federal Libraries and Information Center Committee (FLICC)

FLICC fosters and provides federal library and information services through interagency cooperation and to provide guidance and direction for the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK). GPO is a FLICC member, and LSCM staff also participate in its Preservation and Digitization Working Group.

Government Information Preservation Working Group (GIPWoG)

The mission of GIPWoG is to provide government agencies with information to make informed decisions for using digital storage technologies in digital data storage or preservation strategies. LSLCM is one of 11 Federal agency members of GIPWoG.

National Federation of Advanced Information Services (NFAIS)

NFAIS is an organization that serves and supports entities that aggregate, organize, and facilitate access to information. Their major objective is to ensure the timely flow of information to all who need it by promoting communication and collaboration within the Information Community. LSCM is a voting member.

National Information Standards Organization (NISO)

NISO identifies, develops, maintains, and publishes technical standards to manage information in the traditional and digital environments. LSCM is a voting member of NISO.

OCLC, Online Computer Library Center

The purpose of OCLC is to enhance access to the world's information through its members sharing services to acquire, catalog, lend, and preserve materials. GPO began using OCLC services to catalog Federal publications in 1976. Today LSCM still uses OCLC to catalog serials. LSCM also uploads monograph records from the integrated library system into OCLC. Over the years GPO has contributed hundreds of thousands of bibliographic records to the WorldCat database for others' use to access Government publications.

Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC)

PCC supports access to information by collaborating on the creation and sharing of authoritative bibliographic records and authority records. LSCM is a PCC member and participates in its four programs:

- BIBCO (Monographic Bibliographic Record Cooperative Program)
- NACO (Name Authority Cooperative Program)
- SACO (Subject Authority Cooperative Program)
- CONSER (Cooperative Online Continuing Resources Program)

Partnerships

New partnerships were formed during FY2009 with the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the Association of Schools of Public Health (ASPH). The partnership with GAO provides permanent public access to the GAO Reports and GAO Comptroller General Decisions databases that are available on the GAO Web site. The content contained in the GAO Reports and Comptroller General Decisions databases was duplicated on GPO Access. This agreement eliminated the duplication, minimized version control issues, and ensured permanent public access to these comprehensive content collections. LSCM joined with ASPH to provide electronic access to Public Health Reports, which is the official journal of the U.S. Public Health Service that is published by ASPH. The partnership agreement ensures continued Federal depository library access to this valuable journal. During fiscal year 2009, LSCM also renewed its content partnerships with the National Library of Medicine and the National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

Efforts to promote partnerships and to encourage depository libraries and federal agencies to enter into partnerships with LSCM expanded during FY09. A marketing plan for partnerships was developed and released in May 2009. A partnership logo was made available in June for partners to use in highlighting their relationship with LSCM. Marketing material highlighting Browse Topics and the partnership program and its benefits were distributed during the Depository Library Council meetings and throughout the year at various events. For the most current list of LSCM partners and more information, visit http://www.fdlp.gov/outreach/partnerships.

Depository Library Spotlight

Depository libraries serve the public every day by providing free access to a wealth of U.S. Government information products. In May, LSCM began to share information about these invaluable institutions in a new way. Each month, LSCM highlights the services or innovations of a different Federal depository library or libraries in an article that is posted on both the GPO Web pages and the FDLP Desktop.

By spotlighting the activities that different types of Federal depository libraries throughout the country pursue to help their communities find and use U.S. Government information products, LSCM continues to share the strengths and innovations of our partner libraries and helps promote the essential American service that is the FDLP.

So far, libraries spotlighted include regional depositories (an academic and a state library), a public library, an academic library, a Federal service academy library, and a group of libraries which cooperatively share the state's regional depository collection. They represent the diversity of libraries and services within the FDLP. They also represent the dedication and expertise of library personnel at Federal depository libraries around the country. In addition to honoring a Federal Depository Library of the Year, LSCM looks forward to continuing to spotlight the services and innovations at different libraries.

The Depository Library Spotlight is at http://www.gpo.gov/libraries/spotlight.htm and at http://www.fdlp.gov/outreach/spotlight.

Customer Relations Program Implemented

The performance framework of government is increasingly customer-centric, yet still outpaced by the rising expectations of customers. The necessity to understand those whom government serves and their needs, therefore, is of the utmost importance. While GPO has long had channels to obtain feedback and suggestions from the depository library community, these methods have not been cyclical or embedded into the planning and business processes.

For FY2009, LSCM was asked specifically to develop and implement a formal Customer Relations Program (CRP) for Federal depository libraries (FDLs) that delineates them by type of library.

Establishing a CRP in LSCM allows us to better serve depository library needs based upon unique characteristics and data analysis. It also allows us to monitor and document business operations to ensure provision of appropriate customer care, response to mission requirements, and solicitation of feedback from depository libraries on performance.

Developing such a program is consistent with LSCM's and the FDLP's strategic planning for the future and corresponds with current activities within LSCM that aim to strengthen GPO's collaborative relationship with depository libraries.

The CRP plan, Customer Relations Program: Plan for FDL Partners, identifies two goals:

- Develop a Customer Relations Program that will identify needed improvements in services to and communication with Federal depository libraries, address identified needs, and use quantitative metrics for success measures
- Develop a Customer Relations Program that will identify and report on needed improvements in business processes that support services provided to Federal depository libraries

The segmentation survey of depository libraries that was conducted in the spring of 2009 was the first step in conducting research to understand the varied needs of the FDLP's diverse libraries and depository users.

Assessments

Public Access Assessments is the primary way that LSCM fulfills the legal requirement "to make firsthand investigation of conditions for which need is indicated" (44 USC §1909). Public Access Assessments, or PAA, is a review by LSCM outreach librarians of a library's Federal depository operations and services that emphasize how they provide access to Federal government information products and serve the community's needs. The review identifies strengths of the depository and also any areas needing improvement, which are those areas where the library's operations are not in full compliance with FDLP rules and requirements. As has always been the case, individual depository libraries have the flexibility to determine locally how to apply the requirements. PAA reviews also provide LSCM and library staff with opportunities to share depository management best practices, with the goal of enhancing depository services to the public and promoting greater efficiency and effectiveness within the FDLP.

The assessment typically starts with a review of library documentation, but it may include onsite visits to libraries. Individual depository libraries continue to determine locally how to apply the FDLP rules and requirements and are, therefore, reviewed within their own context. Any library wishing to have an assessment may request one at any time.

In 2009 in addition to library visits, LSCM worked on developing educational tools to assist libraries in learning more about their depository operation and the role the individual libraries play in the cooperative network that is the FDLP. In addition, reviews of library conditions were performed through analysis of the 2007 Biennial Survey of Depository Libraries. For library responses that indicated potential FDLP compliance problems, libraries were contacted directly about specific issues, and educational information was shared with libraries to promote greater understanding of the FDLP.

Outreach Librarians in the Office of Education and Outreach are increasingly visiting libraries and conducting PAA reviews. With the addition of two new staff members expected later this fall, a more robust PAA program will be evident and their activities more visible to all in the depository community. Public Access Assessments are just one of the outreach activities conducted by LSCM. Related outreach activities relating to library visits, training, and other outreach activities by LSCM staff may be found at FDLP On the Go at http://www.fdlp.gov/outreach/events/450-fdlp-on-the-go.

For more information about Public Access Assessments, see http://www.fdlp.gov/outreach/paa?layout=blog on the FDLP Desktop.

Understanding a Federal Depository Library: Self-Study of a Federal Depository Library

The updated Self-Study of a Federal Depository Library is a new depository management educational resource available to Federal depository library staff. Unlike the previous version that was part of LSCM's individual library assessment process, this one has been repurposed as an instrument for staff to use in self-assessment of their library's depository operation and services. Completion of the Self-Study is not mandatory. Rather, it is one of several tools available to provide assistance and information about the FDLP, for example, the New Depository Coordinators Tutorial for documents coordinators.

Through review of the questions in one or more modules in the Self-Study, it is expected that Federal depository library staff will better understand their library's depository in support of a more effective and efficient FDLP. The modules cover the following topics:

- The Basics (for new Federal depository library coordinators)
- Collection Development
- Bibliographic Control
- Physical Facilities & Maintenance of the Collection
- Staffing
- Public Services
- Cooperative Efforts
- Regional Services

Available modules of the Self-Study of a Federal Depository Library are on the FDLP Desktop at http://www.fdlp.gov/home/tutorials/selfstudy.

The FDLP Network: New Federal Depository Libraries

The FDLP has 2 new libraries in its network. Both libraries are law school libraries: Wiener-Rogers Law Library at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, and the Elon University School of Law Library in Greensboro, NC.

Wiener-Rogers Law Library at UNLV, founded in 1998, is the largest law library in the state of Nevada. It provides access to basic primary sources of American law for all jurisdictions, as well as finding tools and other materials of interest to the academic community, the practicing bar, and the public at large.

The Elon University School of Law was founded in 2006. Its Law Library collection is particularly strong in Leadership titles, U.S. Supreme Court materials, State of North Carolina monographs and treatises, and other emerging fields of law such as Bioethics/Biotechnology and the Law of the Internet.

These two institutions join a network of libraries that engage in a broad spectrum of government information in many formats, while providing a valuable contribution to the FDLP's network of legal information specialists.

Digitization

LSCM continues to work with staff at the Library of Congress (LC) on the digitization of the *Bound Congressional Record*, from the 43rd Congress through the 105th Congress. LC is digitizing the material which will then be ingested and made available as part of the FDsys. This material is in addition to the digitization of the Statutes at Large. LC has completed the conversion of this material into preservation files, which will also be made available through the FDsys.

LSCM staff continued to work with other agencies on the Federal Agencies Digitization Guidelines Initiatives. LSCM is an active participant in the Federal Still Image Digitization Working Group, established to develop common standards for Federal agencies and institutions, and also continues to participate in the Federal Agencies Audio-Visual group. A website (http://www.digitizationguidelines.gov/) highlights the work done thus far, including a Digital Imaging Framework and Content Categories and Digitization Objectives. LSCM staff also participate in collaborative efforts with the CENDI Digital Specifications Task Group and the FLICC Preservation and Digitization Working Group.

GPO continues to expand its collaborative digitization effort. LSCM has updated and refreshed the digitization initiatives website. It is now entitled "Federal Publications Digitization and Public Access Files Initiatives, located at http://www.fdlp.gov/home/about/453. This website includes an update of the white paper, Priorities for Digitization of the Legacy Collection. Guidelines on additional file formats acceptable for ingest into FDsys have also been updated. In an effort to increase awareness and participation in LSCM's digitization efforts, a flyer has been developed highlighting partnerships and the Registry of U.S. Government Publication Projects. Information about the Registry is located at http://registry.fdlp.gov.

In the coming year, LSCM seeks to increase its collaboration in digitization projects by actively seeking partners who have digitized files that can be ingested into FDsys. This year saw the implementation of an agreement with NOAA's Coastal Zone Information Center to make its material available through FDsys once the system can ingest converted content. LSCM encourages interested parties to use the Partnership website to find out more about partnership possibilities and requirements. The Partnership inquiry form is located at http://www.fdlp.gov/component/form/?form_id=3.

Automated Metadata Extraction

In late 2007, GPO entered into an Interagency Agreement with the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) in collaboration with Old Dominion University (ODU) to create cataloging records using automated metadata extraction software tools and processes currently being used by DTIC and NASA.

In FY09, LSCM and ODU continued to evaluate and refine the automated tool using the EPA document collection, and ODU produced a sample batch of metadata records for review by LSCM. Additionally, LSCM delivered a 2nd batch of 1,000 FDLP in-scope Congressional PDF files to ODU for analysis.

Based on the evaluations and recommendations from the LSCM Evaluation team, the LSCM project team determined that the records produced for the EPA collection by the automated metadata extraction tool did not meet the minimum requirements and cataloging standards set forth by LSCM without major or full human modifications to the record. The EPA documents, selected at random from a large EPA web harvesting project LSCM conducted in early 2007, were published by a variety of EPA offices throughout the country. These documents proved to be problematic from a programming perspective because bibliographic information was often not presented in a standardized format or location on the document, making it hard for the ODU/DTIC tool to identify critical bibliographic metadata.

As part of the second phase of the agreement, ODU analyzed the congressional collection of documents and provided LSCM with a characterization and feasibility report. ODU is preparing a final report on the 2 year project, including recommendations as to cost and feasibility of implementation based on the 2 document collections provided by LSCM, due to LSCM in early October 2009. Results of the 2 year project will be shared with the FDLP community.

By-Law Distribution Of Documents

LSCM administers the dissemination of certain tangible publications as specified by public law. Under Title 44 of the United States Code, GPO is required to provide copies of publications to certain Federal agencies and others at the direction of Congress. Two or more copies of every publication printed are provided to the Library of Congress, regardless of whether the publication is distributed to the Federal depository libraries. The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is entitled to receive 3 copies of every publication printed. Additionally, on behalf of the Department of State, LSCM distributes copies of publications to foreign legations. LSCM also maintains mailing lists for By-Law distribution of specific publications.

A database created in 2008 to track By-Law publications in FY2009 more efficiently has been updated daily and is providing excellent results. There is adequate on-site storage for the By-Law publications. Also in FY2009, protocols for By-Law publications are being established between various GPO business units to further ensure that all By-Law publications are identified as such by the Superintendent of Documents and to ensure that their costs are identified.

International Exchange Service (IES)

Under the direction of the Library of Congress (LC) which manages the International Exchange Service (IES) program, LSCM distributes tangible U.S. Government publications to foreign governments that agree to send similar publications of their governments to the United States for the LC collections. LSCM has also been assisting LC in their efforts to modernize the IES program. Activities in FY2009 included reviewing and updating the list of publications distributed to IES libraries and merging mailing lists to reflect the elimination of the distinction between full and partial libraries. These changes went into effect October 1, 2009.

The following statistics reflect IES activity for FY2009 (through August 2009).

Distributed IES Publications

Full Sets	74,970
Partial Sets	20,882
Congressional Record	5,825
Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents	800
Federal Register	9,329
Serial Set (Paper)	540
Total Boxes Shipped	3,294

Budgetary Funding

The Omnibus Appropriations Bill for FY 09 provided funding for specific project activities for the Federal Depository Library Program, including:

Data Storage

Funds were provided to further support our goal of ensuring permanence of electronic content, as the electronic collection grows.

Outreach and Educational Training

Funds were provided that were used to support the development of training modules beyond the OPAL product currently in use. This complements in-person training and site visits where appropriate as part of ongoing library assessments.

Systems Modernization

Systems modernization funding was used to support critical upgrades in LSCM's distribution system to keep shipments of tangible materials flowing to the library community.

Cataloging and Indexing

Additional funding was provided in support of the Cataloging and Indexing Program. These funds were used to acquire staffing support services to continue work on making the historic shelflist dating back to the 1800's available through digitization and transcription services. Additionally, programming support services funding was used to begin developing application programming interfaces to exchange data between GPO legacy systems and newer systems.

Metrics

The following statistics reflect notable LSCM metrics for FY2009 (through August 2009).

New Titles Acquired	19,723	
Searches of the Catalog of		
U.S. Government Publications	21,072,985	
Total Titles Cataloged	19,505	
Total PURLs Created (through July)	12,132	
Total Titles Distributed	8,674	
Total Copies Distributed	2,031,981	
Titles Linked to from GPO Access (through July)	72,576	
Titles Available on GPO Access	251,957	

Sabbatical For Visiting Scholar

In September 2008, a research scholar from Japan started a year-long sabbatical at GPO and the Library of Congress to learn how the U.S. government makes the documents of its democracy available to the public. Professor Nobuhiro Igawa, from the International University of Kagoshima, Japan, hoped to take what he learned at GPO to propose a similar program for the citizens of Japan.

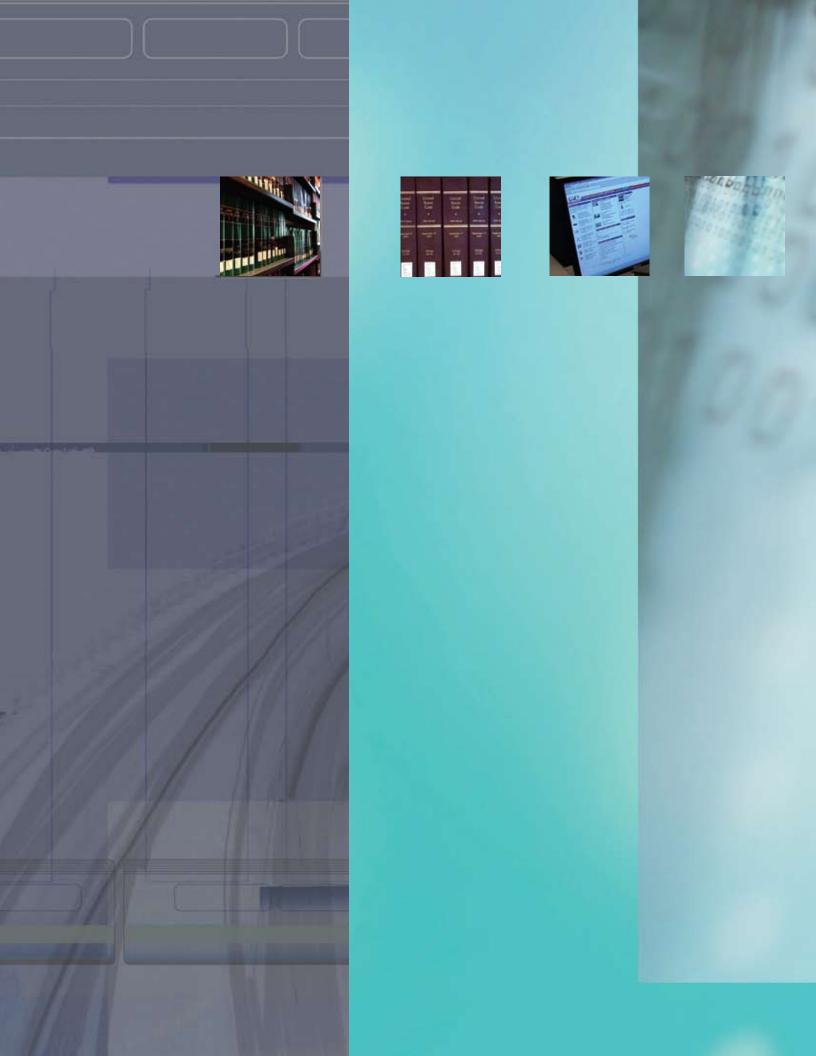
"I am honored to study and learn how the United States disseminates government information to its citizens," said Professor Nobuhiro Igawa. "If I could introduce a system similar to the Federal Depository Library Program in Japan, it would benefit all citizens who want to learn more about government information."

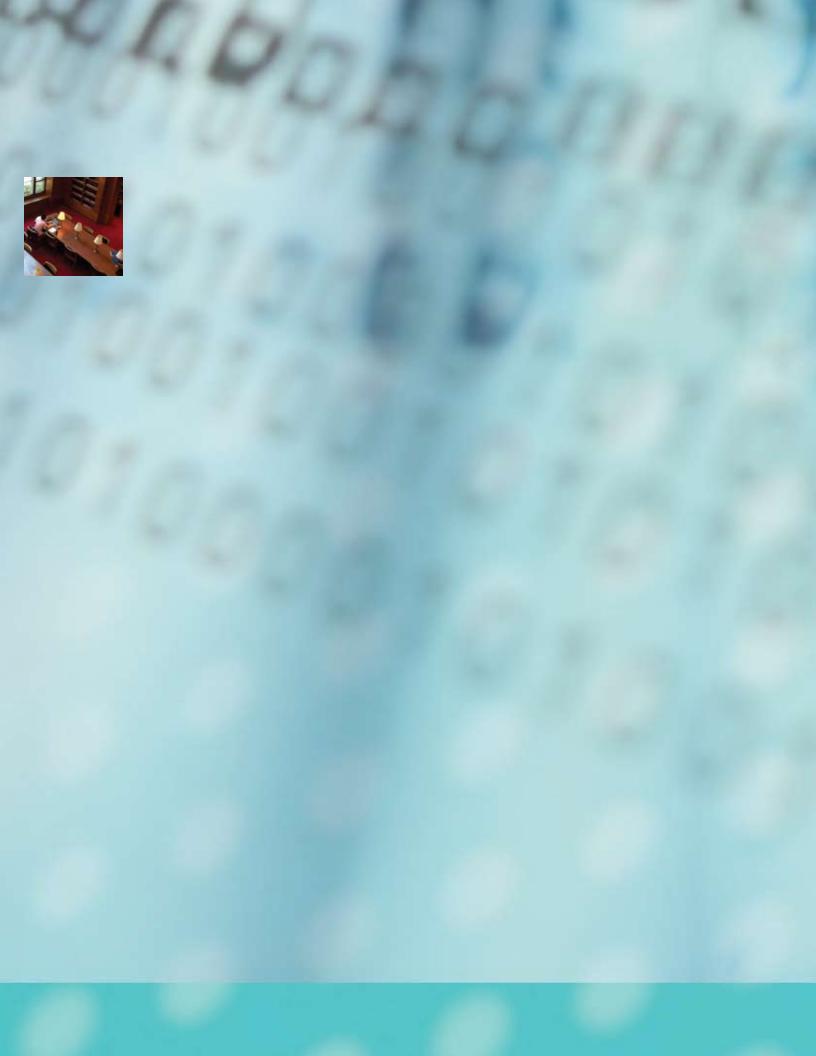
Professor Igawa's visit was in part facilitated by the Library of Congress, where he performed some analysis on production, dissemination and use of federal public information in the Library's Government Documents Section. LSCM staff provided introductory and advanced topics for his research. During his one year tenure at GPO, Professor Igawa met with many GPO and Library of Congress officials to discuss the structure of the organizations, the processes of how Federal government information is developed and shared, and future plans for information dissemination at GPO and the Library of Congress. This was LSCM's first experience with hosting an international scholar for professional study of the FDLP.

Reaching Out to the Community through Events, Conferences, and Booth Presentations

FY2009 was a busy year for outreach activities by LSCM staff to members of the depository community. Below are some highlights from the year:

Date	Event	Location
October 7-8, 2008	Partnerships in Innovations II: From Vision to Reality and Beyond	College Park, Maryland
October 14-15, 2008	Seminar for Agencies and Libraries	New Orleans, Louisiana
October 17-19, 2008	American Association of School Librarians Fall Forum	Oak Brook, Illinois
October 20-22, 2008	Federal Depository Library Conference and Depository Library Council Meeting	Arlington, Virginia
November 5-8, 2008	Publishers and Librarians Conference	Charleston, South Carolina
November 12-13, 2008	Electronic Signatures and Records Association (ESRA) Annual	Washington, DC
December 3-5, 2008	W. Virginia Library Association Annual Conference	Morgantown, West Virginia
January 23-28, 2009	American Library Association (ALA) Mid-winter	Denver, Colorado
Feruary 18, 2009	Map Publishing	Reston, Virginia
February 22-24, 2009	National Federation of Abstracting and Information Services (NFAIS)	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
March 11, 2009	ILCEP Conference (the publishers of science/technical information in DOD)	San Antonio, Texas
April 1-3, 2009	DigCCurr 2009: Digital Curation Practice, Promise and Prospects	Chapel Hill, North Carolina
April 7, 2009	125th Anniversary - University of Michigan Library	Ann Arbor, Michigan
April 8, 2009	Centennial Celebration - Mansfield Library at the University of Montana	Missoula, Montana
April 17-19, 2009	2009 Partnership for Indian Education Conference	Norman, Oklahoma
April 20-22, 2009	Spring Depository Library Council Meeting	Tampa Bay, Florida
May 4-8, 2009	Ex Libris Annual End User Meeting & ELUNA Meeting	Richmond, Virginia
May 12-13, 2009	NAMS/GPO Open House	Cincinnati, Ohio
May 13-14, 2009	NAMS Seminar for Agencies and Libraries	Durham, North Carolina
May 13-15, 2009	Society of Government Meeting Planners (SGMP) Annual Meeting	Louisville, Kentucky
May 29, 2009	Wisconsin Library Association, Annual Government Info Day Conference	LaCrosse, Wisconsin
June 1, 2009	Annual Virginia Depository Meeting	Hampden Sydney, Virginia
June 1,2009	National Information Standards Organization (NISO)	Baltimore, Maryland
June 2-3, 2009	Visitation to Norfolk and Richmond to consult with library personnel	Norfork, Virginia
June 4-7, 2009	North American Serials Interest Group (NASIG)	Asheville, North Carolina
June 8-12, 2009	Tribal College Librarians Institute	Bozeman, Maryland
June 14-17, 2009	Special Library Association (SLA)	Washington, DC
June 22-23, 2009	DHS Privacy Office - Privacy Workshops - Government 2.0:	Washington, DC
June 25, 2009	Student Interns visited the Federal depository operation and service	Washington, DC
July 9-15, 2009	American Library Association (ALA) Annual	Chicago, Illinois
July 18, 2009	125th Anniversary Celebration - Houston Public Library	Houston, Texas
July 25, 2009	Future of Today's Legal Scholarship Symposium	Washington, DC
July 25-28, 2009	American Association of Law Libraries (AALL)	Washington, DC
July 30,2009	GPO NAM's Open House	Kansas City, Missouri
August 4-5, 2009	Strategy for Public Policy Content on the Web	Washington, DC
August 5, 2009	University of Delaware Library visit to confer on ILS systems	Newark, Delaware
September 17, 2009	125th Anniversary of the University of South Carolina Library	Columbia, South Carolina
September 17, 2009	125th Anniversary Celebration - Denison University Libraries	Granville, Ohio
September 17, 2009	70th Anniversary - Georgia Southern University	Statesboro, Georgia
September 23-24, 2009	GPO Seminar/NAM's Open House	Rapid City, South Dakota
September 28, 2009	100th Anniversary Celebration - William Allen White Library	Emporia, Kansas









FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

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