

Please stand by for realtime captions. [Captioner is on hold, waiting for event for event to begin.]

>> We are doing the last sound check we are getting started at 2 PM, if someone can chat in the chat box that they can hear okay I would appreciate that.

>> Great.

>> Thank you Joe.

>> Good afternoon everyone welcome to the FDLP Academy, we have another terrific webinar for you today. Entitled Federal Data Strategies, with us our presenter Jennifer Botcher, our reference librarian of [Indiscernible], business librarian and over 25 years worked at Texas A&M at research network she has taught business librarianship at Catholic librarianship of America, SLA and research focuses on sources COR third book with Leonard Gaines, using economic Census on how to find is in use at Greenwood press 2004. Jennifer was honored with brass award for excellence librarianship. She received her Masters in science, and international executive MBA from Georgetown University. Before we get started I have to walk you through our usual housekeeping tips. If you have any questions or comments on the presentation please feel free to chat them in the chat box located in the bottom right of your screen. I will keep track of all the questions that come in. We will break this up into two parts. Jennifer may answer questions midway through, chat them into the chat box. I will read them back to Jennifer and she will respond to all of them we are recording today's session and will email a link to everyone who registered for this webinar. We will also be sending a certificate of participation using the email that you used to register for today's webinar. If multiple people watch the webinar with you. Please email FDLP outreach, to include the title of today's webinar including the names and email addresses of those needing certificates. If you need to zoom in on the slides being shown by Jennifer, click on the full screen button on the left side of the screen. To exit the full screen mode mouse over the blue bar so that it expands. Click on the blue return button to get back to the default view. At the end of the session we will be sharing a webinar satisfaction survey with you, we will let you know when the survey is available in the URL, it will appear in the chat box we very much appreciate your feedback after the sessions through today. Also please keep in mind to reserve your comments about presentation style and value of the webinar for the survey, use the chat box for questions that you would like to ask Jennifer and to report any technical issues that you may encounter. Jennifer maybe sharing her desktop going to live websites doing portions of the presentation if she does that. She will have it there and you will not be able to see the chat box in the lower side of the screen, if you would like to watch the chat traffic once presented, mouse over the blue bar at the top, when the menu drops down, click on chat to enable the chat box. With that I will hand the virtual microphone over to Jennifer and we will take it over from there

>> Hello there my name is Jennifer Bozther, you said you were here and you, you are here. Mother-in-law sisters and brothers, my husband is very patient with me, this is one of the things that is in the weeds sausage making, hopefully you will stick with me, I will talk about a variety of things. If these are not what you are expecting in here. Please either ask questions, in the chat box or just have the rest of the afternoon off, thank you for participating and finding this interesting. Basically we will be talking about data. In the federal government. And copyright. We will then talk about the policy how policy is made. The current policy and what is out there. What will be something that is changing hopefully. Or not hopefully but we need funding, we have lack of funding. But at the very end my slides will contain what I usually call the money slides, those are the direct links to all of the federal programs that offer the most statistical data. Let's get started. My name as I said Jennifer [Indiscernible], I went to school to be a documents librarian, I got sucked into the business world I always had an interest in government sources basically because they are free, we all know the word is public domain, and we have done some research this is just a sample of some of my research along with the book that Joe mentioned. I didn't FDLP Academy a couple years ago. Called understanding the accessible of the government, also this summer I published online data intellectual property, I want to highlight today. Not today but I also

want to mention today. The all-day seminar that will be happening, and an all-day preconference annual guardians of the financial galaxy where we will have consumer watchdogs for the financial world. Investments and retail bankers. We will be inviting them to come to speak to us about their free tools. These would be very interesting for the tech people as well as talking about the tools that they will have any information that is out there. Hopefully I see you all at the annual in DC, in June. I am a librarian like most of you all, probably like all of you. We know how to find information. How to get through it. We know how to read it. We are not legally obligated to interpret it, we cannot interpret it, ALA standards, we do not do data entry, to this degree, if some of our patrons they think we are the publisher of the information. This is the information I know where to find it. I don't have the expertise you do I didn't publish this information. Here's that information that is available to you. I also do want to mention these are my views. Not those of the views reflected of Georgetown University or anybody here. I have been involved with the field of wild, I could call myself an expert.

>> Now there are a lot of reasons why federal data should be open. There will be a couple of uses of open here. Now let's start with free, transparent, accountable, accessible, engaging citizen sure he will have a issue we will talk about later, which one we will not let go of, sometimes information and data that is not available, either classified, or personal identifiable information. PII, or it is not distributed, not there, lack of support. We will talk about that later as well. Okay what do I mean by data? I'm using the term data.

>> Jennifer, can I break in one second. A few people in the chat box talking about audio is a little scratchy in their words. I don't know if you are close to your microphone, or someone said maybe it is turned to high? We can understand it. But somebody said maybe too high I don't know if we can do anything about it?

>> How about if I talk in a lower register, when I get excited I talk out.

>> Chat Box how does that sound?

>> Should I lower my voice a little bit more? Is that better?

>> It sounds fine to me. Audience?

>> We are getting some yeses here.

>> Okay what I will do if you can just remind me to slow down or keep it quieter, I do talk loud when I'm doing my presentations, it is hard to adjust when you're doing a WebEx, I'm in presentation mode.

>> Sorry thank you to interrupt -- Sorry, thank you, sorry to interrupt.

>> When I'm talking to you about analytics or visualizations, not talking about that or anything else but the data is used to become analytics, I'm talking about the raw materials that is being collected, not actually the information or the knowledge. When I'm talking about data and I may use the word information. Mainly my concepts that I'm trying to get to here, keeping at the information of data, not that term data down to mean the basis in which the decision-making should be done. In the US government there are a lot of people that go into making the data the lifecycle of data. Every single one of these people could be classified as a data scientist. There is a policymakers, the researchers, the statisticians come the analysts, the information technologist basically linking everything together. Creates a PI, having downloads. Manipulating the raw data, also the writers. The interpreters the data visualization designers, all of these are individuals. Within the government. They are considering to contribute to this data process. One of the big thing is, whenever you get feedback based upon the data that you look at are you talking about the publisher of the data? Or the policymakers that use the data? Or the statistician or the visualization? All of these people contribute to the federal government data. These slides I say will be available so that you can download. You I said you can use the slides I have an attribute. Anyway the creative Commons thing allows you to share and share alike. And attribute, this is stuff that you can use to help people understand who is actually creating the data. I will not spend so much time on this. When you use data these days. There are so many buzzwords being thrown out there so many things that if people are talking about AI, APIs, algorithms, which is different than the business

scheme in the metadata and everything else, BlockChain, a type of technology, all of these things have definitions. I am just putting this report and this page appear, so that you can go back to it to say hey, that is a buzzword what exactly does that mean? So I talk about what I mean by data, the creation of data. Now let's talk about copyright. We all know and we believe we know what copyright is I don't say I'm a lawyer so basically, it is many different rights that we produce distributed the form of work. This copyright is one of those things that restrict people, there is usually a pay wall to get to that copyright information. In permissions, to be able to use that copyright information. When it comes to fact -- fact. That in the US is not considered copyrightable straight facts, when you do manipulation of those facts, then it becomes copyrightable, the article I did with Matthew Daines, the government data and intellectual property, I talk about all this I recommend you go and read that article. I have it now, on the institutional repository, they gave me back my copyright a great magazine to work for, after 90 days they give you back your copyright. So apart of the copyright, or the concept of public domain. In the way, a lot of us know public domain, who are not Federal Depository people, usually things fall out of copyright in the public domain due to age. In January there were a lot of stories about things coming into the public domain. There is another part of public domain that is not age related, but how the product is created. If this is a product of the US government by the employees then and is not subject to copyright. It is not subject to copyright, therefore there is no protection on it. Even though there is no copyright protection on this data. It is still attributed, whenever use public domain data or anything from the federal government, there still has to be attributed it is very frustrating to see articles and applications, everything else, being presented as if they had collected the data, no, I recognize the data that came from the federal government, please be sure the attribution is there. There is public domain. Then there is open access. What does it mean to have open access data? That is beyond just ownership, or the lack of ownership. It is also the concept of availability, and access, reuse and redistribution, universal participation. So public domain is the legal protection of the legal lack of protection and restrictions of ownership. Then there is creative Commons, which is basically taken the concept of open or open access. And codified that. So that there will be something that you way, -- weigh, The wave of certain levels, and created the certain systems in which they will be there in the federal government, it doesn't have to say that there is a creative Commons, CC zero on a public domain item, you just know that it is. Creative Commons, and open access, principles that are playing more of a future in government information. In fact government information and open data is now going be on just the licensing, it is an additive. At this point a lot of people are saying open government open everything else. What they mean is accessibility. They mean without respect -- Without restrictions -- Making this more available a lot of this remaining, we will talk about having things remain accessible. Having that data accessible. In the federal government, this is not the only one making data and information coming from that organization open. So just be aware we are now going to be aware of open data and about accessing that data without restrictions, sometimes if it's not the government which is mandated to have it all public domain. Look for the CCO license to make sure that it is acting like public domain. Will this movement to open data, the GPO and FDL be -- FDL --

>> FDL -- It should all be available why are we making this available now there are more people jumping on board we are your allies hello, government access to the data there are main reasons why the other people are joining this. If you have open access the government data is basically looking at internal management, where people and citizens and anybody else can look for fraud, waste and abuse looking at this open data to see what is there. Because it is transparency, having it a barrel, available, also the FOIA request the transparency one agency collects this other agency needs it, or can they just get the metadata? The physical or the statistical information aggregated data and use it, they don't have to collected themselves. The reason why we will talk a little bit more about privacy one agency shouldn't have access to another agencies data collection or the big data. Because of privacy. There is a whole lot of logs related to what agencies can give out their big data and what agencies can't. What is exciting to a

lot of people is the concept to open government data is the automation, in that automation which will allow government to save time, for collaboration, to reduce compliancy cost, there are still things out there that require the grantee to fill out a physical form a PDF form, and send it in through fax or mail. It is out there. Why can't it just be this grantee, to be able to fill in the statistics, have them drawn in from the vote, and then sent it in through the government? What I saw what is really nice to the open access of the data, allowing all these people to take this public domain data and be able to manipulate it in the visualizations in apps and things. Open data is needed to provide decisions makers and decision-makers with facts, that is basically what we are saying. Now there should be in public domain I can't get it. There is a couple of reasons why the public domain data is not considered open. We talk about PII, and that concept is the same thing about the HIPAA, sometimes you can't get public information data because of security concerns. That the military and the intelligence community doesn't want you to have it. There are some things we train the security and the top-secret stuff that is not widely controlled unclassified information. Controlled unclassified information is available for for your request. You know it's out there you can't find it but you can submit a FOIA request and it will be made available to you. We are not even going to get into contractors. Intellectual property rights it depends on the contract that they write. Some agencies give off the IP that they pay for, the data that they pay for through the contract. They let the contractors the third parties keep the data or the results. We will not get into that, this is a whole different thing I would love to talk to someone about that if you love to write an article on it.

>> One of those interesting things, other things that are not eligible for FOIA request, unpublished information and data covered by the oil well specifically states that you cannot ask for that information. Anyway, FOIA in itself, there are plenty of other Academy Webcast on FOIA, but basically this link is out there. If you are not familiar with for you or do you want to learn more about it start to link through here, the watchdog link will give you some good insight. As of 2007 any citizen can request a FOIA, it used to be for journalists soy only, but now there are things for journalism. Before we leave public domain. And the government stuff we will talk about the sub governmental information on the national level, some seats are open, already open and everything is public domain. Some states where some of the data is out there in public domain, and some is still being kept. These are some of the better ones. If you live in one of these states tell your representative thank you very much, if your state is a mentioned go to this website. It will tell you the status of public domain in your state. Just curious, the District of Columbia is not a state. It is considered a territory. So Puerto Rico, Guam, all of those other territories their government work is considered US government therefore it has a copyright protection. As soon as this DC becomes a state hopefully that will change.

>> This is a time to pause. I throughout a lot of information about questions. About data about public domain, open access. Government and the concept of open data. Joe, do we have any questions?

>> Not yet. Please chat in the chat box if you have any questions for Jennifer. From what she is presented so far. We can wait a few moments to see if someone comes in.

>> How is my volume? MI getting loud again?

>> We have debate back and forth I told the audience, I can understand you here, it's not perfect. Someone was saying maybe it is turned up too high, someone was saying the stereo and mono, to me you are understandable. It's not perfect audio. Here we go. Fran had a question. Can you please tell us about the decision not to provide information on oil wells, when was this instituted?

>> I don't know I'm not the FOIA expert but we're talking about government information open access to government information it's necessary to know FOIA is an option out there for you. When reading about restrictions. There is a list of questions about and a list of criteria that FOIA requests will be automatically denied, that is the one that is listed. I would say there is something interesting there. I didn't dig into it, I just thought it was interesting. It is listed there, you can probably track it to one of the watchdog groups, or to ask Nara, who is the oversight of FOIA, ask them why is it? I personally think who

knows, Congress may change that rule. Right now that is one of the restrictions. I would love Fran, if you can find out let me know?

>> Any other questions for Jennifer right now? We will wait a few moments here.

>> I will be asking there will be another time to pause I'm halfway through. Our timing is all right so far. Let's just keep on going. Any questions from the previous ones I can answer at the end as well.

>> Sounds good.

>> Okay I was expecting more confusion about public domain and open access I have a slide basically highlighting some of the differences between what I mean by a public domain and what is open access. So basically I am not quite sure they say open access, using open concepts, one of the interesting things in the criteria, the derivative word if you use open access data, then derivative words, will have to also be open. There is a lot of companies that are making a lot of money off of government open data that they are charging money for these things. So anyway. That is a little policy thing that I'm surprised more lawyers are not talking about this issue? I think who knows. If it is involving along these lines what is the difference between open government and public domain. Okay. The rest of this will talk about the regulation and the laws a lot of this is general we all know if you are a Federal Depository library. Who has come onto this. Great thank you for staying with me. That you know laws are passed by Congress implemented by the executive branch which is the site, the same thing as the White House. It goes through that process. Realize that there is a hierarchy that if something is mandated by law. Then somebody can the government or the White House, cannot change that law. If it is regulated in regulations, he cannot be changed as a standard of practice, at all of these levels. They are all creating policies for data they are all mandating, there are data plans out there by agencies that you should probably look at. What we will talk about mainly, what is being done at the executive, Federal Register, and some of the laws that have been passed and hopefully once that will be passed.

>> Data policy from the 1980s, a lot of this policy and oversight is done in the office of management and budget, the main priority for this office and budget, is to create the budget. Then sent to Congress that is happening as we speak right now. But also OMB, because their mandate is to the agencies program and everything else, part of that is the data policy. The people who are overlooking the data policy. In a wimpy, this is Nancy Potter -- In OMB -- She is a statistician of note and respectability, Nancy is doing a great job the chair of the physical policy which has open meetings you can go into look to see when they are having their meetings. The minutes and stuff like that. Now these new two lines in here. These are the result of the open government data act that was signed by the president in January there is an advisory committee on data for evidence building in every agency they will have a chief data a chief information and achieve privacy and performance, and officers. Every agency should have a mix who are all touching in this data. Select ding one of these would be in a wimpy -- OMB and overseer of statistic policy a mandate that is by the Federal Register that is all very good. If you are ever talking to someone from OMB, thank you for the policy, they are saying all the right things. Now OMB is headed by Mick OMB, the president of OMB, now in the head, as OMB, in the White House, they decided we would make these presidential management agendas, PMA, they came out last year, last spring. They are working really fast in changing executive prances -- Branches. These agency priorities. They want to make changes. If you link once you get to the slides, you can link on these and go to the website that talks about who is doing this, addressing these issues? Also they talk about how to monitor, what is going on. If you are interested in any of these things. Go into monitor them. Look at them, give the people feedback. Give these commissions -- Not commissions but the tasks for feedback. At times they just say nobody cares -- There not saying that but they are not getting the feedback except by the people who have lobbyists. Lobbyists are giving their feedback. As the librarians, and the citizens, please be aware what is going on, to see everything, this is not all of it, but the things that I thought librarians would find interesting and the data dependent it, go to.gov, one other strategy which is called leveraging data at the strategic asset. If you look at the Dom here the document, it looks wonderful, the

accessibility, the decision-making, the color and the public use of data. If you look at strategy.gov, you can get deeper in on what they are thinking, what is coming out? In fact they were supposed to come out with the plan, since it just started last year. They have been collecting information and now they are creating a plan, which will come out last month, as we know last month a lot of the members of the federal government, a lot of the members were not working. So therefore a lot of delays happened about releasing this. I was so glad I was afraid the strategic data plan would come out yesterday. I would have to read it fast. It hasn't come out, and it will come out any day, keep an eye on it. Let's talk about it. If it comes out or you find out this must be interesting. Please contact me. We will start the group and start talking about it. There are organizations out there that are ready or looking at it, I have a list of who they are. We are not alone. There are people out there who are actually doing this full time to monitor this. That is the White House, and that is what the White House is doing. They are busy with these Caps, these presidential plans, this is what they're trying to get involved with the agency. Let's talk about what Congress is doing. In 2014. Or 2015. Basically they signed Obama, signed the data act. I love that the true transparency act, you have to have that at the end. That is dealing with government funding the federal government. As we know the federal government most of the federal government money, is being transferred as grants to the state. Programs and things like that. Federal's spending is being distributed to the different states as well as the federal government, I'm not sure you are aware of this, but the state government have a double, the state government budget double the budget of the federal government. There are more of them. Even though we have a lot of that money coming from the federal government and the state government. That is a whole other thing. We will talk about federal spending. That is GDP of this the GDP is made up of 10% of the federal spending. Being able to track federal spending down to the checkbook level. Is very important. This act basically was established, because this had already always been done as a consolidated federal report put in place by the facts, and how the money was distributed. GAO Reports and stuff like that. The federal government has always had a hard time tracking where it's money is going. And also where the money is coming from. The effect vividness of that money once it is distributed. This data act, basically it is trying to grab a hold of it. I'm not sure if you remember five or six -- 10 years ago, when USA spending came outcome USA.spending.gov came out, it's amazing what they are doing right now at the US.spending.gov website, go to it, look at the data there is a link at the top. You can see visualizations if you want to know what money is coming to your ZIP Code through the federal government through grandson federal programs - - Through grants and federal programs. This is the place you want to go. A lot of agencies develop Norman Clay chairs, FEMA, everything else that actually track this information. They are all proprietary. While this act is basically saying they want the data act information modeling scheme this is the way it will be replacing the way the government is tracking data. So there is within that. The common data element reporting, which is the mark in the line. You will have the different elements that are going to be tracked the codebook is being developed for that. That is going on through get hub all those get hub people, developed out there. This is being developed. Being tested. The testing didn't do very well. There is problems with it. Things that will have to be done. Also what came out of this. Something else that we will be seeing more in the business world. Which is really great legal identifiers. Allie eyes, the Allie eyes will be placing -- LEI's -- Will be replacing DUNN numbers, and another way which is supported and created from actually the global legal, there is a link to his link, the organizations that are doing that if you want to see more on LEI's, or the language in the SEC filings. You can search to try to track income or net revenue you can use the X VLR to take the data reporting out of the financial reporting all of this information is going on in the background, most of the words I'm using most of these things will actually be -- They will not sound strange to you.

>> Obviously this was bipartisan to get through Congress accepted eventually in a couple years of being orphaned in different places. Eventually that past this January. I don't know why it didn't make big news. Nothing else from the federal government other than the shutdown is being mentioned in the news.

What it is doing, it is making data open by default. It is making the data.gov inventory, or the catalog. Mandatory. So it will have a big boost there, the catalog, the world Of government data. The thing is, it also mandates this data has to be machine-readable, they mandated of this, I'm concerned about that, this data is wonderful it can be used too, to automate these lovely graphics and everything else, but if you mandate APIs. And machine-readable's, the data, we don't want to lose the human readable online, if something is machine-readable only. Public domain. You will have some really smart publishers take this public domain data and do a nice little, do their magic on it and resell it to us. As citizens, I don't want to have to buy back data, through a publisher because they cannot find it on the website easily. Somebody doing their homework. If they want to find this data. Anyway. They created the chief data officer, the cheese -- Chief data officer which is part of the first open data act, the second part, the title I, which is the evidence building activities. That is actually empowering the OMB a little more. Also a third title on this. On this evidence-based act that was signed into law in January. This recertified privacy protections and also it is interesting because it created a private portal for restrict did data. Right now there was restrict did data for access only. This created a portal for all of the other restrict did data. So that is interesting on how that all happens. This looks familiar right? You can't find it, the federal government, the data is out there. But I can't find it. Well it is either because when people find it they say I wanted, it is too old but not at the geographic level I need. Or I know it's out there. I might have to do a FOIA act. There is also the machine-readable issue I talked about. Sometimes the compatibility between the two different dataset, the two different agencies are even those from the same agency sometimes they are not compatible. Let's address things now where we are at with government data policy. We still have you can get this data if it is classified or PII. Those we understand why you can't get it. You can't get it because it wasn't sent to the open data act or the open government data act you can't use the excuse that it wasn't sent to the data.gov. Or that it wasn't sent to the GPO's, this is mandated. This is mandated that it has to be distributed over the web or widely distributed. It can't be stuck in a closed system. If the department of the interior, if they publish their data on PDFs on website, the data is in a closed system, with this new act, these things are being addressed. You have to put it in Mount Airy, you have to make it available. It is open. I default. Now there are a lot of agency inertia that is happening out there. In fact I link here. There is a report that came out the FDL the crime reports, the uniform crime reports that are out there. Between this year and a couple of years ago, there are 70% fewer crying tables out there when asked why is that. The FBI said it's because of the lack of interest. That the Congress excuse me that they were streamlining the website to make it easier to read, they were looking at the not use, the statistics and tables, if these were not used and then they decided not to put them out there. They are still being created and collect it, and sent to advisory committees, but those tables weren't made out there. This data act will mandate that this is available out there. One of the things that I am really fearful of, the federal government, we have these laws protected in access, and we have these laws now making it mandated that it has to be out there, but what if it is not kept or even worse, what if it's kept but there is a lack of funding? In this list I know it is very small. Very small print. You can read it later on. There is a decrease in the funding for data funding, if you have any connections with your congressional number, have them look into this. Yes the census number has increased. That is because the 2020 preparations for that. The national agricultural statistic, their budget cut actually it serves the economic research they had their budget cut nearly 50% from last year. There was also talk about moving the agricultural department research physical agency out of Washington DC. Oh my God. Anyway. The funding has to come. In fact one of the worst pictures I want to talk about. The Bureau of Labour statistics put out for the department of labor. The black line is inflation, the redline is BLS. This is not just the current administration. The past administrations have not been funding this either, the BLS has been losing funding for quite a few years now. Yes BLS data that is created for the economic indicators, those are protected, because they are written into law. Remember law over common practice because they are mandated by law. Those are protected. It makes up 85% of the

budget of BLS. If 80% is mandated on these indicators, what is in danger? What is in danger is the national law surveys, the times, the benefits, and one of my favorite macabre things. A census of federal occupation and injuries part of that budget, where's the money going? Years ago the office that looked at evaluation of these programs as they said which is efficient, which ones are worthy, their budget was cut 27 million hot, to 2 million, that is just in three years. There is a lot going on with the Bureau of statistics actually talking about the labor of statistics and moving it into commerce. Not census. But into commerce, the White House has ideas on this the data supports I'm not quite sure where I stand on that, if you have questions or your opinion on that in the future of the Bureau of Labour statistics put those in the chat box of Joe can read those. This is the money slide. Basically the slides when you download the slide deck. These are all linked. Data.gov is a catalog on where to find this physical data. These are direct links into the statistical offices in the department that you can get data directly from these. These are the social claims. The social science. Now here is the natural science. The hard science. As they say. A lot of people who do this, they know it is a social science, but also very hard. Sorry I know Econ folks. They get very upset when they say hard science, versus the natural science. Anyway. How to get to the natural sciences and the technology data. The Department of Defense I think I saw this interesting Acuras him, this linkable, trustworthy, that is what they want their data to be. The vault data the Department of Defense, I thought that would be a really cool thing to continue to use. There is the great act, that was reintroduced with this Congress, it strengthens the data act, if you know any congressional members out there. Have them encouraged, the great act HR1-50 a great bipartisan, a great objective that will look good. What I also want to talk about here we are with the federal depository, I am not a federal depository program library, I'm just a big fan of you all, there is also this discussion midwinter, what can they do, the people who are federal depositories, the government librarians. We can learn more about being a data scientist, about visualizations, statistics, we can't learn it all. The federal government each one of those things are done by different people. We can have a better understanding. If you work in an of academic institution, somewhere in the office or anywhere else, you can present yourself in the public domain experts, what does it mean? It can be going forward to do that. You can go forward in of -- You can go forward and have them as an agency, and a big thing like the open government data act, what is going on with the mandated for the presidential stuff, he will try to make these regulations. He will try to make these policy regulations. That way it will go across different white houses, different things and everything else, then if it is a regulation everybody has to do it no matter who is in the White House. Keep track in the regulations and spend your time in writing comments about that, I have written comments about this, it is simple. If you don't agree with it just say why, at least you registered a protest. This is a great idea. This is how you can make it better. Every single one of those comments are read.

>> Also go out to the public, educate them about spending data. I won't have time to talk about how I don't believe there should be a single statistical office like everywhere else in the world. This is interesting reading. Here are the organizations in the groups. Who are doing this. You are not alone if you have hung out with me, there are other people out there, worthy of hanging out. Here is my contact information. I do like to tweet out every so often. Also at the very same time I'm doing this webinar the center for data innovation is doing a exact same topic or the future of open data in the future of open government, go to their website and follow their webinar. Let Joe see what questions we have.

>> Thank you we can go a little longer, this is actually a great webinar the slide that would be a deck that is great for the presentation. Somebody thanked me for it. I didn't do that. Joe Klein put information -- An earlier client about foyer, those curious about the exemption from foyer, there is a link about foyer in the chat box, any questions for Jennifer?

>> Marquez a question, is that which the less popular tables be made available? Only if they are shamed into it. They are available through for you, available through FOIA, hopefully we can shame the FBI to bring out those new tables out, as you know these laws are not usually retrospective the regulations will

take a while the people mandating these regulations will be mixed, they have two jobs right now the regulations will be keeping track of those we want to make sure that it happens until then it will be basically agency policy as stated okay.

>> Tyler says they have to run to another meeting, where will we have act is to these wonderful slides?

>> That will be in the repository, should be ready by tomorrow, you will be access and we will send you links to all of it.

>> We have a question about an example of what types of data are supposed to be available. Can you give me what slide that is? Or in what context?

>> If you are still around?

>> Who mentioned that comment Jennifer did you say?

>> It was in the chat box.

>> Right after my break.

>> Oh I don't see that.

>> Jennifer can you please give us a few examples of what type of data to be available what piece of data in scientific data.

>> So you want to clarify?

>> Yes can you clarify that if you are still there?

>> We will answer it later on.

>> Another comment some of the slides appear inactive links.

>> Yes everything that you see that looks like a link, that means they are all active links I checked them all. Before I sent it to the FDLP, these are all active, after the slide there are a couple of other sleights.

That I thought you may find interesting. Those links were not checked there was only so much time I have, anything shown in the presentation all of those links are active. By the way thank you Joe for the oil well, I am looking forward to reading about that. Any other more here -- Katy says curious about preservation strategy HR41-74 I didn't see anything addressing how long it will be in the data catalog?

>> Nor is having issues with this. Right now it is up to the agency for the retention schedule. By the way those schedules are set in the Federal Register. If you pick an agency say data agency. If you set up an alert on regulations.gov. If there is anything that will come out about it. It will be in there. There was this big blowup I forgot when in the fall. They are destroying the Stata. That was because the agency that created the Stata, they said the data gets destroyed. Not everything ends up in Nara, you are right. The evidence-based act that was signed in January. 4147, or the 74, it did not address preservation. This is something that should be addressed. We need to talk to our congressional members about that. Or somebody. Federal Depository's we have the Stewart act. And as a stewardship program, the stewardship program knows things come out of the agencies, doesn't mean the agencies keep them. Thank God for the Federal Depository system for keeping this information. Katy, that is a good point. By the way I'm looking for someone to go and co-author the paper with me about federal spending. The new way of getting federal spending if anybody is interested please contact me.

>> Okay. We have a comment, I really hope they make improvement to data.gov before this additional that is deposited.

>> I do believe the size of data.gov. It's something like five.

>> It's very small. We had a presentation by I think the person who runs the small conference who is in the archive, you may want to check that, we have had other Webcast with that. It looks like they need to have the funding. They need to have the funding so that they can improve they can support and do this. The concept they are not the schemas, but they are trying to do and I'm a big supporter of that. If you have ways, reach out to them, they are open to hearing comments and feedback knowing someone cares. -- Foreign aid you know of?

>> Armando, makes this comment, are there datasets out there that cover foreign policy, foreign aid of the US government that you know of?

>> Yes there is Armando, to tell you the truth I'm not in that mindframe right now, if you contact me directly, I will try to get you the information at Georgetown. We have a lot of that, being done by one of my colleagues. I would have to look at his guide to get that information out. You can look at the guide yourself, they are all open and available out there. There is them doing that, like security. Like a set for national security sometimes this information is not out there. Any other questions for Jennifer? We are going a little long that's okay these are great questions and great content, I think it's worth it.

>> [Laughter]

>> We can talk to people who really appreciate this.

>> This is the perfect audience for you.

>> Really. I'm wondering if there is anybody out there that is in the Federal Depository program who has read my tweet about this and signed up for it?

>> We announce it. We have announced it.

>> All right Jessica.

>> You announced it. You only went out to the Federal Depository library. That is how some people saw it. Anybody on the listserv, I don't know if I'm on the listserv, also I tweeted it out anybody interested come to the free webinar.

>> I see okay, that is a great way of doing it.

>> A bunch of shout outs come I see Jessica is a science library. Very good work

>> All right. I don't think we will get questions, out of curiosity Joe, do the chat gets preserved along with the presentations?

>> They do.

>> So when I'm feeling down I can go back to the chat?

>> Yes this is one that has been a great webinar one of the better ones in a long time.

>> How do I see librarians fitting into the initiative? I think librarians have been out of the initiative. Because we are caught up with our own stuff for whatever. We can get a better microphone, I will try to do that -- This is about five years old yes.

>> So on the initiative, putting yourself out there, don't wait to do that, don't wait for DPO to do that, go out if you see what is going on, give them your feedback, go to regulations.gov, start inviting your congressional members to come and speak in your library. Say this is what you are interested in, let the congressional members know you are interested, when you see something going on Congress, contact them and say I wish you would support this, we have to put ourselves in their. What is going on right now will affect what we believe, we believe in open access, to informed citizenry, we believe in all of these things, they don't realize who is being affected, we have to let them know that we are trying to be their partners in getting this information out there. So that they can be better legislatures. We have to put ourselves out there. We can't wait for an institution or an organization to ask for our help. We have to do it, we have to mandate our institutions our cohort, what is that thing in October?

>> The fall conference?

>> Yes the fall conference. We have to be working with that to be able to make changes. This is ground swells in the bottom up. Just take it on yourself to be a part of the initiative. Personally when I have time. I would love to be able to create a kit for the Girl Scouts are Boy Scouts about the specific funding. About the consolidated -- Not the consolidated but the budgets. How your community budget is created how do you influence that budget? What streets are decided to be worked on? The reason why some streets are not being worked on because the people are not showing up to the open meeting to say I want my street picked. If we create and educate our communities about how federal government money is being spent. They will take that and be able to take action. I think we just need people to be provided information on how to take action, what are the tools out there what is the data so that they can be informed to take action. That is how I think what we should be doing. Librarians fit into these initiatives. We have a responsibility. We know this happens, and we know how it works. That's what I

think we should be doing. I'm sorry. I realize this was sent to me privately, how you see the librarians fitting in. That's what I got on my soapbox.

>> All right great comments. Great comments Jennifer, any last questions we will wrap up soon, we can sneak a question or two, let me go out to our wrap of comments, first I would like to thank Jennifer obviously for a fantastic webinar, great webinar. I have learned a lot. I know a lot of it was great and we learned a lot too. For the text support thank you for keeping things running smoothly. Don't forget our upcoming Webcast to more federal updates, next week on Thursday, February 14, entitled enhancing your intelligence agency information resources IQ, part six Justice Department federal course and committee resources, Bert Chapman has done a lot of Webcast should be a great webinar. You will see notice of all upcoming Webcast if you sign up for news and events alert service that FDLP.gov, from the ACCME webpage link death of bottom of the FDLP homepage, you can the a calendar and other events access past Webcast from our webinar archive and link to the web form to volunteer to support FDLP webinar, I forgot about the Satisfaction Survey, Sean will put that in.

>> It so easy to work with these you guys, if you have something to say even if you are a depository library and, if you knew, I great -- I agree a great organization. People can go back to it refer back to it. If you look all metrics, you can see how many people are downloading, it's a wonderful thing sorry Joe keep on going.

>> I appreciate that.

>> Sean will also put in information if you want to know. We have a new repository for the back Webcast a couple years ago, very easy to search, plus we have something going back further even a link for all Webcast, this top link for the last couple of years this is been easy to search. If you want to find out more about the Academy, there is a good article, my former colleague Scott talks about the conferences and all the things that we do. Give that a look please. Let's see if there are any last questions here. A whole bunch of shout outs, a laundry list of shout outs. I think I will close things out. Thank you one more time Jennifer fantastic webinar I appreciate you doing this. Thank you audience please come back to the FDLP Academy. Have a great rest of the day thank you goodbye.

>> [Event Concluded]