



Administrative Notes

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President Bush Nominates Bruce R. James as Public Printer

On Thursday, August 1, 2002, the White House announced that the nomination of Bruce R. James, to be Public Printer, was sent to the Senate. The White House Web site shows this information at www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/08/20020801-21.html.

On Friday, March 29, 2002, the White House released the following statement (at www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2002/03/20020328-1.html):

The President intends to nominate Bruce R. James to be the Public Printer. James was CEO of Barclays Law Publishers until retiring in 1993. Since his retirement, he has gone on to become Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Rochester Institute of Technology and Chairman-elect of Sierra Nevada College at Lake Tahoe, founded Nevada New-Tech, Inc., a company formed to invest in technology-based enterprises that promise to broaden and diversify Nevada's economy. James is the Chairman of the Congressional Roundtable of Printing Industries of America, a trustee of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, the State Chairman of United Ways Alexis de Tocqueville Society, and a member of the advisory board of UNLV's Boyd School of Law. James is a graduate of Rochester Institute of Technology.

LPS Letter Encourages Attendance at Conference

[The following letter was sent to all depository library directors via U.S. Postal Service.]

August 9, 2002

Dear Library Director:

This has been a difficult year in many ways for libraries and librarians across the country. With the tragedies of September 11, 2001 still fresh in our mind, the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) and the program libraries have had to deal with changes in information dissemination policy and new security requirements associated with access to public information. We continue the transition to a more electronic FDLP, with over 60% of all new depository resources being disseminated in an electronic format. The networked world, while decreasing geographic distances as barriers to obtaining information, brings new challenges. Librarians are needed more than ever to provide training and assistance to users in accessing Government information. They need to keep up-to-date on issues and take advantage of educational and training opportunities to expand their skills in dealing with rapid technological change.

The 2002 Federal Depository Library Conference, held in conjunction with the fall meeting of the Depository Library Council, offers just such an opportunity. It presents an array of programs designed for experienced library staff as well as the beginning depository librarian or technician. A number of Federal agencies will discuss their information initiatives and preview those still in the planning stages. Tours of Senate Library, National Air & Space Museum,

Dibner Library of the History of Science & Technology, the Department of Justice Library, and Library Programs Service at the U.S. Government Printing Office will be available.

This is the largest meeting in the country designed specifically for depository library staff. The conference will be held from October 21-23, 2002, in Arlington, Virginia. A Regional librarians' meeting is scheduled for October 20. As your library administers a Federal depository, I encourage you to send at least one library representative to this important conference.

The joint Federal Depository Library Conference and Depository Library Council meeting provide a valuable opportunity for input into the planning process for the operation of the FDLP as well as an opportunity for the exchange of ideas among depository librarians. The meeting should lead to technical innovations in the management of your depository collection as well as improved service to your patrons.

There is no registration fee for the Federal Depository Library Conference, Regional librarians' meeting, or Depository Library Council meeting.

Thank you for your cooperation and for your continuing role in the support of the public's ability to be informed about their government through the Federal Depository Library Program.

Sincerely,

GIL BALDWIN
Director, Library Programs Service

USPTO to Discontinue Official Gazette for Patents in Paper

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) will discontinue the publication of the paper version of the Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office – Patents. This title is being published electronically on the Web at: <http://www.uspto.gov/main/patents.htm> and on CD-ROM. The last issue of the paper edition of the Patent title will be September 24, 2002.

The CD-ROM version of the Official Gazette for Patents will be classed C 21.5/1: and will be distributed under item 0260-F. Libraries

selecting Official Gazette for Patents in paper or microfiche (items 0260-A or 0260-B) will have 0260-F added to their item selection profile. Libraries may deselect the CD-ROM version if they wish.

This change affects only the Patent title; the Trademark title continues in paper.

GPO has arranged with USPTO to begin immediate distribution to depository libraries of the CD-ROM version of the Patent title. Libraries will receive the paper and CD-ROM until the paper ceases on September 24, 2002.

Web Claim Now Operational

The Library Programs Service (LPS) has implemented a Web claiming application to make the claiming process easier and more efficient. The new process applies to materials distributed on GPO-produced shipping lists (paper, separates, electronic, and those few microfiche shipping lists issued from GPO). For the time being, LPS will continue to accept claims by Fax. However, all libraries are encouraged to start using the Web Claim.

The direct link for the Web Claim is http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/

[tools/webclaim.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/tools/webclaim.html)>. It is also linked to from the FDLP Desktop, under Processing Tools.

Microfiche claims against microfiche contractor-produced shipping lists still need to be made directly to the relevant microfiche contractor. See http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/tools/msl/mslv.html for contact information for the current microfiche contractors.

Shipping List Tracking System Implemented

The Distribution and Processing Branch has implemented a tracking system that allows GPO and depository libraries to trace depository shipments through the FedEx online tracking system. The system also provides GPO with other services, such as rate quotes, label printing, and signature proof of delivery.

When a shipment is missing, depository library staff should fax or email Cornelius

Greene at 202-512-1429, <cgreene@gpo.gov>. Mr. Greene will track the shipment via the FedEx Web site <<http://www.fedex.com>>, and he will provide the library with the tracking number. To use the system, click on the "Track" tab and type in the tracking number.

Early notification of missing shipments will make the most effective use of this system.

New Search Capability Added to Government Documents Exchange List (Needs and Offers)

A new search engine now allows simultaneous searching of all the Needs and Offer lists mounted at the University of North Dakota's Chester Fritz Library Web site. (Lists linked to other library Web sites still have to be searched individually.) This new search feature will save hours of time looking up government documents that are needed or being offered.

The search engine is limited to HTML documents. Libraries should convert their lists to HTML after updating them. However, if libraries are unable to convert the lists to HTML, the list's editor, Bill Gordon, will do it before putting them up.

Libraries are encouraged to send in their Needs and Offers Lists. The list can be an important collection development tool and helps make the best use of Federal Government documents.

Submit lists, or a URL that links to a list on your library's Web site, by e-mail or e-mail attachment, to William (Bill) Gordon at <william_gordon@mail.und.nodak.edu>. Please use "GovDoc Exchange List" as the subject line. Lists will be posted for 90 days, or less if the library that submitted the list requests that their list be removed before the 90 days are completed. Please include contact information somewhere either at the top or bottom of the list, in addition to the e-mail message.

Any questions or suggestions should be directed to:

Bill Gordon/GovDocs
University of North Dakota
Chester Fritz Library
3051 University Avenue
Grand Forks, ND 58202-9000
701-777-4628
Fax 701-777-4811
william_gordon@mail.und.nodak.edu

Future of the FDLP: Appointments, Policies and Other News

Remarks by Gil Baldwin Director, Library Programs Service before the American Association of Law Librarians July 24, 2002

Good morning, all of you brave people, who have ventured out at oh-dark-thirty to hear the report from the real Magic Kingdom, the land inside the Washington, DC beltway. I expect none of us have had our full caffeine allotment yet today, so I will try to keep this moving. There are three big items I want to cover: the Public Printer nomination, the OMB printing memorandum, and the progress of our appropriations. Then I have some more detailed information about the Depository Library Program and GPO Access, and finally I'll cover the work of the Electronic Fugitives Working Groups. Then please feel free to ask questions.

Public Printer Nomination

Back on March 27, President Bush announced his intention to nominate Bruce R. James of Nevada to be the Public Printer. I'm sure by now you have researched Mr. James' background, but he may be best known to you as the former CEO of Barclays Law Publishers until his retirement in 1993. As of Friday [July 19], Mr. James has still not been officially nominated, and I cannot predict how long the process will take. *[The President nominated Mr. James on August 1.]* Given the limited number of legislative days left in this Congress, it is hard to see how the nomination and confirmation process could

be concluded. So, for the time being Mike DiMario remains as Public Printer, with Robert Mansker as Deputy and Francis Buckley as Superintendent of Documents. But an interesting wrinkle is that retired Brigadier General Frank Partlow, also of Reno, NV, has been announced in the media as being James' selection as Chief of Staff for GPO. Should prove interesting to see how this plays out.

OMB Memo On Printing And Duplicating

Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M-02-07, "Procurement of Printing and Duplicating Through the Government Printing Office" (May 3, 2002), is an attempt to transfer printing authority to executive branch agencies themselves. Federal law (section 501 of Title 44 of the United States Code) generally requires executive branch agencies to use GPO for their printing needs.

To circumvent this, the OMB memorandum asks that the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) be revised. FAR revisions are typically preceded by a period of public notice and comment, so the policy announced in the OMB memorandum will not take effect immediately.

When agencies use GPO, they benefit from a package of support services that keeps their printing costs at the lowest possible level. These services are provided by GPO's competitive printing procurement program working with 10,000 - 12,000 private sector printing firms nationwide. Long hailed as one of the Federal Government's most successful purchasing efforts, the program has been described by Booz-Allen & Hamilton, Inc., as "an example of government at its best."

Here are some possible outcomes and trends that will be accelerated by the removal of executive branch printing from GPO:

- Agencies that print elsewhere will fail to provide depository copies to GPO for distribution and will also fail to notify GPO of the existence of new publications.
- The FDLP will experience decreased distribution in print format, and increased effort devoted to identifying and acquiring "fugitive" publications for the program.
- GPO as a whole would be harmed financially, resulting in possible staff reductions and impaired functionality.

After agency publications are printed, GPO also ensures that they are cataloged and indexed and made widely available for the free use of the American public through 1,300 Federal depository libraries around the Nation. The Cataloging Program would be impacted by the removal of executive branch printing. The cataloging of printed publications depends upon a stream of publications, acquired by riding agency print orders, coming to the cataloging staff ready for processing. If the "automatic" flow of executive branch publications ceases, the cataloging program will also become highly

dependant upon agency online resources. Cataloging online publications is more complex and resource-intensive, as it involves the discovery, analysis, acquisition, description, and archiving of online publications. In order to fully carry its statutory mandate in the more complex electronic environment, cataloging program FTEs would need to be increased.

However, no matter how much we might need extra FTEs, the reality would be grim. As reported in Roll Call, if GPO lost all of the executive branch work we would have to reduce the GPO workforce by 50%, or 1500 positions. In addition, the executive agencies would be expected to absorb the costs of distributing their publications to depository libraries. In FY 2001 GPO spent about \$4.2 million on acquiring executive branch printed products for the FDLP.

The OMB memorandum echoes earlier unsuccessful efforts in 1987 and 1994 to transfer printing authority to executive branch agencies. Congress did not support the change either time because of the strong potential in a decentralized system of printing for:

- significant cost increases in Federal printing;
- lost contracting opportunities by the small businesses that characterize the U.S. printing industry; and
- reduced public access to Government information through Federal depository libraries.
- The big question is: will the OMB proposal happen? It's hard to predict, but each time this idea comes up, subtle damage is done. Agencies feel more empowered to bypass GPO, thus

increasing the potential for fugitive documents, reducing the GPO's revenues, and harming our ability to keep printing-related functions going.

On July 10, a hearing was held on the OMB proposal before the Joint Committee on Printing. Senator Dayton of Minnesota and Rep. Ney of Ohio heard testimony from Mitch Daniels, Director of OMB; Michael F. DiMario, Public Printer; Julia Wallace, Regional Depository Librarian, representing the various library associations; Ben Cooper, Executive Vice President for Public Affairs, Printing Industries of America; and William Boarman, President, Printing, Publishing and Media Workers Sector, Communications Workers of America. Only Mitch Daniels spoke in favor of the proposal, with the other speakers emphasizing the probable increased costs of Federal printing and the negative impact on public access to information.

In his testimony, Daniels stated that OMB has "asked the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council ... to promulgate a rule requiring printing contractors to submit electronic copies of their documents to the Superintendent of Documents for rapid distribution to the Depository Library Program." Unfortunately, this requirement has not yet appeared in the draft FAR change being circulated around town. The draft FAR revision is silent on the issue of public access through the FDLP.

GPO Appropriations

GPO presented its FY 2003 appropriations request to the Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations on May 8. The Public Printer requested a total of \$129.3 million for FY 2003. The request includes \$95.2 million for Congressional Printing and Binding and \$34.1 million for Salaries and Expenses of the Superintendent of Documents.

That \$34.1M, is a \$4.4M increase over this year's level, and includes almost \$1.8M to cover GPO's share of the Administration proposal to increase the agency contributions to retirement benefits. Apparently this proposal has been dropped, so that portion of the request is off the table, leaving \$32.3M as our full request. The request includes approximately \$2.6 million for the replacement of obsolete formats, servers, and other equipment, and for improvements to enhance online services provided through GPO Access. Approval of this funding will enable GPO to enhance our data archiving capabilities, including data migration activities to refresh essential legislative and regulatory online files.

GPO has requested funds for capital expenditures to handle the increased number of GPO Access users, to improve security, and to modernize obsolete systems components. Three big-ticket items are \$1.5M for WAIS/Open Text replacement, \$540K for additional servers for GPO Access, and \$350K for Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) implementation.

We also requested 3 additional FTE's to assist in the management of the FDLP Electronic Collection. The FDLP Electronic Collection is constantly expanding, at the rate of 1,500 titles or more per month, an amount that is primarily limited by the availability of personnel resources. The additional FTE's would assist in identifying, describing, and archiving online resources in the FDLP.

In the House Report 107-576, the House recommended \$29,661,000; an increase of only \$22,000 over the current year. They also did not support our request for 3 additional FTEs. But the Senate, in Report 107-209, supported full funding of \$32.3M and the additional 3 FTEs. We'll have to

stand by for the Conference Committee to come up with the final numbers.

The Senate report came down hard on the OMB proposal, saying “the Committee strongly opposes the [OMB] plans ... to ignore the statutory requirement that the printing and publishing of Government documents must be conducted through the [GPO].” The Committee recognized that “there currently is not mechanism other than GPO to ensure distribution to the 1,300 depository libraries nationwide.” And finally, “the Committee directs the administration to abide by the [law].”

The Senate also directed the General Accounting Office to conduct yet another “comprehensive review and assessment of the current state of printing and dissemination of Federal Government information, with special emphasis on GPO’s congressional printing and binding services, the [FDLP] and contracting out executive branch printing.” GAO is also to look at “the use of the Internet for ensuring that Federal Government information and publications are widely available to the public.” This study, to be done in consultation with GPO and the Librarian of Congress, is to be completed by December 1, 2003.

Future of the FDLP

As you know, the transition to a more electronic FDLP fulfills direction from Congress to move toward the use of online dissemination, which Congress seems to view as a less expensive format. In the future, the format of more and more government information will be solely electronic, although I expect the FDLP will always contain some print products. In FY 1999, online dissemination represented 44% of titles distributed to depository libraries. This grew to over 60% of the titles distributed in FY 2001, and is expected to exceed that level

this year. Through its electronic information dissemination component, the FDLP now delivers more content to users than ever before. In order to preserve public access, the distribution of tangible formats continues for those titles for which there is no acceptable online alternative.

In order to responsibly manage our scarce resources, we are taking a hard look at FDLP products that are currently available in two or three formats. We will be looking at the costs of distributing some publications in three formats: online, in microfiche, and in paper. By applying SoD 71, the Dissemination/Distribution Policy for the Federal Depository Library Program, in some of these cases, we will reduce the distribution of the paper format.

Americans are increasingly comfortable with obtaining government information online, and the demand is rising. According to a recent study titled *The Rise of the E-Citizen: How People Use Government Agencies' Web Sites*, published on April 3, 2002 by the Pew Internet and American Life Project, “One of the fastest growing activities online in recent years has been the use of government Web sites.”

The study’s *Summary of Findings* continues: “Web presence is not optional for governments in the United States. Citizens are online and learning to demand answers at Internet speed. ... Fully 68 million American adults have used government agency Web sites – a sharp increase from the 40 million who had used government sites in March 2000...”

We see these trends in the use of GPO Access. Last year users downloaded documents from GPO Access at the rate of 31 million per month. The FDLP Electronic Collection is growing to meet the demand.

However, this does not mean that the need for GPO or depository librarians is diminished. In particular, I see the need for a centralized Superintendent of Documents program to find and acquire appropriate tangible and electronic information products for the FDLP, to catalog and index them for inclusion in the national bibliography, and to have systems to address the issue of permanent public access. The FDLP program and the Cataloging and Indexing program are complemented by, but not replaced by, newer initiatives for public identification and access to electronic government information.

S-803, the Lieberman Bill

On June 27 the E-Government Act of 2002 (the Lieberman Bill, or S. 803) passed the U.S. Senate on Unanimous Consent. The "E-Government Bill" would provide \$345 million for e-government initiatives during the next four years. But its future is in limbo as it heads to the House.

Some of the issues of interest to librarians include the establishment of an Online National Library, permanent public access, comprehensive directory of Federal URLs, and cataloging and indexing standards. However, most of these ideas seem to be layered onto what already exists, without regard for the work already being done by GPO, NARA, LC, etc.

A spokesman for Rep. Tom Davis (R-Va.), said, "The Senate deserves kudos for putting together a comprehensive structure for management of information technology." However, Davis, chairman of the Government Reform Committee's Technology and Procurement Policy Subcommittee, is focusing on the Homeland Security Department and the e-government bill would have to stand in line after that.

LPS Update

Now I'm going to turn closer to home for the Library Programs Service news. LPS continues to experience staff shortages, but I am pleased to announce some improvement in the overall outlook. These news bytes are going to cover both personnel actions and projects, because our personnel status dictates our ability to carry out the projects. And the biggest project before us is to acquire and implement an Integrated Library System. Most of you know that LPS does not have any kind of ILS; our IT environment is behind nearly every depository library. We are moving toward purchasing a commercial, off-the-shelf (that's COTS in Government-speak) ILS. The good news is that we have the money and requisite Joint Committee on Printing approvals. The bad news is that every step takes longer than we would like. But we will get to that promised land someday. We have just completed the review of proposals for a library automation consultant and should have an award to announce in the near future. The consultant will assist with our needs analysis, a review of what's out there in the ILS marketplace, and recommend a best fit for us.

James Mauldin is now Chief of the Depository Distribution Division. James was a Program Analyst with LPS for several years and he is carrying over that experience into the Division Chief position. New e-commerce applications that the Distribution staff is working on include a tracking system for depository shipments via the online FedEx tracking system. During the next few weeks, LPS will be testing the entire FedEx shipping process. And we just rolled out a new online claims procedure as well. I hope that you'll use these new services provided by LPS.

The Cataloging Branch has two new section chiefs—Mike Levinson and Jennifer Davis.

Both have worked in the LPS Cataloging Branch and we welcome their enthusiasm and expertise. The Cataloging Branch continues to recruit for catalogers. We have been working through a vigorous recruiting process to fill seven cataloging positions, and expect the first two new hires on board soon.

Cataloging is the gateway to bringing online titles into the Electronic Collection. In the primarily electronic FDLP, the demarcation between the FDLP *distribution* program and the Cataloging and Indexing Program (C&I) has all but disappeared. Effective use of online resources depends upon them being described and organized through the act of cataloging. Just as the FDLP has been transformed to a primarily electronic program, LPS as an organization has evolved to carry out these new functions. LPS has conceptualized methods of managing the FDLP/EC and developed work systems to accomplish those goals. The transformed organization and workflow is very dependent upon the skills of librarians, specifically catalogers. GPO has for several years requested additional FTEs and funding to expand the cataloging operation because of its critical role in an electronic FDLP. The FY 2002 appropriation includes both funding and Congressional approval for additional FTEs to enhance our cataloging operation.

The Web Document Digital Archive (WDDA) Pilot Project with OCLC continues to progress. The first phase involved testing preservation metadata creation tools added to the CORC interface. The phase 2 beta version was delivered on June 3rd and will be tested for approximately 60 days. It introduces harvest and archived file transfer functionality as well as administrative functions. This is an important project because it gives us another means of preserving Electronic Collection publications.

GPO Access Update

GPO continues to pursue the use of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) in its efforts in support of Federal agency publishers and its dissemination programs. Through a joint effort with the National Archives and Records Administration's Office of the Federal Register a program is underway to use PKI. This application will allow agency officials authorized to submit notices for publication in the Federal Register to sign them electronically. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has already started signing the notices they submit through PKI and more agencies will start as time permits. GPO Access users will soon be able to use a free software reader to verify that these notices were signed and that they have not been altered since they were signed.

Congress is also making use of PKI to sign bills sent to GPO for printing. In the near future, users of the Congressional Bills application on GPO Access will be able to utilize these signatures to verify that they have downloaded the official version of a bill and that it has not been altered since signing. Hopefully, these files can be made available soon. In the meantime, a test page is being prepared that will provide for the download of the free reader and several examples of bills containing the signature so that users can try it out. As soon as this page is ready, the address will be advertised on the major library community email discussion lists.

GPO Access Mirror Site

GPO is committed to maintaining permanent public access to the information made available on GPO Access and the other components of the FDLP Electronic Collection. In order to protect our electronic assets, it is essential to have a geographically separate backup facility to maintain a secure copy of this important collection and to provide the infrastructure necessary to

provide public access to it in the event that the primary and backup systems in Washington, DC should become unavailable. All of the data associated with GPO Access is currently backed up on equipment located in a separate GPO building located across the street from our main building in Washington, DC and public access can be provided from those systems if necessary.

After the tragic events of September 11, 2001, all of the agencies were asked to submit funding requests to beef up their security. GPO's contingency plans to protect the data and keep it available included a "mirror site" for secure backup. Congress included initial funding for such a facility in the \$4 million that it provided this year to GPO for emergency preparedness. As a result of an analysis of GPO facilities in Colorado, a plan was developed to build a backup/mirror site in the GPO Public Documents Distribution Center in Pueblo, Colorado.

The backup site means that if either a minor problem (a single server goes down) or a major disaster occurs (an entire location is lost), the GPO network will adjust itself to the outage and route users to the resources still available.

Work has begun to build a secure and environmentally appropriate computer area within the Pueblo facility. As soon as the initial equipment is operational, GPO will begin transferring copies of the most heavily used GPO Access resources to the facility. GPO will continue to steadily add to these resources until this facility houses all components of the FDLP Electronic Collection not protected through other agreements and it can function as a complete mirror site for GPO Access. This will include the portion of the FDLP Electronic Collection Archive maintained by GPO. The initial implementation effort will require

approximately \$1.1 million of the \$4 million Congress provided to GPO for emergency preparedness. Funding provided by the FDLP portion of the Superintendent of Documents Salaries and Expenses Appropriation will provide for the continued growth and operation of this facility in its service of GPO Access and the other components of the FDLP Electronic Collection.

Fugitive Docs Working Groups

We have been working successfully with the "Electronic Documents Working Group." Volunteer members of the depository library and law library communities are assisting GPO in its efforts to bring fugitive online documents into the FDLP Electronic Collection (FDLP/EC). Fugitives are those documents of public interest or educational value, and not classified for reasons of national security, which have not been acquired for distribution to Federal depository libraries or made accessible through the Catalog of U.S Government Publications (CGP).

There are two volunteer groups, the American Association of Law Libraries Government Documents Special Interest Section's Fugitive & Electronic-Only Documents Committee and the American Library Association, Government Documents Round Table, Electronic Documents Working Group. Three of their main functions are to:

- Identify electronic titles that are not yet in the program, and evaluate them for inclusion in the FDLP/EC.
- Identify online titles currently in the program in tangible format for possible migration to "e-only."
- Identify titles/products that are currently in the program that have become fugitive, and determine their status and availability.

Contributors supply some basic bibliographic elements, suggest a SuDocs class stem, and so on. So there's more involved in this project than just the resource discovery phase. To support that, the various policies and processing guidelines that we use in LPS are available on the FDLP Desktop. So far we have received over 600 submissions. About 62% of these concern serials, which is one of the reasons we keep hiring serial catalogers. But there has been another side effect. Not only are we rounding up fugitive documents, we have been alerted to fugitive agencies as well. (See fugitive docs listing.)

Recently, LPS established a new email address, <lostdocs@gpo.gov>, for reporting

fugitive documents. Previously the Electronic Documents Working Group and other members of the depository community sent all such notices to askLPS. The increasing volume of submissions to that location prompted the decision to separate the fugitive documents reports. This address should be used to notify LPS of any fugitive documents, regardless of format.

I also wish to join you in publicly thanking our committee's members: Christopher Anglim, Mark Bartlett, A. Hays Butler, Georgia Chadwick, Cecily Giardina, Gwendolyn Lohmann, Susan Lyons, Susanna Marlowe, Scott Matheson, Caitlin Robinson, Randall Tenor, and Alice Youmans.

Shortcuts to GPO Access Applications

The following list provides shortcuts (aliases) that have been established for various GPO

Access applications to make the URLs of these applications easy to remember:

- Ben's Guide to U.S. Government for Kids <http://bensguide.gpo.gov>
- Budget of the United States Government <http://www.gpo.gov/usbudget>
- Bureau of Land Management (selected publications) <http://www.gpo.gov/blm>
- Catalog of U.S. Government Publications <http://www.gpo.gov/catalog>
- Economic Report of the President <http://www.gpo.gov/eop>
- Export Administration Regulations <http://www.gpo.gov/bis>
- Federal Depository Library Program <http://www.gpo.gov/fdlp>
- FDLP Desktop <http://www.gpo.gov/fdlpdesktop>
- *GPO Access* <http://www.gpo.gov/gpoaccess>
- *GPO Access* Biennial Report <http://www.gpo.gov/biennialreport>
- Locate Federal Depository Libraries <http://www.gpo.gov/libraries>
- New Electronic Titles <http://www.gpo.gov/net>
- National Commission on Terrorism, Countering the
Changing Threat of International Terrorism..... <http://www.gpo.gov/nct>
- Office of Management and Budget (selected publications)..... <http://www.gpo.gov/omb>
- U.S. General Accounting Office <http://www.gpo.gov/gao>
- U.S. Government Online Bookstore <http://bookstore.gpo.gov>

The list of *GPO Access* shortcuts is maintained on the *GPO Access* help page at

<<http://www.gpo.gov/gpoaccess/help/aliases.html>>.

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Editor: Marian W. MacGilvray

(202) 512-1119

mmacgilvray@gpo.gov