Introduction

GPO and the FDLP

FDLP Depository Operation Training Series

Today's Learning Objectives

- Participants will demonstrate knowledge of GPO's organizational structure
- Familiarize participants with FDLP structure
- Participants will be able to list all designation types for FDLs
- Identify GPO resources and products
- Demonstrate knowledge of GPO History

About GPO

- Legislative Branch agency, overseen by the Joint Committee on Printing
- Funding sources: appropriated funds and cost recovery
- Publishing agency for the Federal Government
- Headquarters in Washington, DC
- Library Services & Content Management a part of GPO

GPO Responsibility

Federal Government's official, digital, secure resource for producing, procuring, cataloging, indexing, authenticating, disseminating, and preserving the official information products of the three branches of the U.S. Government.

Joint Committee on Printing

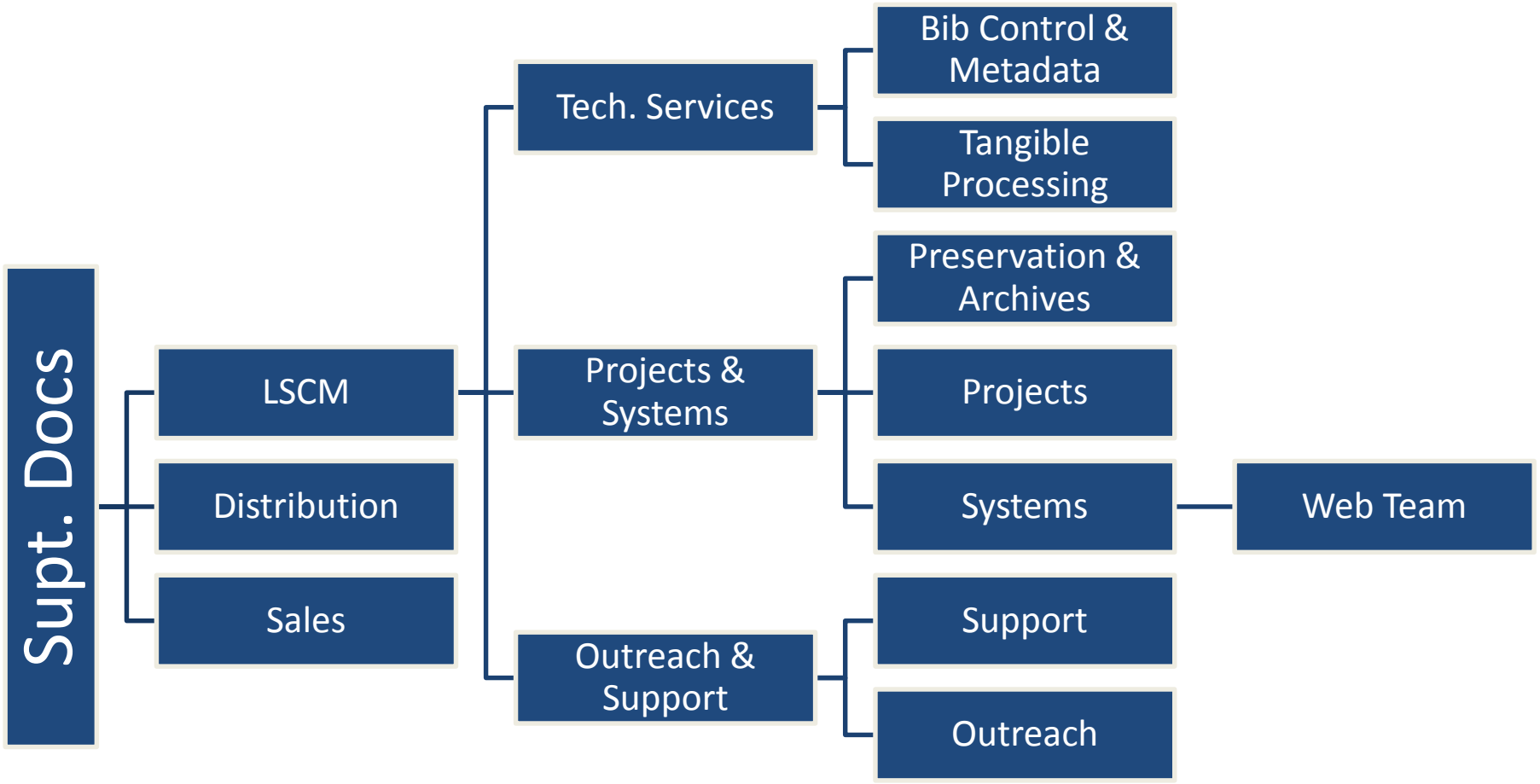
- Joint Committee created in 1846 (one of the oldest joint committees of Congress)
- Comprised of 5 House Members and 5 Senators
- Oversees the operations of GPO and generally oversees compliance by Federal agencies with laws, rules, and regulations designed to minimize printing costs

Committee on House Administration

- Recent Hearings: Transforming GPO for the 21st Century and Beyond

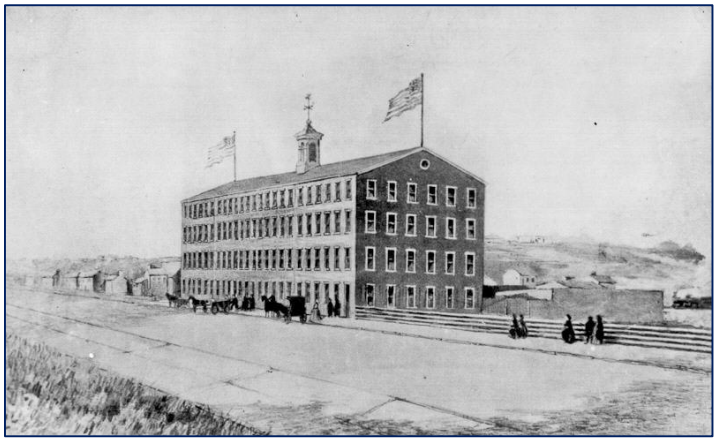
Superintendent of Documents Programs

- Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP)
- Cataloging & Indexing Program (C&I)
- By-Law Program
- International Exchange Service (IES)
- GPO Sales Program


Supt. Docs
LSCM
Distribution
Sales
Tech. Services
Projects & Systems
Outreach & Support
Bib Control & Metadata
Tangible Processing
Preservation & Archives
Projects
Systems
Web Team
Support
Outreach

Outreach & Support

GPO Then and Now



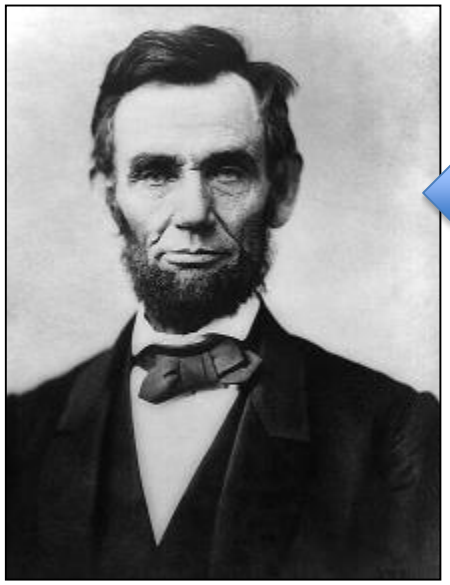
Check out the GPO History webpage: https://www.gpo.gov/who-we-are/our-agency/history

Watch the video “Our Rich History”: www.youtube.com/watch?v=vRFACkDd9d0

Watch a webinar on publishing the Congressional Record: http://bit.ly/1SCjG6M

GPO history

Q: Why do GPO staff geek out every March 4th to celebrate an event that took place in 1861?



Oh yeah.
This guy also got inaugurated on that day.

Image source:
http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/civil/jb_civil_lincoln2_1_e.html

GPO History

- Prior to GPO, printing was performed on contract by newspapers and other private printers.
- The mid 19th century witnessed high costs, ineffective service, and repeated scandals of contract printing.
- In response, Congress established GPO
  - GPO opened doors on March 4, 1861

GPO History

For a history of printing operations, read "150 Years at GPO."

For a general history, read "Keeping America Informed."

We've grown a bit since 1861!

GPO now produces:

- Online databases of congressional and agency documents
- eBooks
- Passports and smart identification cards with electronic chips carrying biometric data
- Print products on recycled substrates using vegetable oil-based inks
- Public presence not only on the Web but on Twitter, YouTube, Facebook, and LinkedIn.

GPO History – Online Milestones

- **"GPO Access Law“**
  - *Government Printing Office Electronic Information Access Enhancement Act of 1993* enacted (Public Law 103-40)
  - GPO Access service launched; available by subscription, free to depositories (1994)
  - GPO Access free to all users (1995)

- **GPO’s Federal Digital System (FDsys)**
  - FDsys launched (2009)
  - GPO Access retired (2012)
  - FDsys has over 50 collections from all three branches of the Federal government

- **govinfo.gov official site (2018)**

FDLP History

- Established by Congress to ensure that the American public has access to its Government's information (Title 44, United States Code, Chapter 19, § 1901-1916)

  https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2016-title44/pdf/USCODE-2016-title44-chap19.pdf

- The FDLP is based upon these three principles:
  - Federal Government information products within scope of the FDLP shall be made available to Federal depository libraries;
  - Federal depository libraries shall be located in each State and U.S. Congressional District to make Government information products more widely available; and
  - Federal Government information in all media shall be available for free use by the general public.

FDLP History

- **Act of 1813**: Authorized distribution of one copy of House and Senate Journals to select university and state libraries and historical institutions
  - American Antiquarian Society earliest known depository (1814)
- **Depository distribution management moved around**
  - Secretary of State (Act of 1813)
  - Department of Interior (Printing Act of 1852)
  - GPO (Printing Act of 1895)
- **Depository libraries designated by**
  - Secretary of the Interior (1857-1895)
  - Representatives authorized to designate a depository from own district (1858), and two (Depository Library Act of 1962)
  - Authorized each Senator to assign one depository in own state (1859), and two (1962)

FDLP History

- **Different library types added to program**
  - Libraries in executive departments (1895)
  - Military academies (1895)
  - Land grant colleges (1907)
  - Federal agencies (1962)
  - Highest appellate courts of the states (1972)
  - Law libraries (1978)

- **Regional/Selective system created** (Depository Library Act of 1962)
  - Regional libraries designated as regionals by a Senator

FDLP History

FDLP milestones:

- First Monthly Catalog appeared (1895)
- Executive branch publications distributed (1895)
- SuDocs Classification System developed by GPO librarian Adelaide Hasse (beginning 1895)
- First Biennial Survey of Depository Libraries conducted (1947)
- Weeding permitted (outside of supersession) under regional/selective system (1962)
- GPO distributes microfiche to depository libraries (1972)

FDLP History

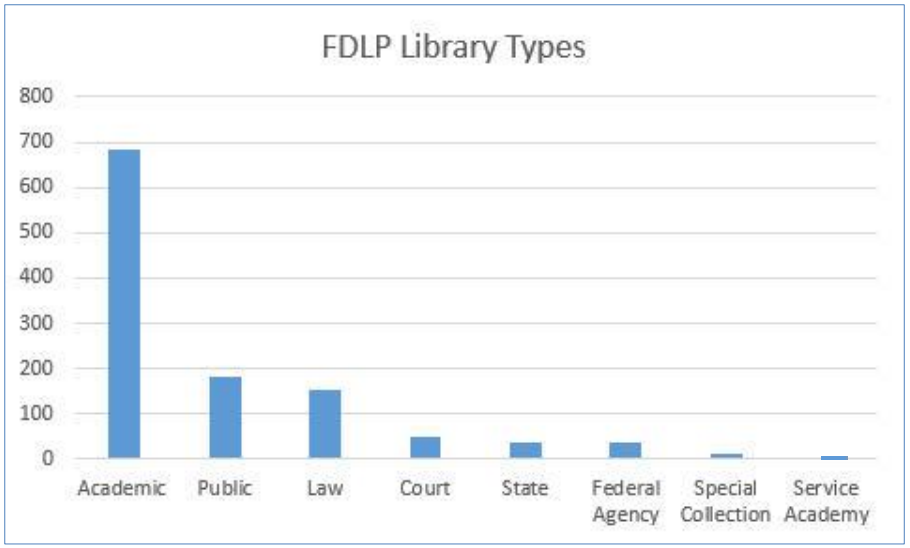
FDLP milestones:

- First CD-ROM distributed to depository libraries (1988)
- Catalog of U.S. Government Publications, an online public access catalog, launched (2006)
- Multi-year project to digitize and convert Historic Shelflist cards dating from the 1870s to 1992 for inclusion in the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications began (2012)
- LSCM cataloging in new bibliographic standard: Resource Description and Access (RDA) (2013)

Who is in the FDLP?

Over 1,100 libraries of all types, located throughout the U.S.A. and its territories, are members of the FDLP

http://arcg.is/1mmp9Ep



Why is the FDLP important?

- The FDLP identifies, catalogs, and disseminates documents created by Federal government agencies, no matter what the format. This system provides order for government information and makes it visible.
- FDLP libraries provide free, public access to government information to everyone, promoting engagement and knowledge.
- The FDLP's rich collections of historic and current content are unique and important research material for all fields of study.
- The network of FDLP librarians and staff is an unparalleled source of expertise.

Fulfilling Madison's Vision: The Federal Depository Library Program
http://purl.fdlp.gov/GPO/gpo7351

Core Mission of FDLP

Keeping America Informed

Mission has not changed with digital info, but evolved:

- Commitment to providing free, public access to the tangible publications distributed and online or digital resources cataloged by GPO
- Provide assistance with depository resources to users
- Tangible resources remain Federal property and must be maintained and handled accordingly
- Online or digital FDLP resources may be made visible through library catalogs, Web pages, or other means

Regional Depository Libraries

In general:

- Receive at least one tangible format of all publications made available to depositories and they are required to retain those items in perpetuity (with some exceptions) – AKA “comprehensive collection”
- Serve as liaisons between the selective libraries in the state (or region) and LSCM
- Provide ILL, provide reference services, manage the publication withdrawal and substitution process within their state or region
- Provide consultation, coordinate planning, and offer other services to selective depositories in their regions
- Designated by U.S. Senators as regional depositories
  - Limit of two regionals per state. Most states have only one and a few states are served by regional depositories in neighboring states

Selective Depository Libraries

Customize their depository collection

This is achieved by:

- Selecting suitable materials for their users
- Retaining materials for at least 5 years
- Substituting tangible material with online equivalents (if desired)
- Retaining materials beyond the required 5 years as appropriate

How can a library join the FDLP?

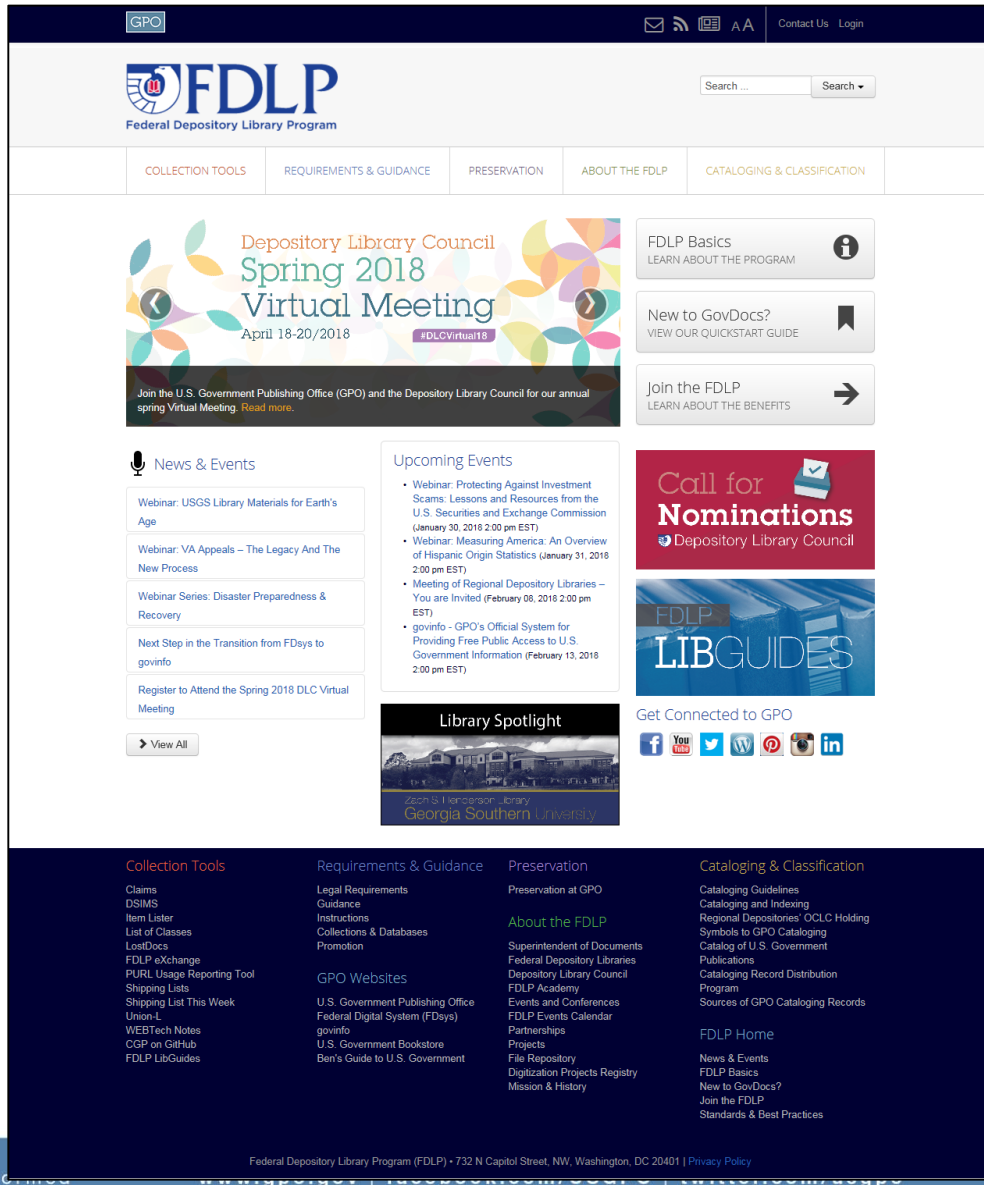
- **FDLP libraries can be designated by U.S. Senators or U.S. House Representatives**
  - Limits: 2 regionals per state (designated by Senators); 2 selectives per Congressional district (although redistricting means a district may contain more than two at any given time); 2 selectives designated by Senators per state
- **or "by-law" under specific sections of Title 44, U.S.C.**
  - Unlimited number allowed
- **Different library types added to program**
  - Libraries in executive departments (1895)
  - Military academies (1895)
  - Land grant colleges (1907)
  - Federal agencies (1962)
  - Highest appellate courts of the states (1972)
  - Law libraries (1978)

FDLP Website

www.fdlp.gov

Best place for:

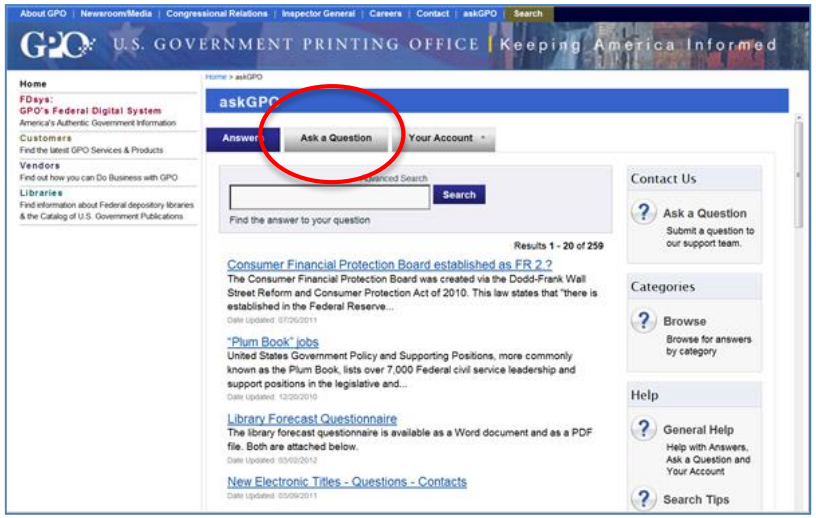
- FDLP news feed and announcements
- Legal Requirements and Guidance
- Operational tools
  - DSIMS, Item Lister, WebTech Notes, etc.
- GPO Training/Webinar info
- Promotional materials



Getting Help From GPO

Use askGPO

www.gpo.gov/askgpo/



Contact Outreach & Support

fdlpoutreach@gpo.gov

202-512-1119

Using askGPO - tips

- askGPO is agency-wide, not just for LSCM
  - The categories of greatest interest to you are:
    - Federal Depository Libraries
    - Fdsys
- The first time you use askGPO, an account is automatically created with the e-mail you used to submit the question
  - Your askGPO login is separate from your FDLP login
    - Password confusion? See: www.fdlp.gov/requirements-guidance-2/instructions/377-passwords-used-in-depository-libraries
  - You can review all of your past askGPO questions

Questions?

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