



CGI-PLN

Canadian Government Information

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LOCKSS Partner Meeting, September 3, 2014



CGI-PLN Basics

start date: Oct 2012

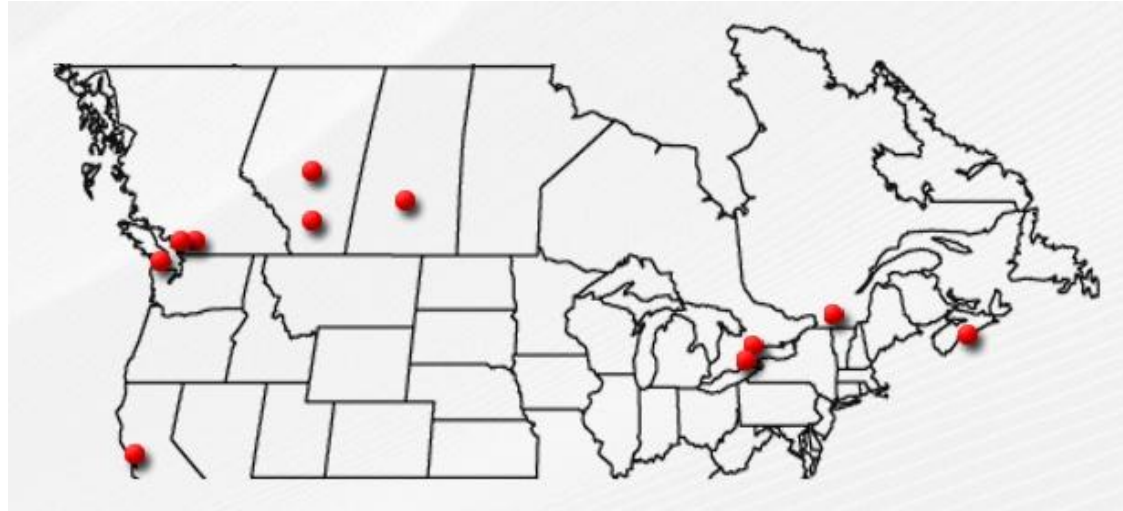
content: DSP (~FDLP) pdfs

governance: committee and policy

web site: http://plnwiki.lockss.org/wiki/index.php/CGI_network

members: active!

Canadian Government Information PLN



University of Victoria
University of British Columbia
Simon Fraser University
Stanford University
University of Alberta
University of Calgary

University of Saskatchewan
University of Toronto / Scholars Portal
McGill University
Dalhousie University

CGI-PLN Governance

Steering Committee

- sets policy (e.g., *Collection and Access*)
- special projects (e.g., fugitive docs, etc.)

Technical Committee

- advisory, develops workflows for ingest
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CGI-PLN Collection

DSP Workflow:

1. DSP Catalogue Report (XML)
2. create seedlist
3. Archive-IT crawl <https://archive-it.org/collections/3572>
4. metadata?
5. WARC files added to LOCKSS boxes using AI plugin

The screenshot shows the Archive-IT website interface. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for HOME, EXPLORE, LEARN MORE, and CONTACT US. To the right, a tagline reads: "The leading web archiving service for collecting and accessing cultural heritage on the web. Built at the Internet Archive." Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail: "Explore >> Canadian Government Information PLN Web Archive >> Government of Canada Publications".

The main content area features the Archive-IT logo and the title "Government of Canada Publications". Below the title, it states "Collected by: Canadian Government Information PLN Web Archive" and "Archived since: Feb, 2013". A note indicates "No description.".

Under the heading "Narrow Your Results", a message states: "There are no further ways to narrow your results." To the right, there is a search bar with the placeholder text "Enter search terms here" and buttons for "Search" and "Clear".

Below the search bar, there are two tabs: "Sites" and "Search Page Text". The "Search Page Text" tab is active, showing "Page 1 of 1,188 (118,766 Total Results)" and a "Next Page" button.

The search results are sorted by "Title (A-Z)". The first result is highlighted with a red circle around the URL: http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2010/statcan/5-008-X/51-008-x2010007-fra.pdf. It is noted as "Captured 2 times between Apr 12, 2013 and Apr 18, 2013".

Subsequent results include:

- URL: http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2010/statcan/67-001-X/67-001-x2010003-fra.pdf
Captured 2 times between Apr 16, 2013 and Apr 18, 2013
- URL: http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2011/statcan/51-008-X/51-008-x2010010-fra.pdf
Captured once on Apr 22, 2013
- URL: http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2011/statcan/67-001-X/67-001-x2010004-fra.pdf
Captured once on Apr 23, 2013
- URL: <http://publications.gc.ca/Collection-R/GSC-CGC/M42E/574/2016A.pdf>

The Canadian Situation

Assumption

- Canada's Depository Services Program (DSP) distributed and continues to distribute everything published by the Government of Canada (GOC)

Reality

- DSP is not a publisher and many publications are not made available to DSP (despite PPs)
 - DSP stopped distributing paper in 2014; only collects select pdfs
 - TBS (~GAO) web protocol prioritizes html over pdfs
-

COMMISSION

APPOINTED TO INQU

INTO THE

STATE OF THE PUBLIC I

1897



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE Q
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1898

To the Honourable the Treasury Board:

The undersigned, in conformity with the terms of a Minute Board recommending their appointment as a departmental comm into the whole question of the state of the public records, wh approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council or 1897, have the honour to report:

That in the execution of this duty they have visited the seve and made as thorough an inspection of the records in each as circ permit. This examination discloses a state of affairs which, in th undersigned, calls for prompt and vigorous measures of reform.

The objects of the inquiry falling under several heads, it may, venient to observe a similar division in this report. It is propos examine the subject under the following sub-heads, which meth lated to exhibit the whole question in the clearest manner:

1. The actual state of the records and public documents in th several departments.
2. The danger to which they are exposed from fire.
3. What papers or records might be destroyed and after time.
4. General recommendations of the Commissioners.

1.—THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

Throughout their inspection the commissioners were impress of any community of plan among the several departments for and preservation of their records. As a rule departmental papers years back are convenient of access. Those of older date are col to the basement (apparently rather as lumber to be got rid of th be preserved) where they are stored, often under conditions emi able to their preservation and use. In some departments part papers are destroyed after periods varying from three to ten ye jority of instances, however, they remain indefinitely in undergrou ing more and more difficult of access as fresh accumulations a store. This condition of affairs is due to the want of a uniform sy the service for the disposal of records, and is aggravated by the

the departments which are gradually becoming choked with an ever increasing mass of documents.

The above remarks apply to public documents generally. As regards the older papers of historic interest which form the archives of the country, the undersigned are unable to speak more favourably. It is true there is a collection of valuable papers bearing on the early history of Canada in the Department of Agriculture, under the control of an official known as the Dominion Archivist, but this officer though amply qualified for the post, has never been provided with facilities for its adequate administration, nor enjoyed anything beyond a casual and perfunctory recognition. The Department of the Secretary of State possessés a similar collection of papers under the immediate charge of an officer known as "The Keeper of Records." These two branches of the public service, though ostensibly devoted to the promotion of a common object, are not in any sense of the word auxiliary to each other. On the contrary, they are distinct, and even antagonistic. The Commissioners, for instance, understand that for the purpose of bridging over breaks in the archives, copies have been made of documents in the libraries of European capitals when the originals of these very documents were at the time in the custody of one or other of the public departments. It is not too much to say that the rivalry existing between these offices has long been an obstacle to the attainment of that unity of responsibility and control essential to the introduction of a perfect system. Another collection of State papers relating to the century immediately preceding Confederation exists in the Privy Council Office, and there are many minor deposits to one of which reference may be made. In the Department of Indian Affairs the Commissioners were shown a number of bound volumes of manuscript containing the reports of the Indian Commissioners at Albany, from 1722-23, and amongst other matters of historic interest the story, in part, of the Mohawk war, the conspiracy of Pontiac, and the migration of the Six Nation Indians. These books are quite unprotected from fire and their destruction would be a serious loss. Thus, records which united would form a collection of rare interest, are dispersed throughout the departments, where they lie in every stage of insecurity, often unarranged and undescribed, suffering more or less from damp, their value sometimes unrecognized and their very existence, it may be, unknown. Nor is this surprising when it is borne in mind that until the fire of February last the care of records was not considered a matter of immediate concern.

2.—THE DANGER TO WHICH THE GOVERNMENT RECORDS ARE EXPOSED FROM FIRE.

Recent experience must have taught all persons, as it has greatly impressed the undersigned with the conviction, that the danger from fire to which the public records are exposed is a serious and ever present one.



Assumption

- Library and Archives Canada (LAC) collects and preserves all government information, regardless of format

Reality

- despite legal deposit (via [legislative authority](#)), many items are not collected by LAC
 - content acquired via LAC's renewed web harvesting program is not available to the public
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Assumption

- Crown Copyright necessitates written permission before capturing, reproducing GOC materials

Reality

- 2010: (reasonable) personal and non-commercial use permissions clarified by Crown Copyright and Licensing section
 - 2013: copyright clearance transferred to departments
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Assumption

- All non-sensitive GOC information is online and/or searchable via Google
- Open Government is a GOC priority

Reality

- been waiting years for a centralized Virtual Library for govt info
 - many publications and documents have been removed from GOC web sites
 - researchers use IA for GOC web content
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Web Renewal Action Plan



Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat

Canada

Home > Media

Media

News Releases

Speeches

Media Advisories

Multimedia Gallery

Departmental Activities | Policy Suite | Information for | Resource Centre

Home > TB Policy Suite > Web Standards > Web Usability > Reduce Redundant, Outdated and Trivial Content

Web Standards

Web Accessibility

Assessment Methodology

Web Experience Toolkit

Web Usability

Reduce Redundant, Outdated and Trivial Content

Sample Notices

Web Interoperability

Mobile Optimization

Technical Specifications for the Web and Mobile Presence

Web Communities

Reduce Redundant, Outdated and Trivial Content

Government of Canada websites should deliver easy-to-find, clear, accurate, up-to-date information to their visitors. To make government information easy to find and use, government departments need to be aware of the information published online and ensure quality information is delivered, evaluated and reviewed regularly.

The key steps in managing an effective content lifecycle are outlined below.

The benefits of removing Web content that has become redundant, outdated or trivial (ROT) include:

- Increased ease of finding and using Web content
- A better experience for visitors
- Decreased website maintenance costs
- Enhanced ability to deliver services online

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"What the Heck is Happening Up North? Canadian Government Information Circa 2014." *Documents to the People (DTTP)*, 42.1 (Spring 2014), p. 15-20. <http://hdl.handle.net/10402/era.38740> (online availability also expected here: http://wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/DttP_Full_Text)

<https://sites.google.com/a/uAlberta.ca/wakaruk/presentations>

CGI-PLN Success

Creating a Partnership

- first network of government librarians in Canada created outside the auspices of a professional association
 - preservation of at-risk content
 - joint Archive-IT account
 - new research projects (e.g., fugitive docs, lost web content analysis)
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Questions?

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<https://sites.google.com/a/ualberta.ca/wakaruk/>
