>> [Pause] >> Ready? Okay. Got the thumbs up. I'm back. [Laughter] >> I am Cindy [Indiscernible] from the office superintendent of documents. [Laughter] >> With me this afternoon as David Walden our presentation library. And we will talk about a national collection pilot. The print planning we're done, and the progress we have made a getting ready to implement. >> Just to let you know, one more glitch here. >> [Pause] >> How do I do this? >> [Pause] >> Fix it please. [Laughter] >> Okay. I will let you know. >> Okay. I'm not going to be in charge of advancing my slides. But thank you Ashley for helping us through this. Okay. Thank you. >> So we are talking about a national collection pilot, we are specifically talking about the cataloging and key level assessment pilot development. >> [Indiscernible - low volume] >> Ashley. >> Thank you. >> Okay. Planning. You all know, talk about all the time, the national plane for access information. But going a little further back, back we had January 2013, so it works out. >> It works for me too. Back in January Back in January 2013, a report was released by the national Academy of post administration. They had it in a study of the government printing office one time. And about how ready we were for the digital age rebooting the government printing office. There were several recommendations. The one in the top box there is a recommendation, recommendation number three and it relates particularly to what we're doing and library services content management. And it read to safeguard the historical documents of our democracy. And for future generations, GPO should work with repository libraries and other library groups to plan for preserving print collection of government documents that includes cataloging, digitizing, preserving. Tangible copies of government publication, then went on to say this make sure those digitized copies are also [Indiscernible] at the time the amount of info. >> At that time, the director of GPO to be that Vance Cook's took to heart the recommendations that Napa made in the report. And said that GPO would be committed to inventing all of those recommendations. >> So in recommendation number three we have the basis for a lot of what we are doing. At the higher national level, and going beyond what we are just doing at GPO's. Talking about working with the tangible collections that you all have, that you are providing access to, and for us to make sure that those materials are preserved. >> And coming from the national plan, one of the outcomes we want is the catalog of US government publications would be a comprehensive index to the [Indiscernible] of federal government information. That's a national plan. That's also not verbatim, but it is a statutory mandate that we had in 1710 1044. >> And also from the national plan, and outcome of the national collection will be accessible for future generations. >> So if you were here yesterday, morning, you heard what? >> Know. -- No. No no no. >> That little pitcher down there, that's doesn't match what I'm saying. [Laughter] >> You said yesterday that this was a strategic priority, the national collection -- yeah, that. [Laughter] so five 5W's and H. Yes we did that earlier. [Laughter] >> Know. Yesterday you said that the national collection of strategic priorities and you mentioned then and also during the 5W and H section you mentioned they were for the public and I just wanted to remind you that. >> Might tell you that tomorrow. >> Good thing to remember. [Indiscernible - low volume] >> So in the pilot development stage we were working with local federal depositories to establish methods and processors and to determine what metrics we need, and this was just for the cataloging and the peace level condition assessment pilot, but this was to ready us to go out on the road to start the pilot. >> Okay so pilot development libraries. You all have heard, [Indiscernible] William and Mary, Libby McDaniel is a coordinator there he worked with us. Terri Clark at the Library of Virginia, [Indiscernible] was done at the University of Maryland. The you just say that in the data that we are going to share with you today, University of Maryland is not included in the data. We just deleted them. >> A couple weeks ago. >> It wasn't this morning. >> [Laughter] >> Or yesterday. [Laughter] >> Okay. Progressing. >> This is David. >> All right. [Laughter] [Clapping] >> I thought this was the most advertise program. Everybody kept saying come in to the pilot talk to the pilots. >> For me to preservation library and a lot of this, you heard Lori talked earlier about the national plan, national collection discussion, whether we should call this preservation pilots or whether we should call the national collection pilots. So much of the national plan for access is really all about preservation. And this is a part of trying to preserve that

national collection. >> So I think it's appropriate to refer to them as national collection pilots because everything we're doing is about preserving and continuing to make access to the national collection. >> So for me as preservation library getting out into libraries is an important thing. To actually see collections, to understand what the risks are to those collections. And one of the primary things in my career, always if you start looking at a collection in terms of discussing how to preserve it is is it [Indiscernible] is it describe. The catalog, the Catalog is also the data paints a records for the collection. If you have information about the collection that you learned about physical condition, where you really like to put it, while the catalog. >> So what I will be talking about is our visits to three local libraries. To local library >> Up touch on the third one of your questions. For geographic data. So in terms of cataloging, what does it actually mean? We sat down with cataloging folks on the team. Donna Kramer got some advice from [Indiscernible]. Chief of library technical services about kind of data we should really collect. And we started looking at all these different geographic elements. And the idea was to go into library with the team, sit down, but he pull items off the shelf, populated spreadsheet with this data. And bring it back to GPO to do the actual cataloging. >> So the time we had the library, which is relatively short, we did a number of visits and quickly realized there was an efficiency that needed to be had to make this actually work. What you actually see in the teacher is data elements without we would collect originally and the smaller says wind up collecting as time went on. The photograph is Stephen Clark and Mary document Library of Virginia. And me and we are gathering data and for the 1900 census publications a large collection the staff. But we also decided to do signature on the title page 4, page depending on what had the most information. So compare that with the date on the spreadsheet as reference. But we also were thinking in the future that we do some automated metadata extraction. >> So here's our preliminary results. We visited each of the institutions twice. The differences in the numbers in terms of size during the first visit were meeting people chatting in understanding the collections. The time was spent in some of the things and it's kind of four hours at each one. Basically the user the original records, cataloging already in the CDT. We see the significance and value of this project. Among to libraries, look at the number of items in the CP versus the number of copycat items that we added. So large part of the fugitive publications that were not originally hampered >> And just in terms of some raw costs. In terms of report to the ministration would cost to do this in some of the flight, the findings. You can add up the numbers in the total and multiply it on the number because we also attempted of factor in the cost of what cost us to send people to gather the information to begin with. So it's a base cost of the amount of records. And what cost initially to do the initial pilot in catalog all the materials that we looked at. >> And for the peaceful assessment at the bottom, you will see that most are actually in pretty good condition and these two libraries even though they work quite old. And in addition to the census publications a library of Virginia chose on their own, we didn't tell them to do this, to conserve the items and provides a better housing for the earlier publications. >> And I went back to the second visit and those are easily enclosed in for flapper closures to provide more preservation and that was great. >> So some regulations for the pilot. In terms were trying to talk about this. We basically had pilot planning, for developing a pilot. >> So we chose these three libraries, unity, Library of Virginia, William and Mary, because there geographic so close to us and we could run out quickly with minimal planning to visit. In the back if we needed to. And hone our workloads and things like that. >> As we move forward to the next phase of actually playing the actual physical pilots toward developing a national service, we came up with some basic recommendations that we will be working with to develop and as the recommendations you see on the screen. >> The condition assessment is certainly an important of it. Because when you have an I am in hand you might as well to intercessory of the condition. >> It bodes that as we offer services towards the FDLP we mitigate some of the fragile items for providing the future conservation or collection services pilot. Had we leave you trying to catalog the collections to scale, if there's a way you can to develop all the automated metadata extractions, perhaps just from the photograph itself. Would be an ideal way to do this. >> That remains to be tested of

course. >> So as we touching or implementing, will go back once life just a minute. >> Is a through recommendations, we made a lot more recommendations's but they relate to how we are actually going to implement the pilots. [Indiscernible - low volume] >> So we will form and implementation team at [Indiscernible] and allocate staff. We need to write it before we can go to the library and do the work that we need to do, we need to write up the procedures that we have decided upon based on the pilot development and libraries. We need to write procedures about cataloging. We need to write procedures about what kind of data we are going to put into this spreadsheet, and we need to finish our condition assessment visual dictionary, so we can do the condition assessment. So those are some things that the implementation team leads. >> As we went through the library sent through the whole process, we were looking at what kind of metrics we wanted to keep, and we have decided on some and now we need to really define them. So it's not going to be David and Stephen and Donna and myself going out libraries. So we need to find the metrics, how we have been applying them to what we have been doing and we need to do that. >> And we have been doing training for the people who will be going out on the road. And we're going to seek Kelly's assistance in developing the vacation plan. >> So the proposed timeline for this year, this fiscal year and on our fiscal year, 2 to 3 months it runs from October 1 through the end of September. So we are now in the first quarter of the fiscal year. >> We will solicit proposals for two of the pilots, to pilot libraries. For cataloging and peace level conditions. >> And we will and this fiscal year to conduct these two pilots. >> In fiscal year 21, we will do two more. And then do the feasibility of whether or not we can do this as a continuing service. >> So how we envision us, is that GPO staff will schedule a visit during agreed-upon dates. You heard her say, just earlier today. That will be going to Nebraska in January. [Laughter] so we will try to avoid big storms that will keep us in your hair longer than we intend. >> We envision traveling on Monday, working three days in the library and returning. That had orders on Friday. We will work during regular library business hours, whatever your hours are, and we will be there when you are. >> We mentioned that when we visited Mary, her collection was in closed stacks, so we need to make sure we have the accessibility to the collection that we need to gather the data. >> Whether it's off-site storage somewhere or closed stacks or maybe you decided that the collection you want us to work on this may be in a shared housing rotation or what have you. We need to be able to have access to wherever the collection is. >> So we will gather the bibliographic data and we're going to use that reduced number of field support of the spreadsheet along with the digital photo of the cover or the title page, whichever gives us the most information for the statement of responsibility for cataloging. >> To identify any records that might be found upon searches. >> The cataloging actually take place that GPO. And we will deliver to the graphic records to the pilot library, and I didn't purposely, purposefully we did not indicate here how we will deliver. Because that maybe something that varies from library to library. >> And as we go along, there may be other deliverables besides the cataloging record. And there may be a return visit. We went twice to the library of Virginia. And to William and Mary as David mentioned, and so we had estimated some costs for two visits to each of the pilot libraries. >> So how to become a pilot library? There will be an application process. We will send out FDLP news alert announcing we're speaking to the library to participate in the pilot. Will have application and instructions along with criteria for the collection. With which we will be working. That will be posted on FDLP.gov. >> There will also be criteria not only for collection but for the library as well. If you are here for the earlier session I mentioned for some I think that we do that we seek volunteers. We like to have a variety of types of [Indiscernible] of library. So that would be one of them. And another thing would be able to access the collection that we will be working with. Libraries will submit proposals. They will be reviewed and libraries will be made aware of the decision. >> We will have a team for a collection and library parameters. And the team will make recommendations to the documents. The library service and content management. To make the final decision. At this point haven't yet determined the make up of the team that will do the submitted proposals. We are looking at having people from the community participating. If we get the volunteers. But no final decisions have

been made. And this would be me, David, Susan and Don. >> And Stephen Donna from cataloging and [Indiscernible] on the pilots. >> And we have talked about having other people from LSC as well. Our it. So what kind of collections might we be looking for how much? Is he developed pilots, we should also say that we begin the cataloging development, there's a lot going on in the way. That is part of additional pilot planning for areas for other recovery for more advanced statistical assessment where we were going to library that will actually do statistical analysis of a collection. >> Perfect to the pilot criteria. We started looking at how many items when we really need to be effective to learn what we need to learn about a collection. And also to make it worth the library's wild to be part of the pilot in the catalog. >> So right now we sort of set it on and where the maybe 1200 items. A subset of a collection, a section of a collection. We also heard that a lot of libraries had spotty cataloging where they might have had some parts of the collection catalogue. Not the whole thing. >> And so long with the criteria, the 1200 items, this is simply what we think we could do in two or three days. We will gather for the graphic library of data on 1200 items. It's a pretty intense effort over to three days. >> So of course would have to become to the library to be considered a part of the permanent part of the holdings. Otherwise we do the effort to preserve it. >> And then can publications are looking for? For the preservation aspect of this, the better the graphic fugitive, all these things, will it together. We thought that defunct agencies that are no longer business might be a good place to start. A lot of the material published prior to 1952, seems to be just on anecdotal evidence and stuff to show up a little more than a lot of other stuff. Especially material from the 1800s tends to be thought of as rare. And some of the more rare material as we know it was produced a much smaller numbers from the GPO regional printing plan. For agency to chat. >> That tends to be some of the older material. But just trying to figure how to to form some parameters about what you might be looking for if you could think of other things that you think might be a way to kind of draw a circle around what we might want to look at in terms of collections, please let us know. >> So somebody asked the question this morning about geography. We think it's vital that we do get away from the East Coast. And try to cover geography of the US and collection on the West Coast. We thought just for terms of showing the four census areas that was originally graded would be a good place to start just in terms of geography and we want to do one at least one pilot in each of these areas. Whether we do a second visit are not will depend on what we learned the first time. >> We also want to cover the different types of libraries that are in the FDLP of course different sizes of collections. >> So some of the expected outcomes. Whatever you, what's in it for us, and why we want to do this. You are going to get cataloging record. In whatever way your library likes to receive. And it will cost a thing except time you spend working with us on helping us do the file. >> And we will gain data and metrics from experience. To test the feasibility of delivering cataloging if the assessment is a regular service. >> And library collections that are catalog, if you're helping us create a more comprehensive [Indiscernible] you're helping us uncover fugitives. These are the statistics for just the two visits to those libraries. You mentioned they were duplicated across the pilot, how much more content we would get how many more fugitives would be uncovered. >> The condition assessment of course, that additional data will help us test the feasibility of actually providing some collections care and care and repair collection items of the service. And hopefully getting out into the collections more from that preservation perspective might help us draw some conclusions around being able to say things that are where or not rare. Got a lot of anecdotal evidence about the material like that. But not a whole lot of observational evidence. >> And the feasibility of the service model is not only for cataloging, but this represent a very new thing for us. We've done library instructions, we've done library visits. We never really worked in the library's to gather data and take back to really make some conclusions and work with libraries systematically. So this is a new service model that can be replicated on a number of future activities and we want to look at that. >> So. This is the grand new plan and new idea. And we look forward to working with you as we develop this. And if you we are interested in your questions. >> [Indiscernible] University. >> And these assessments are you also looking for ideas or something like that for instance

like a start that's where there's a whole bunch of them and there's basically no [Indiscernible] isn't the type of things you're looking for or are you looking for books or what scope? Microfiche? I mean? >> In the initial discussion honestly we add we really start thinking in terms of [Indiscernible]. I think that just makes it simpler. But certainly maps or something that set a definite preservation issue. I know as a cataloging issue as well. >> Chris Brown, University of Denver. A bit confused by the way you're using the term fugitive. It seems to be, you seem to be defining it as things that are not the current GP or are you defining it as something that was never published in the monthly catalog? >> Good question. >> So he's going to correctly. >> [Laughter] >> Yeah, David actually qualified when he said fugitive astronaut being in [Indiscernible] what we're looking at fugitive documents prior to the CGP, where the monthly catalog, the documents catalog, the 1909 checklist. All of those together make the official record of the content from cataloging and indexing and the FDLP. So those are official records, and known items. So when, looking at true fugitives, we're looking at what has been added to these collections through the activities here that are not in CGP, and when searching is done, have not been found in the other sources. So part of the process is looking through the CLC. >> And yes. So I think that's a definition of fugitive that you are more familiar with Chris, right? >> One of thing I want to clarify. The data that we have shared with you is as of September 24. We're still cataloging from the second visits. So those numbers will shift as this is a preliminary report out. So these numbers will shift a little bit as we conclude catalog. And get the information from the University of Maryland. >> Barbie so become University of Virginia. Question an observation today. In the numbers, it looked like most everything is copycatted that there is just one original record versus a bunch of copycats. So I guess I wondered about the [Indiscernible] if everything is copy cataloging, I know they're not all created equal, but there is metadata there. So why would we even need to investigate that automated metadata extraction. Most everything is copycat. >> That's good question. We were looking at our I was looking at it and Susan and I were both thinking that if you could simply automate the process with searching from CLC, if you could, just the computer degree of the photograph, and you can put that information into automated lookup table that can return records at CLC for [Indiscernible] and find which one is better. That one will save a lot of money. >> I was thinking on the end. >> That make sense to me. >> In the process. Thank you. >> The other thing I just wondered is the collections are going to have to be fairly small but the libraries are going to identify. And I think it's rate that the individual library gets a benefit out of this. But I wondered if you would consider those applications this library say we're trying to [Indiscernible] or preservation partners that than that gives the benefit beyond just the individual library perhaps. As one of the criteria possible. >> Yes that is true. We do look at that potential. That we may cover certain aspects of the election and that would make perfect sense for that library to become a preservation store. >> And the collection that we did with the College of William and Mary was there center of excellence for the office. >> Arlene rival from state library word Morgan. I was sitting there thinking and looking at thinking about myself so I could fit into this. Pilot program and one of things that came to mind was all the health education and welfare publications. And one of the things that I know is a huge challenge with those older publications, is that there are choices made about my graphic cataloging versus serial cataloging that need to be made. So I wondered if that has maybe not entered your thinking it, but that could be something that you ask libraries who are applying to help you kind of assess that situation with the collections that you're looking at. Because
 in a lot of cases their choices. There cataloging choices that can be made about whether to do something as a monograph or as a serial, and I think that's a huge issue in certain pieces of the collection. So I think that's just something to be thinking about. And can have a really big impact on the workload and approach to cataloging to begin with. >> So I just kind of take that. >> We have a question from the virtual folks. >> From Lori. With the 1200 items in this area [Indiscernible - low volume] be quite graphic titles and that's usually a lot less [Indiscernible] [Indiscernible - low volume]. >> Stephen, did you want to answer that? [Laughter] >> My first thought was the 1200 titles. Multipart cereals. We

focused on monographs in the pre-pilots. Visits. But and your comment about serial. That is something we actually do look at in our dearly cataloging and we call it collapsing monographs, frequently published monographs and cereals and we do quite a bit of that. >> So I think we may have talk about it a little bit in some of our discussions about cataloging. Related to the pilot. But I would, my first thought would be the 1200, yeah, records title. >> 1200 records, not 1200 case? >> Well let me just add something to that. Because it's not just that we would be doing less cataloging, we would still be doing the same amount of condition assessments, looking at that for the individual pieces. I think it would be good to have in our pilots both cereals and [Laughter] know? [Laughter] >> It's not a no, I'm not saying no, but the data would be totally skewed. And he need to do a separate pilot. It's only collection of [Indiscernible] you know that they live longer. And the whole data that we gather. The whole process. Totally skews the numbers [Indiscernible - low volume] [Laughter] >> What? >> So [Laughter]. There's, I think, I have no objection to doing anything on cereals. [Indiscernible - low volume] it would be good to have it as a separate pre-pilot. [Indiscernible - low volume] [Audio fading in and out] to know what kind of data we get to the workflow so we could totally do that. >> Leave it at 99%. >> So something you said earlier session is that we continue to do this until the money runs out. [Laughter] >> So let's save some money for the serial [Indiscernible] [Indiscernible - low volume]. >> Okay. Yes, Alisha. >> [Indiscernible] University Minnesota but I have a question about the other end of the spectrum if there's a minimum that you would like some thinking of like things that need original records and how many of those could you do in three days. Obviously they are fugitives which are a priority, but if there's a minimum that you'd like to see in the primary. >> And you already know that they are require original catalogs? >> You already know this? >> I suppose you can come up with sort of 1200 unknown and complicated the original catalog as a note. I think go ahead. >> Finished. Finish. >> Yeah was going to say looking at -- looking at Lori here. [Laughter] >> [Indiscernible - multiple speakers] [Laughter] >> I am not going to come out to your library. If you only have [Indiscernible - low volume]. >> So it's you know and besides you will not catalog the [Indiscernible] so if you got 200 [Audio fading in and out] the process is the same. Right? Were making [Indiscernible]. So really doesn't matter. If the other side that's going to take time for original cataloging to take place. So you know, the size of collection, it has to be enough to get out there. It's really expensive opposition to get through for people at a two or three days, hotel, lodging, transportation. The airplane flight. Whatever. So it's, you know. We could work out other kinds of arrangements like cataloging hardships for smaller collections. >> Is out your say? >> Okay. I was going to suggest, I was going to suggest that we could do some, a time study on how long it takes to do original cataloging versus copy cataloging and reduce the number comparatively. >> I was going to say will quickly. [Indiscernible - low volume]. >> Partnerships are good as the but do you really want to know the condition? The condition is a part of the two. So you don't really know what his condition is, that would be another way to think of this too. >> [Indiscernible - low volume] >> Okay. So Mark, can you discuss the difference between national collection and preservation stored, is it cataloging? >> The difference between preservation stored and the national collection? >> The national collection is what we are working towards building and the preservation stored can play a role that because they are preserving a certain portion of that national collection. >> Bill [Indiscernible] University South Carolina. And this is from the experience I've had from the CLE and during the department of education, I would find it interesting if one of the pilots would include a transition period from one agency classification to another. For example, I 16 to FS. Or FS to ED. Something like that. You know there's others. You can go to [Indiscernible] and probably research a couple of interesting ones. That even would cover the early part of the 21st century. So there's [Indiscernible] and TD send [Indiscernible]. So I would see that's where you might discover the biggest set of problems is in those transition years. One classification, one agency of an office change tones [Indiscernible]. >> Thank you. >> [Indiscernible] University of Texas. I don't understand the purpose of GPO staff went to the library and collecting photographic evidence to take back to create the catalog records. What is the benefit in

there? >> [Laughter] >> Okay well it's also getting out in [Indiscernible] action. I don't think I can truly come up with a copy of the plan to deserve a national collection if I stay in Washington DC. And that's not be going to all the libraries, at least GPO staff going to all the libraries. We thought of many ways to do this. Because we had everybody bought their cell phones and send them to us. But as everybody feel but it doing tradition assessment as well? And with the bill graphic data always be consistent. So Lisa the pilot. Going forward, we would like to carry out in this way. >> And that would be follow-on plans to preservation activities and repair housing advisement or whatever? >> [Event concluded] >>

If you look at 1200 light items, and if you look at the different items, you look at the significant amount of material certain kinds of material we would have a preservation on her hands to the national form, and whatever

 conditions that they have a useful utility for the library going forward. And there is a potential loss for the information, going forward,

 when there may be a need to ramp up utilization and getting out to assist in those collections. >> I flipped back if you take a look at the second one, and if we want a conservation pilot using 21 items using in our pilot libraries, and the development pace and in the future cataloging and the level conditions. The service pilot. It is getting to the actual condition and the conservation all the stuff that David mentions so eloquently. The other thing is.

 We have a lot of collections out there over time that have not been fully catalogued for whatever reason. We want to help you. And then what you just said about the preservation Stewart, one of the ones if you are library that hears about preservation [Indiscernible - low volume] if you do not have source where the conference rate, that kind of library.

>> And if whatever you have in your library the program you have in your library makes no difference in what we are doing to choose in this cataloging pilot, again what we want to do ultimately to see what we can provide those conservation services for the libraries, if you have stuff that you really need.

>> Just that you don't have in place, if you have preservation

 arm in space and then the conservation as a whole another level.

>> We understand that.

>> We understand that it is what we are looking to help with awesome.

>> A variety of different libraries are organized sometimes they have a preservation program. In addition to the program to collect the FDLP collection is included sometimes that is not the case. The present program is endowment fund it, or some other way of finding it, or the collections that are selected in the FDLP content is not included in the program. There is a lot of different situations out there. >> Anything else?

>>[Applause] All right.

>> If you leave here and think of questions later you have the email address. Thank you very much.

>> [music]

>> [Captioner Standing By]