EPA INFO ACCESS

Library Network Communications

Servicing EPA Staff Through InterLibrary Loan—Another Service of the EPA Library Network

by Jonda Byrd, IMSD

One of the ways the EPA Library Network provides services to EPA staff is by sharing collections with other Libraries. No one library, not even the Library of Congress (LC), contains every document ever produced. Libraries develop their collections based on the clients they serve, and the amount of money available in their collection development budgets. The EPA Libraries expand their collection of books, journals, EPA and other government documents by participating in Interlibrary Loan (ILL) services.

Interlibrary Loan is the process by which one library lends material from its collection to another library. The usual method is to loan and receive within a local network or consortium of libraries. If you cannot find a document within your own lending area, you would expand the search to include a wider geographic or research area.

Lending is done for individuals from library to library. Many libraries participate in the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) which serves the purpose of providing a standardized electronic mechanism to request and locate documents for ILL. OCLC also provides a standard form for lending material following the American Library Association (ALA) guidelines for ILL. The EPA Library Network follows these basic guidelines and, in addition, each library has policies regarding ILL. At a local level, ILL policies vary among the EPA libraries. If you have specific questions regarding an individual library policy, contact your local EPA library.

In this issue ...

More than 17,000 libraries belong to OCLC and can search an estimated 29 million bibliographic records. OCLC connects libraries nationally and internationally in 52 countries. The EPA library can tell if a participating library in Seattle, Boston, Hong Kong, or Alaska has the material requested. When a library loses access to OCLC, its like losing the key to a safe deposit box. They lose their connectivity to the outside world.

Several EPA libraries are unable to access OCLC at this time. This has been particularly challenging for the Librarians in meeting the needs of their clients. Many Librarians have been especially creative in their attempts to serve EPA staff by learning more about Networks and Consortiums that could provide help for ILL.

This issue of INFO ACCESS highlights some of those creative libraries in the Network and the solutions they came up with to solve their ILL problems. Also in this January issue is the ongoing series begun in November which discusses database access at Regional and Field Office/ Laboratory Libraries. Diane McCreary, Library Manager, Region 3 Library in Philadelphia and John Bankson (contractor), Head Librarian, Environmental Research Laboratory (ERL) Library, Duluth, contributed articles on database access in their respective libraries for this issue.◉

April in Cincinnati

The EPA Library Network Conference is scheduled for late April in Cincinnati, Ohio. Details will be forthcoming.

Spring Conference

Toxicological Profiles

If you have not received a copy of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ASTDR) Toxicological Profiles contact Gayle Alston at (404) 639-6205.

INFO

INFOACCESS, a forum to provide information and report on progress in information management across the Agency, is produced by the Information Access Branch (IAB) of the Information Management and Services Division (IMSD), Washington, D.C., under the direction of Jonda Byrd, National Library Network Program Manager. Please send comments and suggestions to: Ann Dugan (contractor), Network Coordinator, 3404, EPA Public Information Center, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Telephone: (202) 260-7762. Electronic mail: Dugan. Ann.

The Challenges of Interlibrary Loan at ERL-Corvallis

by Stephanie Bianchi (contractor), Head Librarian, Environmental Research Laboratory (ERL)-Corvallis, Library

Here at ERL-C, we have been challenged to continue providing Interlibrary Loan (ILL) service in spite of our inability to use the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) for long periods of time. We are fortunate in that the bulk of our ILL is done with Oregon State University (OSU) Library, located here in Corvallis. For items not available at OSU, we have had to use a variety of strategies. We phone, fax, and mail requests to other EPA and Federal libraries. We use the Internet to locate libraries that have items we need and then send requests to them. This is time consuming and slow.

This year, we are establishing an account through Fedlink with the University of Microfilms (UMI), a document delivery service. I have used the UMI at other libraries where I have worked and found their service to be excellent. They carry over 14,000 titles and guarantee shipment in 2 to 4 working days. They will accept requests by OCLC, fax, phone, or mail. And after the first 1,000 articles have been ordered, the base price goes down to $8.50 per article of any length. Since Fedlink is treated as one customer, that first 1,000 articles happens relatively early in the year and the discount is applied to any UMI/Fedlink customers. One of the biggest advantages to using UMI is that they pay all copyright royalties. The price of some royalties is added on to the base price of $8.50 per article, (the faxed price is $10.00 per article and includes most copyright fees) but the catalog lists these titles so you are forewarned that there will be added costs in these cases. For more information on UMI call their toll free number at 1-800-521-0600, ext's. 517, 525, or 528 from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. eastern standard time.◉

Linking with the World

If you have had trouble locating that important article that is not available at any library in the United States, INFOTERRA may be able to help you. During 1993 INFOTERRA/USA staff assisted the Headquarters Interlibrary Loan (ILL) staff by obtaining three articles that had been published in obscure journals. After checking on the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), ILL staff could not identify any United States locations that could supply the requested articles. INFOTERRA/USA staff contacted the INFOTERRA sites in Australia, Japan, and the Philippines to ask for help. The good news . . . all of the articles were supplied! Beware that not all countries move at the same pace . . . one of the requests took two months!

If you have checked OCLC for a journal and cannot find a supplier in the United States, contact INFOTERRA at the Headquarters Library and we will try to "link you with the rest of the world" (202) 260-5917; fax (202) 260-3923; library.infoterra@epamail.epa.gov.

Correction

Please make the following correction to the library list on the inside cover of the November insert "Databases Accessible through EPA Libraries":

Barbara MacKinnon—Region 7
(913) 551-7358
fax (913) 551-7467

Pat Craven—Region 8
(303) 294-1391
fax (303) 294-1087

UnCover: Article Access and Document Delivery

by Allison Kenney (Contractor), Head Librarian, National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC)-Denver Library

The NEIC library has been using the UnCover service for document delivery for several months and has been very pleased with the article availability, ease of use, cost, and delivery time.

UnCover currently indexes 15,000 unique multi-disciplinary journal titles and is adding new titles each month. Indexing of articles began in 1989, with over 5 million articles currently available for document delivery. UnCover has also announced plans for future enhancements which will allow for document delivery of articles published prior to 1989.

Searching in the UnCover system is available in two formats: menu driven or easily learned "quick search" commands which have boolean and truncation capabilities. The entire indexed entry for each article is searchable and includes author, title, subtitle, summary or abstract, and subject headings. Browsing by table of contents is also available.

Cost has been averaging $12 an article and includes fax delivery and copyright fees. Article delivery, by fax, is within 24 hours, though we have received all of our articles within 3 to 4 hours.

UnCover is part of the Colorado Association of Research Libraries (CARL) system and can be accessed by dialing in to (303) 756-3600 (300, 1200, or 2400 baud, 8 data bit, 1 stop bit, no parity) or through the Internet at database.carl.org. There is no charge to access CARL or UnCover, and in many states telecommunication charges can probably be avoided if there is a local dial-in number to a university or library system that has become part of the CARL system (AZ, CA, CO, CT, GA, HI, ID, MA, MD, NY, TX, WA).

For more information, call the UnCover Company at 1-800-787-7979, fax (303) 758-6946, or Internet uncover@carl.org.◐

Innovative Use of Interlibrary Loan-Document Retrieval at *EJD-Annapolis

Internet has enhanced the delivery of Interlibrary Loan (ILL) service to EJD's library. I have used Internet several times during the last year to obtain copies of articles or documents that I was not able to find in the Online Library System (OLS) and the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC). Once I sent a request via the IAMSLIC (pronounced I-AM-SLIC, this is a listserv for biological and marine libraries) listserv that I monitor. The IAMSLIC listserv is often used to request assistance for hard-to-find items. Another time, in responding to a request for information from a library in Australia, I was able to give him the information he wanted. In return, he was able to supply several articles from an Australian journal that was not available though OCLC. (Arlene Howard, Librarian, Contractor at EPA/CRL)

*OCLC Code for the Central Regional Laboratory Library in Annapolis, Maryland. Each library in the network using OCLC has a unique code assigned to them.

Copyright Law for Federal Librarians in the Age of Technology

(Report on the FLICC Program held December 15, 1993)

by Linda Miller Poore (contractor), Head Librarian, U.S. EPA Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT)-Washington, D.C., Library

Why do we need copyright laws? To encourage creativity by securing for authors (and publishers) the profit from their efforts, but also to secure for the public a "right to copy." Our problem, as librarians acting as intermediaries between the authors/publishers and the public, is to figure out what our responsibilities are in regards to copyright.

To help federal librarians out of the copyright confusion, the Federal Library and Information Center Committee held a very interesting seminar at the Library of Congress (LC), taught by Laura N. Gasaway, M.L.S., J.D., who has been the Director of the Law Library and Professor of Law at the University of North Carolina since 1985. This article is based on my notes and materials from the seminar. In regards to contracted federal libraries, Ms. Gasaway said that the federal agency is still responsible for copyright issues unless the contract explicitly assigns responsibility to the contractor.

Copyright Concepts

Fixation: Copyright law attaches to intellectual property at the point that the creative process is fixated in tangible media, i.e., recorded, written, etc., in any format now known or developed in the future. An example of something that cannot be copyrighted is a sidewalk chalk painting that washes away with the rain.
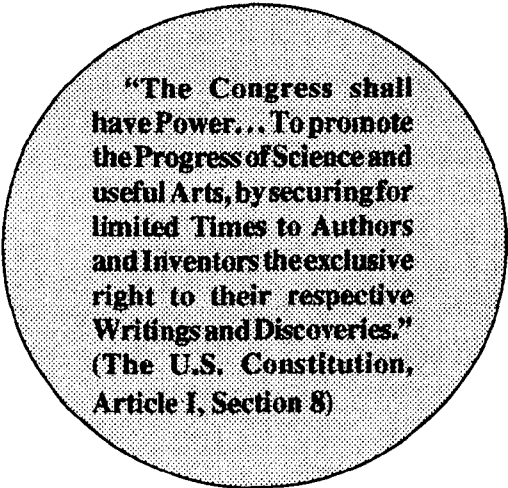
Term of Copyright: An item published before 1978 comes under the 1909 Act, which grants the copyright for 28 years, plus an option to renew for another 28 years. The 1976 Act became effective January 1, 1978; items by personal authors are copyrighted for the life of the author plus 50 years, and for corporate authors the term is 75 years after date of first publication.

Registration: If one wants to be able to bring suit in federal court over ownership of a copyright, the work needs to be registered, which consists of filling out the form, paying the $20 fee, and depositing two copies at LC.

Notice of Copyright: The preferred copyright notice is the symbol of a "c" in a circle. But note, as a result of

the Berne Convention, an item is now copyrighted even if it does not carry a printed notice—so it is safe to assume that anything created after 1990 is copyrighted.

Public Domain: Items that are not subject to copyright are materials on which the copyright has expired or in which the author never claimed copyright, i.e., "dedicated to the public." In addition, items produced by the federal government cannot be

> "The Congress shall have Power...To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive right to their respective Writings and Discoveries." (The U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8)

copyrighted, although beginning in 1978 the National Science Foundation began to allow researchers to retain ownership of their research even though it was produced with federal funds. There is no prohibition against state and local government publications being copyrighted.

Fair Use (Section 107)

So, under what conditions *may* one use copyrighted material? Fair use means to many patrons: "I want to use it, therefore it is fair." Unfortunately, it is not that simple. Professor Gasaway proposed that as librarians we use the following tests based on the four factors outlined in Section 107:

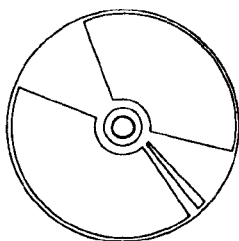1. **Purpose.** Is the use for commercial purposes or scholarship?

DATABASE ACCESS IN THE LIBRARY NETWORK is a continuation of a series started in the November 1993 issue of INFO ACCESS. A different regional and Laboratory/Field Office Library will be highlighted every other month describing the types of databases in use at their respective libraries. This issue highlights the Region 3 libraries and the Environmental Research Laboratory (ERL)-Duluth, Library.

Database Service in Region 3

by Diane McCreary, Library Manager, Region 3 Information Resource Center, Philadelphia, PA

In Region 3, the Library is part of the Information Resource Management Branch (IRMB). It is IRMB's goal to make information readily available to Regional staff at their desktop PC's via the LAN. To that end, the Library is moving toward the Electronic Library concept.

For a while now, we have been downloading literature searches, cleaning them up, and then sending them to the requestors via the LAN. It has become quite popular with busy Regional staff who have the option of "visiting" the Library without actually making a trip. It also gives us the ability to assist staff who may be in the field but can dial in to the LAN. We also download full text articles when feasible (and the budget permits!). This has come back to haunt us in a way; previous users are quite disappointed when they request an article from an esoteric journal and find out it isn't available electronically. Some Regional employees have performed the electronic version of "cut and paste" by incorporating facts and figures—often on particular companies—into the paperwork for enforcement actions.

The next step was to obtain CD-ROM versions of heavily used databases and references and place them on a CD-ROM tower that is accessible through the LAN. Dawn Shellenberger, a LABAT-ANDERSON, Inc. (LAI) contractor, has been conducting training sessions to instruct Regional staff in using the CD-ROM's. With year-end funding, we were able to add a significant number of databases such as RODSCAN to the tower.

End-of-year funds also made it possible to obtain ILS software. Among other functions, it will make the Library's catalog available on the LAN. The circulation system will also be installed on the LAN and, while individual records will be protected for privacy reasons, Regional staff will be able to see if a particular item is on the shelf or out on loan.

For FY94, we are struggling with the journal subscription problems of cost and space that virtually every library is facing. We are investigating table-of-content and document delivery services and hope to give such services a trial run this year.

Electronic information services hold great promise and challenge. It is going to be an interesting experience as libraries "re-invent" themselves.⬤

Duluth—Database Access

by John Bankson (contractor), Head Librarian, Environmental Research Laboratory (ERL)-Duluth, Library

OPAC's in General

I've never been a sophisticated computer user, but I've always used Online Public Access Catalogs (OPAC's) as an undergraduate student at the University of Minnesota and as a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. As long as one has a dial access number, the proper hardware, and telecommunication software, there's probably thousands of OPAC's that are easily accessed. The one's that don't incur any phone charges are the best.

Because of the specialized nature of the material used at ERL-Duluth, EPA libraries supply less than half of the material requested by Interlibrary Loans (ILL). OPAC's can help librarians identify the location of current books and journals on such topics as: exotic species, sea grants, and wetlands.

Acquire Database

Information from North America, and Western Europe are generally easy to find. OPAC's assist in locating information from countries such as Japan, China, North and South Korea, India, the Commonwealth of Independent States (formerly the Soviet Union), and Bulgaria. Freshwater toxicity studies from these countries are researched and added to the Acquire Database.

Acquire (Aquatic Information Retrieval Toxicity Database) database is a collection of files on ERL-D's VAX Cluster Minicomputer, which is developed and maintained here at ERL-Duluth. A copy is kept at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina (RTP, NC). Anyone working for the Federal Government can access it at no charge. Contact Christine Russom for an Account and Password at (218) 720-5709.

Internet

The E-mail letters from the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) Library, specifically Randy Brinkhuis and Geff King, (contractors) have been very helpful for getting started with Internet. Thanks to them, I'm a regular searcher of LOCIS (the Library of Congress Information System). It has several datafiles, besides just the book, and serial holdings of the Library of Congress (LC)— namely, the Copyright Law and Congressional Record files. Both are of great use for EPA Librarians or any librarians. The Congressional records allow you see how your Congressmen have voted, and why, on a particular issue. Copyright Law files allow a researcher to stay abreast of the current issues in copyright without the need to attend expensive and time consuming training sessions or conferences. I'm told there will be online ILL service for OPAC's available soon via Internet. There's more than a world of information on the Internet. So far, I've barely scratched the surface.

Patron Use

All access to the databases I mentioned is from my PC (IBM-XT, 286) and Microcom AX/2000c modem. If we did have the space and funds for a workstation in the library, I would allow and encourage patrons to do their own searching. However, I encourage anyone with the necessary hardware to access the Online Library System (OLS), Access EPA, and any other database sources that would be relevant. Allowing patrons to search databases really doesn't apply to my situation, because I have no workstation dedicated for library purposes other than my own.

As far as public access goes, I sometimes will look for an EPA report on the OLS or the Office of Research and Development (ORD) Databases. If they want something non-EPA, I, in most cases, refer them to the Public Library, or to the most logical source where they would likely access the given information.

EnviroText Retrieval System

Password and information on access were sent to me without any warning. EnviroText is a full text source for the Environmental parts of the U.S. Code, State Regulations, and the CFR's. A 1-800 Dial Access Number was given to me by Rhea Cohen, who can be reached at (703) 603-8878.●

2. **Nature.** Is the information/item designed to be consumed? For example, non-fiction, factual information such as a reference book has greater intrinsic fair use then a novel.

3. **Amount of substantiality used.** One should consider not only what percentage of the total is being used, but is the desired part the "heart of the work"?

4. **Market effect.** The Supreme Court considers this the "most important test." To what extent is the desired use going to result in lost sales or subscriptions for the copyright owner?

Reproduction and Photocopying (Section 108)

Once it has been determined that the proposed use is "fair," the law allows that it is not an infringement for a library, archives, or their employees acting within the scope of their employment to reproduce no more than one copy of a work and distribute it if (1) the reproduction and distribution is made without direct or indirect commercial advantage; (2) the collection is either open to the public or to researchers doing research in the same field (Interlibrary Loan); and (3) the reproduction and distribution of the work contains a notice of copyright [Section 108 (a)].

There are also other provisions that allow the library or archives to make copies for replacement purposes [Section 108 (e)].

Unsupervised photocopiers: We all know we need to post a copyright notice by photocopiers used by patrons. What you may not know is that Section 108 (f) protects libraries and their employees from liability for the unsupervised use of reproduction equipment.

Table of contents/clipping services: The question of distributing copyrighted Table of Contents came up at the seminar; "there is no clear answer—but no one has been sued" over distributing them to patrons. For electronic distribution, Gasaway suggested we rearrange the contents and strip out anything that is not bibliographic information. If we write abstracts (such as in the OPPT Library's electronic "NEWSBREAK" current awareness service), care should be taken that the abstracts are descriptive, and not summaries of the contents. As to distributing actual copies of news articles, that is clearly illegal without first obtaining permission from the newspapers. She notes that many newspapers are being very generous in granting libraries

reproduction rights without a fee—an exception being *The New York Times.*

Interlibrary Loan (ILL) (Subsection 108 (g) 2)

While nothing in copyright law precludes 4` networking arrangements, there are a few guidelines that should be kept in mind. Most importantly, remember that only *one* copy comes under fair use; the copy obtained via ILL must be given to the patron—do not make a copy for the library's collection or for another patron.

Suggestion of five: (It is not a "rule" of five because there is no automatic penalty for violation.) Each year a borrowing library may make five requests from a periodical title going back (a rolling) five years. You do not have to include in the count items whose titles are on order or are owned but missing (e.g., at the bindery or checked out). Non-periodicals: five requests per year during the entire term of copyright.

Other provisions affecting ILL: The borrowing library must maintain records of its ILL transactions for three calendar years, and the list must be accessible by title. The lending library must require an indication from the borrowing library that the request conforms to copyright guidelines.

Non-Book Media

Videotapes: When ordering videotapes for the library collection, it was suggested that the library enclose with the order a letter asking for duplication rights; the right to have an archival copy of the tape; and the right to convert the copyrighted material into whatever format may become the standard in the future, assuring them that the library will only have one copy to match the equipment (e.g., being allowed to copy a Betamax tape to VHS). If you also want public performance rights, such as being able to show the tape to a group, this usually involves having to write a separate letter to the rights and permissions department of the vendor.

Computer Technologies: Databases and Software

Needless to say, this is a very large and confusing area of copyright law that is still being litigated. The following touches on just a few items.

Internet: Just because you find it, do not assume you are free to use it—look for the copyright notice.

Interlibrary Loan—A New Approach to an Old Problem

A white paper on Interlibrary Loan, supplied by the Headquarters Library and reviewed by Rose Randazzo Ellis (Contractor), Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory (EMSL)-Las Vegas, Library

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"Maximizing Access, Minimizing Cost: A First Step Toward the Information Access Future," by Shirley K. Baker and Mary E. Jackson. Prepared for the Association for Research Libraries (ARL) Committee on Access Information Resources, November 1992 and revised February 1993.

This paper addresses the problems and possibilities of providing Interlibrary Loan (ILL) and Document Delivery Services in an electronic age. The authors provide background definitions and indicate that the standard accepted definition of ILL no longer accurately reflects the services being performed. With the introduction of electronic messaging systems such as the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), Research Library Information Network (RLIN), and others, both sources and demands have increased dramatically.

The authors tell us our goal as librarians is to make resource sharing work. We must focus on library access and delivery services, which of course are centered on ILL.

Baker and Jackson give the readers a brief outline of how to implement an ARL Membership-Based Resource Sharing Program. They feel that if ILL Departments follow the ARL Resource Sharing Program, such departments would work more efficiently. The following are a few examples from the proposed program:

♦ Resource sharing activities in ARL libraries planned and executed in a coordinated, mutually supporting manner, with a clear definition of responsibilities of borrowers and lenders, and including both loan requests and photocopies.

♦ An electronic tracking system and annual accounting to facilitate periodic rather than transaction-based billing for libraries that charge.

♦ Realistic performance goals which may include turn-around time and perhaps fill rate for requests.

This paper gives us a thorough examination of the current ILL practices and also backs it up with solutions on how to improve these practices. It was a well-researched paper and quite informative in a field that has been reexamined on numerous occasions.◖

Copyright from page 8

Distributing searches via E-mail: Some database vendors are giving permission to send downloaded bibliographies via E-mail.

Software: Already two colleges have been fined for violation of copyright in regards to using illegal copies of software. The Software Publishers Association (SPA) is becoming increasingly aggressive about pursuing violators. For more information, contact them at:

1730 M Street, NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20036
202-452-1600; Piracy Hotline: 1-800-388-7478

Future of Copyright

Copyright law is a growing field. Unfortunately, most of the lawyers are looking for the copyright holders instead of the public's right to copy. As librarians, we should try to keep aware of current issues and trends, including important court cases such as the Texaco case—which is headed for the Supreme Court. A copy of the actual law is available from LC's Copyright Office (Circular 92, "Copyright Law of the United States of America), and finally, if you would like a copy of the course workbook *Copyright Law in the Age of Technology*, it is available for $30 from Kris Silver at (919) 962-1321.

Around the Library Network

National Enforcement
Investigations Center Library (NEIC)

The NEIC library has moved into a new space. The move which took place between December 17 through January 3 kept library staff incommunicado for some time while the LAN cabling, modem connection, fax line, and phone lines were put into place. The NEIC Library is back in service. Their phone, fax, and address are unchanged. The staff is very excited about their new larger space and compact shelving. You can contact Allison Kenney (contractor), at (303) 236-5122.

Office of General Counsel (OGC) Law Library, Washington, D.C.

The Law Library has installed its first CD-ROM player at Rosslyn, a satellite facility housing 40 attorneys. The Federal Register, CFR, and U.S. Code are available on disk. Barbara Morrison, the Law Librarian, says, "It's great to have this technology at last!" Additional players will be in place elsewhere in OGC soon.

On December 9th, at an office-wide ceremony, Barbara was presented with the General Counsel Award for Excellence "In recognition of valued and dedicated service to the Office of General Counsel." Congratulations, Barbara!

The new mail code for the Law Library is MC-2312.

Region 10, Library, Seattle

Fern Honoré has accepted the position of Head Librarian vacated by Betsy Rustin. Fern has been a Regional Records Manager in Seattle for the last one and a half years. Although a resident of the Northwest for 21 years, Fern spent 1988–1990 in Syracuse, New York where she received her MLS from the Information Studies Department at Syracuse University. Fern can be reached at (206) 553-4480 or by E-mail Honore.Fern. Welcome to the network!

Andrew W. Breidenbach Environmental Research Center (AWBERC) Library, Cincinnati

Stephena Harmony has accepted a new position as Director of the Raymond Walters College Library of the University of Cincinnati. Her first day was December 23, 1993. Robert Rettig, Collection Development, will be coordinating library operations until a new Head Librarian/Coordinator is hired. His number is (513) 569-7712, EMAIL Rettig.Robert.

Sarah Wills-Dubose, Records Manager, has accepted a new position. Her last day is Thursday, December 30.

Interlibrary loans should be directed to Louise Gunkel ((513) 569-7701 or Gunkel.Louise). Robert Rettig, Collection Development, will be coordinating library operations until a new Head Librarian/Coordinator is hired. His number is (513) 569-7712. (Still working on activating his EMAIL account.)

Hollywood Comes to Region 3 Library

During the week of December 13–17, the Region 3 Library was used as the setting for a video shooting. The sponsor of this epic is the Office of Air, Quality, Planning, and Standards (OAQPS). The video is one of a series on municipal combustors, and it deals specifically with researching regulatory information, in particular the CFR and Federal Register. The title is "The CFR Zone" and it is sort of a takeoff on the old Twilight Zone. (I can identify with comparing research on the CFR to the Twilight Zone.) There were professional actors, cameramen, a teleprompter operator, a director, and lots of lights. Region 3 Library was chosen for the beauty and talent of its staff. Just kidding—we weren't in it. In fact, it was simple geography—the contractor is located right outside Philadelphia and didn't have to travel. We're anxious to see the finished product in a month or so and hope to share it with the rest of the Network. Diane McCreary, Region 3.

Women's Collections

Two of the Network Libraries have Women's Collections.

The Region 5 Library has a women's collection dating back to the mid-1970's. It was purchased by the Federal Women's Program. Occasionally we get donations to the collection, and for a while this year it looked like the group might purchase some new material, but that never happened. The Regional Library does not have the budget to add to this collection.

Region 1 established a WISE (Women in Science and Engineering) collection a couple of years ago, and at that time I sent an E-mail asking if others had such a collection. None did. Our holdings are on the Online Library System Region 1 file, with WISE as subject/keyword. It is a small group of 30 items.

PIC LIST

◆ *A limited number of the following titles are available from the Public Information Center (PIC) this month. If* you are interested in obtaining copies of any of the titles, call the Public Information Center at (202) 260-2080. ◆

1994 Gas Mileage Guide: EPA Fuel Economy Estimates, October 1993, United States Department of Energy/ Environmental Protection Agency, DOE/EE-0019/13.

Clean Air Marketplace, June 1993, Office of Air and Radiation, 410-N-93-001.

Climate Change Action Plan, President William J. Clinton/Vice President Albert Gore, Jr., October 1993.

Green Lights: An Enlightened Approach to Energy Efficiency and Pollution Prevention, July 1993, Office of Air and Radiation, 430-K-93-001.

Guardian: EPA's Formative Years, 1970-1973, September 1993, 202-K-93-002.

Implementation Strategy for the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990; Update 1993, November 1993, Office of Air and Radiation, 410-K-93-001.

Indoor Air Quality Information Clearinghouse (IAQ INFO), August 1992, Indoor Air Division, 430-F-92-003.

Inside Story: A Guide to Indoor Air Quality, September 1993, Office of Air and Radiation, 402-K-93-007.

Moving to Alternative Refrigerants: Ten Case Histories—Comfort Coolers, Industrial Process, and Commercial Refrigeration: November 1993, Office of Air and Radiation, 430-K-93-002.

Native American Network: A RCRA Information Exchange, Summer/Fall 1993, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, 530-N-93-003.

Outreach and Communication Resources, September 1993, Office of Air and Radiation.

Superfund and Enforcement Program Publications Update, September 1993, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, 9200.7-021.

UST Program Fact Sheets, April 1993, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, 510-F-93-014.

Volunteer Monitoring, September 1993, Office of Water, 800-F-93-008.