

Highlights (continued)

GPO's Federal Depository Library Electronic Collection Plan is a significant step forward in the congressionally-mandated transition of the FDLP to a more electronic future.

was on hand to discuss the recently completed *Report on the Assessment of Electronic Government Information Products*, commissioned by GPO from NCLIS. Demonstrations of the online *Federal Register*, the *Code of Federal Regulations*, the *U.S. Code*, and other popular databases available on **GPO Access** were also provided. In addition, a selection of technical and information sessions for attendees was provided, as well as tours of the National Library of Medicine, the U.S. Senate Library, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Central Library.

GPO RELEASES FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARY ELECTRONIC COLLECTION PLAN

In November 1998, GPO released *Managing the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) Electronic Collection: A Policy and Planning Document*. This plan established policies for the development and maintenance of the FDLP electronic collection. Developed in coordination with the library community, the plan is a significant step forward in the congressionally-mandated transition of the FDLP to a more electronic future.

The FDLP Electronic Collection consists of electronic sources that are within the scope of the FDLP and with which GPO has various levels of involvement. In managing the Collection, the guiding

principle is that access to Government information prepared and published at Government expense is a right of the people—the same principle that has guided the FDLP throughout its history. By defining the FDLP Electronic Collection, GPO defined responsibilities for life cycle management of electronic Government information products. GPO directly manages the portion of the Collection that resides on GPO servers, including core congressional and regulatory information products. GPO also produces a broad array of cataloging and locator services that provide access to information residing on agency servers. FDLP partners, including individual depository libraries, universities, consortia, and service providers, will provide storage capacity and other resources to provide permanent access to parts of the Collection they manage.

GPO's goal is to act in concert with agency information producers as well as the end-user consumers of Government information. These actions are carried out in an environment that builds content, assures permanent accessibility, and capitalizes on the cooperative strengths of GPO and the FDLP to expand and strengthen the necessary infrastructure for access, retrieval, and delivery of Government information.



The Collection includes four categories of material:

- Core congressional and regulatory **GPO Access** products which will reside permanently on GPO servers;
- Other remotely accessible products managed by either GPO or by other institutions with which GPO has established formal agreements;
- Remotely accessible electronic Government information products that GPO identifies, describes, and links to but which remain under the control of the originating agencies; and
- Tangible electronic Government information products distributed to Federal depository libraries.

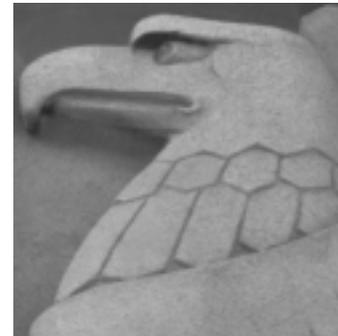
The success of the FDLP Electronic Collection depends on the participation and cooperation of stakeholders at all stages of the information life cycle. GPO's resources are being used to manage products already in the Collection, link users to other Federal Internet sites, and assure permanent access through coordination with other agencies, FDLP partners, and depository libraries.

GPO RELEASES NEW PAPER SPECIFICATION STANDARDS

In April 1999, GPO issued the *Government Paper Specification Standards, No. 11*, to be used by Federal agencies in meeting their printing needs. The *Standards* incorporate President Clinton's recent order that Federal printing papers include a postconsumer fiber content of 30 percent. GPO is one of the Federal Government's largest purchasers of printing papers.

The *Standards* ensure uniformity and consistency in the use of printing, copying, and writing papers throughout the Federal Government. The new *Standards* fully comply with relevant laws regarding printing papers. They also address environmental, workplace safety, and paper longevity issues. The *Standards* incorporate specifications that will help achieve maximum savings in the Government's paper purchases. The last *Standards* were issued in 1994.

The new *Standards* fully comply with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (P.L. 94-580), the Solid Waste Disposal Act amendments of 1980 (P.L. 96-482), and President Clinton's recent Executive Order 13101, "Greening the Government Through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal



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