

Regional Depository Models

A Vision for the Future

Presented by the DLC Regional Models Working Group
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Session overview

- Current regional models
- New regional models
- Title 44 considerations
- Discussion

Current Regional Models

The Fundamentals

Passage of the **Depository Library Act of 1962** (PL 87-579)

- Each state and Puerto Rico may have up to two Regional depository libraries

Added responsibilities of this depository designation:

- Receive copies of all tangible documents distributed through the FDLDP and retain permanently
- Provide reference assistance and interlibrary loan to selectives in their state and serve as their backup
- Approve discards from their selectives' collections

Why Regionals?

Create comprehensive collections geographically dispersed around country to:

- promote public access to federal publications
- support local library collections

Receive federal publications in all categories, and ensure that there is access to and for all

- allows selectives to choose materials and focus on the specific needs of their community

Current regional models

Single state regional

- a regional Federal Depository Library (FDL) that serves a single state

Multi-state regional

- a regional FDL in one state provides regional services for another state or states
- the comprehensive collection resides in the state that houses the regional FDL

Current regional models

Regionals with SHAs

- the regional collection is housed among multiple libraries in the same state under Selective Housing Agreements (SHAs) with the regional FDL

Shared or joint regional

- a regional FDL where the comprehensive collection is shared between two regional FDLs in the same state
- such arrangements are set up by the state's U.S. senators at the time of designation

Current breakdown – 46 regionals

7 multi-state regionals

Connecticut State Library – Rhode Island

University of Florida – Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands

University of Hawaii, Manoa – American Samoa, Guam and Micronesia

University of Maine, Orono – New Hampshire and Vermont

University of Maryland – Delaware and D.C.

University of Minnesota – Michigan and South Dakota

Washington State Library – Alaska

Current breakdown – 46 regionals

4 states with 2 regionals

Alabama

Louisiana

Texas

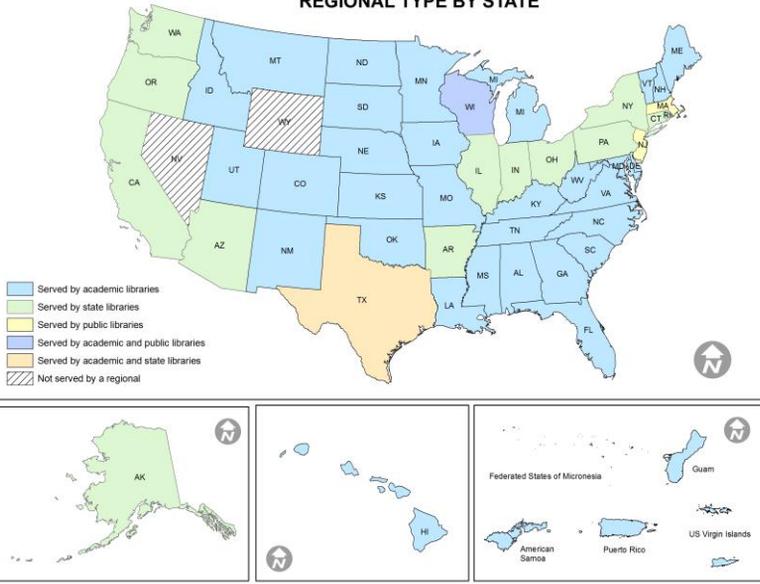
Wisconsin

1 state with a shared regional

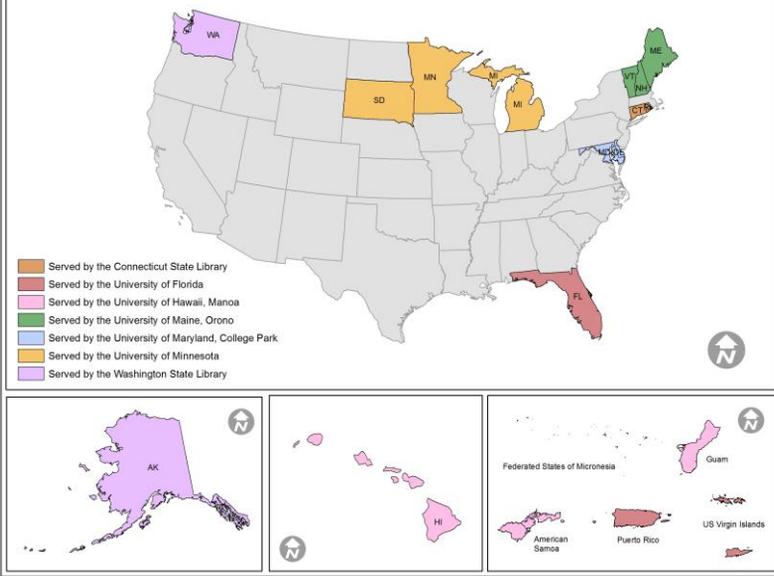
North Dakota

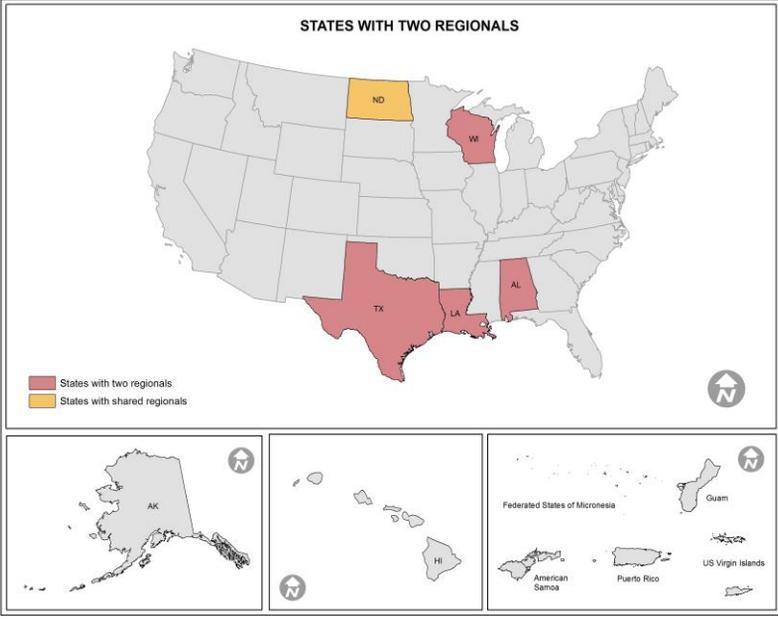
29 regionals that serve a single state

REGIONAL TYPE BY STATE



STATES AND U.S. COMMONWEALTHS & TERRITORIES SERVED BY MULTI-STATE REGIONALS





New Regional Models

Regional activities survey

- Brief survey conducted in March, 2016
- Purpose – to determine how much time regional FDLs devote to regional-specific activities as defined by the *Legal Requirements*
- 76% response rate (35/46 regionals)

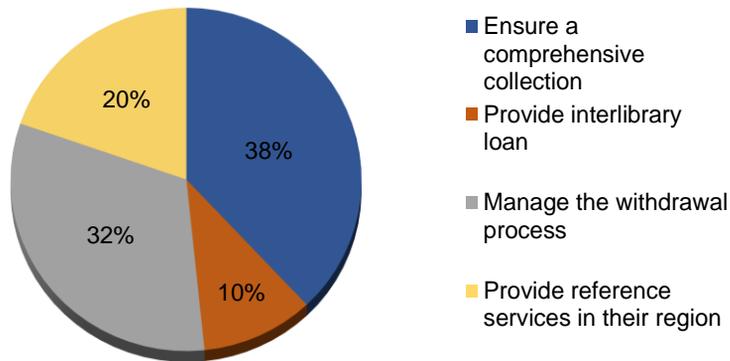
Regional depository library responsibilities

Designated regional depository libraries must:

- Ensure the comprehensiveness and integrity of a tangible FDLP collection in their state or region,
- Provide interlibrary loan,
- Manage the publication withdrawal process in their state or region they serve, and
- Provide reference services to depository libraries within the region they serve.

Legal Requirements and Program Regulations of the Federal Depository Library Program, 2011

Percentage of total time and resources spent



What do institutions do to ensure a comprehensive collection in their state or region?

- Process new materials and claim items not received
- Review discard lists
- Fill in gaps and/or replace items in poor condition with items from selectives' discard lists
- Check National N&O to fill in gaps
- Perform preservation and stacks maintenance activities
- Work on retrospective cataloging/inventory projects
- Oversight of selectives to monitor collections in the region, including site visits
- Coordinate shared housing agreements
- Purchase 3rd party tools and resources to assist in accessing the tangible collection

How many librarians and staff members participate in regional depository activities at institutions?

	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Librarians	1	10	1.9
Staff members who are not librarians	1	15	3.1
Student employees	.75	15	2.55
Other (please specify)	Volunteers, grad assistants, ILL employees, none* *most frequent response		

Select additional comments about regional-specific activities

- The survey did not ask about “nagging” selectives to complete the Biennial Survey, which is another thing that takes a fair amount of time.
- These questions seem to assume a model of a single institution with full responsibility for Regional services, and doesn't offer an opportunity to accurately represent the distribution of regional work among a shared Regional collection.
- The staffing level may be misleading as the staff considered do not work solely with the depository program. They are spread over three areas of the library and have many other responsibilities outside the FDLP.

Select additional comments about regional-specific activities

- The mass movement to discard tangible documents from selective libraries in our state requires significant time from staff members and the librarian. This is one contributing factor that I (regional coordinator) blame for the limited training, outreach, and educational activities that we have offered.
- While these questions are specific to the legal requirements, they do not incorporate all that is done by the regional, especially as related to education and training, and management of non-depository resources.
- Some people may not even realize that they are helping with FDLP related activities.

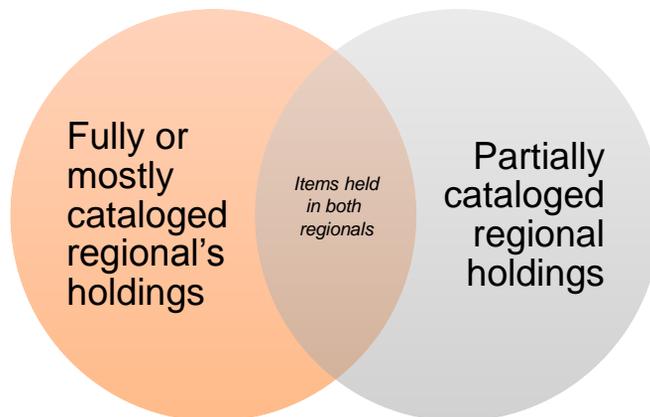
Potential new models

- Fully cataloged regionals
- More multistate regionals
- Eliminate regionals entirely

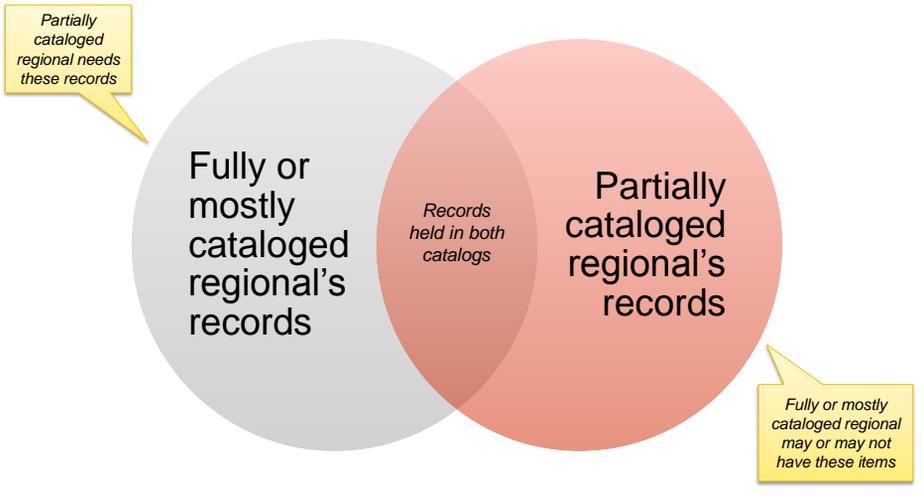
Fully cataloged regionals

- **ALL** tangible Regional collections would be fully cataloged and inventoried
- **Benefits**
 - Would provide better access to government information
 - Would allow regionals to create comprehensive needs lists
 - Would eliminate the need for selectives to create discard lists
 - Would allow for a national inventory of tangible documents held by regionals

Fully cataloged regionals



Fully cataloged regionals



Possible steps to a fully cataloged collection*

- Mine OCLC for records that:
 - Have a fully or mostly cataloged regional's symbol, **AND**
 - Do not have your library's symbol
- Batch load records that meet the above criteria
- Inventory holdings against newly loaded records and add your library's OCLC symbol
- Suppress records for items not held
- Catalog items unique to your collection

**Greatly simplified!*

More multistate regionals

- Regions or consortia would determine the number of regionals necessary to serve their users
- Comprehensive collections would...
 - reside in the state that houses the regional **OR**
 - be housed in multiple states (would require Title 44 change)
- Selectives within the region/consortium would work with the regional(s) to ensure comprehensive collections

More multistate regionals

Benefits

- Planned vs. natural attrition for regionals
- Less redundancy in collection development and management activities
 - *Easier/faster to build comprehensive collections when there are fewer of them*
- Gives regions or consortia more flexibility in managing and providing access to government information for their users

Eliminate regionals entirely

- Separates collection development and management from public service
- Two classes of FDLs (libraries can be one or both)
 - **Depository libraries** - house and permanently retain tangible and/or electronic government information
 - **Reference libraries** - part of a network of government information experts that participate in regular training and/or certification activities

Eliminate regionals entirely

Assumptions

- Content and carrier are two separate things
- **ALL** new government information will be issued at least in electronic format
- Participating libraries will receive free catalog records with URLs for **ALL** government information
- Historic tangible collection will be fully cataloged, inventoried, and digitized
- Digital surrogates for tangible items will be sufficient for the vast majority of users

Eliminate regionals entirely

Assumptions

- The principles of the current FDLP would remain
 - *Both depository and reference libraries would be required to provide free access to government information to anyone who needs it regardless of affiliation*
- There will be enough libraries willing to permanently retain **tangible materials and/or digital files** to ensure a sufficient number of copies of government information in all formats are distributed geographically
 - *Assumes tangible **AND** digital deposit of government information in FDLs*

Eliminate regionals entirely

Benefits

- Separates public service from collection development and management
 - *Emphasizes training for public services staff*
- Focuses on access to government information regardless of format
 - *FDLP would no longer be format-driven*
 - *Generally easier and faster to access the Internet than to get to an FDL with a tangible collection*
- Responsibility for permanent retention purposefully distributed amongst FDLs

Title 44 Considerations

Title 44 considerations

- What can we do without changes?
- What might be a grey area? JCP approval?
- What needs changes in Title 44?

No changes needed

- Selective housing agreements (in-state)
 - Oregon
- MOU to share reference service
- Serve another state (but keep full collection)
 - Connecticut, Washington

Grey areas

- Two libraries in one state sharing collection
 - Senatorial approval - North Dakota
- Kansas-Nebraska proposal
 - Collection split across state lines
 - “retain at least one copy” - SHA ok? does not say “retain in the area served” - what does “retain” mean?

Need change to §1912

- More than 2 regionals in one state
- Eliminate regionals and transfer responsibilities to separate entities
“will provide ILL, reference service, and assistance... in the disposal...”
- Keep less than full collection or substitute electronic not approved by SuDoc

Discussion

Thank you!