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Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) Academic Library Websites

A webometric analysis of academic libraries participating in the FDLP

By Leah DeAnn Isenhower

Master's Project, May 2022

Readers: Dr. Stacy Creel, Dr. Jennifer Steele

INTRODUCTION

The United States Constitution records the need for the citizens of the United States to be informed of its leaders' actions. Speaking at the Constitutional Convention, Patrick Henry of Virginia said, "The liberties of a people never were, nor ever will be, secure when the transactions of their rulers may be concealed from them" (U.S. GPO, 2011, p.4). The United States created The Government Publishing Office (GPO) with the mission of "Keeping America Informed" (FDLP, 2019b). Since 1860, the GPO has overseen the printing and publishing of all materials produced by the three branches of the U.S.

Government and has been a part of the GPO since 1895 (U.S.GPO, 2011). The FDLP disseminates government information published through the GPO to 1,117 depository libraries throughout the United States to provide free access to the materials to the American public (FDLP, 2021). The GPO and the FDLP work together to provide access to the American people to the information their rulers create. Governance of The Federal Depository Library Program is under Chapter 19 of Title 44 of the U.S. Code (FDLP, 2018).

The depository libraries consist of many types, but the general academic library was the majority library type in 2019 (FDLP, 2021). Depositories can be regional or selective, and each type follows specific guidelines. A regional depository must collect all information published by the GPO compared to a selective depository that chooses items to collect based on the community's needs. In 2019, 1,064 depository libraries were selective. All FDLP libraries must follow the legal mandate stated in *The Legal Requirements and Program Regulations of the Federal Depository Library Program* (FDLP, 2018).

Depository libraries have served the mission to keep America informed by providing access to print Government Documents since 1895. However, the increasing shift to electronic documents indicates the need for FDLP libraries to provide access to electronic government information through their

websites. This shift to electronic format increased after 1993 when the GPO Electronic Information Access Enhancement Act was passed (Sare, 2011). In 2005, the GPO created ninety percent of its resources in a digital format (Jaeger et al., 2010). Libraries make that information accessible through the library catalog (OPAC) and Libguides, also called research guides or subject guides, on their websites. Therefore, it is a logical inquiry to evaluate FDLP libraries for legal requirements and the success of its delivery system of the digital government information to continue to keep America informed in the digital age. Libraries' websites are the medium through which electronic government information is delivered to patrons, and academic libraries are the largest type of library participating in the FDLP (Jaeger et al., 2010).

Purpose Statement

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the website content of academic libraries participating as selective depositories in the FDLP to examine legal compliance and accessibility to electronic government information.

Research Questions

R1: *How are FDLP academic library websites in the research sample identified as a participant in FDLP?*

R2: *How many FDLP academic library websites provide access to the OPAC on the library's homepage?*

R3: *How many FDLP academic library websites have specific Government Document Libguides, research, or subject guides? Which websites provide access to the Basic Collection through the guide?*

R4: *What does the access to the FDLP Basic Collection look like on the FDLP academic library website?*

Definitions:

Cybermetrics: "Description and evaluation of the impact of the internet as a scholarly communication tool, primarily using quantitative analysis of Web-

based scholarly and scientific communications. Sometimes used synonymously with *webometrics*.” (Reitz, 2020).

GPO (Government Publishing Office) is “The U.S. Government Printing Office, the government agency responsible for collecting, publishing, and distributing federal government information. The GPO publishes a printed index to government documents under the title *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications*.” (Reitz, 2020).

Federal Depository Library Directory: “Lists all FDLP libraries and their library type, size, designation status, contact information, and more. All Federal depository libraries must have current information in the Directory to facilitate contact by the U.S. Government Publishing Office (GPO), other libraries, and the public. Depository staff are responsible for keeping Directory information up to date.” (GPO, 2021).

FDLP Basic Collection: “Every depository library is required to have the titles in the FDLP Basic Collection accessible for immediate use because these titles are vital sources of information that support the public’s right to know about the workings and essential activities of their Federal Government.” The list of items in the Basic Collection is subject to change, but as of 2019, it contains twenty-three items.” (FDLP.gov, 2019).

Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP): “Established by Congress as part of the Printing Act of 1895 to assure access for the American public to government information, the FDLP authorizes the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) and contractors to distribute without charge copies of federal government documents to designated depository libraries in the United States (and its territories) that agree to provide unrestricted access and professional assistance at no charge to the user. The legal requirements of the FDLP are found in *Chapter 19 of Title 44, U.S. Code*. The Public Printer and Superintendent of Documents are advised on policy matters concerning the FDLP by the Depository Library Council (DLC) established in 1972” (Reitz, 2020).

OPAC: An acronym for *online public access catalog*, a database composed of bibliographic records describing the books and other materials owned by a library or library system, accessible via public terminals or workstations usually concentrated near the reference desk to make it easy for users to request the assistance of a trained reference librarian. Most online catalogs are searchable by author, title, subject, and keywords and allow users to print, download, or export records to an email account. Compare with WebPac.” (Reitz, 2020).

Research guide: “A printed or online resource that provides detailed information, instructions, and advice concerning the best strategies, techniques, and resources for research in a subject or field of study.” (Reitz, 2014).

Delimitations

This study is limited to academic libraries' websites participating in the FDLP as selective depositories. Due to time constraints on research, this study will use a sample of 140 out of the 581 selective FDLP academic libraries in the United States and territories. This study will not measure the statistical usage of government documents. It will be limited to an evaluation of legal compliance as published in *The Legal Requirements and Program Regulations of the Federal Depository Library Program* (FDLP, 2018). This study will not measure website usage but will evaluate the accessibility of the electronic government information provided on the libraries' websites.

Assumptions

It is assumed that the FDLP academic libraries and their websites listed on the FDLD are correct and current. It is also assumed that the websites examined are created to provide accurate and truthful information and that the websites are functional. Finally, it is assumed that the libraries have not removed themselves from the FDLP at the time of the study.

Importance of Study

This study will add to the body of scholarly literature about the Federal Depository Library Program and electronic government information accessibility. Faculty and students at the participant libraries may find this study beneficial by becoming aware of their

institution's access to government information through the OPAC and the Libguides, research, or study guides and using the resources for research. It may be advantageous to libraries participating in the FDLP by informing them of their level of compliance with the guidelines of FDLPs. It may be useful in measuring the accessibility to electronic government documents through library websites. Lastly, university professors may find this study of use in becoming more aware of government information and implementing it into their curriculum.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature was reviewed to provide information on the content and to determine prior research conducted on the topics of the current study. The subjects of the Federal Depository Library Program, methods to access electronic resources, and webometric studies have had an adequate amount of coverage in scholarly literature. Common topics reviewed within the topic of the Federal Depository Library program include a change to the program due to the shift of government documents from print to electronic resources, the need for cataloging government information, and how government information has been used in research. The literature reviewed on accessing electronic resources includes cataloging and research guides. Literature on webometric studies reviewed included website evaluation of academic library websites and FDLP library websites.

Change in FDLP libraries due to increase in electronic documents

Salem (2006), Dwyer (2010), and Sare (2018) describe how the shift from print to electronic documents within the FDLP has caused changes with positive and negative effects within the program. A 2006 survey conducted by Salem notes that the transition to digital resources caused fifty percent of respondents to reorganize the library's government document services by combining them with reference services. The positive effects of the reorganization were more attention given to government publications, extended availability of staff to help patrons, and increased awareness and education of staff about government information. The negative effects were listed as a few members of the staff did not want to work with government information, lack of knowledge about government documents by staff to answer questions, less time for the Government

Document Librarian to spend on Government Information, and the added stress on the librarian to train co-workers. Dwyer (2010) surveyed Federal Depository Libraries in New York State and reported that 73.7 percent of respondents had replaced tangible material with online alternatives. The positive effects reported by Dwyer were that library users had easier and more prompt access to materials from multiple locations. The negative effect was the reduction in staffing by 42.9 percent of responding libraries, and that 10 percent had left the FDLP program entirely. Sare's (2018) survey reported the negative effect on collection development issues that the libraries were experiencing due to the shift to digital resources. The survey revealed the respondents' concerns that digital government document material would be challenging to preserve, especially those born digital, and they also had concerns with accessibility, cataloging, and promotion (Sare,2018).

Cataloging FDLP material

Davis and Edmunds (2018), Robson et al. (2019), and Dobreski (2021) studies describe the increase in access to library resources when items are cataloged. Some of the literature reviewed revealed the need for cataloging government documents published before 1976 to provide access to library users to the material through the online public access catalog (OPAC). In June 1976, the GPO began using MARC records for items cataloged in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications, which could then be copied into FDLP participating libraries' OPAC (Sare, 2011). Library websites with OPACs seen and functional on the homepage increase accessibility to the items that have been cataloged, as noted by Wilson in a webometric study (2015). Before 1976, depository libraries would catalog items using a shelf list for inventory, or the items were not cataloged (Seikel and Reinman, 2018). Items not cataloged cannot be accessed through the library's OPAC on their website, which reduces accessibility to library users.

Sare (2011) searched for pre-1976 government documents freely available online. Seikel and Reinman (2018) surveyed regional depositories to determine if item records created before 1979 in the survey region were cataloged and the procedure used. Sare (2011) developed a sample of documents

published between 1943 and 1976 using ProQuest's Chadwick Healey database of the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications*. The 385 documents selected for the sample were searched in Hathi Trust, WorldCat, and Google for availability. The results found that between 21 and 26 percent of the sample documents were freely available online, were cataloged in WorldCat, and held in Hathi Trust. The results indicate that 74 percent of the sample would not be available to the public through the Internet unless they were cataloged through individual libraries.

Seikel and Reinman (2018) surveyed regional depositories to discover how the library cataloged pre-1976 titles and whether the cataloger accessed the Hathi Trust database to help in cataloging. Forty-six regional depositories were asked to respond to the survey, and sixteen replied. The survey results revealed that thirteen out of the sixteen were making efforts to catalog pre-1976 titles. The libraries used various methods, such as cataloging materials as they were requested by patrons, cataloging materials significant to the library coverage area, and coordinating with other libraries in the state to create coverage of pre-1976 materials in a collaborative effort. The catalogers used both shelf lists and HathiTrust in the cataloging process.

Government Documents used in research

The importance of access to government documents through websites is seen in its use in research. Studies were found in the literature on how government documents are used in research using collection assessment and citation analysis. A collection assessment of Government Documents was conducted by Skaggs (2006) at Jacksonville State University Houston Cole Library. Skaggs (2006) used the Western Library Network Collection Assessment Service method to process quantitative and qualitative data to evaluate how assessments are done, determine where government documents are different from regular collections, and how assessments can be adapted to fit government document collections. The collection lacked historical research resources, and Skaggs intended to fill the gaps with the Needs and Offers list offered through the FDLP. In concurrence with the other authors listed in this literature review, Skaggs noted that the increased use of electronic documents and

the links to the documents in cataloging records provided improved access to the material.

Another study used citation analysis to evaluate the use of government information by undergraduate students in research. Brunvand and Pashkova-Balkenhol (2008) evaluated 194 annotated bibliographies of undergraduates enrolled in an instructional literacy class. The review investigated the students' use of government information in their bibliographies. They found that 42 percent of the students selected at least one government information resource. Brunvand and Pashkova-Balkenhol also noted that the increase in government information was due to access to the Internet.

Methods to access electronic resources: Cataloging
Cataloging has been discussed as valuable to resource discovery in literature. Davis and Edmunds (2018), Robson et al. (2019), and Dobreski (2021) discuss the importance of cataloging to user discoverability of library resources. Davis and Edmunds (2018) describe the discovery of a valuable microfiche collection concerning Aerospace and Soviet scientists from 1967 to 1973. The authors determined that cataloging the collection was the most effective method to provide library patrons access to the lost collection. The project was completed in one year, and soon after its completion, a user had requested an item in the collection, proving that cataloging made the items accessible to patrons. Robson et al. (2019) stress the importance of cataloging three-dimensional materials with full-level records to enhance discoverability in the library catalog. They provide explicit details of the bibliographic records they created for tabletop games using subject terms, which provided better discoverability of the items in the library catalog. Dobreski (2021) provides a history and the importance of cataloging in libraries. He states that cataloging "can be seen as directly powering the catalog's ability to support user task; it is vital for helping users' access, understand, and interact with our ever-growing collection" (Dobreski, 2021, p. 235).

Libguides, research guides, or subject guides

The current study evaluated websites to determine the number of websites that provided Libguides, subject guides, or research guides specific to government documents and if the guides provided access to the

items in the FDLP Basic Collection. Johnston (2011) and Park (2019) conducted webometric studies of FDLP libraries and included a search of research guides, as described below in the similar methodologies section. Staley, S. (2007), Ouellette (2011), Ghaphery and White (2012), and Bangani and Tshetsha (2019) also conducted research studies about Libguides, research guides, and subject guides. Staley (2007), Ghaphery and White (2012), and Bangani and Tshetsha (2019) state in their studies the importance and usefulness of Libguides, research guides, or subject guides to academic libraries. Ouellette (2011) was less optimistic, stating that university students use research guides as a last resort.

Staley, S. (2007) issued a survey to 1,031 students in Nursing, Journalism and Mass Communication, and Organization and Management to discover what guides were being used and whether they perceived them useful. All three groups of students reported high use of subject guides with links to articles and databases. Fifty-two-point five percent of Nursing students found the subject guides very useful, followed by 48.4 percent of Journalism and Mass Communication students and 36.9 percent of Organization and Management students. Forty-two-point three percent of Nursing students used subject guides about Federal Government Sources. Staley reported that students using subject guides had received library instruction.

Ouellette (2011) interviewed 11 university students and reported that the students used subject guides infrequently. The small number of times students did use them consisted of when they could not make progress in their research, when they needed information on a topic that was unfamiliar to them, or when their professor asked them to use them. The students in Ouellette's study declared the benefits of having links to databases within the guide, as Staley, S. (2007) also observed. Ouellette reported that the students felt overwhelmed by subject guides with an extreme amount of information. The students preferred clean and simple guides with customized content to meet their research needs.

Ghaphery and White (2012) conducted a webometric study of 99 academic libraries to discover how libraries use and maintain research guides. The

authors discovered a 100 percent usage rate of usage of research guides by the libraries in the study. Seventy-five out of 99 libraries used course-specific guides, and 63 libraries used the Libguide platform. They evaluated 14,522 research guides from 2,101 authors. Each library had an average 220 guides from 32 authors. Ghaphery and White report that the amount of time to create and maintain the guides by librarians was significant. They also reported by the volume of guides and full use of them by the libraries in the sample that research guides are essential for library web services.

Bangani and Tshetsha (2019) also conducted a webometric study to investigate the impact of Libguides at public universities in South Africa. Bangani and Tshetsha focused on the importance and relevance of Libguides and conducted a content evaluation. The authors found that 70 percent of the universities used Libguides, and the number of Libguide created since 2013 had increased by 93.7 percent. Bangani and Tshetsha also reported the presence and usage of Libguides with the subject content of government publications, along with Staley (2007). Bangani and Tshetsha reported that three percent of the guides evaluated in the study were about government documents. The authors conclude that the data collected, and results of their study supported the continued use of Libguides in South African universities.

Studies with similar methodologies Webometric research methods

Scholarly literature contains many studies using a webometric methodology. The literature reviewed included Ghaphery and White (2012) and Bangani and Tshetsha (2019), as mentioned in the research guide section, and studies by Wilson (2015), Andrews (2020), Bianchi et al. (2020), Johnston (2011) and Park (2019). Wilson (2015), Andrews (2020), and Bianchi et al. (2020) report on website evaluation of academic library websites using quantitative content analysis methods. Johnston (2011) and Park (2019) conducted a webometric evaluation of FDLP library websites.

Wilson's study focuses on 24 academic libraries in Alabama to evaluate their content, amount of library services, and web design (2015). Wilson's study built on a previous study and discovered that web content

had improved by providing accessibility to eBooks, databases, and special collections in ten years. Wilson reported that seventeen out of the 24 library websites had the library catalog featured on the home page. Wilson noted that student assistance through reference chat had increased, but 40 percent of the websites did not offer the feature. Wilson also noted that many websites could improve design and organization (2015). Of relevance to the current study was Wilson's comments on the importance of websites to provide outreach for patrons of academic libraries by having an online catalog on the homepage.

The importance of academic library websites due to the increased amount of electronic government information was also reported by Andrews (2020). Andrews describes how websites provide access to the library through the Internet. Andrews evaluated Theological Academic Library websites to measure their organization of content and investigate trends. The findings revealed that the contents of the websites were either customer service items or website functions. The top three content items she found were hours of operation, scholarly writing help, and academic databases. Andrews' (2020) study is helpful to the current research by informing key content should be located on the homepage where it would be more available and usable to patrons.

Bianchi et al. (2020) differ from Wilson's (2015) and Andrews' (2020) studies for several reasons. Bianchi et al. contributed to the current webometric study by demonstrating an evaluation of websites (2020). Bianchi's study evaluated 79 academic libraries in Italy and used web scraping and text mining to compile data from the websites. Bianchi et al. (2020) used the data to create new indicators for Italian universities based on their web activity. The authors identified ten new indicators that were flexible, would complement traditional indicators, and provided new dimensions for academic library profiling. Their findings could be used to group universities by similar features and to measure website effectiveness.

Studies using webometric methods to evaluate FDLP library websites

Two pieces of literature were key to the current study due to their webometric evaluation of FDLP library

websites. Johnson (2011) reviewed 77 academic library websites explicitly focusing on the availability of research guides on the topic of government information. As other studies have noted, Johnson mentions the importance of library websites to provide access to government electronic documents. Johnston used the FDLDP Library directory to select FDLDP academic library website and focused on selective depositories. Johnson chose 32 regional depositories and 45 selective depositories for the research sample by selecting one library from each state using a random sampling technique. Johnson's results revealed that all libraries had a webpage devoted to government information. Most libraries incorporated web-based government information into subject guides, and those guides were available on government information web pages. Johnston notes the importance of having government information subject guides. According to Johnston, libraries without subject guides do not provide library users with important research material and neglect to instruct patrons on government information.

Park (2019) focused on selective FDLDP library websites and evaluated 354 libraries to determine how government information is displayed on the website. Four research questions were asked: "how many libraries' government resource pages are linked to the homepage, how many offer subject or research guides about their government document collection, how many have links to government websites, and how many have online reference services devoted to government information" (Parks, 2019, p.24). The results found that 218 libraries did not have government resource pages linked to the homepage. Park provided results for questions two, three, and four, divided among library types. Eighty-four percent of general academic libraries had subject guides about their collections, 97 percent of academic libraries had links to external web pages, and 28 percent had online reference services specific to government information.

The current study aimed to contribute to the academic literature by deepening prior research and adding new research. The scholarly literature reviewed used a methodology like the current study by using quantitative content analysis through webometrics. Some of the subject matter was similar as well, such as determining the presence of the

OPAC on library website homepages and research guides. Two studies were closely aligned to the current study with their combined topics of FDLP, website evaluation, and Libguides, research guides, or subject guides. The literature in the review was different from the current study by conducting research about reference chat, design and organization, content, web scraping, text mining, and library profiling. A gap in the literature was an evaluation of FDLP libraries' adherence to the legal requirements of FDLP libraries. The current study uses *The Legal Requirements and Program Regulations of the Depository Library Program* (2018) as a guide to evaluating the legal compliance of FDLP academic library websites to fill this gap. The literature about Libguides, subject guides, and research guides did not attempt to discover if links were included in the FDLP Basic Collection. The current study filled this gap.

METHODOLOGY

The study used webometrics, also called Cybermetrics, to evaluate websites of academic libraries participating in the Federal Depository Library Program as selective depositories to examine legal compliance and accessibility to electronic government information. The study used the world wide web to assess each website. Each library website in the research sample was opened using the website address provided in the Federal Depository Library Directory. If the library website was unreachable, a Google search was conducted to find the correct website address and then was opened and evaluated. A quantitative analysis research method was used to determine numerical values and percentages of data collected from the websites. The data was entered into an Excel spreadsheet to organize the data and configure totals and percentages.

Information Sources and Procedures

The primary source of information from which this study drew was the Federal Depository Library Directory (FDLD), located at <https://ask.gpo.gov/s/FDLD>. The directory contains information about all libraries in the United States and territories participating in the Federal Depository Library Program. The directory was searched using advanced search for general academic libraries and by selective depository type on February 27, 2022.

The results provided 581 selective FDLP academic libraries in the United States and territories. The 581 libraries' information was downloaded into an Excel spreadsheet and organized by the state where the libraries were located. A research sample for this study was selected from the libraries by alphabetizing the list in Excel by state and then selecting the first library in the list from each state and territory in the large, medium, and small library size category. The FDLD categorized the library size as large if it held more than one million volumes, medium if it held between 250,000 and one million volumes, and small if it held less than 250,000 volumes (GPO, n.d.). The results were exported into a new tab in the Excel spreadsheet. If the first library listed in the size range did not have a website, it was not selected and the next library on the list was chosen for that size. If the state did not have a library in one of the three size ranges, only the library sizes available were included in the sample. Therefore, not every state had three libraries selected for the study; however, The District of Columbia, Guam, Pohnpei, Puerto Rico, and The U.S. Virgin Islands were represented. The number of FDLP selective academic libraries used in the sample was one hundred forty and are listed in Appendix A. The Excel document listed the name of the university, the name of the library, the depository website, or the catalog website address on each sheet. More tabs were added to the Excel spreadsheet labeled "R1," "R2," "R3," and "R4" to collect data on each of the research questions. Each tab was given added columns to answer the specific research questions, and each tab was labeled. The research question's answers were recorded in the sheet with the matching title as the websites were searched.

The first research question was: "*How are FDLP academic library websites in the research sample identified as a participant in FDLP?*" The Excel spreadsheet tab labeled "R1" was used to collect the data. The columns added to the tab "R1" were the size of the library, "Identification present," "Identification found on the website," "Identification found on Libguide," "Identification found on both," "Identification displayed as pictorial logo," "Identification displayed by the written statement," "Identification displayed by both" and a column to note if the website address provided by the FDLD was incorrect. Each library's website was opened, then searched for the FDLP logo and written

statement of participation in the program. If the website address provided in the FDL D was faulty, the correct address was found and searched. The spreadsheet was marked with a "1" for yes or a "0" for no to enable the use of the sum formula in Excel to total the number of libraries in that column. After all data were entered, the sum formula was used for each column to calculate the number of libraries with identification present, how Identification was represented, and where it was found. The results for the total sample were then sorted by library size and then inserted into a new tab in the Excel spreadsheet labeled by size, for example, "R1Large."

The second research question was: "*How many FDL P academic library websites provide access to the OPAC on the library's homepage?*" This research question was answered by opening the correct web address and searching the website's homepage for an OPAC. The results were entered in the Excel document tab labeled "R2". The column added to this tab in the Excel sheet "R2" was "OPAC present." If the library had its OPAC displayed on the library homepage, a "1" for yes was entered in the Excel document or "0" for no next to each library's information, then the total was calculated using the sum formula for each library website. The results for the total sample were then sorted by library size and then inserted into a new tab in the Excel spreadsheet by size, for example, "R2Large."

The third research question asked: "*How many FDL P academic library websites have specific Government Document Libguides, research, or subject guides? Which websites provide access to the Basic Collection through the guide?*" This research question was answered by searching the library's website for Libguides, research, or subject guides specific to government information. The Excel spreadsheet labeled "R3" was given new columns labeled "Libguide present?", "Name of the Libguide," and a note if it provided links to the FDL P Basic Collection. If a research guide was found, "1" for yes or "0" for no was entered in the column with the appropriate label next to each library website. If a Libguide was found, the name of the Libguide and note indicating the level of access provided to the Basic Collection (full or partial) were entered in the appropriate column. The sum formula in Excel was used to calculate the number of libraries' websites

with Libguides. The names of the libraries providing access to the Basic Collection were listed in a separate table to answer questions three, part two, and question four. The results for the total sample were sorted by library size and then inserted into a new tab in the Excel spreadsheet by size, for example, "R3Large".

Finally, question four asked, "*What does the access to the FDL P Basic Collection look like on the FDL P academic library website?*" This question was answered for each FDL P library's website in the sample by opening each website and searching for all 23 titles in the Basic Collection using the OPAC on the website. If the library did not have an OPAC on the website or if it required a library-issued username and password, it was not searched. The OPAC was searched using the titles as written in an FDL P Libguide provided by the FDL P (Appendix B) using a keyword search. The search was limited to the first two pages of results. The Excel spreadsheet tab labeled "R4" was given added columns labeled with the title of each item in the Basic Collection and a column entitled "full access to Basic Collection?" The titles in the basic collection can be viewed in Appendix B. A "1" for yes or "0" for no was entered under each title listed in the row with the library's name and in the column of the corresponding title. The total of library websites will full access to the Basic Collection was calculated using the sum formula. The number of libraries with partial and no access was calculated. Then R4 was sorted by library size, inserted into a new tab in the spreadsheet, and labeled by size, for example, "R4Large." Next, a comparison was conducted to answer research four using the information from questions three and four using the research sample base of 140 to have an even comparison. The number of libraries providing access to the Basic Collection through research guides, both full and partial, was calculated. The number of libraries providing access to the Basic Collection through the OPAC, both full and partial, was also calculated.

Limitations

This study is limited by the accuracy and currency of the Federal Depository Library Directory and the websites listed within it. It is also limited by the removal of academic libraries participating in the FDL P after February 27, 2022, when the research

sample was created. It is further limited by the lack of credentials needed to access catalogs, which require library-issued usernames and passwords.

RESULTS

R1: How are FDLP academic library websites in the research sample identified as a participant in FDLP?

The first research question was formulated from the *Legal Requirements & Program Regulations of the Federal Depository Library Program* (FDLP, 2018), which states, “Depository libraries that have a library Web page or site must identify themselves as a Federal Depository Library on their Web page or site by displaying the FDLP logo, provide the statutory language found on the FDLP decal, or otherwise identify the library as a public access point for FDLP material.” (U.S. GPO, 2018, pp. 7). The pictorial logo is displayed in Figure 2. The results revealed that 116 out of the 140 libraries (83 percent) in the sample displayed the FDLP pictorial logo, a written statement belonging to the program or displaying both the pictorial logo and written statement somewhere on the library website, and 24 libraries (17 percent) did not, as illustrated in Figure 1 and Table 1.

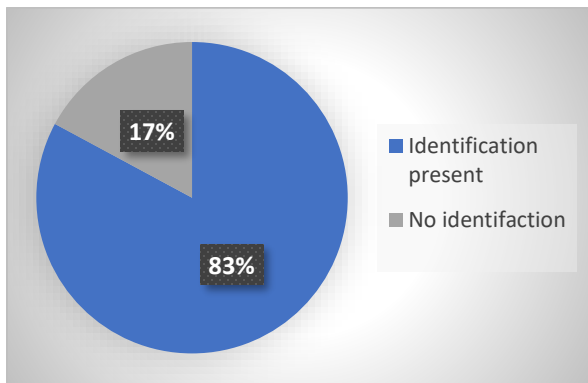


Figure 1: Libraries with FDLP identification



Figure 2: Logo (retrieved from FDLP.gov)

The policy allows flexibility as to where and how the library identifies its participation with the FDLP. Table 2 explains **where** the 116 libraries displayed identification, with 82 (71 percent) displaying identifications on one or more research guides, 46 (39 percent) displaying information on library websites, and 12 (ten percent) displaying identification on both the website and research guide.

Table 3 explains **how** the library websites in the sample communicated their participation with the FDLP with 94 of the 116 (81 percent) libraries choosing to use the pictorial logo, 97 of the 116 (84 percent) libraries used a written statement, and 74 out of the 116 (64 percent) libraries displayed both the logo and a written statement on their website and research guide.

Identification present	116 (83%)
Identification not present	24 (17%)

Table 1: Libraries with FDLP identification (n=140)

Research	82 (71%)
Website	46 (39%)
Both	12 (10%)
n=116	

Table 2: Where displayed (n=116)

Pictorially with Logo	94 (81%)
Written statement	97(84%)
Both	74 (64%)

Table 3: How communicated (n=116)

Size	Number of libraries in sample	Libraries in compliance
Large (More than one million volumes in the library)	48	43 (90%)
Medium (250,000 - 1,000,000 volumes in the library)	45	39 (87%)
Small (Less than 250,000 volumes in the library)	46	34 (74%)

Table 4: Libraries with FDLP identification displayed on the website sorted by size of library

Total libraries with OPAC on website homepage n=140	Large libraries with OPAC n=49	Medium libraries with OPAC n=47	Small libraries with OPAC n=47
115 (82%)	42 (86 %)	37 (79%)	36 (77%)

Table 5: OPAC Displayed on Library’s Website

The sample used in this study selected a large, medium, and small academic library participating in the FDLP from each state and U.S. territory. The library websites’ adherence to the legal document (FDLP, 2018) was further evaluated by library size. As Table 4 indicates, the larger the library, the greater the percentage of compliance with 43 out of 48 libraries (90 percent) in the large size range displaying the FDLP pictorial logo or written statement of membership. The medium sized libraries had 39 out of 45 (87 percent) displaying identification and 34 out of 46 (74 percent) small libraries followed the FDLP regulations. The variance between library sizes was 16 percent. Appendix C displays the data collected for research question one.

R2: How many FDLP academic library websites provide access to the OPAC on the library’s homepage?

The results of research question two indicate most library websites in the sample displayed the library’s OPAC on the homepage, with 115 out of the 140 (82 percent) providing access. Once again, the larger the library, the greater percentage of positive results from the research question. The largest library size had 42 out of 49 libraries displaying the OPAC on the homepage, (86 percent), the medium library size

range had 37 out of 47 (79 percent), and the small range had 36 out of 47 (77 percent). There was little percentage variance between the library sizes in displaying the OPAC on the library website homepage (nine percent). The results of research question two are displayed in Table 5.

R3: How many FDLP academic library websites have specific Government Document Libguides, research, or subject guides? Which websites provide access to the Basic Collection through the guide?

Research question three evaluated how many FDLP academic library websites used research guides with government information and if the research guide provided access to the Basic Collection. The original research sample contained 140 libraries, but three of the library websites in the sample were removed from data collection for research question three due to lack of access to the website (University of Maine, Presque Isle) and two websites written in the Spanish language (University of Puerto Rico and Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico). The remaining sample contained 137 library websites. Figure 3 and Table 6 illustrate how the search revealed 115 out of 137 (84 percent) of library websites in the sample used research guides to provide information about their Government Documents Collection and 22 libraries (16 percent) did not.

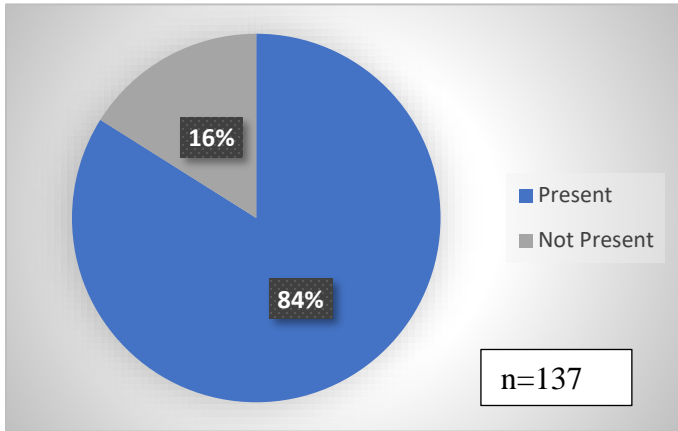


Figure 3: Academic library websites with research guides

Research Guides Present	115 (84 %)
Not present	22 (16 %)
n=137	

Table 6

Table Seven illustrates the amount of research guides by size of library. The largest size library had the largest percentage of use of research guides with 46 out of 49 libraries (94 percent), medium size libraries were second with 36 out of 46 (78 percent) and small sized libraries had 32 out of 46 (70 percent). The percentage variance was larger for research question three than research question one or two at 24 percent.

Research question three, part two asked which websites provide access to the items in the Basic Collection through the research guide. The answer to this question varies depending on the base of the sample. The base research sample used to answer research question four, so using the total 140 libraries in the base research sample, 108 libraries provided research guides with links to all or some of the Basic Collection, which is 77 percent. Using the 115

libraries that had research guides as discovered in the first part of research question three, 74 out of 115 library websites (64 percent) had research with links to some of the items. Libraries websites were found that provided a complete list of items in the FDLP Basic Collection with links to the items in one research guide specifically created for that purpose and others used a content box within another guide. Libraries that used an all-inclusive technique numbered thirty-four out of 115 (30 percent). Appendix D provides a list of libraries providing full access to the Basic Collection through research guides. This left seven guides (1 percent) containing information about the FDLP and government documents for general educational purposes. Figure 4 and table 8 illustrate the results of part two of research question 3. Table 9 describes the library websites with research guides sorted by size.

Total Library Websites with Libguides n=137	Large Libraries with research guides N=49	Medium Libraries with research guides N=46	Small Libraries with research guides N=46
115 (84%)	46 (94%)	36 (78%)	32 (70%)

Table 7: Academic Library websites by size with research guides

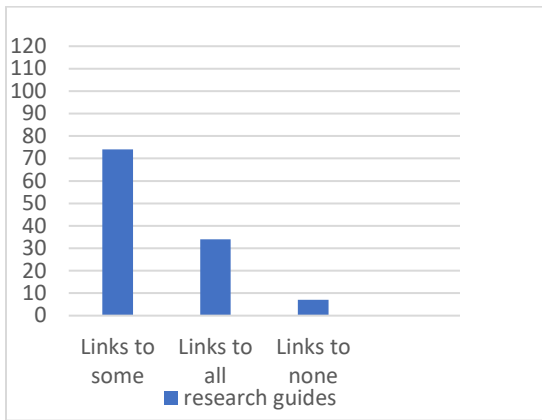


Figure 4: Research guides with access to FDLP Basic Collection (n=115)

Research guides with links to some of the items in the Basic Collection	74 (59%)
Research guides with links to all items in the Basic Collection	34 (35%)
Research guides with no links to the items in the Basic Collection	7 (.06%)

Table 8: Research guides with access to FDLP Basic Collection n=115

Large	Amount	Medium	Amount	Small	Amount
Total large	46	Total med.	36	Total small	32
Partial access	31 (67%)	Partial access	17 (47%)	Partial access	20 (62%)
Full access	13 (28%)	Full access	15 (42%)	Full access	11 (34%)
No access	2 (4%)	No access	4 (11%)	No access	1 (3%)

Table 9: Libraries with research guides sorted by size

R4: What does the access to the FDLP Basic Collection look like on the FDLP academic library website?

Research question four collected data to ascertain if the academic libraries participating in the FDLP in the sample provided access to the FDLP Basic Collection through the library’s website or research guide. The FDLP Libguide available at FDLP.gov states “every depository library is required to have the titles in the FDLP Basic Collection accessible for immediate use by library users” (FDLP, 2022b). Appendix B displays the FDLP Libguide. Provision of access may be made through one, or a combination of, cataloging each title in the catalog with active hyperlinks or linking the titles to the catalog through a research guide (U.S. GPO, 2018). Each library’s website was accessed for research question four by searching for each of the 23 titles in the collection using the OPAC.

The research sample used to collect data for research question four was reduced to 130 library websites due to inability to access the library’s OPAC and language differences on ten of the library websites. The number of libraries that provided full access to all 23 items in the FDLP Basic Collection through the OPAC on libraries’ websites were 40 out of 130 (31 percent). Some of the libraries provided partial access to the Basic Collection through the OPAC that numbered 89 out of 130 (sixty-eight percent) and one library provided zero access (one percent). Figure 6 and Table 10 illustrate the results of research question for using 130 libraries as the research sample. Appendix E displays a list of libraries providing full access to the Basic Collection through an OPAC. Table 11 displays how libraries provided access to the Basic Collection through the OPAC sorted by library size using the research sample of 130.

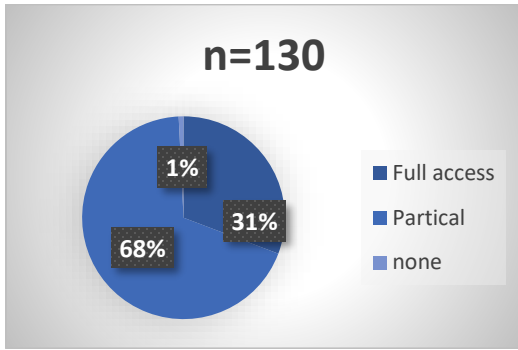


Figure 6

Libraries providing full access to Basic Collection through OPAC	Forty out of 130 (31%)
Libraries providing partial access	Eighty-nine out of 130 (68%)
No access	One out of 130 (1%)

Table 10

Large	Amount	Medium	Amount	Small	Amount
Total	47	Total	42	Total	41
Partial access	28 (60 %)	Partial access	25 (60 %)	Partial access	36 (88 %)
Full access	19 (40%)	Full access	16 (38 %)	Full access	5 (12%)
No access	0	No access	0	No access	1

Table 11: Libraries providing access to Basic Collection through OPAC sorted by library size

Research question four asked what does access to the Basic collection look like in the library websites. Questions three and four had different research sample sizes due to removal of invalid websites, however, to make an even comparison, the original research sample of 140 was used as a base number of libraries for question three, part two and four. Using the base research sample number of 140, 34 out of 140 (24 percent) of FDLP Libraries provided full access to the Basic Collection through research guides. Forty out of 140 (29 percent) of FDLP provided full access to the Basic Collection through the OPAC. Seventy-four out of 140 (53 percent) of FDLP libraries provided partial access to the Basic

Collection in the using research guides and eighty-nine out of 140 (64 percent) provided partial access using the OPAC. Question four was answered by adding the full and partial access to the Basic Collection through research guides and adding full and partial access to the Basic Collection through the OPAC. Libraries providing full or partial access to the Basic Collection through links in research guides were 108 out of the 140 (77 percent). Libraries providing full or partial access to the Basic Collection through the Library's OPAC on the library's website were 129 out of the 140 (92 percent) as displayed in Table 12 and Figure 7.

Libraries providing access through OPAC to FDLP Basic Collection	Libraries providing access to FDLP Basic Collection through research guides
129 out of 140 (92%)	108 out of 140 (77%)

Table 12: Libraries providing access to Basic Collection through OPAC and research guides

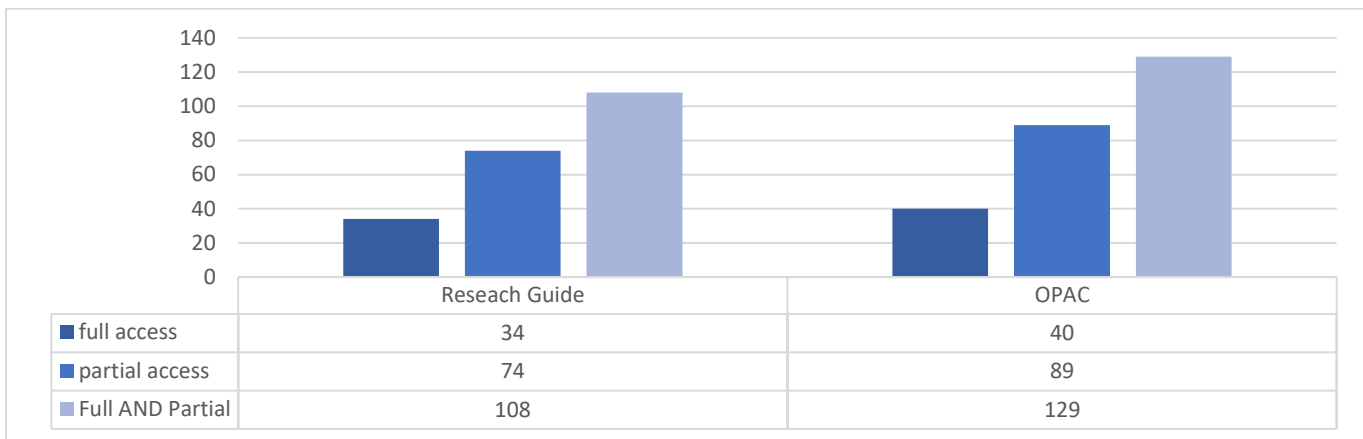


Figure 7

DISCUSSION

This study investigated the legal compliance and accessibility of a sample of academic library websites participating in the FDLP using *The Legal Requirements & Program Regulations of the Federal Depository Library Program* (FDLP, 2018) and the FDLP Libguide. Legal compliance was evaluated based on identification as a participating library and provision of access to the FDLP Basic Collection through the website. This study found that 116 out of 140 (84 percent) libraries in the sample followed the legal requirements regarding providing identification as a participant. Thirty-four out of 140 (24 percent) were in legal compliance by providing full access to the Basic collection through research guides. Forty out of 140 (29 percent) complied by providing full access to the Basic Collection through the library's OPAC. Most of the libraries (77 percent) provided access to some items in the Basic Collection through a research guide. Ninety-nine percent of the libraries improved access by cataloging some of the items in the Basic Collection to display in the OPAC. These findings indicate that most FDLP academic libraries in the sample strive to follow legal regulations and make electronic resources accessible.

This study investigated a sample of academic library websites for identification with the FDLP with a pictorial logo, written statement, or both. The study results indicate that 22 of the library websites in the sample did not provide any form of identification as being a participant of the FDLP. The pictorial logo is available from the FDLP free of charge and easily downloadable at

<https://www.fdlp.gov/promotion/fdlp-digital-marketing-toolkit-download>. It is visually appealing and instantly informs the library user that government documents are available through the library. It is recommended that the libraries without the pictorial logo download it and add it to their website.

The literature describes the importance of websites to display the OPAC on the homepage to increase accessibility to library material. Ouellette (2011) and Ugah (2008) state that library users desire to search for resources with the least effort. The library website that displays the search tool openly on the library homepage will enhance accessibility and ease the library users' search, find, and utilize of government documents. This study searched for each library's OPAC on the homepage of the website and found that 115 out of 140 libraries (82 percent) displayed the OPAC on their homepage. This percentage is slightly higher than the results from Wilson's study (2015), which had 17 out of 25 (71 percent).

Cataloging material has been proven to increase accessibility to library resources. It is recommended that all items in the Basic Collection be entered into the catalog of FDLP academic libraries. The FDLP provides a free service called The Cataloging Record Distribution Program (CRDP) (FDLP, 2022a). The CRDP provides bibliographic catalog records created by the Government Publishing Office to FDLP libraries without cost. The electronic records are delivered monthly based on each library's FDLP selection profile. FDLP libraries that use the CRDP may receive all the bibliographic records for the Basic Collection in one batch download. The CRDP

records for electronic resources contain a PURL in the 856 MARC field. PURL is an acronym for Persistent Uniform Resource Locator and is included in bibliographic records for electronic government documents. It is a stable URL that links to electronic government information. Libraries that use CRDP will enhance access to FDLP resources and enable compliance with the Federal Depository Library Program's *Legal Requirements & Program Regulations* (FDLP, 2018).

The use of research guides on the websites in the research sample was examined during this study. Johnson's (2011) study reported the importance of having government information available through a research guide. Ghaphery and White's (2012) study reported that 99 out of 99 academic libraries (100 percent) used research guides in all the libraries in their study. Park (2019) reported that 84 percent of general academic libraries had subject guides about government information. This study reported lower results than Ghaphery and White and the same amount as Parks at 84 percent. Literature affirms the effectiveness of using research guides with government information. The FDLP has Libguides that are free to download and use in libraries at <https://libguides.fdlp.gov/>. One of the available guides contains links to all items in the FDLP Basic Collection (Appendix B.). It is recommended that the 81 libraries in the research sample of this study with partial or no access to the Basic Collection through Libguides download and use the FDLP Libguides.

Federal Depository Library Directory (FDLD) was the intended source of library website addresses. The FDLD gathers information from the input of each FDLP Library Depository Coordinator. It is the responsibility of each library depository coordinator or contact person to keep their library's information current in the directory. The data collection process for the current study discovered that twenty-nine out of the 140 academic library websites had incorrect information published in the FDLD. It is recommended that libraries participating in the FDLP keep information current in the FDLD.

CONCLUSION

The Constitution guarantees the citizens of the United States access to the documents it produces, and libraries that participate in the Federal Depository

Library Program agree to be part of providing access to government information. The United States Government produces valuable information on a broad number of subjects that can be used in research. The increase in Government information in electronic format exigencies FDLP libraries to make government documents accessible through libraries' websites. FDLP Libraries have an obligation to patrons to provide the information they need and to comply with The *Legal Requirements and Program Regulations of the Federal Depository Library Program* (2018). The current study results indicate that most FDLP libraries provide access to government information through their websites, but improvements can be made. Future research that could build upon and expand this study could be an analysis to discover if a correlation exists between FDLP identification displayed on the website and usage of materials. That study could use circulation statistics and PURL statistics. The FDLP provides a PURL reporting tool that could be used in the study (GODORT, 2022). A study to investigate the subjects used in resource guides on government information and how that information aids in university classes could also be useful to assist FDLP libraries.

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Appendix A

FDLP Academic Library Website Sample

University	Library Name	Size	State
Auburn University	Ralph Brown Draughon Library	Large	Alabama
Tuskegee University	Ford Motor Company Library/Learning Center	Medium	Alabama
Birmingham-Southern College	Rush Learning Center/Miles Library	Small	Alabama
University of Alaska, Fairbanks	Elmer E. Rasmuson Library	Large	Alaska
University of Alaska Anchorage	UAA/APU Consortium Library	Medium	Alaska
University of Alaska Southeast	William A. Egan Library	Small	Alaska
Northern Arizona University	Cline Library	Large	Arizona
University of Arkansas	Mullins Library Rm. 214	Large	Arkansas
University of Central Arkansas	Torreyson Library	Medium	Arkansas
Arkansas Baptist College	J.C. Oliver Library	Small	Arkansas
University of California, Berkeley	Charles Franklin Doe Memorial Library	Large	California
University of Southern California	Library for International and Public Affairs	Medium	California
University of California, Merced	UC Merced Library	Small	California
Colorado State University	William E. Morgan Library	Large	Colorado
Colorado College	Charles Leaming Tutt Library	Medium	Colorado

FDLP Academic selective | R1 cleaned up | Sheet2 | **Sample** | Sheet1 | R1 | R2 | R2 large 2 | R1 Large | R1 m ...

Accessibility: Investigate

Colorado College	Charles Leaming Tutt Library	Medium	Colorado
Colorado State University-Pueblo	CSU-Pueblo Library	Small	Colorado
University of Connecticut	Homer Babbidge Library	Large	Connecticut
Trinity College	Trinity College Library	Medium	Connecticut
Southern Connecticut State University	Hilton C. Buley Library	Small	Connecticut
University of Delaware	Hugh M. Morris Library	Large	Delaware
Delaware State University	William C. Jason Library	Medium	Delaware
Georgetown University	Lauinger Library	Large	District of Columbia
Florida State University	Robert Manning Strozier Library	Large	Florida
Florida A&M University	Coleman Memorial Library	Medium	Florida
St. Thomas University	University Library	Small	Florida
Emory University	Robert W. Woodruff Library	Large	Georgia
Georgia Southern University	Zach S. Henderson Library	Medium	Georgia
Georgia College & State University	Ina Dillard Russell Library	Small	Georgia
University of Guam	The University of Guam Library	Medium	Guam
University of Hawaii at Hilo	Edwin H. Mookini Library	Medium	Hawaii
Boise State University	Albertsons Library	Large	Idaho
Northwest Nazarene University	John E. Riley Library	Small	Idaho
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	Government Information	Large	Illinois
DePaul University	John T. Richardson Library	Medium	Illinois
Lewis University	Library	Small	Illinois
Purdue University	HSSE Library	Large	Indiana
Valparaiso University	Christopher Center for Library & Information	Medium	Indiana
Anderson University	Robert A. Nicholson Library	Small	Indiana
Iowa State University	Parks Library	Large	Iowa

Grinnell College	Burling Library	Medium	Iowa
Upper Iowa University	Henderson-Wilder Library	Small	Iowa
Kansas State University	Hale Library	Large	Kansas
Benedictine College	Library	Medium	Kansas
Baker University	Collins Library	Small	Kansas
Western Kentucky University	Helm-Cravens Library	Large	Kentucky
Morehead State University	Camden-Carroll Library	Medium	Kentucky
Thomas More University	Benedictine Library	Small	Kentucky
Southern University A&M College	John B. Cade Library	Large	Louisiana
Southern University at New Orleans	Leonard S. Washington Memorial Lib	Medium	Louisiana
Bowdoin College	Bowdoin College Library	Large	Maine
Colby College	Miller Library	Medium	Maine
University of Maine, Presque Isle	Library	Small	Maine
Johns Hopkins University	Eisenhower Library	Large	Maryland
University of Maryland, Baltimore	Albin O. Kuhn Library & Gallery	Medium	Maryland
McDaniel College	Hoover Library	Small	Maryland
University of Massachusetts, Amherst	W.E.B. Du Bois Library	Large	Massachusetts
Tufts University	Tisch Library	Medium	Massachusetts
Gordon College	Jenks Library	Small	Massachusetts
Drew University	Drew Library	Medium	New Jersey
Rutgers University, Camden	Paul Robeson Library	Small	New Jersey

Lake Superior State University	Kenneth J. Shouldice Library	Small	Michigan
Minnesota State University, Mankato	Memorial Library	Large	Minnesota
Carleton College	Laurence McKinley Gould Library	Medium	Minnesota
Leech Lake Tribal College	Bezhigooagahbow Library	Small	Minnesota
Mississippi State University	Mitchell Memorial Library	Large	Mississippi
Mississippi University for Women	Fant Memorial Library	Medium	Mississippi
Alcorn State University	John Dewey Boyd Library	Small	Mississippi
Saint Louis University	Pius XII Memorial Library	Large	Missouri
Rockhurst University	Greenlease Library	Medium	Missouri
Lincoln University	Inman E. Page Library	Small	Missouri
Montana Tech of The University	Montana Tech Library	Medium	Montana
Montana State University, Bozeman	MSU Library	Small	Montana
University of Nebraska at Omaha	Criss Library	Large	Nebraska
Wayne State College	Conn Library	Medium	Nebraska
Doane University	Perkins Library	Small	Nebraska
University of Nevada, Reno	UNR/KNOWLEDGE CTR/322	Large	Nevada
University of New Hampshire	Dimond Library	Large	New Hampshire
Saint Anselm College	Geisel Library	Small	New Hampshire
Rutgers University, Newark	John Cotton Dana Library	Large	New Jersey
Drew University	Drew Library	Medium	New Jersey
Rutgers University, Camden	Paul Robeson Library	Small	New Jersey

New Mexico State University	Branson Library	Large	New Mexico
New Mexico Inst. of Mining & T	Joseph R. Skeen Library	Medium	New Mexico
New Mexico Highlands Universi	Thomas C. Donnelly Library	Small	New Mexico
Cornell University	John M. Olin Library	Large	New York
St. Lawrence University	Owen D. Young Library	Medium	New York
Cooper Union for the Advanceme	Science & Art/Library	Small	New York
North Carolina State University	D.H. Hill Library	Large	North Carolina
North Carolina A&T State Unive	F.D. Bluford Library	Medium	North Carolina
Barton College	Hackney Library	Small	North Carolina
Minot State University	Gordon B. Olson Library	Medium	North Dakota
Valley City State University	Allen Memorial Library	Small	North Dakota
The Ohio State University Librar	Thompson Library	Large	Ohio
Marietta College	Legacy Library	Medium	Ohio
Otterbein University	Courtright Memorial Library	Small	Ohio
Northeastern State University	John Vaughan Library	Large	Oklahoma
Southeastern Oklahoma State Un	Henry G. Bennett Memorial Library	Medium	Oklahoma
Rogers State University	Stratton Taylor Library	Small	Oklahoma
Oregon State University	Oregon State University Libraries and	Large	Oregon
Reed College	Eric V. Hauser Library	Medium	Oregon
Pacific University	Pacific University Library	Small	Oregon
University of Pittsburgh	Hillman Library	Large	Pennsylvania
Swarthmore College	McCabe Library	Medium	Pennsylvania
La Roche University	John J. Wright Library	Small	Pennsylvania
College of Micronesia - FSM	U.S. Government Documents Deposit	Small	Federated States of P
University of Puerto Rico	Library System	Large	Puerto Rico
Pontifical Catholic University of	Encarnacion Valdes Library	Small	Puerto Rico
University of Rhode Island	Robert L. Carothers Library	Large	Rhode Island
Rhode Island College	James P. Adams Library	Medium	Rhode Island
Roger Williams University	Library	Small	Rhode Island
Clemson University	Robert Muldrow Cooper Library	Large	South Carolina
College of Charleston	Addlestone Library	Medium	South Carolina
South Carolina State University	Miller F. Whittaker Library	Small	South Carolina
South Dakota State University	Hilton M. Briggs Library	Medium	South Dakota
Rhode Island College	James P. Adams Library	Medium	Rhode Island
Roger Williams University	Library	Small	Rhode Island
Clemson University	Robert Muldrow Cooper Library	Large	South Carolina
College of Charleston	Addlestone Library	Medium	South Carolina
South Carolina State University	Miller F. Whittaker Library	Small	South Carolina
South Dakota State University	Hilton M. Briggs Library	Medium	South Dakota
Oglala Lakota College	Woksape Tipi Library	Small	South Dakota
University of Tennessee, Knoxvil	John C. Hodges Library Govdocs	Large	Tennessee
University of the South	Jessie Ball duPont Library	Medium	Tennessee
Carson-Newman University	Stephens-Burnett Library	Small	Tennessee
Texas A&M University	University Libraries	Large	Texas

Texas A&M University - Commerce	Velma K. Waters Library	Medium	Texas
Texas Lutheran University	Blumberg Memorial Library	Small	Texas
Weber State University	Stewart Library	Large	Utah
Southern Utah University	Gerald R. Sherratt Library	Small	Utah
University of the Virgin Islands	Ralph M. Paiewonsky Library	Small	U.S. Virgin Islands
University of Vermont	Howe Library	Large	Vermont
Middlebury College	Davis Family Library	Medium	Vermont
Norwich University	Kreitzberg Library	Small	Vermont
Virginia Tech	Newman Library	Large	Virginia
Washington and Lee University	James G. Leyburn Library	Medium	Virginia
Bridgewater College	Alexander Mack Memorial Library	Small	Virginia
Washington State University	Holland and Terrell Libraries	Large	Washington
Whitman College	Penrose Library	Medium	Washington
Northwest Indian College	Lummi Library	Small	Washington
Marshall University	James E. Morrow Library	Large	West Virginia
Davis and Elkins College	Booth Library	Medium	West Virginia
West Virginia State University	Drain-Jordan Library	Small	West Virginia
University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point	University Libraries	Large	Wisconsin
University of Wisconsin, Superior	Jim Dan Hill Library	Medium	Wisconsin
University of Wyoming	Coe Library, Department 3334	Large	Wyoming

Appendix B



Federal Depository
Library Program

LibGuides

[Federal Depository Library Program](#) / [LibGuides](#) / [FDLP Information](#) / [FDLP Basic Collection](#)

FDLP Basic Collection: Core U.S. Government Resources

Core U.S. Government resources made available at all Federal depository libraries

[Core U.S. Government Resources](#)

[About the FDLP](#)

Basic Collection Catalog Search



Search for Basic Collection titles in the [Catalog of U.S. Government Publications](#)

Basic Collection Titles and Description

These resources are vital sources of information about the workings and essential activities of the U.S. Government.

Resource	Description
Assistance Listings	Provides detailed, public descriptions of Federal assistance listings available to State and local governments (including the District of Columbia); Federally recognized Indian tribal governments, Territories (and possessions) of the United States; domestic public, quasi- public, and private profit and nonprofit organizations and institutions; specialized groups, and individuals.
Ben's Guide to the U.S. Government	Presents educational content for the public on the workings of the U.S. Government and U.S. history, with a focus on civics.
Budget of the United States Government	Contains the budget message of the President, information about the President's budget proposals for a given fiscal year, and other budgetary publications issued throughout the fiscal year.
Catalog of U.S. Government Publications	A finding tool for publications from all three branches of the U.S. government. Updated daily, it contains descriptive records for current and historical publications and provides direct links to those online.
Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)	The annual edition of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by departments and agencies of the U.S. Government.
Compilation of Presidential Documents	The official publications of materials released by the White House Press Secretary.
Congress.gov	Provides information about legislative activities, publications, and other related materials for members of Congress and the public. .
Congressional Record	The official record of the proceedings and debates of the United States Congress, published daily when Congress is in session. (Note: This is the daily edition. There is also a bound edition .)
The Constitution of the United States of America: Analysis and Interpretation	Also known as the Constitution Annotated, includes the U.S. Constitution and analysis and interpretation, with in-text annotations of cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.
Economic Indicators	Published monthly by the Council of Economic Advisors for the Joint Economic Committee, provides economic information on GDP, income, employment, production, business activity, prices, money, credit, security markets, Federal finance, and international statistics.
The Economic Report of the President to the Congress	An annual report, issued by the Executive Office of the President and the Council of Economic Advisors, providing an overview of economic progress, with extensive data appendices.
Explore Census Data (also known as data.census.gov)	A source for population, economic, housing, and geographic information and data about the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island areas.
Federal Register	The daily publication of the rules, proposed rules, and notices of Federal agencies and organizations, along with executive orders.
govinfo	A database providing authenticated access to official publications from all three branches of the U.S. Government.

Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH)	A resource for occupational and career information, providing profiles on a majority of jobs in the United States. Profiles describe the work environment, education and training needed, a ten year outlook, and median pay for workers.
Official Congressional Directory	Includes biographical and directory information about members of the House and Senate, committee memberships, terms of service, and related content.
Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States	Official publication of the President's addresses, writings, and remarks.
Social Security Handbook	Resource for the most common questions about Social Security.
United States Code	The codification by subject matter of the general and permanent laws of the United States, divided by broad subjects into 53 titles.
The United States Government Manual	The official handbook of the U.S. Government, providing information on the agencies from all three branches, quasi-official agencies, international organizations in which the United States participates, boards, commissions, and committees.
United States Reports	Contains the final version of the opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States.
United States Statutes at Large	Contains the permanent laws enacted during each session of Congress.
USA.gov	A subject-based portal to Federal services and resources online. A Spanish site is also available.

For an additional list including historic cornerstone documents, see [govinfo's Other Resources](#), previously known as Core Documents of Our Democracy.

Appendix C

University	Size	Identification	Where was it found?	Where was it found?	Where was it found?	HOW-Picture	HOW Written	HOW-both	FDLD Info Incorrect
			0						
Auburn University	Large	1		1		1	0	0	
Tuskegee University	Medium	0	0	0		0	0	0	
Birmingham-Southern College	Small	1	0	1		1	1	1	
University of Alaska, Fairbanks	Large	0	0	0		0	0	0	*FDLD link to libguide did not work
University of Alaska Anchorage	Medium	1		1		0	0	0	
University of Alaska Southeast	Small	1		1		1	1	1	
Northern Arizona University	Large	1		1		1			
University of Arkansas	Large	1		1		1	1	1	
University of Central Arkansas	Medium	1		1		1			
Arkansas Baptist College	Small	0				0			
University of California, Berkeley	Large	1	1	1	1		1		
University of Southern California	Medium	1	1				1		
University of California, Merced	Small	1	1				1		
Colorado State University	Large	1		1		1	1	1	

Colorado College	Medium	1	1			1	1	1	
Colorado State University-Pueblo	Small	1	1				1		
University of Connecticut	Large	1	1			1	1	1	*FDLD link did not work
Trinity College	Medium	1		1			1		
Southern Connecticut State University	Small	1		1		1	1	1	
University of Delaware	Large	1	1			1	1	1	
Delaware State University	Medium	1		1		1	1	1	
Georgetown University	Large	1		1			1		
Florida State University	Large	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Florida A&M University	Medium	0				0	0		
St. Thomas University	Small	1	1			1	1	1	
Emory University	Large	0				0	0		
Georgia Southern University	Medium	1	1			1	1	1	
Georgia College & State University	Small	1		1		1			
University of Guam	Medium	1	1				1		
University of Hawaii at Hilo	Medium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Boise State University	Large	1		1		1	1	1	
Northwest Nazarene University	Small	1		1		1	1	1	
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	Large	1		1		1	1	1	
DePaul University	Medium	1		1		1	1	1	
Lewis University	Small	1	1				1		

Purdue University	Large	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Valparaiso University	Medium	1		1		1		0	
Anderson University	Small	0				0	0	0	
Iowa State University	Large	1		1		1			
Grinnell College	Medium	1	1					1	
Upper Iowa University	Small	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Kansas State University	Large	1		1		0	1		*FDLD web address does not correct
Benedictine College	Medium	1	1			1	1	1	*Check if correct
Baker University	Small	1	1			1	1	1	
Western Kentucky University	Large	1		1		1	1	1	*FDLD link did not work
Morehead State University	Medium	1	1			1	1	1	Link to catalog did not work
Thomas More University	Small	1	1			1	1	1	
Southern University A&M College	Large	1	1			1			
Southern University at New Orleans	Medium	1		1		1	1	1	*FDLD link to website did not work
Bowdoin College	Large	1		1		1			
Colby College	Medium	1	1	1	1	1			
University of Maine, Presque Isle	Small	1	1			1			*FDLD link to website did not work
Johns Hopkins University	Large	0				0	0		
University of Maryland, Baltimore County	Medium	1		1		0	1	0	
McDaniel College	Small	1		1		1	1	1	
University of Massachusetts, Amherst	Large	1	0	1		1	1	1	

Tufts University	Medium	1	0	1	1	1	1	
Gordon College	Small	0	0		1	0	0	
Michigan State University	Large	1	0	1	1	1	1	
Michigan Technological University	Medium	1	1		1	0	0	
Lake Superior State University	Small	1	1		1	1	1	*FDLD catalog link did not work
Minnesota State University, Mankato	Large	1	1		1	1	1	
Carleton College	Medium	1	0	1	1	1	1	
Leech Lake Tribal College	Small	0	0	0	0	0	0	*FDLD catalog link did not work
Mississippi State University	Large	1	0	1	1	1	1	*FDLD info incorrect
Mississippi University for Women	Medium	1		1	1	1	1	
Alcorn State University	Small	1		1	1	1	1	
Saint Louis University	Large	1		1	1	1	1	*FDLD catalog link did not work
Rockhurst University	Medium	0	0	0	0	0	0	FDLD catalog link did not work
Lincoln University	Small	1		1		1		FDLD catalog link did not work, link to libguide did not work
Montana Tech of The University of Montana	Medium	1	1		1	1	1	
Montana State University, Bozeman	Small	1		1	1	1	1	
University of Nebraska at Omaha	Large	1		1	1	1	1	
Wayne State College	Medium	1		1		1		
Doane University	Small	1		1		1		
University of Nevada, Reno	Large	1		1	1	1	1	

University of New Hampshire	Large	1		1		1	1	1	
Saint Anselm College	Small	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Rutgers University, Newark	Large	1		1		1	1	1	
Drew University	Medium	1		1		1	1	1	*Could not access catalog????
Rutgers University, Camden	Small	1		1		1	1	1	
New Mexico State University	Large	1		1		1	1	1	
New Mexico Inst. of Mining & Technology	Medium	1		1			1		
New Mexico Highlands University	Small	1	1				1		
Cornell University	Large	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
St. Lawrence University	Medium	0				0	0		
NYU	Small	0				0	0		
North Carolina State University	Large	1		1		1	1	1	
North Carolina A&T State University	Medium	1		1		1			?
Barton College	Small	1	1			1			*FDLD link did not work
Minot State University	Medium	1	1	1		1			*FDLD link did not work
Valley City State University	Small	1		1		1	1	1	*FDLD link did not work
The Ohio State University Libraries	Large	1		1		1			
Marietta College	Medium	1	1			1	1	1	
Otterbein University	Small	1		1		1	1	1	
Northeastern State University	Large	1		1		1	1	1	

Southeastern Oklahoma State University	Medium	1	1		1	1	1	
Rogers State University	Small	1		1	1	1	1	
Oregon State University	Large	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Reed College	Medium	1		1	1	1	1	
Pacific University	Small	1		1			1	
University of Pittsburgh	Large	1		1	1	1	1	
Swarthmore College	Medium	1		1	1	1	1	1
La Roche University	Small	1		1			1	
College of Micronesia - FSM	Small	0			0	0		
University of Puerto Rico	Large	0			0	0		*FDLD link did not work
Pontifical Catholic University of Puerto Rico	Small	0			0	0		
University of Rhode Island	Large	1	1				1	
Rhode Island College	Medium	1	1		1			
Roger Williams University	Small	0						
Clemson University	Large	1		1	1	1	1	
College of Charleston	Medium	0			0	0		*FDLD link to catalog did not work
South Carolina State University	Small	0			0	0		*FDLD link did not work
South Dakota State University	Medium	1	1		1	1	1	*FDLD info misleading
Oglala Lakota College	Small	1	1		1			
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	Large	1		1	1	1	1	
University of the South	Medium	1	0				1	

Carson-Newman University	Small	1	1		1	1	1	
Texas A&M University	Large	1		1	1	1	1	
Texas A&M University - Commerce	Medium	0			0	0		
Texas Lutheran University	Small	1	1		1	1	1	
Weber State University	Large	1		1	1	1	1	*FDLD link to catalog did not work
Southern Utah University	Small	0			0	0		*FDLD link to catalog did not work
University of the Virgin Islands	Small	0			0	0		
University of Vermont	Large	1		1	1	1	1	
Middlebury College	Medium	1		1		1		*FDLD link did not work
Norwich University	Small	1		1	1	1	1	*FDLD link did not work
Virginia Tech	Large	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Washington and Lee University	Medium	1		1		1		
Bridgewater College	Small	1		1	1			*FDLD information incorrect
Washington State University	Large	1		1	1	1	1	
Whitman College	Medium	1		1	1	1	1	*FDLD information incorrect
Northwest Indian College	Small	0				0		*FDLD link did not work
Marshall University	Large	1	1		1	1	1	*FDLD link did not work
Davis and Elkins College	Medium	1		1	1	1	1	
West Virginia State University	Small	1	1		1	1	1	
University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point	Large	1	1	1	1	1	1	
University of Wisconsin, Superior	Medium	1	1	1	1	1	1	

University of Wyoming	Large	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*FDLD link did not work
		116	46	82	12	94	97	74	

Appendix D

Libraries providing full access to FDLP Basic Collection through research guides.

Large	Medium	Small
Marshall University	Benedictine College	Bridgewater College
Mississippi State University	Middlebury College	Norwich University
New Mexico State University	University of Guam	Saint Anselm College
North Carolina State University		
Rutgers University, Newark	Marietta College	Thomas More University
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign		Valley City State University
University of Nevada, Reno	Davis and Elkins College	McDaniel College
University of New Hampshire	University of Hawaii at Hilo	Lincoln University
University of Rhode Island	Washington and Lee University	Pacific University
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	University of Maryland, Baltimore County	Rutgers University, Camden
University of Vermont	Whitman College	Otterbein University
Virginia Tech	Valparaiso University	Doane University
Weber State University	Minot State University	Rogers State University

Appendix E

Libraries providing access to all items in FDLP Basic Collection through OPAC

Large University	Medium	Small
Clemson University	South Dakota State University	Rutgers University, Camden
Cornell University	Marietta College	University of Alaska, Southeast
Georgetown University	Grinnell College	Lake Superior State University
Kansas State University	Rockhurst University	
New Mexico State University	North Carolina A&T State University	Otterbein University
North Carolina State University	Reed College	Saint Anselm College
Oregon State University	College of Charleston	
Purdue University	Morehead State University	
Rutgers University, Newark	Drew University	
Saint Louis University	Tufts university	
University of Alaska, Fairbanks	University of Southern California	
University of California, Berkeley	University of Guam	
University of New Hampshire	Montana Tech	
University of Tennessee	Washington and Lee University	
University of Vermont	Whitman College	
Virginia Tech	University of Wisconsin-Superior	