

# FDLP State Forecast

## Instructions

PLEASE SUBMIT ONLY ONE FDLP STATE FORECAST PER STATE.

In order to obtain the critical viewpoints from the FDLP community at the state level that impact participation in the Program and to support these viewpoints with quantitative and qualitative data, we have designed the following questionnaire. This questionnaire contains open-ended questions and the time to complete it will vary based on your responses. The information gathered in this study is vitally important and it will be used to inform a National FDLP Plan and shape the future of the Program.

This FDLP State Forecast builds on the responses of individual FDLP libraries in your state. It represents a consensus of opinion at the state level of the FDLP libraries in a state and should be based on the responses to the FDLP Library Forecasts submitted by FDLP members in your state and discourse at the state level among FDLP members about plans or intentions that are designed to serve the state as a whole. Individuals with primary responsibility for FDLP collections within your state are encouraged to meet, discuss the state and library FDLP Forecast questionnaire answers, and collaborate to produce responses at the State level.

GPO recognizes that there are seven multistate regionals. We are asking for viewpoints and data to be collected at the state level. However, when information is asked about that is not strictly limited to occurring within the state or dealing only with those within the state, responses that represent relationships/agreements beyond the individual state should also be included if relevant. Please answer on behalf of the FDLP libraries in your state representing their collective experiences, their consensus on major issues when possible, and to the best of your knowledge.

Please join us in working together for a vibrant and shared vision of the future of the FDLP.

Note: Where mentioned, state represents state, district, or territory.

Respondents can print each survey page as they progress using their web browser's printing options. Before clicking the "Next" and "Done" buttons, a respondent can use the browser's printing options to print the current page of answers. However, language within text boxes that exceeds the size of the answer box will not appear in the printed page. It is suggested that respondents write their answers in a word processor and then cut and paste their answers into Survey Monkey's text boxes.

\*1. State (Spell out name of state, district, or territory)

Illinois
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## Preservation Issues

\*2 If FDLP libraries within your state digitize FDLP materials (in-house or outsourced), where do they store the master digital files? (Please mark all that apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Libraries within this state do not digitize
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local digital repository
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hathi Trust
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Internet Archive
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other (Please identify)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other libraries may have digitized materials

\*3 Do FDLP libraries in your state plan to digitize publications from the FDLP/Government documents collection within the next five years?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Already digitizing FDLP publications

\*4 Would it be useful for GPO to provide advice and guidance for libraries that want to digitize publications from the tangible collection?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No

\*5. As Government information is increasingly produced and distributed in digital-only formats, what barriers to access, if any, do libraries in your state anticipate in the next five years?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Libraries in this state do not anticipate any barriers to access.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Libraries in this state anticipate barriers to access. (Please identify anticipated barriers)
	<p>We anticipate and are concerned by a number of significant barriers to access.</p> <p>User/instruction issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Libraries commented that their users experience barriers such as landing on “confusing pages, e.g. the PURL link is to a root index of a document, or a page containing many documents and the patrons need to identify the exact document on their own”. Even GPO’s collection of harvested documents is confusing for users.</li> <li>“As people migrate to easy to use digital versions of documents, they may not pursue older materials that are not instantly available.”</li> <li>“Although users now have unprecedented access to government information on the web, it is now easier to bypass the support system, i.e. the documents librarians, who help the user interpret what s/he found. Documents librarians need to find ways to provide that needed support.”</li> <li>Many of the libraries described “the digital divide”, where barriers to access include patrons “not able to download large files on personal computers, not experienced/literate in online tools, difficulty using databases and FDLP materials without assistance”, and agency tools that are difficult to use for the average patron, e.g., American Fact Finder 2.</li> </ul> <p>Collections and Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selectives want to remain selectives and do not want to collect comprehensive collections.</li> <li>Selectives are willing to provide access to special digital collections that fit their profile or user group.</li> <li>Hidden and fugitive e-documents.</li> <li>Costly government data, e.g., IRS. Privatization of e.g. Landscan.</li> <li>Lack of one-stop searching and shopping for government information.</li> <li>Lack of bibliographic records.</li> </ul> <p>Preservation and sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Libraries reported concerns with “digital permanence” - permanent access and software compatibility.</li> <li>FDLs noted that there are barriers with broken links, quality control, and sustainability of expensive</li> </ul>

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digital preservation technologies and platforms.

- Others were concerned that “legacy government documents that were scanned by Google or institutions are on Google Books, Hathi Trust, Internet Archives are difficult to locate & even harder to download in a useable format.” There was also a concern with the lack of authentication and quality control.

### Cost/Funding

- Libraries see that money is a barrier to access, especially because the digital systems in place to preserve electronic government documents are expensive and GPO’s funding might be cut. FDLs are also concerned about continued funding for programs such as FDsys, American Factfinder, etc.
- Federal funding is not the only concern. FDLs are experiencing and are greatly concerned by decreased state funding for public institutions.
- “Possible barriers to access are going to be technology costs to institutions particularly state institutions with decreased budgetary funding.” Many institutions noted budgetary issues as a barrier to the purchase of new or replacement equipment.
- Other libraries see that the cost of printing for public patrons is a barrier. These costs are especially significant with maps, because the technology to view and plot/print in large scale is prohibitive for patrons and for libraries wanting paper copies in their holdings.

### Technical issues

Finally, a myriad technical issues were noted as barriers.

- The Digital Divide.
- Libraries felt that some documents are not always appropriate or suitable for online viewing, e.g., maps.
- Others had institutional technology policies that prevent access to documents that require specific types of software or plug-ins for viewing which are not available to patrons on the public access computers. Proprietary spreadsheet software (i.e., Microsoft Excel) and output/saving to the user’s personal devices may not be available at the majority of terminals.
- Time/equipment limits are a necessity on public access computers in many institutions, but these limits can create a barrier to access.
- Finally, some graphics may not be included in electronic documents, broken or wrong links or PURLs; lack of hardware such as large format printers; connectivity speed and reliability were seen as barriers.

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## Library Services and Content Management (LSCM) Projects

\*6 Please rate the following current LSCM projects areas according to how users of Federal Government information in libraries within your state might benefit.

	Extremely beneficial	Moderately beneficial	Not beneficial
Projects to provide greater access to Government information such as: Simultaneous searching of FDsys and the Catalog of Government Publications; increasing access to United States Courts' opinions provided in partnership with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts available on FDsys.	<b>X</b>		
Projects to increase cataloging services such as: The Cataloging Record Distribution Project; Shelflist Transcription & Bibliographic Record Clean Up; Cooperative Cataloging Partnerships; enhancements to MetaLib.		<b>X</b>	
Projects focusing on collection development and management tools such as: The National Bibliographic Inventory; Library Information System Transformation (LIST), PURL Referral Reports.		<b>X</b>	
Projects focused on education and online communication with FDLP members such as: FDsys training sessions; acquiring an online tool for virtual meetings; scheduling online community forums to discuss current FDLP issues; communication through social media (blogs, twitter)	<b>X</b>		

\*7 Is there another area of service that FDLP libraries within your state would like LSCM to offer in the next five years? (Please describe.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes (please describe)
	<p>Although the majority of FDLs answered "no" to this question, the few that answered "yes" also provided suggestions that are perhaps useful.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Database of reference questions asked to government information librarians - with answers on how the librarians found the information." Some Illinois FDL librarians thought that this was a good idea and suggested that reference questions and answers from AskGPO, from the existing partnership project "Government Information Online", <a href="http://www.govtinfo.org/">http://www.govtinfo.org/</a>, as well as from govdoc-I might be used to begin to populate the database. Such a service might be an excellent tool for newer documents librarians as well as for librarians who are not documents librarians. It would also be a way to preserve the knowledge of the more experienced documents librarians. Such a service might be a good partnership project.</li> <li>• "Digitizing the collection."</li> <li>• "Offer a list of digitized materials already done." Since the Digitization Projects Registry, <a href="http://registry.fdlp.gov/">http://registry.fdlp.gov/</a>, provides only collection-level records, it would be very useful to have a such list as well as a bibliographic record for each digitized document.</li> <li>• "More quality control on GPO records."</li> <li>• Concern was expressed about the cataloging of nautical charts. They used to be cataloged as monographs. Now they are usually cataloged as serials, but some are not cataloged at all and others are still cataloged as monographs. FDLs and other libraries that use these records find it very important to receive cataloging records that are consistently done.</li> <li>• "Great access to agency/department information ability to search across departments on a single platform." Libraries would like to be able to offer federated searching options, allowing FDsys, CGP, science.gov, etc. to be searched simultaneously.</li> <li>• "If there is a relevant video tutorial online (eg. YouTube), embed a link to it, at the web page where the resource or sub-section of the resource is encountered by a user."</li> </ul>

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## Education

\*8 Would FDLP libraries in your state participate in GPO-facilitated virtual meetings or seminars on topics of interest to the FDLP community?

	No
<b>X</b>	Yes (please tell us what topics would be most helpful to you)
	<p>Depository libraries in Illinois are interested in seminars and virtual meetings covering the best practices and standards for digitization, including metadata, cataloging, digital document handling, and digital preservation. Interest was also expressed in receiving updates for digitization projects throughout the depository community, as well as plans to retrospectively digitize historic government sources.</p> <p>FDsys was cited by many as a resource libraries are interested in learning more about, particularly concerning legislative and regulatory research. Additional training on specific online resources such as the new American Factfinder, NOAA's climatological data, the National Atlas, and the Department of Labor resources was also requested.</p>

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## Affiliations and Community Marketing

\*9 Do FDLP libraries in your state have formal or informal relationships/agreements with local non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal Government information?

	No
<b>X</b>	Yes (Please describe these relationships)
	The majority of depository libraries answered "no" to this question. However, upon further reflection, it was felt that many libraries may not have considered CARLI (a state-wide consortium), ILL, or referrals from non-FDLP libraries as "relationships" which they share with non-FDLP libraries. Other relationships that were enumerated included work with a local county historical museum, work with library branches and local law and university libraries. While there are certainly more possibilities for partnerships and cooperation in the State of Illinois, it is felt that overall Illinois depository libraries are in more relationships than they might have first realized.

\*10 Do FDLP libraries in your state market their FDLP collections and services to non-depository libraries or conduct other outreach activities that target the general public?

	No
<b>X</b>	Yes (Please describe)
	While most libraries answered no to this question, some depository libraries in Illinois indicated that they market formally or informally. We also think that most libraries may be marketing in ways they may not have considered. We market informally through the services we provide to patrons. When networking with other librarians, we talk about and promote our FDLP participation. Formally, the FDLP is promoted through blogs and newsletters; tours, exhibits and workshops such as Western Illinois University's American Factfinder training for rural librarians and Medline Plus training for librarians, medical professionals and the general public; as well as celebrations from U.S. Constitution Day to recognizing Southern Illinois University Carbondale Morris Library's 75th anniversary as an FDLP library. Western Illinois University has also provided Census data to county clerks to help them with local redistricting, developed a library guide on redistricting, and answered reference questions related to GIS data.

\*11 How can GPO assist in effectively marketing FDLP libraries and services?

	Libraries feel that GPO can assist in marketing in the following ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Provide means for sharing materials between depositories.</li> <li>● Provide adaptable and customizable presentations.</li> <li>● Provide videos that target different topics (history, genealogy, legislation, social policies, etc.).</li> <li>● Provide focused and timely public relations materials/media resources (press releases, PSAs, etc) for local distribution.</li> <li>● Market depository libraries on a national level.</li> <li>● Provide educational outreach to non-depository libraries, e.g., contact public libraries within a certain zip code range of each depository informing them of resources available from the U.S. Government and services that are available in their areas.</li> <li>● Provide adaptable curriculum materials for teaching government documents in college classes and faculty orientations.</li> <li>● More training from GPO on government web2.0 and mobile apps.</li> <li>● The single most important thing that GPO can do to help FDLs in marketing their services is to make sure that the FDLs are aware of the promotional materials and services that GPO already offers.</li> </ul>
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\*12 Within the next five years, are FDLP libraries in your state planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with non-FDLP libraries to provide Federal Government information?

<b>X</b>	No
	Yes (Please describe these relationships)
	Overall, the answer is "no". However, a few FDLs are working with local public libraries and historical societies to promote the FDLP. One FDL is becoming a Patent and Trademark Resource Center and will be using those resources to reach out to non-FDLP libraries.

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\*13 Are FDLP libraries in your state planning to enter into new or additional relationships/agreements with other FDLP libraries to provide Government information?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes (Please describe these relationships and with whom these relationships/agreements will be entered)
	<p>Through this planning process, we anticipate entering into new relationships.</p> <p>Only a few libraries reported they will be working with other depository libraries in new or additional relationships. Activities include work as a Patent and Trademark Resource Center and partnerships established among depositories in close proximity to one another.</p> <p>One librarian remarked that cooperation among FDLs is important within a state for a variety of reasons. However, Title 44 makes it difficult for FDLs to cooperate, especially in terms of collections, across state and Regional lines, even though that might make sense from the point of view of the citizen who lives in a metropolitan area that crosses state lines.</p>

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## Future Roles and Opportunities

\*14 Within the next five years in your state, is there any discussion or plan to have FDLP libraries commit to *hosting* a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information?

	No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes (Please elaborate, providing details addressing the specifics of your discussions or plans to host a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information) This is at the discussion stage.
	This is at the discussion stage. For example, there is interest in 19 <sup>th</sup> century educational materials.

\*15 Within the next five years in your state, is there any discussion or plan to have FDLP libraries commit to *preserving* a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information?

	No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes (Please elaborate, providing details addressing the specifics of your discussions or plans to host a permanent digital collection(s) of Federal Government information)
	This is at the discussion stage. For example, there is interest in 19 <sup>th</sup> century educational materials.

\*16 Within the next five years, would FDLP libraries in your state be willing to commit to the development of a specific collection area(s) and be willing to serve users beyond their local communities? (Your response to this question is not binding.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
	Yes (If yes, please describe these subject area(s))
	We are willing to explore the possibility of collecting in specific subject areas, but we are not sure at this time. A few depositories have collection strength in subject areas including education, the Civil War, historical Chicago, etc.

\*17 What leadership opportunities and roles do FDLP libraries in your state foresee for themselves in the next five years?

Illinois depositories plan on demonstrating leadership through libraries working together with print and electronic media to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• promote the historic and current materials through greater access;</li><li>• provide expertise in subject areas such as law, patent and trademarks, and GIS;</li><li>• produce a new role for FDLP libraries by creating, curating, and preserving government information.</li></ul>

\*18 What would an ideal FDLP look like that met all of your current and anticipated needs for Federal Government information?

An ideal FDLP would:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• provide more flexibility in the selection system in order to build very focused collections that are relevant to patrons. We would like to be able to fine-tune our selections by subject (perhaps by (subject) classification), by particular monographic or serial title, as well as by agency or congressional committee. For example, if selection by subject classification were available, it would be possible to receive relevant documents on the Emerald Ash Borer infestation that were potentially published by the Department of Agriculture, the National Forest Service, and the National Park Service.</li><li>• offer a recommendation service which would recommend similar titles and subject areas to similar types of libraries.</li><li>• provide total digital access while duplicating the digital in a paper format and expand legal resources available on FDsys.</li><li>• allow greater flexibility in weeding.</li><li>• design FDsys so that it is easier and more intuitive to search.</li><li>• provide more cataloging through the CGP.</li></ul>

\*19 Thinking about the next five years, what specific things would you like GPO to do to help FDLP libraries in your state improve public access to Federal Government information?

In the next five years, libraries in Illinois would like to see GPO assist in the following areas to improve public access.
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## Technology

- Use technology to expand traditional services, e.g., push out bibliographic records based on selection profile, user guides.
- Publish and support documents in multiple formats (maps, audio-visual, digital). One library commented, “services of the depository program should expand to include robust collections including audio and visual content allowing researchers to be immersed with primary sources from historic events.”

## Collections, Preservation, and Digitization

- Create bibliographic records for, collect, and preserve fugitive documents. “Mine the federal agency websites to catalog and create purls for a lot of great information that is falling through the cracks of the FDLP program” “Continue efforts to bring in more government-produced information into the depository system via partnerships with libraries, agencies and the courts.”
- Digitization of legacy documents. “Continue cooperation with Library of Congress & Google on digitizing legacy government information.” “Digitization of the collection beginning with the historic FDLP Basic Collection.”
- Digitize and make available documents such as FEMA flood maps that are popular or valuable to the general community.
- GPO needs to make more robust efforts in harvesting executive agency materials, handling Congressional hearings, and educating executive agencies and congressional committee chairs about the need for publishing and depositing documents in all formats.

## FDsys Interface and Usability

- “Continue to develop FDsys including the continual addition of retrospective resources as well as streamlining access and searching for government information.”
- Rename FDsys. One library commented that “FDsys” is obtuse as the brand name for the service.
- Improve FDsys’ search capabilities. Search results include non-relevant items.
- Allow searches for CGP versus the other collections.

## Partnerships and Programs

- Make every library a depository. “Continue cooperation with librarians to provide a virtual reference desk for government information.”
- Lead advocacy, within institutions, within the library community, and out to the public.
- Provide continuing education opportunities. “Create a training database based on actual government information reference questions and answers.”
- Partner with all types of libraries (academic, public, commercial, nonprofits, government, courts) to create more robust collections.
- Provide assistance in library instruction. “Help libraries provide better assistance to patrons for understanding how to access and use e-government Web sites.”

## Standards

- Professional, government information literacy, assessment, educational resources, reference and research, e-government.
- “I hope GPO can lead research and develop formal national government information literacy standards

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and assessment standards and examples for diversified groups of library users.”

### Legislation, Protocols

- Establish 21st century FDLP.
- Provide “continued authentication and hosting of government resources (some in print and some electronic) and [production] of user guides for instructional purposes”.

### In summary

Depositories suggest that GPO continue to acquire and develop new information technologies to strengthen and enhance its traditional services, including cataloging, collections, access, preservation and educational tools. Specifically, we would like GPO to create bibliographic record loads based on selection profiles for individual depositories or categories of depositories. There is a need for multiple formats, such as audio-visual and maps; greater capture, bibliographic control and preservation of agency documents, fugitive documents; and digitization of legacy and heavily-used resources, such as the FEMA flood map series.

Although there are few plans to form external partnerships with non-depositories, there is some interest in marketing and promoting virtual government information and providing training within the state. The theme of "every library a depository" may be a concept or framework for GPO itself to consider.

Depositories would like GPO to become more involved in setting standards and in some cases reaching out to ALA, SLA, AALL, and MLA, as well as the library graduate schools in order to accomplish this. The types of standards under consideration are professional, e.g., reference and research, educational standards, government information literacy standards, assessment, and e-government. GPO guidelines, ALA standards and others may provide baselines for some of this work. In addition, depositories would like GPO to expand its instructional offerings.

GPO must take an instrumental role in changing Title 44 to reflect current and future practices and trends as well as user needs, while at the same time ensuring that Federal Depository libraries remain viable in the 21st century.

\*20 Is there anything else that you would like to tell us about the current and future vision of the FDLP?

	No
<b>X</b>	Yes (Please explain)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GPO should continue to: ensure preservation of government documents; improve the user interface on FDSys to increase user-friendly access to government documents; expand access to updated and historical authenticated government documents in pdf; and, reformat/digitize microfiche. In particular, depositories would like GPO to incorporate more comprehensive court system documents and materials into FDSys. It is recommended that the court opinions pilot project be expanded and electronic distribution of this type of material become comparable to that available in other countries.</li> <li>• GPO should promote FDSys and also work with agencies that produce significant digital access tools, and resources, such as American Fact Finder, to ensure that these are user-friendly and comprehensible to average users.</li> <li>• GPO should include a statement of "completeness" in the catalog records as well as the digital document that states whether content is missing as compared with the tangible version of the document. We are concerned about the documents in FDSys that are incomplete.</li> <li>• GPO may want to explore alternative models, similar to the Patents and Trademark depositories evolution to all electronic Patent and Trademark Resource Centers. It is important to keep any successor organization or model within the legislative branch. The Library of Congress has more than once been proposed as a possibility if the existing FDLP were to be threatened with closure.</li> <li>• In general, libraries frequently ignore government information in information literacy programs. GPO needs to engage the entire library community to help them recognize the value of government information. GPO may lead this effort or initiate a conversation with ALA and/or ALA/ACRL,</li> </ul>

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GODORT, PLA and AASL, to research, establish and test national government information literacy standards for diverse levels of users. This could be combined with civic literacy efforts as well. GPO could partner with ALA and other organizations to develop curriculum materials. Even basic services need to be promoted much more assiduously.

- Another area of concern is the fact of fewer staff and the related diminishing levels of expertise. GPO has set guidelines; however, these have not been evaluated in the new depository environment. We would like GPO to encourage adherence to guidelines, perhaps rewrite them in the form of standards, and assess whether or not libraries are meeting them over time. Without sufficient, well-trained operational staff and information service experts, the Federal Depository Library Program cannot succeed.
- Allowing non-depository libraries to add records for electronic publications to their catalogs. This can be facilitated by making it easier for non-depository libraries to learn about specific items that would be beneficial to their users.

We would like to briefly mention the important assumptions under which FDLs operate that directly affect planning for the future of the FDLP. We encourage GPO to keep these assumptions in mind during the planning process.

First, we – both FDLs and GPO – need to focus on our users, who have information needs and technical capabilities that are new and evolving. We must identify those needs and capabilities and evolve with them. We cannot expect our users to come to us in person or even virtually; rather, we need to find ways to serve their needs for information or support them in this new and ever changing environment. In this, the roles of the FDLs, the FDLP, and GPO will necessarily change.

Second, FDLs need to serve our users in the context of an economic crisis which has no end in sight in Illinois. Libraries are facing another year of cumulative budget cuts, resulting in radically shifting priorities and excruciatingly difficult decisions. In Congress and executive agencies, funding for government information and supporting programs is being slashed, some involving materials on our basic or core lists, such as the Statistical Abstract and its companions, the State and Metropolitan Area Data Book and the County and City Data Book; Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics; etc. We are greatly concerned about the continued funding and viability of essential information services such as American FactFinder and even FDsys. Clearly, not being able to rely on these now-traditional documents and services has and will have significant impact on the direction of the FDLP and depository libraries.

Third, in order to serve our users, FDLs rely on GPO to continue to bring fugitive documents into the FDLP, harvest online documents, pursue digitization opportunities, ensure the permanent preservation of documents, and populate FDsys with documents from all three branches of government.

Because of the nature of Survey Monkey, we would like to add the following comments to the questions mentioned in the survey.

- For question #3 Some libraries are digitizing materials but not systematically.
- For question #12 Overall, the answer is "no". However, a few FDLs are working with local public libraries and historical societies to promote the FDLP. One FDL is becoming a Patent and Trademark Resource Center and will be using those resources to reach out to non-FDLP libraries.
- For question #13 Through this planning process, we anticipate entering into new relationships. Only a few libraries reported they will be working with other depository libraries in new or additional relationships. Activities include work as a Patent and Trademark Resource Center and partnerships established among depositories in close proximity to one another. One librarian remarked that cooperation among FDLs is important within a state for a variety of reasons. However, Title 44 makes it difficult for FDLs to cooperate, especially in terms of collections, across state and Regional lines, even though that might make sense from the point of view of the citizen who lives in a metropolitan area that crosses state lines.
- For question #16 We are willing to explore the possibility of collecting in specific subject areas, but we are not sure at this time. A few depositories have collection strength in subject areas including

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	education, the Civil War, historical Chicago, etc.
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## Certification

\*21. We certify that the above FDLP State Forecast represents a group effort and is based on the responses to the FDLP Library Forecasts of FDLP members in this state. Individuals with primary responsibility for FDLP collections within our state have met, discussed our state and library FDLP Forecast questionnaire answers, and collaborated to produce these responses.

X	The above statement is correct.
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\*22. The following individuals participated in the completion of this questionnaire.

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