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VI. APPENDICES [FROM THE 1982 EDITION]

Appendix 1 lists the members of the Task Force.

Appendix 2 presents definitions, obtained from a number of policy statements and other publications, for comparison with those provided in Section 2 of this Report.

Appendix 3 provides a listing of a number of government information activities in which there have been interactions with the private sector, each of which may be a case study for application of the principles presented in this Report.

ACRONYMS

Before presenting the substantive appendices, however, it seems desirable to provide a translation of the acronyms that are scattered through the Report. Most of them are part of the vocabulary of virtually anyone reading it, but some of them may be foreign, and some readers may not recognize many of them. For that reason, it has seemed desirable to include a list of acronyms, with their definitions, in this appendix, rather than either replacing all acronyms by the full title they represent or by defining them once in the text (with the problem for the reader of identifying where the term was defined). The listing is alphabetic by the acronym.

Acronym	Term
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
CBO	Congressional Budget Office
ERIC	Educational Resources Information Center
GAO	General Accounting Office
GPO	Government Printing Office
MARC	Machine Readable Cataloging (of the Library of Congress)
MEDLINE	Medical Information Online (of the National Library of Medicine)
NCLIS	National Commission on Libraries and Information Science
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Agency
NTIS	National Technical Information Service
OMB	Office of Management and Budget

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APPENDIX 1. PUBLIC SECTOR/PRIVATE SECTOR TASK FORCE

Appointed and Co-opted Members^{1]}

Robert Asleson
President, U.S. Operations
Information Handling Services, Inc.

Mark Foster, President
Microband National System, Inc.

Glenn Bacon, Director
Santa Theresa Laboratory
IBM

Thomas J. Galvin, Dean
School of Library & Information Science
University of Pittsburgh

William S. Budington, Director
John Crerar Library
Chicago, Illinois

Lois Granick
Director, PsycINFO
American Psychological Association

J. Christopher Burns, Associate Publisher
Minneapolis Star & Tribune Co.

Neal Gregory (former staff, Committee on House
Administration, U.S. House of Representatives)

Pauline A. Cochrane, Professor
School of Information Studies
Syracuse University

Robert M. Hayes (Chairman), Dean
Graduate School of Library & Information
Science
University of California, Los Angeles

Marilyn Courtot, Administrative Director
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Senate

William Nelson, Vice President
Interactive Data Corporation

Melvin S. Day, Director
National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
U.S. Department of Commerce

Rick Neustadt (former staff, The Office of the
President, The White House)

Joseph W. Duncan, Director
Federal Statistical Policy
U.S. Department of Commerce

Larry Robertson
National Telecommunications & Information
Agency (NTIA)
U.S. Department of Commerce

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¹ As explained in the Executive Summary, the membership of the Task Force was carefully chosen to be as representative as possible of the several constituencies involved, with the three major sectors — government, not-for-profit, and for-profit — being equally represented in the original membership. During the course of the work of the Task Force, there were a few original members who resigned and there were a few who were represented by surrogates during some meetings. As a result, additional members were co-opted to replace those original members who, for one reason or another, were not able to participate fully in the discussions. As defined in the *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* (unabridged), co-opted means "to choose or elect into a body or group as a fellow member."

U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

Roger K. Summit, Director, Information Systems
Lockheed Information Systems, Inc.

Loene Trubkin, President
Data Courier, Inc.

Nettie Taylor
Division of Library Development Services
Maryland State Department of Education

Edward Zimmerman (former Deputy
Administrator, National Telecommunications &
Information Agency (NTIA)
U.S. Department of Commerce)

NCLIS Commission Members

Official Observer

Charles Benton
Carlos A. Cuadra
Marian Leith
Philip A. Sprague

Kenneth Allen
Information Systems Policy Division
Office of Management & Budget (OMB)

[NCLIS Staff]

Ruth Liepmann Tighe, Staff Liaison (1979-1980)
Toni Carbo Bearman, Staff Liaison (1981-1982)

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APPENDIX 2. PRIOR DEFINITIONS

It is worthwhile to list the definitions given in a variety of documents issued by various government agencies, including Congress, for comparison with these definitions and to illustrate the wide range of ways in which the terms are used. First, in the draft OMB circular [A-130] ("Improved management and dissemination of federal information"²), the following definitions were used:

- a. "Information" — The term "information" as used herein is intended to mean publications and other documents, such as reports, studies, and brochures, which are available in a paper or microform media (sic). However, agencies are encouraged, as appropriate, to apply the policies and principles contained in this brochure to information which is available in other media, such as computer data bases.
- b. "Public information" — Information which is collected, produced, or created by or for the federal government, with federal funds, primarily for the purpose of communicating with, educating, or informing one or more segments of the public. The distinguishing characteristic of public information is that the agency actively seeks, in some fashion, to disseminate such information or otherwise make it available to the public.
- c. "Scientific and technical information" — Data or knowledge resulting from the conduct of federally funded research and development, or required for organizing, administering, or performing research and development. Such information is used primarily by scientists and engineers engaged in research and development work.
- d. "Information center" — A formally structured organizational unit financed partially or totally by federal funds and established for the purpose of acquiring, maintaining, retrieving, and synthesizing a body of information and/or data in a clearly defined specialized field or pertaining to a specific mission with the intent of compiling, repackaging, or otherwise organizing and presenting pertinent information and/or data in a logical, timely, and useful form.

In the Congressional report on *Federal Government [Printing and Publishing:] Policy Issues*³, the following definitions were used:

Government information. Anything compiled/generated/maintained by a governmental entity, including published material or unpublished records, electronically recorded files, films, documents, working papers, memoranda, and similar materials, whether or not it is made available [Page 78] under Title 44 of the *U.S. Code*, the

² "Improved management and dissemination of federal information; request for comment". *Federal Register*, 45 (112), 9 June 1980, p. 38461 (PPS 78).

³ *Federal Government Printing and Publishing: Policy Issues*, Report of the ad hoc Advisory Committee on Revision of Title 44 to the Joint Committee on Printing, United States Congress, 23 May 1979 (PPS 11).

Freedom of Information Act, or any other law or by administrative discretion.

Government publication. Any portion of government information produced by a government entity which is made available to the public through printing, electronic transfer, or any other form of reproduction at government expense and which is offered for public sale/rental or for free distribution.

Government document. A specific identifiable segment of information produced by a government entity which may be made available to the public upon request under law or by administrative discretion, but which is not usually considered of such broad public interest as to warrant general publication or distribution.

Government printing. The reproduction in any form, utilizing public funds, of a portion of information produced by a governmental entity, such reproduction being performed by the GPO or its agents, by the governmental agency itself, or by a contractor with either.

Public access. Any proper method by which the general public may examine, reproduce, or otherwise obtain access to information produced by a governmental entity.

In the OMB Bulletin (*Public Access to Information Produced With Federal Funds*^[4]), the definition for "Public Information" is the same as used in the more recent draft circular, but without the characterizing sentence; in addition, a definition was given for "government information":

Public Information. Information which is collected, produced or created by or for the federal government, with federal funds, primarily for the purpose of communicating with, educating or informing one or more segments of the public.

Government information. Information which is collected, produced or created by or for the federal government, with federal funds, in the performance of its responsibilities and functions for which the government is the primary user.

⁴ *Public Access to Information Produced with Federal Funds*, Bulletin, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, n.d. (PPS 50).

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APPENDIX 3. CASES TO ILLUSTRATE THE APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR/PRIVATE SECTOR TASK FORCE

The following are cases that may be used to illustrate the applicability of the several principles on which the Task Force has reached a consensus. In each case, there is a brief description of the governmental activity involved, in some cases together with brief statements of potential points of conflict.

- [WITS]. [The Worldwide Information & Trade System (WITS)] is a service of the Department of Commerce intended to assist in the development of improved U.S. international trade. As originally planned, it would duplicate a number of existing services in the private sector and in international banking (The World Bank and International Monetary Fund, *The Journal of Commerce*, Dun and Bradstreet, DRI, etc.). Although the appropriation establishing it calls for cooperation with the private sector, that is after the fact of establishing the program. Therefore, this provides a crucial test of any principles that should govern public sector/private sector interaction.
- [NLM]. The several services provided by the National Library of Medicine [(NLM)] — Index Medicus, MEDLARS, MEDLINE, etc. — are presently provided to the commercial market (in the sense defined by the Task Force) as well as being examples of information generated by the Federal government. They to some extent overlap or duplicate existing private sector services; they also represent data bases from which other information products and services could be developed by the private sector.
- ERIC. The [Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)] system was established as complementary to an existing private sector service (*Index to Journals in Education*). Its data bases have been extensively used by the private sector, especially by the several data base services.
- NIMH. The on-line indexing service developed by the National Institute of Mental Health [(NIMH)] overlaps (perhaps as much as 60%) with Psychological Abstracts. It therefore competes directly with a private sector organization. It also may illustrate the risks involved when the Federal government both sponsors much of the [Page 80] basic research and determines what research will be collected, abstracted, indexed, and distributed to the scientific community.
- [CRS]. The Congressional Research Service [(CRS)] of the Library of Congress provides analyses, research services, and information services to every part of the Congressional community (Congress, the General Accounting Office, the Office of Technology Assessment, the Congressional Budget Office). Its reports are "governmental information" in the precise sense defined by the Task Force. How do the principles and policies developed by the Task Force apply to this context?
- LEGIS. The LEGIS system is used by Congress to keep track of legislation as it goes through the many steps in the legislative process. It is a computerized system, developed to replace the manual records previously maintained by the Secretary's office, but it now serves the added function of answering questions

about the status of bills. How do the principles and policies apply to making this data base available for private sector use?

- SCORPIO. The Library of Congress now provides an internal computer based system of access to its current catalog, the SCORPIO system. It would be of great value to the library community if there were general access to that system, but if there were, it would both overload the present equipment and compete with existing private sector services.
- [GPO]. The [Government Printing Office (GPO)], as the agency principally responsible for the distribution of governmental information, provides the largest single example of a governmental service to which the principles and policies could be applied.
- NTIS. The [National Technical Information Service (NTIS)], as the agency principally responsible for the distribution of reports from contractors to the Federal government, provides another major example .
- DOE. The Department of Energy [(DOE)] has established an on-line data base service to meet its internal needs. Should it expand that service to provide data to the general public, or should it depend upon private sector services to do so?
- DDC. The Defense Documentation Center [(DDC) now the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)] provides on-line services from its own data bases to its agencies and contractors. It has considered adding other, non-DDC data bases to its services, although it has not done so. How do the principles and policies apply to this kind of situation?
- Census. The 1970 Census was made available to the public in general through private sector distribution. The plans for the 1980 Census, however, are [for the Bureau of the Census] to develop centers within each state [Page 81] [(State Data Centers)] which will be responsible for distribution to state agencies and to secondary distribution centers. This approach directly affects private sector services. Beyond that, the [Bureau of the Census] is developing and providing software that both supports and competes with private sector organizations marketing Census-based services.
- NSRDS. The National Standard Reference Data System [(NSRDS)] of the National Bureau of Standards [now the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST)] accumulates and analyzes quantitative data concerning the properties of materials. It makes those data available both through its own publications and through private sector services.
- DIDS. The [Decision Information Display System (DIDS) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)] provides for the display of a variety of geographically based data, together with computer capability for calculation of combinations of existing data.
- *Directory of Federal Statistical Data Bases*. This resource is being developed by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards [now the Statistical Policy Office, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), Office of Management and Budget (OMB)] and [the National Technical Information Service (NTIS)] in response to needs expressed by both Federal agencies, private sector users of Federal statistics, and the library community. The costs for creating and maintaining the Directory are borne in part by the participating agencies and in part by NTIS. The Directory is intended to become a regular

Public Sector/Private Sector Interaction In Providing Information Services (1982)

publication which will contain standardized bibliographic information and abstracts of all public use data files.

- Information Centers. The 95th Congress mandated that a number of "information centers" should be established in several areas of governmental operations and services to the public.

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