U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING AND FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARY CONFERENCE

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WEDNESDAY APRIL 30, 2014

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PRESENT
ARLENE WEIBLE, Chair
STEVE BELEU, Member
GRETA BEVER, Member
STEPHANIE BRAUNSTEIN, Member
CHRISTOPHER BROWN, Member
MARIE CONCANNON, Member
ELIZABETH COWELL, Member
JANET FISHER, Member
KATE IRWIN-SMILER, Member
ROSEMARY LASALA, Member
SUSAN LYONS, Member
MARK PHILLIPS, Member
HALLIE PRITCHETT, Member
DAVITA VANCE-COOKS, Public Printer of the United States, GPO
MARY ALICE BAISH, Superintendent of Documents, GPO
JANE SANCHEZ, Director, Library Services & Content Management, GPO
CINDY ETKIN, Office of Superintendent of Documents, GPO
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introductions</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depository Library Council Meeting</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDLP Forecast Study Report: Summary and Recommendation</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjourn</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G

DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING KICKOFF
WITH PUBLIC PRINTER AND SUPERINTENDENT OF
DOCUMENTS

CHAIR WEIBLE: We're going to get started in a few minutes, in a minute or two. If you have an empty chair next to you, could you raise your hand just to help facilitate people finding a place to sit? Thank you.

Oh, and everybody's quieting down really quickly. Great.

Well I think I will go ahead and get started. The first thing I get to do is gavel us into session, so -- there we go. I'm pleased to kick off B

(Applause)

CHAIR WEIBLE: -- the conference.

My name is Arlene Weible and I am the Chair of the Depository Library Council, and I am very pleased to kick off this meeting in this building that I've always heard called -- you know, when I first got into libraries I always heard about the Big Reg Building. And it's
just so wonderful to actually be in the Big Red Building for this conference. To be in the house with all the wonderful GPO staff is really an honor, and we're really looking forward to rubbing elbows with everyone over the next few days.

Thank you to the staff who made this meeting possible. They've been putting together this meeting for a really long time. If you might recall that, well before last October, this meeting was in the works. And I'm sure GPO staff are just thrilled to actually have us here. So thank you so much.

This conference is actually really quite impressive. We have 280 people preregistered for the conference, and then an additional 90 people that have signed up for the virtual sessions. So you know, I wish those folks that are attending virtually could see how lovely it is here in Harding Hall, but I'm also thrilled that there are so many opportunities for virtual attendees to participate in the sessions for this particular
conference. So I think that's really wonderful.

A couple of logistical things. Remember to, you know, put your cell phones on vibrate or whatever mode that keeps them quiet, just for that.

I also wanted to talk a little bit about the Council and what we're going to be doing. We're mostly going to be in this room for the duration of the conference hosting conference sessions and also listening to meetings. But one of the things that we also -- that we do every morning is have coffee with Council. So most Council members are going to be in the coffee area in the cafeteria, early in the morning, 8:30 to 9:00.

So if you want to ask us questions about what we do up here -- well, you see everything we do up here, actually. But you know, if you want to learn more about what Depository Library Council does in our advisory role to the public printer and the superintendent of documents, we'd be happy to
talk about that. And if you have questions and concerns -- or concerns about anything you hear throughout the conference, please don't hesitate to approach one of the members of Council. So -- and we'll have a chance at some point to go ahead and introduce everyone.

So I just also wanted to do something that is a bit of a tradition, and I think it's very helpful for folks to see kind of what is our group really made up of. So we call this Council Calisthenics, it's an opportunity to kind of stand up and show who you are. So the first thing I'd like to ask folks is, anybody who has traveled here from west of the Mississippi, could you please stand or raise your hands?

(Applause.)

CHAIR WEIBLE: And then I think that you get a sense of how many people from the east, but those of you from the east side can stand as well. And we have a lot of those folks here. So thank you.

(Applause.)
CHAIR WEIBLE: If you could also --
the next is by your library type. So if you're
from an academic library, could you please
stand? And we have -- yeah.

(Applause.)

CHAIR WEIBLE: If you're from a
public library, please stand? There's a few of

(Applause.)

CHAIR WEIBLE: If you're from a
state library? Yay state libraries.

(Applause.)

CHAIR WEIBLE: If you're from a law
library?

(Applause.)

CHAIR WEIBLE: If you're from a
federal library, and I know we have quite a few
federal libraries here.

(Applause.)

CHAIR WEIBLE: So thank you.
The other thing that I think is
really helpful for us to see is how many of you
are really here because of your true passion for
this program. And the way that we kind of
demonstrate that is in terms of what kind of
support you had to travel to this conference.

So how many of you traveled to this
conference with no support from your
institution?

(Applause.)

CHAIR WEIBLE: Thank you.

How many of us are here with partial
support? A little bit?

(Applause.)

CHAIR WEIBLE: Well, thank you so
much for, you know, putting those -- putting
your personal resources into attending this
conference, it's wonderful.

So the next, and last that I'm going
to do here, I'd like to kind of do the age thing,
but I don't want to talk about real age. So I'm
going to try to couch this in a way that I think
documents librarians are really going to
appreciate. So my first group that I'd like to
stand is how many of your answered your first
census data reference question with a census
website?

(Laughter.)

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. Okay. So that's interesting.

Okay. How many of you answered your first -- this is like your first time you ever answered a census question. How many of you answered it with a CDROM?

(Laughter.)

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. So how many of you answered your very first census data reference question with a paper document?

(Laughter.)

CHAIR WEIBLE: Well now, that's interesting. Thank you everybody. It didn't quite turn out the way I thought. I thought we would have a lot more web -- first time with the web. But that was kind of an interesting way to show the different generations we have here.

So one of my reasons for asking that question is, you know, just to kind of think about how long I've been attending these conferences, and I have been for about the last
20 years. And one of the things that I find, you know, invigorating but sometimes a little frustrating is the opportunities that we've had over those 20 years to talk about change and reform in the federal depository library program. And I have to say sometimes it gets a bit tedious to me. I am -- my hometown is Beaverton, Oregon, the home of the Nike Show Company where they just Do It. And so I kind of got drilled in that at a young age, and so I kind of have that attitude sometimes.

But I have to say that, in the time that I've been on Council over the last three years, I think there has just been a tremendous amount of energy at GPO to actually take a look at changing the program and taking on reform in a really serious way, starting with the forecast study that we have all participated in. GPO staff have really been doing the work to document the needs of our community, so the plan for a reform of the program can be built on what the real realities of depository libraries are, not just what we have our
opinions about when we come to these meetings.

And we now, you know, with that data, have a solid base to build a new foundation for our program, and that's what we're going to hear about this afternoon. And we're really excited about that. Really, this national plan is going to be a way forward to finally address concerns of libraries in a way that's really looking towards the future.

And I know none of this would have been possible at GPO, all of this energy, without, you know, leadership. And you know, in my book, leadership always starts at the top. And our -- the last time our group met with Davita Vance-Cooks, she was actually the acting Public Printer. And even in that capacity, she -- I think she has really been thinking about the things that we can do to really move things forward.

And she came up -- she introduced this great new tag line, do people remember that tag line, if you've been here before? Official Digital Secure. I mean, I just thought that
was so great. And I think that's a demonstration of really kind of thinking about what it is, the true mission of GPO. And now that the President and Congress actually had the good sense to confirm her officially as the Public Printer, I mean, we're really seeing this kind of thinking about image and transformation really moving forward.

You know someone's really ready to embrace change when they actually suggest that an Agency that's over 150 years old might want to think about changing its name. As many of you probably know, Senate Bill 1947 is currently making its way through Congress, and its ultimate goal is to change the name of the Agency to the Government Publishing Office, which is very wise, because it keeps a very well-known acronym.

But I personally think it's about time it becomes more clear that GPO does not only print documents, but it actually publishes information in a way that helps assure that the information life cycle is secured through
promoting permanent public access. And I think that just thinking about those types of issues is really, really important.

And I believe our Public Printer wants to start us off with a video to kind of introduce the plan, so we'll go ahead and run that now.

(Video was played.)

(Applause)

CHAIR WEIBLE: So with that introduction, I am very happy to introduce the 27th Public Printer of the United States, Davita Vance-Cooks.

(Applause)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Good morning.

(Audience response: Good morning.)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Let's try that again. Good morning.

(Audience response: Good morning.)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: I love it.

That's wonderful.
On behalf of the GPO employees and
as the 27th Public Printer of the United States,
I would like to formally welcome our conference
attendees and special guests to the United
States Government Printing Office. And for
those of you traveling from out of town, I would
like to welcome you to our nation's capitol.
It might be a little wet, it might be a little
t soggy, but you'll still love it.

I would also like to extend a warm
welcome to the remote attendees representing 43
states, the District of Columbia and the U.S.
Virgin Islands. We are known here for our GPO
hospitality and you will see it on display in
the next few days. We like to smile at you, we
like to talk to you, we like to wave to you. So
welcome.

And we are delighted that so many of
you are able to visit us at the GPO
headquarters. We too call it the Big Red
Building on North Capitol Street. And I
understand that this is the first time that the
conference has been held at the GPO
headquarters, so I want to give yourselves a round of applause for being the first to attend such a conference here.

(Applause)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: It is a pleasure to have you here. And as you walk through these historic halls, we hope that you will notice how the past, the present and the future intersect because this is an Agency that represents and respects the richness of our tangible printing past as we prepare to meet the digital future.

Before I begin my remarks, I would like to take this opportunity to read a letter from Senator Chuck Schumer, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing. He had been invited to attend the opening session but due to scheduling conflicts could not be present. So he sent the following letter, and I'm pleased to share it with you. And I must admit that I like the way it begins.

"Dear Madam Public Printer."

(Laughter and Applause)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: "Thank you for
your invitation to attend the 2014 Federal Depository Library Conference. Unfortunately, due to scheduling conflicts, I cannot be present, but I ask that you share this letter with the attendees on my behalf.

"As Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, I want to recognize the 2013 and 2014 Federal Depository Libraries of the Year. I regret that my schedule did not allow me to be with you today at the conference, but I want to applaud the work of all our Federal Depository Libraries and Librarians, and specifically congratulate the Libraries of the Year. The Arizona State Library, the University of Iowa Libraries, the Ottenheimer Library at the University of Arkansas Little Rock, and from my own home town, the Brooklyn College Library. All of the award winners deserve special acknowledgement, but I am especially proud that Stephanie Walker, Chief Librarian and the Brooklyn College Library are being honored for their leadership and expertise in transitioning from a traditional
to a modern library with a wide range of
electronic resources.

"From the earliest days of our
nation, Congress recognized that public
documents are vital to ensuring a vibrant
democracy. James Madison, in his notes on the
Federal Convention of 1787 emphasized the
delegates' concern over the government's
responsibility to inform the citizenry when he
wrote, 'it should not be in the option of the
legislature to conceal their proceedings.'
This is the GPO's primary mission, keeping
America informed.

"And it is the Federal Depository
Libraries and Librarians who ensure that every
American has free access to important public
records.

"Congratulations on your
successful conference and thank you for your
work to keep our citizens informed.

"Sincerely, Charles E. Schumer."

Let's give him a round of applause.

(Applause)
MS. VANCE-COOKS: I would also appreciate your indulgence as I take a few moments to publicly recognize some employees. They worked very hard on this program. In particular I would like to thank and recognize Superintendent of Documents, Mary Alice Baish and the staff of GPO's Library Services and Content Management Business Unit.

Our Special Events Manager, BethAnn Telford, our Facilities Coordinator, Susan Englehart, our Facilities Staff, our Security Staff, our Creative Services Staff and the Public Printers Front Office Staff whom you will meet shortly, Heather Lawson and Sandra Chambers for all of their efforts in organizing this event. And I think you can tell that I am so very proud of them. Thank you.

(Applause)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: I would also like to take a few moments to thank our current DLC Chair, Arlene Weible and all of the Council members for their hard work and dedication this past year. It was a year of full engagement and
continuous collaborations. We thank them for their participation in the Joint Conference Planning Subcommittees, their role in leadership in the Virtual Conference and the Focus Discussions held last December. And the rich advice and guidance they provided throughout the entire forecast study process.

I would especially like to recognize the following five Council members who are ending their three-year term at the end of May. We thank them for their service to the GPO and to the FDLP. And so now I'm about to embarrass them. I'm going to call their name and ask that they stand and remain standing.

Stephanie Braunstein, Louisiana State University; Blane Dessey, Library of Congress; Susan Lyons, University of Rutgers, Newark School of Law; Mark Phillips, University of North Texas; and, of course, DLC Chair, Arlene Weible, Oregon State Library. Let's give them a round of applause.

(Applause)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: You may be
seated. They look kind of red.

As I'm sure you've heard by now, in late March, I announced the names of the five newly appointed members of the DLC, and they begin their terms on June 1st. Now each new member brings a special interest and skill to the Public Printer's Advisory Group. I know you'll join me in welcoming three of them who are in the audience this morning.

Again, I'm going through my embarrassment routine. I'd like for them to please stand when I call their name and to remain standing.

Rich Gause, are you in the audience?

(Applause)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Government Information Librarian at the John C. Hitt Library, University of Central Florida.

Scott Matheson, are you in the audience? Yes.

(Applause)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Associate Librarian for Technical Services at the Lillian
Goldman Library, Yale Law School.

Teri Taylor, are you in the audience?

(Applause)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: U.S. Documents Librarian at the New Jersey State Library.

The other two members who were unable to join us in person this week, but will be attending virtually are David Cismowski, Chief of the State Library Services for the California State Library, and Dan Cornwall, Digital Librarian at the Alaska State Library. Thank you very much for agreeing to joint the Council.

(Applause)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: I hope that you liked the video. I hope that you liked the video entitled "GPO Transformation." And I hope that it was clear to you, as you watched that video that the GPO has a remarkable history and yet it is transforming to meet the changing times. This transformation points to the fact that our best is yet to come. And that's
because our stakeholders, Congress, federal agencies, Federal Depository Libraries and the public are engaged in our mission. They believe in what we do. We have a vision and we know where we are going.

Since we last met back in 2012 and despite the sequestration and the government shutdown in 2013, the GPO had many milestones and achievements that clearly demonstrate our transformation from a print centric operation to a content centric digital platform. After a year-long intensive review, the highly respected National Academy of Public Administration affirmed that GPO's core mission of authenticating, preserving and distributing federal information remains critically important to American democracy in the digital age, and recommended measures to strengthen the Agency's business model for the future.

Our federal digital system reached one billion retrievals since it debuted five years ago and offered its first audio book.
We're working on the next generation of FDSys to improve public access and the user experience.

With the Joint Committee on Printing's approval, we opened a continuity of operations function for secure credential production at the Stennis, Mississippi facility. We launched a new and improved bookstore website. We continued to support openness and transparency of government information with the development and production of more mobile apps and expanded our XML Book data, download capability to include House of Representative Bills. Our cataloging operation was named one of the top ten original catalogers and contributors to WorldCat in the world.

Our employees -- this is my favorite. Our employees voted GPO as one of the best places to work in the Federal Government Employee Viewpoint Survey. And yesterday we learned that the GPO was ranked as one of the top ten most innovative mid-size...
agencies. Yes, we are here.

(Applause)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: As you can tell, that meant a lot to me.

Okay. After last year's sequestration, the House Appropriations Committee recently approved an increase in funding for the GPO for FY '15. And though new funding for the Superintendent of Documents is the same as last year, we have unexpended money from previous appropriations that we can bring forward to supplement that amount. And we are moving through the legislative process to change our name from the Government Printing Office to the Government Publishing Office.

Earlier this month, the Senate Rules and Administration Committee reported our renaming bill, Senate 1947 to the Senate Floor. Some people asked me, why do you think a name change is important? Why are you spending so much time on this issue? Quite simply, the name change is needed because it's catching up with where we are today. We have
already transformed so much already. And the Publishing Office, that term reflects our evolving role in providing access to government information in both digital and tangible formats and whatever new format may arise in the future. And we appreciate the Depository Library Council's support of this Bill.

We will continue to leverage our tools and services to meet the information needs of the American public. In support of this strategy, I am delighted to announce that GPO has signed a partnership agreement with the Digital Public Library of America. We will serve as a major content hub for federal government information and this, in turn, will support our goal of public outreach. We're proud to be part of the first-year anniversary of DPLA and we extend our congratulations to the staff and the supporters for their tremendous success.

Now at my nomination hearing last year, before the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, I was asked a very important
question. Do we still need Federal Depository Libraries if everybody can access information from their living room? And without hesitation I answered, "yes, most definitely we need Federal Depository Libraries."

I truly believe this. You are passionate about access to government information. You are dedicated to serving the public at large. You help GPO achieve its mission of keeping America informed. GPO thanks you. I thank you. And excellent customer service is one of the key goals of our strategic plan. And although you are our partners in providing public access, you are also our customer. And I believe that today GPO needs to improve its service to you so that you can improve your services to your constituents in the digital age.

The FDLP forecast study was undertaken to determine how we can best do this. GPO asked you to share your vision of the future of the Depository Library Program. We asked you to tell us what you need to help you provide
improved access to Federal Government information and you responded. You responded in great numbers and you responded at great length. More than 800 libraries submitted Library Forecast Questionnaires. Sixty-seven percent of you shared your thoughts and ideas with the GPO. And I promise that we heard you. We hear you, we're listening. You told us so much, you told us that you need improved access to more online government content. You want information to be easily discoverable. You want flexibility in managing your collections. You want more and enhanced cataloging records. You want more digitized historical content. You want more education and training opportunities. And you want the preservation of both tangible and digital content.

And I don't have to tell you that some of these changes will be harder than others to achieve. Believe it or not -- or believe me when I say, if I could snap my fingers today and make these changes happen, I would. And that's because I believe so wholeheartedly in the
importance of these changes to modernize the FDLP. But I also recognize that change is difficult. Change is slow. It's slower than you can imagine. It's frustratingly slow.

But as long as we stayed focused, I promise you that GPO will move forward to address your needs. And you might say, that's great, we've heard that before, what's so different this time? I know you're saying that. I know you're thinking that.

The difference is that we are walking the talk. The difference is that we have a strategic vision. The difference is that we know where we are going. You asked for more education and training opportunities, we're delivering. Since January of 2012, Library Services and Content Management has offered you 67 Webinars with a total attendance of 5000 individuals. And through March, Webinar recordings have been viewed more than 1600 hours. You want improved online access to digital content? We're delivering.

Through FDSys, you and your public
users have accessed more than 50 collections of information from all three branches of government. Since November of 2012, Library Services and Content Management has harvested more than 21 million documents from 39 federal agency websites. That is 2.3 terabytes of content. You want more cataloging? We're delivering.

At the end of fiscal year 2013, there were 155,739 historic shelf-list records available through the catalog of U.S. Government Publications. And we're also assessing long-term solutions to cataloging record distribution. And through this program, 82 participating libraries are receiving cataloging records that match their selection profile.

But let's talk about vision. Where are we going? Our vision of the Federal Depository Library Program is all about access. It is about public access to government information, supporting it, facilitating it, expanding it, promoting it, making it more
comprehensive and more convenient than ever before. Access to government information is a core principle of our form of government enshrined in our Constitution, and it is the core mission of the FDLP. And to ensure that mission is carried out in the digital age, we must adapt to the changes that surround us. The FDLP must become modernized.

And the responses to the federal or the Forecast Survey show that you agree. The consensus of your responses add depth and breadth to this vision. As your responses showed, there is consensus that the FDLP must move towards digitizing as much as we can, including the comprehensive historical collection of government publications.

But in this age of fiscal limitations, we must turn to digitizing strategies that deliver results without encumbering shrinking budgets. GPO and program libraries can partner to accomplish digitization.

As I noted earlier, we are currently
working on the next generation of our federal digital system where digitized content, including harvested bow and digital content will be ingested, authenticated and freely accessible.

There is a consensus that the FDLP must move towards cataloging as much as possible with the objective of transforming the catalog of U.S. government publications into a national bibliography of government information. There is a consensus, and it has long been clear, that regional depository libraries today need greater flexibility in the management of their collections.

Your responses to the survey show a need to move in this direction in a way that provides the needed flexibility while providing assurances that the right resource of the depository collection will be maintained. Allowing regional libraries to share collections across state lines is one approach to this task. Another approach may be authorizing them to right-size to support their
users' needs. And there is a consensus, finally, in your commitment to preserving the comprehensive collection of tangible government publications and digital information for future generations.

And finally many of you have signaled that it is time to change the name of the FDLP to reflect access in the networked digital environment. In fact, there was one comment written in the focus discussion, many people think of banks when they hear "depository." And believe me, I get it, I understand. If they're thinking of all things, you might want to think about changing the name. I understand the importance of the right name for an organization.

In conclusion, I hope that our vision for the FDLP sounds like a transformed program that you want to be a part of. I'm excited about the FDLP. I'm excited about the future, it's bright. It is wonderful. And we want to partner with you to drive these changes.

And as I said when I was sworn into
office last August, I believe the best is yet to come for the GPO. I truly believe that, by all of us working together toward the common goal of transforming the FDLP for the digital age, change will come.

Thank you so much for listening to me. It's a pleasure to be here.

(Applause)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: The end.

(Applause)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: And now for the wonderful awards, I'd like some assistance up here. I'd like to introduce the Deputy Public Printer, Jim Bradley. Please come up.

And our chief of staff, Andy Sherman, please come up to help me to distribute the awards. And Mary Alice will help as well.

(Brief pause.)

MR. SHERMAN: Good morning, everybody.

Now we're going to have a little fun. We're going to take the time to honor the Libraries of the Year for 2013 who we had
already designated for the conference that was
to have happened last fall and didn't, and
wasn't able to be held. And to the Libraries
of the Year for 2014.

What I'm going to do is just say a
few brief remarks and then I'm going to call out
the name of the library. And would the persons
representing the library, when I identify you,
please come forward to receive your award.

Afterwards, if you'd like to say a
couple of remarks -- and I emphasize a couple
of remarks -- we won't have the music come up
and you won't be escorted off prematurely. But
if you could be brief in your remarks that would
help move things along.

Okay. Today what we are going to do
is honor four Federal Depository Libraries for
their outstanding achievements and initiatives
in 2013 and 2014. These libraries were
selected for their leadership, educational
outreach and commitment to providing free
public access to federal government
information. They go above and beyond what is
required by the FDLP to serve the information needs of their communities. And GPO is very pleased to recognize their achievements.

We want to especially thank the directors of each Library of the Year for understanding the importance and value of the FDLP collections and the expertise and leadership of the librarians we are also recognizing this morning.

The first 2013 award goes to the Arizona State Library Archives and Public Records. Would Dr. Ted Hale, Development Manager and the Arizona State Library and Jan Fisher, Director of Collections and External Relations please come forward?

(Applause)

MR. SHERMAN: Let me just say what the citation is. With this award, GPO is pleased to present you with the 2013 Regional Library of the Year award for the Arizona State Library's active participation in the electronic distribution of online cataloging records project, the creation of the state
master plan for depository libraries and for
collaborating on the development of the very
successful Biannual Multi-State Virtual
Depository Library Conference. Your
leadership is exemplary. Congratulations.

(Applause)

DR. TED HALE: Thank you so much.

I'm Ted Hale, the Deputy Director of
the Arizona State Library Archives and Public
Records, and I was watching your video. We
share many things with you; this is also our
150th year. And we have a museum exhibit --
thank you for opening that. Yes, I can unfold
paper that's wet.

Janet and I have seen more rain in
the last 24 hours than Arizona has seen since
'73. We're waiting for a Haboob to appear over
the horizon.

(Laughter)

DR. HALE: The Arizona State
Library has served as the state's Federal
Depository Library over 100 years and this year
marks the 50th anniversary of serving as the
Regional Depository Library, making this award even more meaningful and memorable for us. Your theme, Engage, Collaborate, Transform is consistent with ours. We provide access while preserving Arizona.

Like the U.S. Government Printing Office, we've embraced expanded services to all types of libraries within our state and now, with other Southwestern States through our Virtual Government Information Conferences. We're in a unique situation to serve broad constituencies with our State Law Library. We support the Depository Program through working with our selectives, in particular our incredible selective librarians. I hope there are some here.

And we provide countless trainings, lead collaborations and connect people to resources sharing in the mission of the GPO and keeping America informed. We look forward to the next 100 years of our continued collaboration with the Federal Depository Library Program, and the U.S. Government
Printing Office, and our joint efforts to provide access to government information.

Thank you very much.

(Applause)

MR. SHERMAN: Okay. Thank you.

The second 2013 Library of the Year Award goes to the Brooklyn College Library which is being recognized for your leadership and mentoring activities for library staff in the greater New York City area. And for your commitment to providing access and staff with expertise for a wide range of electronic resources. Brooklyn College Library is a model for transitioning from a traditional to a modern library, and we second, certainly Senator Schumer's gracious remarks about the Brooklyn College Library.

Would Professor Stephanie Walker, Chief Librarian and Director of Academic Information Technology, and Jane Cramer, Government Information Specialist and Associate Professor, please join us on the dias?
PROFESSOR WALKER: I have a few words to say.

One is that I realize the critical importance of keeping government information preserved when, at one point, back in the early days of electronic resources, suddenly a bunch of Department of Education reports that had been causing bad publicity disappeared. Ever since then, I've personally been very committed to access to government information, and I've been very fortunate. I've only been Chief Librarian at Brooklyn College for about six years. The person who's actually done all of the work is standing here beside me. I'm the cheering section.

Jane Cramer is also -- and I'm going to embarrass her deeply -- by mentioning that she's the winner of the Mildred Lowe Award for New York State also this year for access to government information.

PROFESSOR WALKER: 2012, okay.
She can correct me.

So this is like two years in a row that she's been recognized for her outstanding work and providing access to government information. So --

PROFESSOR CRAMER: And I'm going to be very brief also.

I'm sure that you all know that this job isn't possible without the support of your library administration. But I also inherited a really great retrospect of collection from my predecessors in my job. So it's just -- every day is a joy just going in and working with the collection and the patrons, and I look forward to doing it for quite a while longer.

PROFESSOR WALKER: Please.

(Laughter and applause)

MR. SHERMAN: Okay. Now we'll move on to the 2014 Libraries of the Year. Our first awardee is the University of Iowa Libraries as the 2014 Regional Library of the Year. We selected your library for this award for its successful blending of partnerships and
projects within the institution, with the local community, with GPO and nationwide. The University Libraries are exemplary in their cataloging and preservation initiatives including identification, cataloging and digitization of nearly 1500 large format posters in partnership with GPO.

Thank you for partnering with us to prove access to government information and congratulations will go to University Librarian John Culshaw and Marianne Mason, Federal and State Information Librarian. Would you please come up?

(Applause)

MR. CULSHAW: Thank you so much.

I'm really pleased to accept this award on behalf of the University of Iowa Libraries. You know, as our colleagues at Brooklyn College said, this isn't something that I can really take credit for. I've only been the University Librarian since August 1st, so --

(Laughter)
MR. CULSHAW: But for the reasons mentioned in the citation, that explains why I chose to go to the University of Iowa and I've joined a group of fantastic colleagues. The word "transformation" was mentioned a lot in Davita's comments, and transformation of the research library is something we talk about every day in Iowa City.

So I am pleased to take this award back to our Big Red Building on the banks of the Iowa River, to the Hawkeye State, and acknowledge the leadership and efforts of Marianne and my colleagues in the libraries for everything they've done to make government information accessible to our patrons.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MS. MASON: Just a very brief thank you, and wonderful recognition to every staff member at the University of Iowa Libraries. This is a truly team effort. Everyone at the library is involved with government information and there's a huge commitment. So
it's the library staff that really are getting this award.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MR. SHERMAN: Now last but bar from least, we are going to recognize the other 2014 Library of the Year, the Ottenheimer Library of the University of Arkansas, which is being recognized for leadership and scholarship activities that promote government information and Depository Libraries nationwide, and within the five-state region. The library was instrumental in acquiring support and financing for the Online U.S. Congressional Serial Set while continuing to preserve and maintain the tangible volumes under a cooperative agreement with other institutions.

So would -- let me see here -- Karen Russ, Government Documents Librarian and Associate Professor, please come up to accept the award?

(Applause)

PROFESSOR RUSS: My dean decided
not to join me today. He’s trying to keep things in one piece in Arkansas.

I appreciate all of the comments from everyone concerning the tornadoes. There isn’t anyone at our university that was majorly affected, and there weren't any libraries that were totally destroyed. But I do appreciate all the comments this morning.

I’m very proud to receive this award, although I have to say, like people before me, it wasn’t all my own work. A lot of it goes to our technical services processing division, I wouldn't have anything on the shelf without them. And the hardest part about receiving this award is that one of the people involved in the biggest part of the work passed away four years ago.

Sarah Ziegenbein was at the public library but she and I did quite a bit of work on training for Ben’s Guide in the five states. She was one of the people involved in the Serial Set purchasing, a book chapter that I had written, and numerous other projects. And I
feel that Sarah is here with me today, but I wish she could actually be standing here with me today.

    Thank you.

    (Applause)

MR. SHERMAN: That concludes our awards ceremony. And now I believe I'm going to turn the microphone over to Mary Alice Baish.

    MS. BAISH: Thank you very much, Andy.

    And my congratulations as well to all of the libraries being honored here. And actually, to all of you who came to Washington, D.C. I've said it before and I'll say it again, the heart of the program are the librarians who work so hard on a daily basis to help us keep America informed.

    The conference theme Federal Depository Libraries connecting communities reflects our joy in reconnecting with you in person since the last meeting conference back in 2002. I would like to sincerely thank Public Printer Vance-Cooks and all of the GPO
staff who made this event possible, especially those of you who worked so hard behind the scenes.

I'm going to mention a number of logistics just to help our onsite attendees navigate this three-day event. I want to first draw your attention to the Registrant Guide where you can find linked items from our meeting and conference web page on FDLP.gov. We also have a few copies at the registration desk in Harding Hall if you would like to take a look at it.

Inside your packets, you've already found the agenda, the schedule, the list of attendees and some very important need-to-know information on this blue sheet. There are just a few key points I'd like to emphasize. Please be sure to wear your conference badge and carry a photo ID with you at all times. GPO is a secure federal building.

Throughout the conference, everyone must enter through the main entrance at 732 North Capitol Street. Each time you
enter, you'll need to walk through the Magnetometer and show both a valid photo ID and your conference badge. The registration desk in Harding Hall is also your information desk. Bridget Govan and Debbie Smith, along with other LSCM staff, will be available there throughout the week to answer any questions that you have.

The bulletin board in the foyer has the signup sheets for the Friday tours. We also invite you to use the bulletin board to communicate with one another.

You won't get lost here in the Red Brick Buildings if you follow directional signs with the FDLP Eagle to various conference meeting rooms. It's easy to remember, isn't it? Just follow the Eagle.

And if you're not in a conference program, we really ask that you remain in one of four locations throughout the building. Either the GPO bookstore down in the first floor, and the elevators are over here in the foyer. The GPO history exhibit, which is
downstairs at the main entrance. The cafeteria which is a perfect location for networking and chatting are on the eighth floor, if you care to look at the beautiful historical photos, some of which you saw earlier this morning.

LSCM staff will be available in various locations to help direct you between meeting rooms. We're all wearing badges like this -- (demonstrating) -- of course, with the Eagle.

Wireless internet access is available in all of the conference locations. The network name is "Guest" with a capital G, 0700. And you'll find the password in your blue need-to-know handout.

There's also a charging station in the back of the cafeteria, in case you need to rev up your electronic devices. Also, GPO will be life Tweeting during our three-day event using the hashtag, all in caps, GPODLC14. Please join us and tweet your event updates, your photos, using that hashtag. We look
forward to sharing highlights through our social media. Again, hashtag, in caps, GPODLC14.

We also invite you to visit our beautiful bookstore where you'll receive a 50 percent discount on all purchases with your conference badge.

Finally, I'd like to mention our meeting and conference survey. As we continue efforts to go green this year, our survey is online only. If you preregistered, you should have already received the link in your email, and if you registered here at the conference, the link will be emailed to you at the end of the week.

While it took a GPO village to make this event possible, I would like to recognize key staff of Library Services and Content Management without whom this conference would not have been possible. A big thank you goes to Kathy Bayer -- Kathy, please don't be embarrassed, stand up -- for her hard work --

(Applause)
MS. BAISH: -- in managing the conference and planning the program you will enjoy over the next two weeks. And just remember back to Davita's work, this is -- Kathy went through this process twice as we had begun in midsummer actually to plan for what was to have been the October meeting.

I would also like to thank Lance Cummins who is wandering around for his hard work in coordinating all of our event logistics, and much, much more.

And Cindy Etkin for coordinating our virtual program offering. Stand up, Cindy. Her work enabled 200 --

(Applause)

MS. BAISH: Let me repeat, 200 individuals to join us online this week. Isn't that terrific?

The Publications and Information Sales Business Unit provides a critically important service in fulfillment of GPO's mission to keep America informed. And I'm delighted to introduce you to the three P&IS
directors; Esther Edmonds B would you stand up,

Esther -- is Director of Content Acquisitions and the GPO Context Center and she also oversees the bookstore. So please be sure to thank Esther and her colleagues for that generous discount for your purchases.

Jeff Turner is Director of Sales Planning and Development, and especially outreach to our agency prospective contacts.

And now Lisa Russell B Lisa Williams, I'm sorry -- we have another Lisa Russell over here.

Lisa Williams is Director of Distribution and Service Outreach. She manages the Laurel, Maryland distribution facility. And that includes Depository distribution. And also the distribution facility in Colorado.

Moving on now to LSCM, four directors manage the strategic vision of our ten organizational teams. They are LSCM Director Jane Sanchez, who spoke this morning at the meet and greet. Laurie Beyer-Hall,
Director of Library Technical Services. Robin Haun-Mohamed, Director of LSCM Outreach and Support, and Anthony Smith, Director of Projects and Systems. Anthony is a new face to many of you, having just celebrated his one-year anniversary at GPO.

You'll hear a lot about the LSCM Directors' strategies and projects tomorrow morning during the 9:00 a.m. LSCM update here in Harding Hall. And you'll also have the opportunity to ask them any questions during the LSCM open forum.

Now since you're going to be mingling with LSCM staff throughout the week, I really want to introduce our supervisors and their staff. So as I call your name, will you please stand up and be recognized?

Collection Development and Classification is led by Supervisory Librarian Valerie Furino. And her team -- and I hope some members of Val's team are here. And her team identifies and acquires tangible materials for distribution, wonderful, and new online only
resources for processing and cataloging. They're also responsible for SuDoc classification numbers.

Thank you, Val.

(Applause)

MS. BAISH: Our Bibliographic and Control Cataloging Team is led by Supervisory Librarian Fang Gao. They catalog in all formats following new RDA standards. So would the Bibliographic Control Team stand up, please?

Wonderful. I saw you out there.

(Applause)

MS. BAISH: In addition to their OCLC award in 2012, they recently began creating and delivering webinars on cataloging and authority work, which I know have been very well received.

Many of you know Melissa Fairfield. Melissa, as a member of the Outreach and Support Unit, I want to tell you all that this month she became the new manager of our Tangible Processing Staff. This team creates the daily
depository shipping lists and prepares materials for shipments to libraries, including the preparation of materials for Microfiche conversion.

We have a wonderful staff out at Laurel. We had hoped to have them join us today. If you -- there we go. This is our Depository Distribution Team that work under Lisa's assistants at the Laural, Maryland warehouse. This team processes all the boxes and separate shipments to your libraries, and also for the international exchange and bylaw program. We are delighted. We had hoped that our distribution staff could be here with us this morning. But I would like you please to recognize their good work.

(Applause)

MS. BAISH: Robin Haun-Mohamed is Director of Outreach and Support. The first unit you come into contact with for depository designation operation and management, as well as for education and training. How many of you attended yesterday's first ever New Librarians
Institute? Raise your hand. Higher, higher, higher, so we can see.

Thank you.

It was terrific. Absolutely. In addition to the 50 individuals attending onsite, there were almost 60 virtual participants in each of yesterday's three classes.

We're very grateful to our Outreach and Support Team for all the work they did to make the Institute and this meeting and conference a success.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MS. BAISH: The Projects and Systems Division led by Anthony Smith -- you can stand up again, Anthony -- was formed in 2012 in response to the growing need for centralized technology services to support the mission of LSCM. Under Anthony is James Mauldin, Manager of the Archive Management Project Team -- please James. They lead and support automated harvesting from federal agency websites and
much, much more, as well as special projects that span all across LSCM.

(Applause)

MS. BAISH: The Library Systems and Web Content Unit is comprised of two groups; Web Management and the ILS Team. This group of ten automation librarians -- please stand up -- and IT professionals support the integrated library system, the CGP, the MedoLib Federated Search Tool, the Content Management System, FDLP.gov, Ben's Guide, as well as a host of other web-related services and tools.

Thank you all very much.

(Applause)

MS. BAISH: And now for a preview of what you have to look forward to in the next jam-packed couple of days. We hope to use this opportunity to enhance and build upon the collaboration we've developed with you throughout the forecast study process. We encourage you to participate in several interactive sessions this week. Your feedback throughout these discussions is very
important. And these sessions will also be available to our virtual participants.

At 2:00 o'clock today, here in Harding Hall, there will be a discussion of the recommendations, goals and objectives derived from the analysis of the FDLP forecast study responses.

At 4:00 p.m., again in Harding Hall, we will present for a discussion with all of you a proposed strategic direction for the future of the FDLP.

Tomorrow's highlights include three Depository Library Council sessions, planned and facilitated by Council members with the assistance of LSCM staff. First is the Publication Disposition session at 11:00, facilitated by Hallie Pritchett and Marie Concannon.

The second special session on the Preservation for Government Documents will be at 2:00 p.m. and will be facilitated by Kate Irwin-Smiler.

The third Council session at 4:00
p.m. tomorrow focuses on education and will be led by Steve Beleu and also Rosemary LaSala.

In addition, another interactive session is at 2:00 o'clock today where you can get a sneak peek, and provide some comments at an early prototype of the NextGen FDSys, which Davita mentioned.

And the action continues on Friday at 11:00 a.m. when Anthony Smith will discuss our goal of deploying technology based services for the FDLP and the public.

So we encourage you to explore all the wonderful educational sessions we have provided for you. And I really want to thank all the speakers who are here with us this morning. It's going to be a great conference.

And now for some news about our FDLP projects and activities. Let's begin with Ben's Guide to the U.S. Government. The redesign of Ben's Guide to the U.S. Government features educational content, games, graphics and a new Ben character. The new Ben is mobile friendly with a streamlined look and feel. I'm
very pleased to report the GPO is partnering
with the American Association of School
Librarians to review and validate Ben's Guide
educational content to ensure the highest
quality experience for our users.

AASL volunteers are reviewing
content for age appropriateness, and they are
using Ben's Guide content to develop and share
lesson plans.

I'd like to introduce Jessica
McGilvray from the
American Association Washington office
representing AASL. Jessica, we welcome you.
And on behalf of GPO, we want to express our
thanks and gratitude to AASL for this important
new connection and partnership.

(Applause)

MS. BAISH: LSCM staff will be
giving demonstrations of the new site and will
be there to answer any questions you have. You
can look -- you've probably already seen the
cutout of Ben in the foyer, and staff will be
at the Ben preview table from 10:30 to 11:00
every day. So we're excited to show you what we've done so far, and we really are very interested in your feedback.

We have some great news to share regarding our very popular FDLP training webinars, webcasts and live sessions. We heard your call for training loud and clear. In fact, it was so loud and so clear that we incorporated training into the GPO strategic plan for 2014-2018. And since the forecast responses starting coming back in 2012, we ramped up our effort and brought up our eLearning platform. In 2014 we have 32 sessions planned already with concrete dates, and we have another 28 sessions in the works.

We're entering the next phase of our learning program to solidify its brand to help increase awareness of our offerings and tie it all together. I'm pleased to announce the FDLP Academy. Coming soon will be a new look and feel for the program's enhanced resources available from FDLP.gov, and a continued effort and commitment to providing quality education
for our community of libraries and users.

At the 2012 meeting and conference, the Depository Library Council asked us to develop a portal for training resources relevant to the FDLP community. You echoed that request in the forecast study and through the FDLP community site. We heard you and this priority, much like the training initiative, has been incorporated into the GPO strategic plan 2014-2018.

I'm delighted to report that during tomorrow's Council session on education, you'll get to preview a prototype of the new FDLP Training Assistance Center. I hope you'll enjoy seeing all the new features, a resource repository, a training calendar and a SME locator. So please join us and share your feedback tomorrow from 4:00 to 5:30.

In February we announced the availability of FDLP eBooks through the CGP, and I want to encourage you to explore centralized access to the growing collection of free federal government eBooks. Cataloging
records in the CGP include descriptive information and PURLs that link directly to the eBook title. And these records also display availability in Mobi, ePub and other digital formats. So you can learn more about that certainly this week by asking any of our staff.

I'm also very pleased to announce the availability of 2014 opinions of the U.S. Court of International Trade in FDSys. The CIAT is a special trial court that has nationwide jurisdiction over cases involving international trade and customs issues.

Earlier this year, the U.S. Court's opinions collection in FDSys reached an important milestone. One million opinions. The U.S. Courts' opinions collection is a partnership between GPO and the administrative office of the U.S. Courts to provide free public access to opinions from selected U.S. Appellate, District, Bankruptcy and now from the U.S. Court of International Trade.

I'm delighted that we have a special guest here this morning -- Wendell, please
stand up. Wendell A. Skidgell, Jr. is Senior Attorney with the Electronic Public Access Section at the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Wendell has been instrumental and we go back six, seven, eight years, really, in making this important collection of government information available to the public at no cost through FDSys.

So thank you very much.

(Applause)

MS. BAISH: I'd like to quickly remind you of a couple partnerships. I'm really pleased to say that we have broadened our longstanding partnership agreement with the UNT, University of North Texas, to include all current and digital -- future digital collections within scope of the FDLP. A few examples are the government documents general collection, GovDocs A through Z and the FCC record. I would like to recognize former DLC Chair, Suzanne Sears, Associate Dean for Public Services at the UNT Libraries.

(Applause)
MS. BAISH: Thank you for coming this week, Suzanne.

I'd like to also highlight GPO's formal partnership with the University of Florida to provide free public access to the digitized collection of Panama Canal Commission and materials from the National Recovery Administration. The University of Florida is collaborating with GPO to make related bibliographic records available through the CGP. So I'd like to now recognize and thank Jan Swanbeck, Regional Depository Librarian at the University of Florida. Jan, please stand up.

(Applause)

MS. BAISH: We really thank you so much for your leadership throughout this partnership.

Our live Tweeting at this conference is just another component of GPO's social media efforts. We're working closely with the Agency's Public Relations Office to utilize all of GPO's social media channels to
shine a light on the FDLP and the creative things that you are doing to showcase government information. You may have noticed lately recent posts on GPO's Facebook, Twitter and Pinterest pages highlighting the work that you have done.

We're very interested in the unique activities you're doing at your libraries, the special events you are hosting, the milestones you are commemorating and the innovative services you are offering. So we want to feature your updates on our social media channels.

Please contact Kelly Siefert -- Kelly, please stand up -- to share any news or events you have. Her email address is kseifert@gpo.gov. Kelly is our Lead Planning Specialist and she handles our FDLP social media efforts.

So to wrap up this morning, I really want to reiterate the excitement of all of us here at GPO in hosting this wonderful meeting and welcoming you to the nation's capitol. We
look forward to the important sessions ahead of us, to the opportunity to share insights and forge plans for the future with you, and to learn from all of our guest speakers. It's truly all about connections, communities and partnerships.

    Thank you very much.

    (Applause)

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. Well, I realized -- I want to take a real quick moment. We've had lots of introductions this morning, but I neglected to really introduce the full Depository Library Council. Some of us have been introduced, but I do think it's -- it would be really great if we could just go around with Council members and just do a quick introduction, your name and where you're from.

    So do you want to go ahead and start, Greta?

MEMBER BEVER: Greta Bever --

    (inaudible).

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Kate Irwin-Smiler, Lake Forest University School of
MEMBER COWELL: Elizabeth Cowell, UC Santa Cruz.


MEMBER PRITCHETT: Hallie Pritchett, University of Georgia.

MEMBER PHILLIPS: Mark Phillips, University of North Texas.

MEMBER LYONS: Sue Lyons, Rutgers Library, Newark.

MEMBER BRAUNSTEIN: Stephanie Braunstein, Louisiana State University.

MEMBER BROWN: Chris Brown, University of Denver.

MEMBER LASALA: Rosemary LaSala, St. Johns University Law Library, New York.

MEMBER BELEU: Steve Beleu, Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

MEMBER CONCANNON: Marie Concannon, University of Missouri.

CHAIR WEIBLE: And I also did want
to recognize Blane Dessey from Library of Congress, and he will be joining us this afternoon. So we'll make sure to say hi to him this afternoon.

So unless there is anything else that I need to announce, I think we're ready to adjourn for lunch. The next sessions will start up at 2:00 o'clock.

And thank you all.

And there is a GODORT session in the Carl Hayden Room from 1:00 to 2:00 p.m.

MEMBER BROWN: Arlene? Can you also mention Larry Romans?

CHAIR WEIBLE: Oh, I'm so sorry.

Yes.

Another member of Council, Larry Romans from Vanderbilt University was unfortunately not able to attend the conference. So we want to wish him well.

So thank you.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record.)
FDLP FORECAST STUDY REPORT: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(2:08 p.m.)

MS. ETKIN: My name is Cindy Etkin and I am here to introduce the topic of the Summary and Recommendations from the FDLP Forecast Study. We are going to be telling you what you told us, and what we're going to do with it and how we're going to move forward with all the wonderful information that you have shared with us. I'm going to be speaking first, I'll then turn over the microphone to Jane Sanchez, and then we'll have Mary Alice. And then I will be back again to wrap up. And in between there we'll have some questions and answers. We'll take your questions and we'll have answers, I hope.

(Laughter.)

MS. ETKIN: Okay. That's the plan.

So how we got here. Some of you may actually have seen this graphic, but for those of you who haven't, this is a very quick
representation of how we got to where we are today. We had, of course, 802 library forecast questionnaires that were returned, as you heard from Davita this morning. Excellent, excellent return.

The questions on the survey were broken down into different categories which you see on the left there. Affiliations, Community Marketing, Collection Management, Education, Future Roles and Opportunities, Library Services and Content Management Projects and Preservation Issues. And inside GPO we had teams that corresponded with each of those areas, and we did the analysis of everything that you shared with us. We reported out and all of this information can be found on the FDLP Forecast Study Project Page on FDLP.gov.

From the reports and the analysis, we then came up with three very broad recommendations that the FDLP Forecast Team put forward. So the first recommendation relates to life cycle management of government
information. So the recommendation is, "establish library services and content management processes and procedures that apply to the life cycle management best practices for all formats while also ensuring permanent public access to government information dissemination products in the digital age."

Now this first recommendation applies to internal operations.

The second recommendation, "governance and structure of the FDLP, provide a governance process and a sustainable network structure that ensures coordination across the FDLP and allows the most flexible and effective management of depository libraries and their resources."

It's in this area where an awful lot of change has to take place, and this may be the part where you heard Davita mention this morning that some things move slowly. Change is often slow. But we're going to move as best we can towards being able to meet your needs from what you've told us.
The third recommendation is services. And these are going to relate more directly to you all as Depository Librarians and the support that we can provide you in what you're doing. So we are going to "deliver dynamic, innovative, strategic services and mechanisms to support the needs of Federal Depository Libraries in providing accurate government information to the public at large in a timely manner."

So those are the three recommendations. And within each of those areas, we've identified goals and objectives so that we have identified actions to take. And we're going to start with life cycle management of government information. And so I'm going to turn it over to Jane right now.

MS. SANCHEZ: Good afternoon, everyone.

Okay. Here are the three recommendations again, the three clusters of recommendations. Here we go.

Life cycle management of government
information. To make sure we're all on the same page, I thought I'd start with our definition of what we mean by "information life cycle management." It is comprised of all the policies, processes, practices and tools that are used to align the business value of the information with the most appropriate and cost effective IT infrastructure from the time the information is conceived and captured through to the final disposition. We kind of call it, even though it's not totally accurate, kind of the cradle to grave. The entire life cycle of information. This requires that LSCM aligns our business processes through good management policies and service levels associated with the applications' metadata information and data.

We all know about the analog era of information publishing. At that time, GPO exerted a lot more influence over U.S. Federal Government Agencies' publishing activities. In fact, it has been estimated that up to 50 percent of U.S. Government information -- Government documents passed through GPO during
the heyday of print publishing in the past. That's not the case anymore.

With the dawn of the digital era, a resulting lack of uniformity in document creation and production, among and across agencies and entities, made things much more difficult. It complicates and thwarts the task of identifying and archiving materials and making them available for researchers, citizens and anyone needing the information.

In addition, the lack of uniformity and the lack of control severely thwarts the survival and accessibility of government documents and data. No easy task to determine our new processes, strategies, practices and tools in tackling this larger task in the digital age. So what do we need to do? What do we in LSCM need to do?

Over time, the government's adoption of digital technologies has fundamentally changed and altered the nature and life cycle of government information. Most importantly, the production of government
information is so decentralized now that each agency and many agencies are serving as their own publishers. All of these combined changes require a better understanding on our part in how official records and documents are created, managed and distributed.

To address the first bullet above, LSCM acknowledges that we are getting far fewer, we call them SF-1s, standard form 1s, and intent to publish forms. These are the forms that used to come to GPO and they were the first indication that we had from agencies and from publishing entities that they wanted us to publish something. We're getting far fewer now than we ever have before.

The truth is, aside from the Congressional materials and those several agencies that continue to publish with us, very little is being published through GPO in tangible form. At the same time, government agencies and regional offices are publishing more and more on their websites. In an era where self publishing is eclipsing print and
tangible, agencies are publishing faster, paying less attention to improved or underlying data, and they're spending less time authenticating their digital content. To provide better outputs, agencies could provide more information about provenance, authenticity and chain of custody for electronic government documents.

What this all means for LSCM is the following. Our staff have to develop new skills to understand the following. We have to learn how each agency is organized and where and how their information is published, where it's available. We have to determine where agencies, subagencies, divisions, regional offices, where they're producing their information. We need to develop personal connections with staff in those agencies to ensure that we've got it right and that we're getting the information that we need to get from them. Beyond that, regional offices of federal agencies are publishing more and more themselves.
We know that you want more regional information. What that means is that we have to do a better job reaching out to the regional offices of agencies to get that information that you need.

All of these means that we have to step up and adjust our acquisition processes, and we know it. At the same time, we have to monitor and map the lifecycle of government information. We have to evaluate key systems, tools and platforms used by government agencies to produce and manage their information. All of these new ways to acquire material represent a change in how we have to do our work.

We understand and we are stepping up to the challenge of reassessing all of the processes and methods that we follow to identify and make better acquisition decisions for the FDLP and the C&I programs. As many of you may know, we are acquiring materials for the FDLP for distribution for the libraries, but we're also acquiring materials for our cataloging and indexing program. Those are
two different, very related but two separate acquisition processes.

The goal in doing this assessment is to improve what we're capturing, harvesting, processing, cataloging and storing, now and for future generations.

Okay. In November 2012, LSCM began a pilot project using Heritrix as a bulk harvesting software. As Davita mentioned this morning, we have been harvesting many, many materials from government agencies, and I'll give you a little more information about that.

The project of harvesting was designed to download and store content from government websites. Heritrix is the internet archive subscription based web harvesting service that we employ via contract through the Library of Congress. Our current focus is harvesting information products from small agencies, committees and independent commissions. And these smaller group are publishing their materials on the web, they're not publishing them in tangible forms.
Some of the agencies that we're harvesting are the Arctic Research Commission, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the U.S. Holocaust Museum, and Topical Agency Initiatives such as ATV.safety.gov, SaferProducts.gov, Healthcare.gov, NationalAtlas.gov, and Womenshealth.gov.

To date, LSCM has harvested over 21 million titles, URLs and documents. And that's accounting for 2.3 terabyte of data. Discovery and access to this content is always made available via the CGP, the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications.

We've begun meeting with GPO's Customer Services Group to develop better collaborations between our units to make sure that we're acquiring what we should be acquiring for our programs. And likewise in that collaboration, there may be things that they also determine are important for their programs. We have also met with the GPO Regional Procurement Offices to make sure that we're communicating with them if they learn of
regional materials that are being published through their regional offices.

We've already begun responding in a number of ways to many of the recommendations that were raised in the forecast study responses about life cycle management. A majority of library and state respondents rated LSCM projects in this area extremely or moderately beneficial to their individual libraries. When asked for suggestions for additional project emphasis, responses were overwhelmingly about cataloging, especially for pre-1976 publications and closing the gap on including those cataloging records in the CGP.

Several current and ongoing projects in LSCM focus on the national bibliographic records inventory. The goal of that project -- and you'll hear more about it throughout the conference -- is to make -- the goal is to make catalog records available for government publications for every item published by the government. For more
specifics, there is a 9:00 a.m. session, update session tomorrow here in Harding Hall.

So how do we do this? We're working hard to ensure ongoing stable funding, we can't do this without ongoing stable funding, to complete the cataloging of pre-1976 publications. The two big projects that we're working on now include transcribing catalog records from the historic shelf list into the CGP. As of February this year, we have completed 35 percent of that project, so we can pat ourselves on the back, but we still have more to go.

In addition, we've transcribed two volumes of the monthly catalog into the CGP. We did this this year as a pilot project, but we have 82 more volumes and we need to put -- transcribe those and put those into the CGP as well.

In addition, we're looking to develop cooperative cataloging partnerships to ensure more historical documents are cataloged, especially for libraries that
possess unique content or have fugitive materials.

And this past year, we converted our cataloging to the resource description and access standard, or RDA. In addition, we developed training for the FDL community on RDA.

All righty. So let's keep going.

Forecast study responses were crystal clear. You need LSCM to develop additional methods to select and push catalog records to the libraries. Also, Anthony Smith will describe that LSCM is currently in the process of identifying requirements for replacement ILS. We are ensuring that requirements for distribution of cataloging records is at the top of the list as we move forward in planning for a successor system.

Please attend Anthony's session on the LSCM technology plan Friday morning at 11:00 a.m. to learn more.

As many libraries are aware, we continue distributing catalog records to
participating libraries via the Cataloging Record Distribution Program at no cost. However, libraries are asking LSCM to explore additional other methods to distribute those catalog records. It could include downloading records from the CGP through Z-3950, or other methods, including downloading from OCLC. We will look at all of those methods as we move forward.

Finally, many forecast study respondents are asking for more information, more analytics, more subject headings, more -- especially demonstrating the regional content that all of you are asking for. We will work with the community to get a clearer idea of what those elements are.

Okay. So now we have the information. How do we preserve it to ensure it's available permanently? Preservation includes all the related activities that have to do with keeping government information in perfect or unaltered condition so that it is maintained unchanged. In the forecast study,
preservation issues had to do with archiving and maintaining permanent access to tangible and digital collections.

As you all know, or we hope you all know, preservation has been an integral part of the work of LSCM in support of GPO's mission to ensure no-fee, permanent public access to government information. In analyzing the forecast study responses, the topic of preservation was viewed very broadly. It included digitization, digital collection development, access, permanent access, authentication, web harvesting and archiving. Preservation includes the maintenance of those legacy tangible collections, digitization of selected tangible content, harvesting of web disseminated information, the ingest and curation of digital collections, including cataloging and metadata for discovery, long-term access and future migration.

So successful collaborative partnerships between GPO and federal agencies have resulted in the addition of new noteworthy
content to the federal digital system. This morning you heard about the U.S. Courts' opinions, the Constitution of the U.S. of America and analysis and interpretation, CONAN, our acronym is CONAN. The Kennedy Assassination Air Force One Cockpit voice recordings, Treasury reporting rates of exchange and reports from the Coastal Zone Information Center, among many others.

In response to data from the forecast study, 85 percent of library respondents and 96 percent of state respondents indicated they want advice and guidance to plan their digitization projects. Therefore, LSCM is planning a new preservation related webinar entitled "Digitization for Preservation: Creating Sustainable Digital Content." This will include a discussion of digitization as a viable means of preservation, and an overview of the Federal Agencies' Digitization Guideline initiative, FADGI. As those of you who attended the December 2013 FDLP virtual conference, expanding the forecast framework,
FADGI was the guideline that we discussed.

Okay. Your responses were completely in the following areas. You need more flexibility in your selection processes and the distribution of content to your depositories. Many responses had to do with improving the item selection process. In a question on what an ideal FDLP would look like that met all current and anticipated needs, 98 responses had to do with item selection and distribution. We know this is an area of concern.

Of those observations, comments were focused on greater flexibility in item selection, such as the ability to only select specific items, one-to-one, item number to item document correlations, simplified processes for editing and selection profile, customized shipping lists and tools to assist in processing items within a library. Given the extensive interest in item selection, we understand that a good reassessment of the item selection process needs to be done.
At the same time, GPO is already examining print on demand technology as a way to produce tangible copies. I think of this as our "just in time" versus "just in case." For libraries wanting materials in a POD version, or print-on-demand, the item would have to be suitable for replication using POD technology. So it would have to be of a standard size, it couldn't contain excessive color or artwork, such as a coffee table book.

In those instances, POD would be an option for obtaining printed copies for tangible collection. On this one element, we are looking to GPO for the print-on-demand to see what we can do in that area. GPO has already tested potential vendors to see exactly what capabilities are practical now, as well as those on the horizon. The results are encouraging, and the ability to deliver quality reproductions through POD is available.

The goal for application of POD in the FDLP would be to offer POD publications of excellent quality without degrading
presentation. While we cannot offer print on demand now, quality access to authentic government information remains an essential goal for GPO now and in the future as we determine how print on demand could benefit the FDLP.

I'm almost done here.

This still has to do with item numbers. Many respondents indicated they need more specific item numbers. Fewer publications in an item number. The ability to fine-tune selection capability, select material by title rather than item number was one comment that we received. And print material distribution should be changed from the blanket item distribution that is now in place.

So folks, again, we hear you loud and clear. The ability to select by subject or geographic area, format-specific selections are also the responses that we received. The ability to add selections more frequently was received in many responses. We received quite
a few comments about discontinuing automatic
additions of new item numbers and the call was
very clear for more simple selection tools and
processes.

Finally, GPO forecast study respondents asked GPO to investigate, plan and
develop requirements for depositing or pushing
digital content to partners, such as the FDLs.
We do not have this capability now, however we
will work toward it in the future. But this
will take a lot of coordination and a lot more
thinking. It's not something that we can snap
our fingers and do. But we received these
responses, and we will take every response very
seriously, and we will, post-conference, get
together again and make some strategies in
terms of how to move forward on many of these
recommendations.

At this time, are there any
questions? This concludes my portion of the
recommendations.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Jane -- this is
Arlene. I thought that I would first open it
up, if there are any questions from Council members.

(No response.)

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. Not seeing any, from the audience? The microphones are -- oh, I'm sorry, question over here. I'm sorry.

MEMBER COWELL: Hi, thanks first of all, for your thorough presentation. And I just have a question -- Elizabeth Cowell from UC Santa Cruz.

So in one portion you talk about preservation strategies and potential partnerships, and it looked like it was partnerships with federal agencies. But then I see this creating a plan to push digital content to depository libraries. And my hope is, what you're saying is, this is another potential preservation strategy?

MS. SANCHEZ: It could be, yes. Today, just to be very clear, too, what we are discussing today are what we received in the forecast study. Many of these recommendations, what we've tried to do is, on
the recommendations that we could quickly
course correct and do right away, we're doing.

Some things, like many of the items
that I've discussed, are going to take a lot
more thinking, planning, we -- as I said, I
can't snap my fingers and make it happen. But
this is what you told us, and we hear you. Some
of these things are just going to take more
time. But we understand, we wanted to report
out what the responses were. And again, some
of these things will take quite a bit of time.

Right now, I've got to be honest,
one of the things that I've talked to Laurie
Hall about is how can we get those pre-'76
publications in? I believe -- into the CGP,
and make them available. I really believe that
if we can close the gap, if we can get all those
old monthly catalog records into the CGP, and
if we can finish transcribing the shelf list,
we now have a huge plus, as far as I'm concerned,
in terms of the pre-'76. At that point, we can
reassess where we are and we can start making
determinations.
For example, we're aware of collections that have historical content for which we have no records. We need to partner with those libraries and make sure that we can gather that information and bring it in. We truly want to create a national records bibliography. We want every single government document -- and I know, for those of you who are a little bit more senior, like I am, I think of it as the NUC, the National Union Catalog, those light green books that we all had when we were starting out in this profession. And that was intended to be the complete collection of every cataloging record ever created, or whatever, by the Library of Congress.

What we want to do is create that national bibliography of all government documents, and then we can strategize and figure out what are our next steps. What are the next things we need to do? But clearly getting all the cataloging done, and then figuring out preservation strategies and digitization strategies were huge in the
forecast study responses. And while we can't do them immediately, they're definitely on our radar. We're not going to forget them, we just have to figure out when we can move to them, okay?

Did I answer your question?

Okay.

MEMBER CONCANNON: Marie Concannan, University of Missouri.

I want to tell you, I'm very excited about your project, to put the monthly catalog records into the database. It sounds wonderful.

I was wondering if -- what level of completeness you're going to be entering of those records, including the little black dot that would indicate whether it was distributed as part of the FDLP. Am I making myself clear?

MS. SANCHEZ: I'm having a hard time hearing you.

MS. CONCANNON: Okay.

MS. HALL: Laurie Hall.

There is no actual black dot with
the item number, if the item number exists.

MS. CONCANNON: Okay. So just to clarify, you have a project to enter numbers from the monthly catalog, will indicate whether the items were part of the FLP or not, correct?

MS. HALL: Correct. If we know.

If we know for certain that they are.

MS. CONCANNON: If we know.

MS. HALL: Laurie Hall.

Yes. If we know for certain that the item was distributed, we will -- (inaudible).

If it is distributed and we have firm confirmation either in our bib records or from the monthly catalog, we will put in the 074, or a 500 note that says this was distributed. However, if we're not sure, then we do put a note in it that says we're not sure of the distribution when we do the transcription. If we find out later, or in additional projects, then we will put that information that it was distributed.

Does that answer your question,
Marie?

MS. CONCANNON: Yes, that answers the question. Thank you very much.

It will help the agencies when they're doing disposal decisions. Thank you.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. Do we have any other questions on Council?

(No response)

CHAIR WEIBLE: So we'll move to the audience.

MR. BARKLEY: Dan Barkley, University of New Mexico.

My first question is, how many GPO people does it take to make a microphone work?

(Laughter)

MR. BARKLEY: The second question is, with all the material that GPO's been harvesting, where is it -- can I get it on a flash drive in my next depository shipment, please?

(Laughter)

MR. BARKLEY: No, seriously, where is all the content that GPO's been harvesting,
where is it being kept so that we can get access
to it?

CHAIR WEIBLE: You can answer.

MR. BARKLEY: Laurie's going to answer?

CHAIR WEIBLE: Laurie's going to answer. I know part of -- Laurie's going to answer. Laurie Hall.

MS. HALL: Two places. It is on our internet archive file, which is labeled FDLP collection. Is that what it's called?

We've just changed the name a little bit, but you can get it directly from the internet archive, FDLP collection. That's where the 2.3 terabytes of information is now.

Then we also, all the other stuff that we're harvesting, Dan, is when you see permanent.GPO.gov. So when we're pointing our PURLs to an agency site or we're pointing our PURLs to our harvested copy, it usually has the URL.permanent.GPO.gov. So those are the two places.

And then also PURLs link to FDSys,
so then the FDSys content is stored there.

So did that answer your question, Dan?

MR. BLAKLEY: Thank you.

MS. HALL: You're welcome.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Do we have any other questions?

MR. ROBINSON: Caleb Robinson, Department of Labor.

I was just wondering, there was some really great talk about revising the way that we do item number selections. And you have lots of killer ideas maybe that came from people in this room or ideas that you guys heard having to do with getting more granular.

I also just kind of wondered if any thought was being given as we get more granular, you know, there are already a lot of item numbers. Some of these proposals would mean even more item numbers to keep up with, if there's also an idea for ways to kind of batch add them. Like you know, I'm at Labor, I want everything at Labor. If it's 20 item numbers,
if you all decide to make that 200 item numbers, we want all of them.

We want everything at Commerce, you know, like could there possibly be ways, if we change the system to also just say, look, I know I need this whole range, whatever number it is, or whatever type it is, we just need the coverage. I can't imagine that we're the only library that's trying to be comprehensive in certain sectors, where that might be a useful feature.

(Applause)

MS. SANCHEZ: Do you want to respond?

MS. HALL: Well, as your former supervisor, Caleb, I don't know if I should respond.

Laurie Hall.

No, there's a lot of -- as you know, you worked with the item numbers and the list of classes is now about this thick (demonstrating). So it's really, really time for us to get back into the discussion of what
are we going to do with the, to me, the explosion
of item numbers. We're not distributing that
much stuff anymore. So I mean, you're getting
cataloging records by item number and those
kind of things.

So you're right, all those things
were ideas that we're currently thinking about.
We're -- you know, we don't have too many
experts. If you saw some of the staff pictures
this morning, there's only a small handful of
people who are still doing the SuDoc and item
number part of our life cycle process. So
we're adding, getting some more people
training, getting more people who are more
familiar with those things. But since you're
in town, I will talk to you more about your
suggestions.

And if anybody else has some
additional suggestions, we did those, how many
years ago now with the white papers? 2006. So
it's time now to rethink and see where we are.

So thank you for those suggestions.

And it's lhall@gpo.gov.
CHAIR WEIBLE: Ashley, do you have a virtual question?

MS. DAHLEN: We have a lot of comments mostly about ideas for like expanded catalog content. So how do we want to handle those? Do you want me to go ahead and read them off?

CHAIR WEIBLE: If they're not real specific questions, I think we do kind of want to move forward --

MS. DAHLEN: Okay.

CHAIR WEIBLE: -- so we can get the rest of the program in.

MS. DAHLEN: I do have one question then.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay.

MS. DAHLEN: And it just bumped on me. Sorry.

What is the projected timeline for simple item selection?

MS. SANCHEZ: Can you repeat that, please? I didn't --

MS. DAHLEN: What is the projected
timeline for simple item selection?

    MS. SANCHEZ: For simple item
selection?

    MS. DAHLEN: Uh-huh.

    MS. SANCHEZ: Oh, okay.

Establishing one for one? Okay.

    I think what Laurie and I have
talked about, and we've kind of -- based on the
forecast responses, we've talked about totally
looking at the whole item number system and then
coming up with some ideas. We don't have any
immediate answers right now, I think. But it's
clear to me that we've got so many comments on
item selection that it's definitely something
we need to look at. But rather than take a
piecemeal approach, I think this is one of the
things that we need to look at holistically and
look at the entire process.

    So rather than putting a bandaid on
the current process, I'd rather look at the
whole process and see if there's a better way
to do this. So I hope that's not a total
surprise to Laurie, but that's kind of where I'm
coming from in terms of this.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. I think --

MS. SANCHEZ: Okay? Anything else?

Going once.

Going twice.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Good. Thank you all.

(Applause)

MS. BAISH: Good afternoon, everybody.

Is Kathy Amen here in the room? I wanted to ask because Jane had mentioned, remember those old National Union Catalogs? Remember those? So when I was recently down in San Antonio and had the opportunity to visit St. Mary's University, they actually still had some of those. They made a wall in the staff room to sort of separate where all the offices were from where the kitchen area was. And it looked pretty nice, let me tell you.

They also had tucked away an old card catalog in the ladies' room because they
didn't want to throw it out. So those are those remnants, right, that we all kind of grew up with as young librarians.

First of all, there are a lot of staff here in the room who were involved in the very lengthy analysis of the forecast study. And I'd like them all to please stand up.

Thank you so much. This is just --

(Applause)

MS. BAISH: And I want to mention that Heidi -- give a wave, Heidi -- absolutely -- senior program project planner, she kept us on track, did her best to keep us on time, but did a magnificent job.

I also want to introduce, as we did at the October 2012 meeting, Paul Giannini and Kathy Swigert. These were the experts in another business unit who really helped us do the analysis of your quantitative responses.

I wanted to just thank everybody for the rich amount of data. We had one of those, you know, what would we change if we did this again kind of discussions, and I think there was
150 percent agreement that we would no longer have any open-ended questions.

(Laughter)

MS. BAISH: The amount of coding -- and raise your hand if you were among the coding teams for the -- there you go. Stand up. These people really deserve a round of applause.

(Applause)

MS. BAISH: Absolutely. And then I hope you all have followed with -- as we posted the data reports for the questions, and then that came into the working groups' papers. And moving on to the conversations that we're having today. But could I just ask, raise your hand, those of you who have read at least three of the working papers. I'm just curious. Come on, Council. Come on, Council. Okay, good, the Council hands go up.

We really need to provide -- unfortunately we can't do it in this short session -- a better background of everything that we asked for, and that you gave us. And
we can't thank you enough.

   It was really those open-ended questions that required an enormous, hours and hours and hours and hours of coding. And then sharing one's code to have it validated by another person. So what we're talking about now is how we used all of that, those analysis of that data to come up with these recommendations. And we'll move on to the next slide.


So we're now at governance and structure of the FDLP, which is goal number two. And I wanted to provide a little overview of that to describe it. I think the best way is that you want us to provide a governance process and a sustainable network that ensures coordinated -- coordinates across the Federal Depository Library Program and allowing the most flexible and effective management of Depository Libraries and their resources.
That is sort of a framework for what we're going
to see in these goals.

These respond directly to questions
about what would an ideal FDLP mean to you, and
we got some wonderful feedback, again through
open-ended questions. And they're very hard
to code. And one of the suggestions that we
have coming out of this first one, review and
-- I can't read it -- review and revise as
appropriate legal requirements and program
regulations of the Depository Library Program
allowing for flexibility. And one of the
things that we saw as the answers were coded is
that we need to do a little bit of training.
There's a lot of confusion about what the
statute says, vis-à-vis what a regulation says,
vis-à-vis what guidance is all about. And
we're hoping to do that training in the near
future.

So in response to this question
about the flexibility, your responses really,
particularly for the ideal program, you want
more efficient services from GPO programs. We
heard that from Jane. You want revisions to methods for resource selection. You heard that the timely catalog or better quality control, et cetera.

But you also indicated very strongly a need for program changes to allow more flexibility for depository libraries on the requirements that we have put upon you. And that includes fewer restrictions in retention policies, allowing regional depositories to substitute electronic for tangible. And also in your responses, it was very clear that many of us are now wondering whether we need to continue to retain those 50 regional collections, whether that's necessary in today's more collaborative library environment.

I wanted to read off a couple of the comments that sort of sum up what so many people said. "Build on success, the shared multi-state regional arrangements, to identify services most effectively handled at the multi-state level, are in clusters, not
necessarily based on state boundaries." And this is a quote from one of those responses.

And here I think we really need to all understand that there is a difference between having a shared library regional collection and having a multi-state regional library. And I really want to clarify that today.

When we have states such as Minnesota that we think of as a multi-state regional library, it's not quite like that, folks. It's that the University of Minnesota has generously accepted and affirmed that they would provide regional services to all the selectives in the two other states, okay? So that's not the multi-state regional that perhaps Arlene would like to see, where maybe Washington State and Oregon and Idaho, in a future scenario, could share one regional collection across state lines.

So the terminology is very important. Those of us who have been living and breathing this for the last 20 years
probably understand that difference. But I
did want to point it out.

So having a shared regional across
state lines is very different from having a
multi-state regional, okay?

One of the other important comments
that we heard frequently, "create a network of
comprehensive collections without every single
regional replicating similar or duplicative
collections." And we heard this
interestingly, and we didn't track who said
what, but we did track what types of libraries,
and that came from selective depository
libraries who, I believe, really understand the
pressures on many of the regional libraries.

And then, of course, the third one,
"to create greater flexibility in shared
depository collections and arrangements."

So address what we learned from what
you told us that I just summarized, we really
understand that we need to better educate the
community, as we continue the discussions
moving forward on change, as Davita affirmed
the vision, her vision of the FDLP. But before we can suggest, propose specific changes to the regulations, with so much turnover within the community, it's really important that everybody understands what they say and what they mean.

And so Robin? Robin? Where -- there she is.

Robin and I have had brief conversations about the need to put together a virtual training session, to be able to go -- all of you, as we're going to continue these discussions, where do we go from here, we've got to make some difficult decisions. And we also have to have consensus. So the first thing is we have to make sure everybody understands, okay, what the statute says and what the regulations say.

I think some regulations, I would agree, need to be revised. They might be outdated. For example, we can no longer require a person to sign up to receive FDLP.L because it doesn't exist anymore, so there's a
good example of one. There is another that requires that selectives must receive two item numbers, 0556-C and 1004-E, and we've had some internal discussions about that. How did these requirements impact libraries?

For example, Steve and I have been working very hard reaching out to tribal college libraries and many of them love the idea of being a depository library but they really don't want, don't have staff to deal with the tangible materials. They want to be all-electronic. So for those libraries, is it fair that we require these two item numbers? I think that's something we were looking at, and I'd love to get some feedback from all of you on that.

Another regulation that I'll put out for discussion, Title 44 USC authorizes regionals to manage the withdrawal process. And I've been to many of the regal where we've had discussions about the waiting process, and were that managed to read more like assist selected depository libraries, you know, what
difference would that make? And how might that impact what regionals and their selectives are doing today?

So anyway, that's a perfect example of the regulations. I brought my copy with me, I'm ready to discuss any of them. But these are the ones that we want to have a discussion with all of you about. And we can talk about it, I hope, at the end of the slide. I really would like to break it up a little bit.

We also, under goal 2.1, determine -- I do have this written down -- I'm sorry, my eyesight is so bad -- "determine new or evolving roles for depository libraries and depository coordinators in the digital age." And that role is very different, for those of you who might have the luxury of being a full-time regional library either for your state or a full-time selective depository library versus someone who's wearing seven different hats. So I would like to have a discussion with you at the end of the slide about what new roles you see. We didn't get a whole lot from your
feedback other than, you know, I'd want my library to be a service center, as opposed to a collection center. But I think those new roles and those ideas for them have to come from. What leadership roles would you like, for example?

Use the forecast study results to identify new roles for GPO to assume that we'll provide additional support to FDLs. I think Jane did an excellent job of how we are taking the analysis of your responses and showing how they have impacted, as I mentioned this morning, not just the GPO strategic plan for the next five years, but also the LSCM's strategic plan.

I just want to frame all of these discussions including Jane's with what we should have started out with. We are able to do only so much based on our annual appropriations, and our annual appropriations determines how many FTEs we can have within LSCM. So we do have to acknowledge that there are staff and financial dependencies that we
need to take into account as well.

But anyway, I've just provided those three. I invite Arlene to see what questions or what discussions we can have, and also hear from all of you in the audience.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. So we'll start off with questions from Council.

(No response)

CHAIR WEIBLE: And comments, not just questions, I guess.

Make sure you say who you are, too.

MEMBER LYONS: Sue Lyons, Rutgers Law Library.

Mary Alice, thank you for -- thank you and the GPO staff for all the work that you've done in crunching through this data.

One question I have, I know that you shared with us some of the results from my state, New Jersey, when you came to visit us about two years ago.

I'm wondering if, now that you've gone through the data a little bit with greater detail, whether you can share that with the
state so that we can see exactly what came out
of the forecast studies from our selectives and
regional?

MS. BAISH: From all of your
selective libraries, not just the state
questions, the responses to the state?

Oh, Paul, do you want to help me on
that, what that would take?

I do want to remind everybody, and
I know you all have been very patient with us
in getting to these results. But when we had
envisioning the future in October of 2011, we
proposed to the community that you all get
together within your state and do a state
questionnaire. Does anybody's memory go back
that far? That's how we proposed, and we also
proposed from that state group and
questionnaire that you develop your own state
action plan. It was many of you here today in
the audience, and one or two of you that I know
have just been appointed to Council who got up
to the microphone and said, oh, no, I want to
be able to speak for my own library. Okay. I
want to -- just as a reminder again, it's a reminder of the richness of the data we've received, but also the length of time and how complex it became. And Paul will be able to answer that question about how much time it might take.

MR. GIANNINI: Well, all the data has been provided in two spreadsheets. Those spreadsheets will be in their Excel spreadsheets 2007, so you'll be able to access all the data that we had, that we received from you. And you'll be able to use the power of the PivotTable from Excel to focus just on your library and see how a particular question was answered by each one. So all that information will be posted after this conference. Two spreadsheets, right? Yes. Two.

So all your information for state and library forecast, two separate spreadsheets.

MS. BAISH: Can we put some instructions out to help people get that information? I think that's what we need to
do.

MR. GIANNINI: We'll be happy to provide any guidance on how to analyze the information that we've provided you all. Just let us know what you have a question about and we'll show you how to do it.

MS. BAISH: I think Cindy's saying, "got it, got it, got it." She's taking notes. So we could just develop instructions so that people aren't wasting their time and getting frustrated to find that state data.

Oh, Cindy?

MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO.

I just want to make one clarification. The one thing that we did -- and correct me if I'm wrong, Paul -- but we did -- the only thing that we scrubbed from those data reports was the email address because we didn't want the -- take any changes with someone scraping and getting email addresses and spamming and all that. But otherwise, the data files are as the question responses were submitted.
MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Kate Irwin-Smiler, Wake Forest.

Does that data include -- I know you guys did a ton of coding work to -- it doesn't include any of that? It's just the raw data?

And does that include the comments as well?

Okay. So we would have the comments, just not the coding?

Okay. Thank you.

MS. BAISH: You're going to have such fun. Our folks can tell you what a joy it is.

Questions? Any more?

(No response)

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. We can move to the audience. I think the microphones are on the side or in the back. And if you have a question, please also state your name and where you're from.

MS. ORLANDO: Hi, my name's Lucia Orlando. I'm a depository librarian at the University of California Santa Cruz.

And what I -- it's not so much a
question but a possible new direction is, I'd like to see more help maybe in the form of a tool kit or best practices to help with managing electronic collections. As a library that's moving into a significantly more electronic direction, it would be helpful to have something like -- we have the new electronic titles, which I love, it's very helpful to go through and see what we've got available, things that I might want to add. But also like lost docs, something -- a tool kit like what would help us when we're moving all electronic to make sure we're not missing something. Because that's one of my big fears of moving from print to more electronic, that I've forgotten something.

Thank you.

MS. BAISH: Laurie, I believe we may have some webinars coming up on collection management. Could you talk a little bit more about that, that might address her question?

MS. HALL: This is Laurie Hall, GPO.
We're doing a series this fiscal year on technical services processes. Didn't we just do -- we just did one or Tricia just did one also on the ENET, or is that the one you're referring to that you saw? There's been some webcasts in the last month or two also about new electronic titles and those kind of things.

So we're going to do a whole series of webcasts and webinars on technical services, services, tools, what we do. So there should -- some of those things are planned.

(Off mic comment.)

MS. HALL: Yeah. Right, thank you.

There's two series of webinars. One's on tech services so it's kind of logging acquisitions, those kinds of things, classification, item numbers. And the other series of specifically on the CGP and all the services and tools on the CGP. So they're going to be going on simultaneously in the next, you know, four or five months. So, you know, there will be some more information in those
little webcasts and webinars coming out.

MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO.

I also want to say that there is a webinar that was done not too long ago form volunteers from the Depository Library Program on collection management for "e resources."
And we do have an archive of all of those webinars and you can get to it from the training and events page off FDLP.gov.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. Any other comments or questions?

MR. STEVENSON: John Stevenson, University of Delaware.

In the review and revise, is it appropriate for the Title 44 requirements for item selection, I continue to be surprised sometimes by the granularity, or lack thereof, in item selection. And I think the comment that you got from the Tribal Depositories regarding the use of the two item numbers that everyone must select.

I think what happens sometimes is that people are surprised by what they get when
they select one of these items. If you think that it's going to be Government Printing Office publications relating directly to the program and you suddenly get something from an agency that's not GPO, you're surprised and you don't know where to put it because you hadn't planned on receiving it.

Likewise with the Congressional number, sometimes the surprise come through and libraries that are trying to be greatly electronic really don't have a good process or logical place to put the one or two things that slip through as a tangible publication.

I mean where do -- where does the public logically look for that? Yes, we can catalog it, we can handle it, but if you send an issue of reprints as a special issue of agricultural research, which is an EL-only publication in the list of classes, where is the library supposed to put that? I think that the item selection profiling that libraries do is in -- it's done in good faith. And if you see EL, or you see that it's a must-have item
number, it would be good to consider if you are
trying to send out things that you think are in
the news, give it another item that's not
required so that we will get the depository
materials that relate to the program that we
must have in order to understand and do --
understand the program and do our jobs. But if
you gave people an additional option for those
things which some well-meaning people think
everybody's going to have a question about
this, so everyone must receive it, I think that
kind of granularity would make the program
easier to understand and justify to library
administrators.

MS. BAISH: I appreciate your
comments very much, John.

Couple months ago I asked Valerie --
I'm not sure if she's here, sorry -- to send me
what titles had been distributed under both
item numbers in 2013. And I was somewhat
surprised by what I saw. The intent of having
required item numbers -- those required item
numbers was a very good one, perhaps in some
respect when things were more tangible. Because I think most of the materials regarding depository management and related to the program are available in electronic form today.

I was also surprised by the item numbers under that Congressional one. They were memorials for members of Congress. And I'm thinking, okay, if I'm a tribal college library who Steve and Mary Alice talked into being a depository library, and then all of a sudden these materials land on their doorstep, what are they going to do with it?

But the intent was to make sure -- and this probably came from Council or those of you in the audience -- to make sure, when there was a really hot report, a hot topic, that GPO did publish, it could be like a NASA coffee table book, or it could be an important Congressional report that was spoken of on the front page of the New York Times. You know, we -- I think the intent was we wanted to make sure that if a depository library didn't have -- hadn't selected X item number, they would still
get that hot topic.

But again, the question is, and it's one for all of you, you know, I think we could do -- perhaps come up with a better way for a selection for hot topics. It's possible. That's not up to me, it's up to LSCM staff. But I guess I don't think we should be burdening, for example, as we reach out to tribal college libraries with having to take materials that they haven't asked for and that they don't need for their local use.

MR. STEVENSON: Thank you very much.

MR. ROSS: Rich Ross, University of Central Florida.

Possibly if there was a way to do an overrides selection so that you would check off a box if you were going electronic only, don't distribute anything other than -- in print other than the things I've selected so that you'd still have the hot topics going out to everybody else. But it would just override other selections?
MS. BAISH: Rich, I'm sorry, those of us here in the front of the room have no idea what you just said.

Carol, could you help us with the microphone or solution?

(Brief pause.)

MS. BAISH: Maybe this other one works better.

MR. ROSS: I'll try this. I get an echo.

If -- following up on what John said, if you wanted electronic only, and it -- you were getting these incidental items because they were hot topics, if you could select as part of your profile no tangible, other than what I've selected, and it would override those incidental distributions?

MS. BAISH: We understand now, I think that's an excellent suggestion that we might think about as we move forward in bringing libraries into the program that want to be all-electronic. And we'll talk about that later and some of the concepts that we heard
from all of you in the forecast study. But that
notion of overriding is an interesting one.

Thank you.

MS. SELBY: Barbie Selby, University of Virginia.

On the flexibility, you know, I think that's wonderful, as you know. I think, you know, many of us, especially in regionals like I am, certainly understand the difference between a shared regional and a multi-state regional, and probably won't attend that webinar. And I just -- I know you're talking about flexibility in the legal requirements, the regulations, and I know the law is something that is a bear and maybe we can't ever touch it, I don't know.

But we did talk about fewer than 50 regionals, possibly. And I just hope flexibility also includes, you know, GPO being flexible in how they're looking at things. And when there's a request from the community and how you're responding to that and how you're helping us to work through this.
Many of our large university libraries are going through renovations and mine probably will be soon. And it's -- I'm really worried about our regional collection and what the possibilities are for it and whether we will be able to retain that and stay regional.

MS. BAISH: Thank you, Barbie.

And going back to my recent visit at St. Mary's -- I'm sorry Kathy isn't here -- but half of -- she had to weed half of her collection. She was given a very short amount of time in which to do so. The space that it freed up was used for quiet study space.

But I must say, in the basement of the library where they previously had all the bound journals that they decided they no longer needed, okay, with JSTOR they stripped everything out. They put in study space that was just magnificent. The day I visited, at the end of the Texas Library Association meeting, was also like the 98th anniversary of St. Mary's Oyster Bake, which is part of the big
fiesta, so there was -- you know, the library was going to close at 1:00. You couldn't even see people around on campus. And yet there were like 30 students in the basement of the library studying, you know.

So I think this move to bring the students into the library to study is part of the changing dynamics, away from collections to space, and I think it's happening everywhere. It's certainly happening in public libraries as well.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Ashley I think had some virtual comments or -- and/or questions?

MS. DAHLEN: Well, we've had a lot of side conversations going on here. But two comments/questions I think kind of stick out. They like the idea of the hot topic item number. And one question is if you have a hot topic item number, can you waive the five-year retention so if you didn't want it then you don't keep it?

And another comment related to the hot topic item number is, is it really even
needed? Because if something is a hot topic, by the time it actually gets to the library, the distribution time and everything, it's not quite as hot anymore.

MS. BAISH: Well, I'm sorry to hear that last comment.

I know what we try to do -- Laurie, am I correct in saying, whenever there is a hot title that GPO has published, we really do everything we can to push it out as quickly as possible to the libraries as a separate shipment, right, Laurie?

AUDIENCE PARTICIPANT: This is kind of jumping -- oh, are you guys finished with that? With the other questions? Are you ready?

CHAIR WEIBLE: Go ahead. Make sure you speak right into the mic.

AUDIENCE PARTICIPANT: I'm Rachel, and I'm in New York City right now.

And this is jumping off Barbie's question.

You're talking about the autonomy
and collection development, and then you're
talking about collaboration across state
lines, but not the same as multi-state
regionals. And now you're talking about how
library collections are -- there's a lot of
attrition right now.

Do you have any policies or guidance
on how we can, if we're collaborating across
state lines, how we can work together to make
decisions about collection management?

MS. BAISH: Well, I think you're
going into some of the things we're going to
be talking about at the 4:00 o'clock session.

In terms of collaboration, if you
would move on to the next slide, you know, one
of the important objectives we learned from you
is that you want GPO to encourage
collaboration, partnerships and resource
sharing proposals by FDLs. I beg and I plead
for partnerships, we have all sorts of
partnerships. We have digitization, we have
cataloging, we have preservation partnerships.
I mentioned, too, today, I wish I had 2000
partnerships, and maybe you can give us suggestions.

Well, I think you'll hear later today when we talk about the strategic plan for the future of the program, which is really based on collaboration and partnerships, without making and -- we can move forward if you will help us without major changes, without any changes, actually, to Title 44.

I think we all heard what Davita said today, and I think I'm pleased that she got a good round of applause. I mean, her vision, she understands the vision, as she said, she is a change agent. In fact, initially, we talked about the title of her talk being "The Game Changer," because that's how she likes to see herself. And as Arlene, I appreciate your comments as well. Some of us have been in this sort of business of efforts, previous efforts to actually change the statute. How many of you have ever really read how a bill becomes law, right? You probably have that hanging in your library. And you know the steps that are
going to be involved in making that happen.

Davita said the process is slow, change is slow. We are determined to work with the community, though, as we move forward into agreement. There certainly was a consensus coming out of the forecast study. I'd like to go to the next slide, because we'll talk about these partnerships later.

There was a consensus coming out of the forecast study, certainly conceptually, of where we want to go, all of us. And so from that concept, we want to reach out to the community, and also the Library Associations. And the first one is very importantly, to change the Federal Depository Library Program name so it is more fitting of the digital age. And what did Davita say this morning? It's all about -- come on, wake up. It's all about access, right? Isn't that what Davita said? It's really all about access.

You know, we don't deposit like you do in the bank anymore. And certainly even the name change for our agency, getting this law
through the Senate and over to the House and enacted is going to take a lot of work. So I just want to, you know, give that reality check.

You also, through your responses, if we look at the second one, "authorize regional depository libraries to discard tangible depository materials from their collections if they're available on FDSys as an authentic PDF with the digital signature of the Superintendent of Documents."

Sorry, I've got an old version. "As an authentic version with the digital signature of the Superintendent of Documents."

I took PDF out of that earlier. We're on version nine, I think, of these recommendations, because I realize that PDF is only going to be here for so long. And that's exactly it, when you think about changing a law that may not be amended for 50 or 100 years, you have to be very careful. And PDF was not technology neutral. But that's something certainly that we heard from you in the forecast study. I think we can have discussions, I hope
here, and we need to move on. I've got to give Cindy some time. But that is something certainly that we are taking under consideration.

Ashley, if you'll -- or any questions about those two?

(No response)

MS. BAISH: Knowing that any change that were to be made certainly legislatively, we have the concept. And I believe we have consensus on the concept. It's when you get down to those nitty-gritty details that we need to work those out.

Okay. Well, let me quickly go over the next couple, okay? Because these are really important. These are really important.

And the third one -- oh, Cindy offered to do hers in webinar. That's her favorite mode of communications. Absolutely.

"Provide that the Superintendent of Documents may designate shared regional depository libraries across state lines pursuant to the Superintendent of Documents
Guidelines for establishing shared regionals across state lines."

Now we all understand the difference between a multi-state regional, right, permitted under law, one regional provides regional services to selectives in another state. This is that very different thing, it was sort of a model that I mentioned, something that Arlene, when we have state libraries that really are being hit financially, as is Arlene's -- you can see from the expression on her face -- you know, that sounds very appealing, actually, to have a shared collection between Washington and Oregon. And my goodness, why not put in Idaho because I believe you already are in a system to share inter-library loan. That requires a change to the statute as we know from past history.

Let's just keep going on.

"Authorize the Superintendent of Documents to partner with Federal Depository Libraries, Federal Agencies and other
institutes on the digitization in accordance with federal standards of historic government documents for authentication, and ingest into the federal digital system."

The issue of having our content in FDSys authenticated is very important to all of us. I know it's very important to the legal community. I hope it is important to all of you. Thus far, we have partnered at the request of the Joint Committee on Printing with the Library of Congress on the digitalization of the statutes and the bound Congressional record, so that's the partnership between two sister agencies. There's -- and good quality control over that digitization.

I know, and you told us in the forecast study, that you want what your library is putting money into for digitization, if it meets our standards and if, unlike UNT, you don't want to host it all on your own servers, can we find a way to develop different levels of authentication, possibly, and have it ingested in FDSys?
I think one of my favorite -- and I read all the responses, all the individual responses for the questions about ideal and next five years. And you know, they were so thoughtful and absolutely so excellent that they all envision much more of the digital future in which GPO plays a more significant role. Not only do they want everything cataloged, they want everything ingested into FDSys. In fact, my favorite response, it could be from somebody here in the room, was they want to come to GPO as the one spot for all government information, past, present and future. That's a tall order. And you're going to have to fight with our appropriations committee for that.

So this is another issue that we believe could well need a statutory change, and there's just one more. And this is something that, unfortunately, we do not have the authority for. So for those of you newer, younger librarians who might wonder why aren't you just digitizing yourself, first of all we don't have the collection. The collection
that had been at GPO from time immemorial through the 1970s was moved over to the National Archives in the early 1970s. Guess what? We didn't have room for new printers here in the Big Red Brick Buildings. So we don't have that collection, number one.

We have had, and maybe from some of you maybe entire collections sent to us, and we are storing them. We have done inventories, most recently on the Federal Register. But we don't currently have the authority to do the digitization. We would like that legislatively. We think that if we had that authority, the library community would help us get some additional funding from Congress to be able to do that.

Anyway, that gives you sort of an eye into the types of things that you so wisely told us you would like seeing under governance and structure of the FDLP. And as Davita said, this is her vision, and this is what we are going to move forward toward. And having the commitment of the head of this agency is a
wonderful, wonderful impetus.

So I'm going to give the rest of our
time to Cindy. Thank you very much.

(Applause)

MS. ETKIN: In two minutes or less
-- the service goals, there are one, two, three,
four, five of them. And I -- we really don't
have time to go through all of them. But let
me just tell you what the goals are, and that
we have objectives under each of these so that
we can accomplish these goals and will make time
available later for going over all of these
objectives.

So the first goal under services is
to improve communication. Goal 3.2 is to
enrich education, and you'll hear a lot about
that in the Council session on education
tomorrow. Goal 3 is to create better discovery
tools. Four, enhance marketing and promotion.
And five is to increase partnerships and
affiliations.

And again, we do have objectives
under each of these to accomplish the goals.
They -- I don't think they are up on the FDLP.gov yet, but they will be for those of you who are listening to us virtually, they are in the handout area.

So with that, I don't want to take any more time from this session. But we will get back to you about the service goals and objectives.

CHAIR WEIBLE: So I do think we want to go ahead and wrap it up so we have our full break.

So thanks everybody. Thank you to our GPO speakers. And we will see you back here at 4:00. Thanks everybody.

(Applause)

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter briefly went off the record.)

NATIONAL PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE FDLP

CHAIR WEIBLE: First of all, I wanted to explain why members of Council have disappeared from the podium. And we have been having trouble hearing all of the comments up
here on the stage, and while they're working out addressing those issues, we've decided, since this is a very important session, we want to be able to hear everything. So members of Council are going to be out in the audience to listen to this.

We've also moved the mics up to the front, so when you -- we get to questions and comments, please come to the front. That also helps facilitate us hearing up here at the front.

So I'll go ahead and introduce Mary Alice again.

MS. BAISH: And I'm going to introduce Cindy Etkin in about 30 seconds.

Thank you, Arlene. Sorry about the sound difficulty.

I just want -- you know, in all of the news that we've been putting out about this meeting, and I want you to make sure you saw on the agenda, and also on the schedule, that at 5:30 this evening, Public Printer Davita Vance-Cooks is inviting all of you into the
Public Printer's beautiful suite to meet her, to chat with her, to network with the GPO business unit managers and LSCM directors as well. So what I'm going to do is watch my watch very carefully, and we are going to end exactly at 5:20, allowing anyone time to go grab anything they may have left somewhere, and make your way.

I just want to point out, we'll be happy to lead you and we do have staff, follow the Eagles. But you're going to do down here, the ramp between these two buildings. Make a right as though you were going to Carl Hayden. Make a left, walk in front of the elevators, and straight ahead into the double glass doors. That is the Public Printer's suite. So again, we'll be watching the clock. And Arlene, I'm going to ask you to also because sometimes we get carried away in these discussions.

So thank you very much for joining us for what I believe is probably the most important discussion we going to have throughout the week. And I hope that it will
get all of us thinking about connections, collaborations and partnerships. And hopefully we will all agree that we -- we've always known what we needed to do, and now we have to put our money where our mouth is and actually come up and volunteer to do it. So that's the takeaway I'm hoping for.

Now I'd like to introduce Cindy Etkin.

Thank you.

(Applause)

MS. ETKIN: She's just letting me go first so I can talk now.

(Laughter)

MS. ETKIN: As Mary Alice said, what -- the outcome of the forecast study was to come up with a national plan for the future of the Federal Depository Library Program. And what we have to share with you this afternoon is a visual of what we perceive the national plan for the future to be. Based on outcomes from your responses, from some of the goals and objectives that GPO is currently
working on and those that we have on the table to work on as we can.

So with that, let me go ahead and start. We're going to be talking about national plan, and here we go.

We have a vision, and that is to provide government information when and where it is needed in order to ensure an informed citizenry and improved quality of life. Now for many of you, this vision is not new. One of the things that we wanted very strongly to retain as we move into the future -- you've heard all about access, it is all about access. And so that's where our vision is. And we want people to get government information wherever they are, whenever they want it, and as a very important outcome, an engaged citizenry.

The mission is to provide no-fee ready and permanent public access to federal government information now and for future generations. Again, this mission is not new. We're carrying that forward. These key ideologies we want to retain, they are why we
are here, and they will be a very important part of our future. And what we do will be to achieve the mission and to achieve the vision.

So the strategic direction, we have our vision in the middle there. And everything we are going to work for is to acquire all of the government, federal government content. We want to catalog all of that content. We want to preserve all of that content, and we want to make all of that content easily discoverable by you and for those who you serve, the general public.

And we also want to make sure, if people can't find what they are looking for, we will have subject matter experts in our depository libraries that can help people find what they're looking for. So another strategic direction for us is to make sure that you all have the education and training support that you need in order for you all to do your jobs.

So a little bit about the slides that are coming up, they're very visual, not
much writing, which is very difficult from our recommendation slides. But we want just to throw everything out at you and just see how you react here.

So when you look at the slides and you see a cloud, that cloud represents the Government Printing Office. The cloud represents an administrative leadership or coordinating role for GPO. So the Federal Depository Library Program now, we have our cloud, GPO administers the program. We have regional depository libraries, selective depository libraries and we also have, of course, our Depository Library Council, the advisory body.

So this is where we are now. These are some of the responsibilities, not everything is listed here. But of primary importance is the no-fee access, that's to the building, that's bibliographic access, access to tangible collections, as well as online access. Reference Service, Outreach, Marketing Support, some of the things you all
are doing in your libraries now.

And of course, regionals have the added responsibility of working with libraries in the disposition of materials process and coordinating state or the regional area that they serve and coordinating that through state plans.

So now we move into the FDLP of the future. And I'm going to turn it over now to Mary Alice.

MS. BAISH: And thanks, Cindy.

I just called the slide before she did. That's why I get to talk about it.

There we go.

Now let's just take a look at -- and by the way, we need to thank Cindy for these wonderful visuals. She's just fantastic.

(Applause)

MS. BAISH: And wait until we get the last slide, that's really her favorite one. And you'll understand when we get there.

First of all, I wanted to tell you -- first of all, I want to thank Depository
Library Council Chair, Arlene Weible and members of Council. They have worked throughout this entire process. We had members of Council working with our six teams, based on the major themes of the forecast study. We had Council members working with us on this, getting their reaction, taking their suggestions, and we're grateful to that. And they do represent all of our Depository Libraries in advising us, and they've really done a wonderful job this year. So I want to just thank them for that in advance.

Davita this morning, you know, talked about, she understands that today it's all about access. She also understands that it might be time to, if we can -- let's see how we do with changing the GPO's name, actually, from "Printing" to "Publishing" first.

So these are really the concepts. Everything you see on this slide can happen today without any changes to Title 44, except for the name change. And we really wanted to put that out there, first of all, for discussion
with all of you. But secondly because I think we do understand that in the digital age, it is all about access.

This name also goes back to probably 14 years ago. I believe there are still some people in the audience who worked on what we used to call the Warner-Ford Bill, which was when the Joint Committee on Printing decided to have a four-year process and rewrite Title 44 in its entirety. Anyone who was -- that was the Interassociation Working Group, and I know several of you are here in the audience. If you are, will you raise your hand, or stand up? Do we have any other IWAG?

Excellent. Okay. There we go.

We call ourselves IWAG, Andrea Severenson has kept all of that content, if anybody wants to go back and read about our monthly meetings.

Back then we had decided the Library Associations all agreed that, if the name of the program could be changed, it should be Federal Information Access and Dissemination Program.
So that was around 2000, because we were still recognizing this access and the dissemination. Well, that was many years ago, and we're really in quite a different digital world. And so many of us believe that perhaps Federal Information Access Library Program is a good description of what we do, but this is a concept that we picked up from the forecast study and we want to put it out there for discussion with you.

You see Cindy's marvelous blue cloud. You see the important role of the Depository Library Council. You see wonderful brand that Davita announced last year, Official, Digital, Secure. Remember that now, when we go into the open house. If she asks any of you what brand did she announce last year, what is the answer?

(Audience response: Official, Digital, Secure.)

MS. BAISH: That will make her happy. And even if she doesn't ask, if you mention it, she will smile.
So other than changing the name, nothing here really needs any other statutory or regulatory change. So we have renamed regional libraries Regional Federal Access Libraries. Selectives is a term of art from the '62 Act when regional libraries had to take everything and other libraries were able to select item numbers. But it's not in statute or regulations, and so we'd like to call those Federal Access Libraries.

You see in the middle that beautiful shade of green, Affiliated Federal Access Libraries. And in that category would be, for example, schools, it could be tribal libraries, it could be small public libraries. As you'll see in a minute, they would not be receiving any tangible materials, but they would be part of the broader network that you all represent. So taking advantage of all your knowledge and expertise, they would have to provide no-fee public access.

For many of them, we really would need to have a statutory change. School
libraries, small public libraries, tribal libraries and many, many tribal college libraries do not meet the 10,000 book requirement. That is a barrier to becoming a depository library for many, many of those smaller libraries. And those of us who have, as Arlene said, coming to meetings since about 1991, that was the year of my first meeting. And over that period of time, we've talked about so many things. But one of the ones that I think many of us firmly believe should be part of keeping America informed is the question, why can't any library be a depository library, okay? So that kind of gets at that affiliated access libraries.

Now the Federal Information Access Assurance Partners, without legislation to relieve pressures on regionals, we sort of have tried to do what the 62 Act was meant to do, and that is relieve some libraries of some responsibilities. Federal Information Access Partners acts, as you'll see -- in this one, they are all depository libraries. They're
not necessarily regional depository libraries. But they would be willing to take on some new responsibilities that we are going to talk about in just a few moments.

So if you just take an overview of the slide, name change, Federal Information Access Library Program. We need some statutory changes for the Affiliated. And this notion of having access assurance partners is merely an enlargement of the current partnership program that we have today.

And I mentioned two partnerships in particular this morning. That with the University of North Texas and that with the University of Florida. And we have a wonderful staff person, I'll probably make her get up and be introduced later, Suzanne Ebanues who does our partnerships and much, much more.

So anyway, that's where the Access Library Program is going.

And one more slide and then I'm going to hand it back to Cindy for a few minutes.

Here we go. Government
information spans all types of libraries. And let's start up at the top. That was a wonderful Council calisthenics this morning, and it was a wonderful -- I told Davita, they're mostly academics, and she saw that for herself. Two hundred public libraries, she saw that, and we were so grateful to see public libraries here. 

But let's start at the top. Academics clearly are the largest portion of depository libraries. Publics, and there we see school libraries. We have no high school, middle school, elementary school members of the Depository Library Program. They could be affiliated access libraries. Law libraries, medical, business, other special libraries.

Tribal college libraries. I've been working very closely with Steve Beleu -- give a wave, Steve -- a Council member from the State Library of Oklahoma. One of the things I came to GPO wanting to reach, in addition to school libraries, were tribal college libraries and tribal libraries.

Tribal college libraries can be
depository libraries under the statutory provision that -- for Land Grant institutions.

So they are viewed as Land Grants. And that means as many of them can be in the program. We currently have four tribal libraries in the program. Steve and I are hoping to incentivize more of them to join this wonderful network that is the FDLP.

Science federal agency libraries, I'm glad we had several agencies in the audience today. I know they're going to be coming to do training. We're doing some serious outreach to agency libraries. Basically our other national libraries, and the Library of Congress, but also the agency libraries.

State libraries, we have wonderful representation on Council. I hope you noticed this morning, with many of our new Council members. State libraries are in that changing evolving state right now, as Arlene knows. And we want to make sure we're meeting the needs of those wonderful libraries. So government information, I think -- is there anyone who
disagrees that it spans all types of libraries, stand up now?

(Laughter)

MS. BAISH: That was the perfect answer. Thank you.

Okay. Cindy, your turn.

MS. ETKIN: Okay, you've heard this phrase. It's all about access. So in the Federal Information Access Library Program, it's all about access. Again, no-fee access, building online bibliographic, tangible collections, online access, onsite access. We're still envisioning a -- the state region coordination from the regional federal access libraries.

Mary Alice mentioned the Affiliated Federal Access Libraries, we're talking primarily those less than -- that have less than 10,000 volumes in their library. Being online-only libraries. All of these are going to have access and services of focus. The Federal Information Access Assurance Partners, again many of them will be depository
libraries, not all regional, not all selective. Any type of library.

They will be responsible for permanent public access so they're starting to see the development of the comprehensive collections that we've all been talking about and haven't quite been able to put our thumb on it to identify it, but we're working on that as many of you are. And this particular partner will have a collection focus.

So as we talk about services, we have the Federal Access Libraries and Regional Federal Access Libraries. Many of the services, again, that you are already providing in the Federal Access Libraries, you see community engagement.

Running short of space on the slide, we came up with this phrase that we really, really like. Actually I think it was Janet Fisher's idea to use this particular phrase. This is to include training and outreach, ways to get your local communities engaged with your library.
With the Affiliated Federal Access Libraries, we're looking at bibliographic access and providing reference service. This is where the importance of some of those online reference services like government information online, some of you may have heard John Schuler speak this morning. And the network of libraries that many of you belong to in providing reference service to -- through GPO. Bibliographic access, looking at ways that we can provide from GPO, ways of grouping together packages of bibliographic records to provide for the specified clientele for these smaller libraries.

When you get to the Federal Access Assurance Partners, I mentioned collection focus, there will also be an area where they provide collection support services to the Federal Access Libraries and to the regional libraries in the way of inter-library loan, cataloging, metadata, some of those kinds of support services. Again, because we're looking at the comprehensive collections and
permanent public access, there will be preservation services and bibliographic access.

And now we're going into a separate but related program to the Federal Information Access Library Program. And I'm going to have Mary Alice talk to you about this.

MS. BAISH: Okay. Again, what were the takeaways from what you told us in the forecast study? We know cataloging was way up there at the top. But preservation was -- is a great concern to all of us. Preserving those historic materials where pages may be turning to dust. There's also a desire and understanding by most of you that digital, foreign digital, electronic-only content is not going to be around forever, and we need to work together to ensure its preservation.

So again, what we are proposing is -- and you'll see that with Cindy's killer slide in a few minutes -- coming up with a national network, the two most important things. It's all about access, but it's also about
preservation. Because when we talk about access, it's permanent public access, and you cannot ensure permanent public access unless you're going to preserve those materials, correct?

So again, we keep Davita's favorite brand that I know you all know by heart, Official, Digital, Secure. And we name these partners Federal Information Access Assurance Partners. We put over them for advice and guidance an advisory board made up of directors of the Federal Information Access Assurance Partners. And I want you to -- before we get into these various sort of life-cycle management, many of you have heard us talk about -- oh, and Davita mentioned it this morning, remember, the National Academy of Public Administration Report of 2013, that affirmed GPO's mission and role within the federal government.

NAPA also had 18 recommendations across all business units within GPO. Five of them related to information dissemination, and
Davita charged me with three of them. And the most ambitious is NAPA recommendation three. And this is again an area where we had a strong partnership with members of Council. And we called ourselves the NAPA REC-3, and it was Maria Concannon who's sitting -- there she is, thank you. We're waving. Marie Concannon sort of took the lead for Council.

What the NAPA-3 recommendation requires us to do was to develop a comprehensive plan on the preservation, the cataloging, the digitization of all government information. And the last sentence of that recommendation from the esteemed National Academy of Public Administration is that Congress should fund this effort, okay.

(Laughter)

MS. BAISH: But we do have NAPA on our side. And Davita, for those of us who own these recommendations, you know, we give quarterly reports on progress. And I think, while many business units have made progress on theirs, but I think we're really making
progress on ours.

First we develop the comprehensive plan -- it's in my folder, would you grab that -- which is the outline of how we're going to do all of this. So when you have that comprehensive plan, we realized a plan is great, but we really need a network for access and preservation to move forward and implement that. And the only way that -- thank you.

The only way that we could do that was through enlarging and broadening our partnership program.

So what you see here, again, other than -- in fact, not even the name change, we're proposing there be a distributed collaborative network of depository libraries and other entities, and we will form the government information access and preservation network. Members of this network will be Federal Information Access Assurance Partners, and those that want the gold level will do absolutely everything in those beautiful rainbow boxes underneath.
But let's take a look at them going from left to right. And we all understand and we heard it from Jane, and we've heard it throughout the day, the need for us collaboratively to catalog all government information, and for electronic-only we need to create the metadata, not a small task.

The NAPA recommendation is very specific about the preservation of print government publications. So in order to be able to say, I will preserve print, you really need to do a collection condition assessment. And where there are pages that are turning to dust, try to get a replacement copy. Or if it's very rare and unique, you will have to put it through conservation methods to ensure its preservation.

Digitization, we all understand what that is.

Harvesting, you've heard a lot about GPO's efforts. We do some manual harvesting, we do a lot of automated harvesting. And some of you libraries are
doing your own harvesting, be it for specific
titles to go into a LIB guide that you're doing
or being involved as UNT is in the large end of
term harvesting project.

Hosting, we have many partners and
we mentioned Iowa MAPS, the Iowa Posters. And
we mentioned the UFL partnership this morning,
say for the Panama Canal Collection. And we've
mentioned the UNT partners. Some of them, for
example, with University of Florida, the
partnership involves cataloging. It involves
digitization, and it will involve hosting,
okay?

Other libraries might want to take
on a partnership for harvesting a certain
agency's content, for example, and they may
even want to go further and take on
responsibility for preserving that content.

And then we've left the one on the
right for others to get some ideas. I know what
my favorite idea was, but I'm not going to share
it with you. We want to hear what you think
might be one or two other roles, not
responsibilities, but roles that a partner with GPO would want to do.

And I just mentioned that there are libraries that are going to be willing to do all of it. We want to be able to recognize them. Other partners, certainly the ACE role, Centers of Excellence, might want to consider doing it for their Centers of Excellence, as is the University of Florida. Or you might have some new and creative ways of contributing. It's really going to be a mosaic with everybody doing a piece of it.

Now the reason why I don't think this is going to be too difficult for us to do is that, again and again in the forecast study, you said that one of GPO's role was to coordinate, to coordinate, to coordinate. We do have a registry where you voluntarily share information with us on materials with links of what you may have digitized in your library. But that's a very voluntary process. And the wonderful people -- and I thank everyone who actually uses the registry -- that's very
helpful.

And the reason why -- I think that also came from Council -- so we would know what other people were doing. So that if we thought our library might want to digitize the entire CFR -- raise your hand if anybody wants to take that on, by the way -- you can come to the registry and see if that might have been done already by somebody else. So that was the notion of the registry.

Kristina Bobe, and I believe she's here, has been -- spent a lot of time cleaning the registry up and it's beautiful, if you haven't looked at it. But again, it's voluntary. So when I'm talking about partners, I'm talking about official partnerships with the GPO under a letter of agreement. And that letter of agreement with your library, your Access Assurance Partnership could be cataloging, digitization and hosting, it could be harvesting and preserving that content, or it could be others, as yet to be determined.
So what this plan is all about is leveraging thing that your libraries have already done, but nobody knows about it. And you're not getting credit for it. So what we believe this plan would do would be, again, form this national network that eventually would catalog, digitize and preserve everything, leveraging the bits and pieces that your libraries may be doing today.

And again, we don't know what you're doing, but we need to know. And I do -- I would hope that having, just as this wonderful FDLP Eagle is so significant to us all, that as this Access Assurance Partnership becomes something real, we get a number of people to step up and say, you know, I'll consider that. I had discussions with a couple librarians today about this. They're already digitizing or, at my library, we're all set to do a digitization project. We would love to discuss partnering with GPO.

That's exactly what we need to do. Partnering to find out from the get-go what you
might want to digitize. Partnering to ensure that you're using technical specifications that are acceptable to us as part of that partnership. And again, putting some gold, silver, metal on your library as an Access Assurance Partner.

And I know this is very ambitious and you might be so stunned you wouldn't know how to ask a question, but I'll be happy to take questions.

And I want to ask Council, because we have been sharing various versions of this over time. And if I've missed -- left something important out, please step up to the microphone and remind me.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Does anybody from Council want to -- can you hear me? Okay. There we go.

Does anyone from Council want to build on anything that Mary Alice has said so far? Because I think I would like to see -- because Council really has had an opportunity to weigh in on these concepts already. I think
we are very interested in hearing what
everybody else thinks. So we would certainly
welcome comments right now. So if you could
come forward, we have the mics again up in front
now. And if you come forward with comments,
please state your name and which institution
you're from.

    And don't be shy.

MEMBER BRAUNSTEIN: Stephanie
Braunstein, Louisiana State University.

    If you go back to one of the prior
slides, the one that had the -- yeah, that one
right there.

    We had discussed in phone calls
about how you could be more than one of these
types of libraries. And I think that's an
important thing to emphasize. Because those
are not mutually exclusive, right?

    MS. ETKIN: I'm fast-forwarding,
killer slide.

      (Laughter)

    MS. ETKIN: How the two relate.

The Federal Information Access
Library Program and the Government Information Access and Preservation Network, two separate programs. GPO coordinating both at the top. As you look at the slide on the left, we have the Federal Information Access Library Program with the four different types of libraries that we identified and talked about earlier. On the right we have the Access and Preservation Network. The Federal Information Access Library Program is made up of designated libraries. The Access and Preservation Network is made up of member libraries and/or third-party partners.

This opens the door for the Access Assurance Partners to be beyond our current network of libraries. This is also something that you have told us is very important for GPO to explore. There are other organizations out there that are doing similar kinds of work and we need to explore those opportunities. This is one way that we envision doing just that.

And I'm not sure that you can tell it on the slide, but the Federal Information
Access Assurance Partners, under the library program, is one shade of turquoise, and it's a little bit darker on the other side. That's to show that one is part of the other, but that other isn't exclusively those assurance partners that are all from what is now the Depository Library Program.

And you can see that we have Regional Federal Access Libraries, Federal Access Libraries, the Affiliated Libraries, all being able to participate in this network of preservation. The different types of partnerships that we have on the previous slide is, if you will, a pick list so that any library in our program can participate and provide permanent public access or assist in us being able to do that. And letting them to do that within the resources that they have and the capabilities that they have to undertake some kind of preservation piece.

So it doesn't have to be that all of the libraries are doing all of those things. You can pick and choose what is best for your
library. How can you best participate in this very important program to preserve government information for the future?

CHAIR WEIBLE: Does that clarify it, Stephanie?

Okay. Any other -- okay.

MEMBER BEVER: Greta Bever, Chicago Public.

I found this very interesting and very exciting, as a member of Council, because if you're not a regional library but you have additional capacity, there is a selling point to your administration to be able to say, we have a local interest in this collection focus. We have the capacity to take this on, we are the logical people to take this on. And it's not just we are doing it and there's no identification that we're doing it. It's an ability to sell it, to be able to take on the things that your particular users care about most.

MS. ETKIN: Thank you.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Ashley has some
virtual comments/questions.

MS. DAHLEN: Okay. We have a question, what is the difference between the Affiliated Federal Access Library and just choosing to specialize in federal information access?

MS. ETKIN: What's -- I'm sorry, what's the difference --

MS. DAHLEN: What's the difference between being an Affiliated Federal Access Library and just choosing to be any old library that specializes in federal information access?

MS. ETKIN: Any old library?

MS. DAHLEN: I was paraphrasing.

MS. ETKIN: Okay. What the Affiliated Federal Access Libraries brings to the program is the ability to expand the number of access points to federal government information to many, many, many, many. Many of those libraries again, remember, is below the 10,000 book limit, so we're talking about smaller libraries.
The 10,000 book limit that is currently in the statute for designating libraries would be one really particular difference. Is that answering the question?

MS. DAHLEN: I'm sorry, I'm reading.

MS. BAISH: Could I just add one thing?

MS. ETKIN: Sure.

MS. BAISH: To what Cindy said, you know, why would a school library want to be an Affiliated Access Library? I can give you a few reasons because when I was at the Texas Library Association, I went to several programs by high school librarians who never heard of GPO, they never heard of FDSys. Their high school students, who are taking maybe an AP government course really aren't using primary resources at all for their research. So this is bringing, first of all, these schools into the network that is all of you. It's also allowing them to have training on our tools, our Ben's Guide, our federal digital system.
And I know -- I don't think Laurie's in the audience, but when I had -- when we first discussed doing something for tribal colleges and tribal libraries, she thought about -- or and even the high schools or middle schools, that we could even just put together, you know, 100 cataloging records that they could just come and grab that. That we might work with them would be the most useful title. So I think that there are incentives, and I think that -- the other thing I learned at TLA is that these high school students, believe it or not, are just using iPhones. And we want them to understand how to do research as well. And the teachers really seem to get that.

So I think there are some benefits.

Anybody else have anything to add?

MS. ETKIN: Well, and remember that the biggest outcome of all of not just the Affiliated Libraries but the entire program, both of these programs, is to have an engaged citizenry. So we're getting to civic literacy, again, and that is something that you
all mentioned in your forecast responses, the
need for civic literacy education. So
particularly with the school libraries and some
of the outreach that you all are doing with your
communities, you're getting to that.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Stephanie
Braunstein.

MEMBER BRAUNSTEIN: Stephanie
Braunstein, LSU Libraries.

To follow up on what Mary Alice just
said, it intrigues me to think that there might
be some possibilities there for university
libraries to do outreach to high school
libraries that feed into those universities.
Because I know at a university, we do have
issues of trying to get our students better
prepared for research when they come into the
college and university environment. And we do
try to get them at the high school level. And
if we could add this component, a primary source
research for government and other humanities
disciplines, I think it would be -- it could be
a really hot program.
MS. ETKIN: Thank you, Stephanie.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Go ahead and go back to the audience. We'll kind of try and go back and forth between virtual and present people.

MR. BECK: Hi, I'm Eric Beck, University of Colorado Law School, Law Library.

So my law library is in a position to do all of these things that are mentioned as being part of Federal Information Access Partner role. But why should we do it, right? Like we can digitize stuff, we can host stuff. But there's a significant cost in doing all those things. So I'm wondering, is the GPO able to connect us with some kind of grant funding that would help us help you?

MS. ETKIN: GPO does not have gift authority, so we can't distribute monies or resources in that way. We have been looking at the possibility of facilitating -- I'm looking at Anthony, am I using the right word there?

Yeah, okay. He's shaking his head yeah. Good.

So again, that comes with some of
the coordinating roles that you all have identified for GPO. We're not quite ready to jump off the dock into the water with that kind of thing. We need to do a lot of exploration and see what kind of restrictions there are, not only for GPO but for the grant giving agencies or organizations.

I do understand the question about why should I do it, and the incentives, and let me refer you to an upcoming session tomorrow. We will be looking at -- one of the Council sessions is on a discussion of the NAPA-3 recommendation and preservation and partnerships and some of these opportunities that we've been mentioning today.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. I know we have a bit of a lineup, but I can't actually see the line in terms of who's first. So I'll let you guys work that out.

Go ahead, Bill.

MR. SUDDUTH: Bill Sudduth, University of South Carolina.

Actually, I have two questions, but
I'll save the second one maybe for tomorrow.

So just looking at this structure as it gets created and I am a entrepreneurial Federal Access Library that says, I'd rather go electronic and digital and all that, and I come to GPO and I sign an agreement to do four of these things. And the partnership is created, and we do it, and then I go, bye, because I've done what you've -- I've said what I'm going to do. What happens?

MS. ETKIN: Are you talking about an out-clause?

MR. SUDDUTH: I'm talking about -- I'm talking about a library that's currently a selective that is receiving and collecting and providing access but says, I can do these four things, let me switch over to be an Assurance Partner.

MS. ETKIN: An Assurance Partner, uh-huh.

MR. SUDDUTH: And you sign the agreement and go, we're going to do these four things. You do those four things and, hey,
we've done the four things, good-bye. We've done them. I mean, the agreement is that we do these four things.

MS. ETKIN: Yeah, and that's a contribution to the overall preservation network.

MR. SUDDUTH: Right. But you've lost the federal access provider.

MS. ETKIN: No. But whatever outcomes from those partnerships is retained.

MS. BAISH: Well, I think, too, Bill, forget that there is always an escape clause, I think, within 90 days. Suzanne, is that correct, 90 days escape clause?

But what we're really looking for is -- if you go back to the earlier slide, is all about preservation, right? I mean, I can see for your Centers of Excellence, if you would, and I'd welcome discussions, that you would -- I believe you're doing Department of Ed, among others, you know, catalog all of them. I'm sure you're doing all of that, digitizing all of them, and planning to host all of that
digital content. The way the escape clause works, if you had a new director who did not want to continue that, then GPO would try to find another library to take that on.

I guess I -- we haven't really thought about digitizing a collection, ideally having it ingested, authenticated into FDSys, thereby you might not have a future role. That's what you're really getting at, right? You do it and you walk away?

MR. SUDDUTH: I'm presenting the scenario that a current, what would be a selective, who provides access and all that says, no, I want to go this route. I see that I can do four things and then that's all I need to -- you know, I'm going to exit the program.

MS. ETKIN: They're still a selective depository library, though, they're just contributing. If you look, they're contributing to the partnership.

MR. SUDDUTH: Okay. So you're going to -- so a library would have two relationships to GPO?
MS. ETKIN: Uh-huh.

MR. SUDDUTH: And that if they became a Access and Preservation Partner, they would exit that but would not be exiting the other?

MS. ETKIN: Correct.

MR. SUDDUTH: So you're having two relationships?

MS. ETKIN: That's right.

Do I need another arrow on here? The arrows confused you?

CHAIR WEIBLE: Ashley, do you want to go ahead and do another virtual comment?

MS. DAHLEN: Okay. Sorry, it just bumped up on me again. I've got to disable auto-scroll.

What is the rationale for implying that most affiliates will be small libraries?

And I have a request that you guys -- you two up on the stage please speak directly into the microphone. I think some of the virtual people are having a hard time hearing you.
MS. ETKIN: Okay. The question was?

MS. DAHLEN: What is the rationale for implying that most affiliates will be small libraries?

MS. ETKIN: Why small libraries?

MS. DAHLEN: Because the person believes that larger libraries would also be interested in this as well.

MS. BAISH: Well, that's a great idea.

MS. ETKIN: That is a good idea.

MS. BAISH: I guess we haven't had any discussions internally at all, and we do know that the current Depository Library System is based on Congressional designations. So for example, other than law schools or, you know, that other agencies that are not dependent upon that location, there are barriers to becoming a depository library.

I think it would be absolutely fantastic if we could interest other libraries, what you're saying, to be access libraries,
digital only. They would meet the 10K book
requirement, so that's something that we need
to think about as possibly a new layer, you
know. I think that's a great suggestion and
please thank whoever made it.

MS. DAHLEN: Yeah.

MS. BAISH: That will get us back to
the drawing board, Cindy.

MS. ETKIN: Absolutely. I think
some of the anecdotal information that we
acquired, and what you all were putting in your
responses were looking at reaching out to new
and different constituencies like the school
libraries, like the smaller publics. And so
that's where our mind is. We were responding
to what we saw in the forecast responses. That
is an excellent question. It is another way to
bring other libraries that aren't small, where
there is not a designation opening to be part
of our network and to provide additional access
to government information. So yeah, thank
whoever said that.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. Kathy.

Two things that, first of all, I am involved with National History Day, which is, as primary sources, that might be a group that you can tap into to have them as -- with the school librarians, other educators that are involved in that program.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Uh-huh.

MEMBER HALE: And do you see these smaller library groups also under the administration of the regional library?

CHAIR WEIBLE: Like we work with selectives?

MEMBER HALE: Uh-huh.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Would we also be working with the smaller libraries as well?

MEMBER HALE: Uh-huh.

MS. ETKIN: Good question. I don't think that's been part of our brainstorming. We'll add that to our list.

(Laughter)

MS. ETKIN: We'll add that to our
list to see if there's another relationship there. But they are different kinds of responsibilities. We're talking about online only so there wouldn't necessarily be any of those disposition kind of issues. Certainly there is reference -- reference and training relationship. Absolutely.

MEMBER HALE: I saw it more as a training, they have questions, where do I go, those kinds of places.

MS. ETKIN: Yeah.

MEMBER HALE: That we could include them in, like if we have state meetings or things like that --

MS. ETKIN: Yeah, absolutely.

MEMBER HALE: -- they would be part of that.

MS. ETKIN: Yeah, absolutely.

Thank you, Kathy.

MA. BAISH: I'd like to add one thing, Kathy. And this is not original. I give all the credit for what I'm about to say to Steve Beleu, as we've been talking about
tribal college libraries, tribal libraries wanting to be all electronic. And this is something that we really need to investigate, and I think we do. For these all-digital libraries, as Mr. Beleu says, we would have all digital requirements. That's something we need to think about.

MR. WEBB: Okay. Ashley, we'll go back to another virtual.

MS. DAHLEN: Earlier you had a lot of references to third-party. Can you define what that means? Is it third party commercial?

MS. ETKIN: Define what third party is?

MS. DAHLEN: Yeah.

MS. ETKIN: Third party as we're using it is not GPO and not a member of the Federal Depository Library Program.

MS. BAISH: I'd like to add a little bit to what our thinking there is. And I'm glad you're standing up, Marie, because this relates to one of Marie's wonderful assistance on, you know, we monitored GovDoc L. All of LSCM staff
were furloughed. I did come in every day during the shutdown, it was depressing. Can you imagine this building, the rooms all dark and nobody around?

But we were monitoring how wonderfully you, as a network, helped each other. And I think it was the posting, somebody was looking for census information, Marie, from Missouri, and you pointed out, oh, you know, the Missouri State Data Center has that, and gave them the URL.

So for example, what third parties might there be? I see a definite role for State Data Centers. They're doing a lot of this, they certainly want to provide ongoing access to digital content. I see possible partnerships with state historical societies, they've got some really treasures of primary historic materials. They have a lot of wonderful things that are needed by genealogists. They're not depository libraries, I would like to explore partnerships with them, for example. I would like to
explore a partnership with the internet archive, for example.

So those are some of the third party groups that we have come up with, and I'd love any other suggestions that you all might be able to offer us.

MS. ETKIN: Another example of third party would be federal agencies. Not all federal agencies have libraries in the current Federal Depository Library Program, so that would be another third party.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. I just wanted to let you guys know that I'm letting you guys decide which order you're going in. So whoever goes up first. So -- just so you know.

MEMBER CONCANNON: Marie Concannon, University of Missouri.

And I'd like to suggest a really nice benefit for libraries that choose to be affiliated libraries. And that is if they understand that they could take advantage of the offers that we're so constantly putting up on the meets and offers list, things that aren't
getting taken that really ought to be.

Of course, although they already can after the Depository Library community has their chance at it, it's not really being marketed to them. And if they become Affiliated Libraries, I hope that they would take more full advantage of that and save some of these things from going to a destination or recyclers or a landfill.

Thank you.

MS. ETKIN: Thanks, Marie.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Go ahead, James.


I'm really excited about the thinking here, but I hope you can explain or tell me more about this. There seems to be a bifurcation, a split between access and preservation, between Depository Library Council and the directors on the advisory board. And to me, historically, it's been really difficult for FDLP line librarians to argue for the program to their directors. And
I hope that you making two hierarchies now instead of one hierarchy is not going to cause that to be more of a problem. So it's between librarians and directors, but it's also between, you know, a Regional Federal Access Library, which to me would be on the access and preservation side of the new flow, but you're putting it on the access side of things. So I'd like there to be a way to combine access with collections, services with collections, and not split it out like that. Do you know what I mean?

There's a lot of bifurcation in this slide, and I'd like to talk more about that and figure out ways to lessen that gap rather than heighten that gap.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Can I comment about that? Because I know that was definitely an issue that was discussed when Council was reviewing this, in terms of, you know, how those two advisory councils really truly would interact if all, and that kind of thing.

And I think the main thing that I've
been thinking about in terms of that is, you know, in order to really commit to being part of a preservation network, there is a different kind of commitment of resources that absolutely has to happen with those organizations. And that really is appropriate for a director level commitment, and probably bigger issue discussions about those kinds of commitments in institutions.

And I also think that what Depository Library Council can do really effectively is talk to GPO about the access issues that we do have. So while I agree, I think it's kind of difficult to think of those things extremely separately, I don't know that it would actually be as separate as what it is portrayed here. But I do think that there is a role for some distinct advice when it comes to these two concepts.

MR. JACOBS: My library would want to be on both sides of the --

CHAIR WEIBLE: Right.

MR. JACOBS: -- of this flow chart.
MS. ETKIN: And that's okay.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Uh-huh.

MR. JACOBS: I hope it's okay.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Yeah.

MR. JACOBS: Where do we sign, Mary Alice?

CHAIR WEIBLE: Yeah.

MR. JACOBS: We have such a long --

MS. ETKIN: Where does he sign?

CHAIR WEIBLE: But yeah, I really think the advisory role in all of this is something that really kind -- in some ways I think it needs to evolve. We're trying to put what we do now into the future, and I think we could end up seeing maybe a council that has subdivisions or something like that to be able to address specific kinds of concerns as they come up. I mean, that's something that I know has happened in my state. It's not -- there's one governing body but then there's like subgroups that take on --

MR. JACOBS: Yeah. One governing body would be a better work for it, because then
you have that connection at the top between the directors and the line librarians.

MS. BAISH: Well, one of our rationales, James, was that --

MR. JACOBS: And I don't want you to think that this is -- this is given with love.

MS. BAISH: Well, let me just ask you a question and -- so stay up at the microphone.

MR. JACOBS: Okay.

MS. BAISH: And thank you, Arlene, for exploring some of the rationale for our doing it.

So how do we get partnerships? And Suzanne can tell me how many new -- I'm sure she knows how many partnerships we have and how many new partners we've brought into the program in the last five years, okay? And unfortunately Suzanne can't work full time on going out and talking to libraries, and I know we'd have a lot more libraries.

But again, this is a very large commitment and we heard from the gentleman at
the law library at UC Boulder about why should I even do that, and spend the money to do that. I think it's very important that for the sustainability of what we are hoping to do, and all of you -- I can't tell you how many times in your responses you want a sustainable future. You want sustainable public access, right? Sustainability is so important to our program. And I see it as equally important for this.

And I think by getting the directors' buy-in and getting them just as we have these wonderful members of Council, getting them to have a voice in advising us and advising the network. I see that as an incentive.

And the other thing, I know there's a line, but two seconds just to clarify. We'll talk about it later. I believe I heard you say I don't want to be a Federal Information Access Assurance Partner in the FIAL, and also be part of the network. I may have misunderstood you because it's really hard to hear up here.
MR. JACOBS: Well, it just seems from the slide that there's not a role for some -- for a library that wants to do both. And maybe that -- maybe I'm just missing it.

MS. ETKIN: My -- the arrows on the bottom, James, it's going into the access --

(Laughter)

MS. ETKIN: -- the access assurance partners, on the access side. And then out again into the other side. So that the one isn't the subset of the other because the other has the possibilities of the third party players, partners.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Let's go ahead with the next question in the audience.

MR. ROBINSON: So Mary Alice, do you actually kind of --

CHAIR WEIBLE: Caleb, can you introduce yourself?

MR. ROBINSON: Oh, yeah, sorry. I'm Caleb Robinson, U.S. Department of Labor. You kind of touched on this, but I was wondering if maybe you could just give us
a little bit more. With these different options that you're presenting, what does this mean in terms of physical access? Because there's a lot of talk about maybe new ways of presenting the material and new ways of both participating in the program or participating in an alternate pipeline? So just for some of us that may be struggling in our libraries with being open to the public physically when our libraries don't necessarily lend themselves to that, where do these options all line up? Are they all still all the time always people can walk in? Or does this open up some new ways that we might relate the concept of access to the public, outside of traditional physical book-in-front-of-you-at-a-desk access?

MS. BAISH: Well, you're a federal agency?

MR. ROBINSON: Yes.

MS. BAISH: Correct. Do you -- (inaudible).

I will repeat.

Caleb, you're part of the LSCM team
and we do miss you.

As a federal agency, and I just have vague memories of the history of the library over at the Department of Labor, do you let members of the public come in and use your library where -- that's where I think you are right now?

MR. ROBINSON: So because we're a depository, we do let them in and we try as much as possible to even make our non-depository items available to them. But we're also a building that has x-ray machines and a substantial need to like see a driver's license and possibly a second form of ID, and questions about people roaming the building on their way to and from the library. And so we have to do escorts in and out.

You know, there's just, I think, sometimes questions higher up on how necessary is it that people come in to the library to touch something that we also have electronically available.

MS. BAISH: Let's go back to the
other slide.

The whole point about providing access, and go back, it's all about access. The rainbow options.

So Caleb, I know from other meetings that you at the law library are digitizing a lot of materials. We've had this conversation together. And if you could get the secretary to agree that it is important to the American public to be able to access the collections you're digitizing and put them up on the agency or the library website, absolutely. That's all you need to do, okay?

And I think -- I know we're off conversation, you were talking about more gray literature, the kind of things that were never part of the depository library program. That's even better, actually, things we would want to make available to the public. But your responsibilities, for example, and suppose you weren't a depository library, we would love to have you digitize and put it up on your website, for example, you know? That's public access,
isn't it? You know, have the discovery tools that we need.

Thank you.

CHAIR WEIBLE: So I think we'll just have the two questions that are -- well, just those two. So go ahead.

MS. MONGEAU: I'm Deborah Mongeau from the University of Rhode Island. And my question relates to --

AUDIENCE PARTICIPANT: We can't hear you.

MS. MONGEAU: Oh, you can't?

I'm Deborah Mongeau from the University of Rhode Island.

And my question kind of relates to what Caleb was talking about in terms of access. A lot of -- you mentioned high school libraries as examples of being Affiliate Access Libraries. And a lot of them have secure networks, and I assume there might be other libraries in a similar situation.

Also in terms of access, they're closed for the summer, and I don't know if they
would retain networks or if they are, they're secure. So I'm wondering if there is a definition of access and public in this plan, because there are going to be these situations where it has to be defined. And I think Caleb just really touched on it, but I think there would be a lot more instances where, you know, the current selectives and the current regionals, public access is a more concrete yes or no, black or white, or whatever we are with these affiliates. It could be a lot fuzzier and maybe we need to, you know, have some more definition or more concrete parameters for how this is going to be defined.

I think this is a great plan. I should mention that. I really do. I think there's a lot of -- a lot of work put into this, and it really looks like a workable plan that will take us into the future. And I'm really excited about it. But I just have this one question.

MS. ETKIN: Thank you.

And we have talked about public
access onsite versus online only, particularly for school situations where there are real security issues when we're talking about an area with a lot of minors. So we have had those discussions, and we would be looking at tightening some language and some exceptions that, okay, you can't do this, but let's do this, kind of thing.

So yeah, on our radar. Thank you.

CHAIR WEIBLE: And I think Barbie might get to have the last word.

MS. SELBY: Gosh.

MS. ETKIN: Make it good, Barbie.

MS. SELBY: Barbie Selby, University of Virginia.

Can you go to that last slide, Cindy?

MS. ETKIN: The very last one?

MS. SELBY: The very last slide. The killer slide.

MS. ETKIN: The killer slide.

MS. SELBY: So what's in it for me is my question? And what I'm guessing we're
getting at is that potentially with this
information access and preservation network,
if some of us sign on to that to be State
Department, I'm going to keep it, I'm going to
digitize it, I'm going to catalog it, and we
know that other libraries around the country
are doing this, that then on the regional side,
we might be right -- talking about right-sizing
and possibly --

    MS. ETKIN: Bingo.

    MS. SELBY: -- be flexible, maybe?

    And I would -- in talking about the definition
of access for the last question that Deborah
had, I would suggest rather than tightening
language and making it more specific, we could
make it more flexible and open as well. That
this, you know, access in these different
levels of partnership is going to need to be
flexible.

    MS. BAISH: Barbie, thank you for
both comments. And absolutely, again,
remember the wise Steve Beleu over there, all
digital, you would have digital
responsibilities. And as Cindy said, we recognize that schools cannot have the public coming in, unfortunately anymore, in this day and age. But we could have -- and here are a couple scenarios.

You know, you have Fairfax County Public Schools are all part of one online catalog. It's a very wealthy county.

When I was down in Texas, I spoke with a elementary school librarian who's in the poorest area right near the Mexican border. I mean, her students have very little. So we would have to. And yet she was very interested in being an access library, having training about what's available for her students. Being part of a larger network.

And so I think -- and it's the earlier person that said each type of library that wants to be all digital would have different digital requirements that we would work out with the community and agree upon. And I'm glad you bingo got this notion, because we -- how many years or decades have we talked
about how many copies do we need to preserve?
This is that step towards having the assurance
that these materials will be safely preserved
for posterity. And that is going to certainly
help us move forward on Davita's vision.

So thank you.

MS. ETKIN: I want to also respond to
what Barbie said. And the collection
right-sizing aspect of this. And I think that
being an Access Assurance Partner and with the
focus on comprehensive collections and
permanent public access that we have, that we
will have a number of libraries, X number
whatever it is, and working to create those
comprehensive collections and preserving them
which will lay the foundation because, of
course, you know that there would have to be
change in the statute for the current regionals
to discard materials.

And there has been a lot of
hesitancy in the community, and I well
understand it, about giving up materials when
you don't know for sure what the future -- it
holds in the way of preserving the materials.

And that with such a structure, people stepping -- or libraries stepping up to be assurance partners for the greater good could provide a confidence level and a comfort level that we don't have in the current environment for us to move forward.

MS. SELBY: Thank you.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Well, I think we definitely need to thank Cindy and Mary Alice for presenting us this national plan. So let's give them a round of applause.

(Applause)

CHAIR WEIBLE: And I also just -- even though I made the comment about Barbie having the last word, I totally did not mean that. I think we all -- we are all very interested in hearing what you think about this plan. So in the networking opportunities that we have for the rest of the conference, grab a GPO person, grab a member of Council and tell us what you think. And if you don't do that, we're going to come out there and ask you.
Because we really want to know what your concerns are, what your thoughts are. Is it great, is it terrible? We want to hear that.

And I wanted to mention our networking opportunities, first and foremost is the reception in the Public Printer's suite of offices, starting up at 5:30, so we'll just kind of wander over. And remember to follow the Eagle and the GPO staff.

And I also wanted to mention, those of you that signed up for dinners with Council, this is an excellent opportunity to give your thoughts to members of Council about the national plan. So I think some of the members of Council wanted to make some announcements about their -- about their dinners. So can you just go up to the mic and do that?

MEMBER BROWN: Chris Brown, University of Denver.

We have a group going to Johnny's Half-Shell, just a six-minute walk, which was nice in the rain. But I have three openings. So if three people would contact me right after
this, if you would like to go with us, we had three cancellations so I have three openings. So come and join us.

And those of you that are going, we're going to meet at 6:40 outside on the -- outside the building and walk down.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. Stephanie, did you want to --

MEMBER BRAUNSTEIN: For those of us who are going to Chopped, which is right over at Union Station, we're meeting at 6:30 in the lobby downstairs. And just -- it's so free form, you don't have to worry about it. If you didn't already make a reservation, just follow us down there.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. And those of us -- those of you that are going with Kate and I to the Bistro B, we had a little confusion about the time of our reservation, it's actually at 7:00 o'clock. So we're sticking with our original plan, which is to meet up in the lobby after the reception and walk over. But just so you know that we're going to be
eating at 7:00 rather than 8:00 o'clock. So --

MEMBER LYONS: Those of you joining us for the Dubliner, we'll meet 6:30 in the library. It's just a few blocks over -- lobby. In the lobby. And the rain will stop.

(Laughter)

CHAIR WEIBLE: Is there any other folks that want to mention their dinners?

(No response.)

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. Cindy wanted to make one last announcement, too.

MS. ETKIN: Yeah. I just want to say to all of our virtual attendees, thank you also for participating in today's discussion. And I know that there have been a lot of side conversations going on during the sessions in the text chat, and I want to assure all of our virtual attendees that we will be looking at the transcripts of the chat sessions. So your discussions will be read again by GPO as well as delivered to the Depository Library Council.

So thank you all for attending from afar. I appreciate that.
CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. So we'll have more announcements of other networking opportunities tomorrow. But for now, go forth and socialize with the Public Printer, and we'll see you later.

Thanks everybody.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter was adjourned at 5:26 p.m)

PRESENT:

ARLENE WEIBLE, Chair
STEVE BELEU, Member
GRETA BEVER, Member
STEPHANIE BRAUNSTEIN, Member
CHRISTOPHER BROWN, Member
MARIE CONCANNON, Member
ELIZABETH COWELL, Member
JANET FISHER, Member
KATE IRWIN-SMILER, Member
ROSEMARY LASALA, Member
SUSAN LYONS, Member
MARK PHILLIPS, Member
HALLIE PRITCHETT, Member
JANE SANCHEZ, Director, Library Services & Content Management, GPO
LAURIE HALL, Director, Library Technical Services, LSCM, GPO
ROBIN HAUN-MOHAMED, Director, Outreach and Support, LSCM, GPO
ANTHONY SMITH, Director, Projects and Systems, LSCM, GPO
KELLY SEIFERT, Library Services and Content
Management, GPO
CINDY ETKIN, Office of Superintendent of Documents, GPO
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poster Presentation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSCM Update</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council Session</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streamlining the Disposal Process</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making it Easier for Everyone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive Preservation Plan</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for Government Documents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Initiatives: Where</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We Are &amp; Where We Are Going</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAIR WEIBLE: So, I have just a few announcements before we get started.

Well, first of all, someone lost their hotel key, and I think the hotel is the Affinia, and if you are looking for your hotel key, go to the registration desk. They have it there.

I also wanted to remind everyone that today, the Poster Sessions are going on in the bookstore downstairs, during the breaks, and it will also be on -- the folks that made the posters, will also be downstairs with their posters. So, it=s a good day, if you haven=t had a chance to go do that, please do that today, if you get a chance.

Then of course, we have all of the lunches and dinners going on. So, I just wanted to mention just a couple of things.

The AALL Government Relations Office is located just next door on Massachusetts Avenue, and they=are basically going to be open during the meeting.
So, Emily Feltren and Elizabeth Holland invite you to go for drinks and snacks, and if -- is that today any time, Emily?

MS. FELTREN: Five-thirty.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Five-thirty tonight?

Okay, so, yes, 5:30 p.m., and then also if you haven’t signed up for the Law Librarian Dinner, the sign up sheet is over on the message board, and the message board is also the place to look for the various state lunches that are going on today.

So, if you’re still kind of trying to figure out if your state is going to lunch, you might take a look at the message board, and we’ll probably have more announcements about that later.

So, okay, I think we’re ready to get started. So, I’ll introduce Jane Sanchez.

MS. SANCHEZ: Good morning, everyone.

This morning what we’d like to do is, I, along with the other directors in LSCM,
are going to provide you an update on LSCM=s major initiatives and projects.

First of all, let me quickly introduce the other directors. Robin Haun-Mohamed, Laurie Hall and Anthony Smith. Okay, next slide, which I already did introduce everyone.

Pursuant to the Title 44 of the U.S. Code, LSCM is responsible for four programs, in addition to the Federal Depository Library Program, cataloguing and indexing is our responsibility. We also manage the International Exchange Service and a bylaw program, and I=m going to tell you a little bit about those later.

The mission of the FDLP, next slide, please, thank you. That=s fine.

The mission of the FDLP is to disseminate information products from all three branches of the Federal Government to the FDL libraries. We all know that, and many of you were designated by your U.S. representative or Senator, and the Federal Depository
Libraries maintain and provide no-fee free public access to information.

Next slide. The cataloguing and indexing program is under Section 1710 and 1711 of the U.S. Code Title 44.

This program is charged with creating cataloguing and indexing and a comprehensive index for all public documents issued or published by the Federal Government, that are not confidential in character.

Also, the heads of each Executive Department, and I love this, independent agency and establishment of the Government shall deliver to the public printer, a copy of every document issued or published by the Department, Bureau or Office that are not confidential in nature. This is in 1710. As you can imagine, things have changed quite a bit since then.

By the way, in 1710 our esteemed law makers referred to the public printer as >he=. The goals of the cataloguing and indexing program are to develop a comprehensive and authoritative national bibliography of
U.S. Government publications, consisting of every document issued and published by the Government, and increase the visibility and use of Government information products, and create a premier destination for information searchers.

This important undertaking serves libraries and the American public nationwide, enables people to locate desired Government information publications in all formats.

The main public interface that we created for that is the CGP, which I’m sure all of you are familiar with.

Another responsibility that LSCM manages is the International Exchange Service. This was authorized by Section 1719 of Title 44.

Under this agreement an exchange of official Government publications was established. GPO distributes tangible Government publications to Foreign Governments and in exchange, those Foreign Governments agree to send publications of like type to LC collections, various LC collections.
In addition, we also maintain and manage the bylaw program.

This is a distribution of tangible publications under another Section of Title 44, where we provide copies of publications to certain Federal agencies and also, other recipients as designated by Congress.

So, two or more copies of every publication are provided to the Library of Congress, even if they’re not distributed to the Federal Depository Libraries.

In addition, NARA, the National Archives and Records Administration, receives three copies of every publication that GPO prints.

Okay, so, how do we take these four programs and make sure that we have a strategy moving forward, in terms of what we need to do? How do we go about creating a sustainable future for this program and for the programs that we administer?

It’s easier said than done, and we recognize there are many moving parts in our
quest to create that sustainable future for the FDLP in particular.

First and foremost, we have to develop new processes and tools to enhance the user experience.

Second, we can’t do all of this on our own. We must develop partnerships and collaborations to advance all parts of our programs, educational efforts and training in Government documents.

Third, we must deliver and develop first-rate tools and services to ensure that every citizen, every patron can find what they need, when they need it and in the manner that works best for them.

Fourth, we must inspire and empower our employees to do the very best they can, in advancing our work. Our staff are the engine that powers us forward.

Fifth, we must champion GPO strategic priorities, ensuring that what we do supports and advances GPO’s overall strategies.
This year and every year, LSCM develops a strategic plan, and the plan covers the upcoming five years. This year=s strategic plan outlines our strategic goals.

I think we=re out of sync with the slides. The next slide should have our vision statement. Okay, I guess it glazed over. Okay, can you go to slide eight, please? Eight. Sorry.

(Off the record comments)

MS. SANCHEZ: No, I=m talking about the vision statement. Okay, there you go. Thank you.

This year=s LSCM=s strategic plan outlines our strategic goals and initiatives for 2004 through 2018. Every year, we go through a strategic planning exercise and all the business units in GPO create plans to advance our work into the future.

We are quite proud of our vision. It demonstrates LSCM=s commitment to the program and acknowledges the important role that LSCM plays in creating and planning for the
Okay, our key efforts, you’re going to hear more about this later from Anthony Smith, is we are working collaboratively with another office here in GPO, Program, Strategy and Technology, which is a sister business unit, and we are testing and implementing various processes to make our collection records available via the digital Public Library of America, and the goal is for GPO to serve as a Federal hub for DPLA.

The second key effort is, we are looking at our systems and again, Anthony will be discussing our efforts in that regard on Friday morning, I believe. We hope that many of you can attend his session.

Our current contract and our current system are nearing the end of their life cycle, and our project team has already established a time line and begun the necessary work to establish the requirements for a new system.
But we’re not looking very narrowly. We’re looking broadly, but again, Anthony will tell you more about that on Friday morning.

Our third key effort is that -- this conference, and all of the educational opportunities that we are providing to our patrons and to our libraries and to folks who learn about our training, and it has been wildly successful. Davita discussed our training yesterday.

In the last year, we’ve done the library conference Council meeting and this year, we’ve done an inter-agency depository seminar, and we did an entire preservation week, and that was very, very well received.

Our fourth effort is the National Bibliographic Records Inventory Plan, and Laurie will be discussing that with you later.

The fifth key effort is to create a national plan for the future of the FDLP. I am sure many of you attended yesterday’s session.

We have completed the analysis of the forecast
study, and we are publishing -- and we will publish and provide the results of the forecast study, and have done many of the reports already, via working papers and data reports.

At this conference, we will be presenting the culmination of those recommendations.

Webinars and training portals. We've discussed that throughout. We are using our e-learning platform to the maximum potential, and under the -- under Kelly Seifert and Robin Haun-Mohamed, we are really trying to develop a full compliment of training and to date, it's been very, very successful. We hope that all of you are taking advantage of it.

Our seventh key effort is developing new strategic partners. We continue developing new partnerships to safeguard historical Government documents, preserve print collections, and that includes cataloguing. That is a large part of it, digitizing, preserving tangible copies.

Our eighth key effort is enhanced
access and content. We know that we need to develop new requirements, assess and work to select a successor system to our current ILS, and we are not looking narrowly, as I said earlier.

We are looking as broadly as we can. We know that we have various systems that we’ve developed and we’re trying to look at those interoperability opportunities when and where we can.

The next key effort is the FDLS website. We continue to migrate the FDLS.gov, the community site and Ben’s Guide, to more modern web platforms.

The tenth key effort, LSCM is updating training for coordinators. I hope some of you attended our new depository institute on Tuesday. We will continue to develop appropriate guides, manuals and resources that will be posted and available to everyone on the FDLP website.

Our eleventh key effort is social media, and I thank so many of you for tweeting
yesterday. I was able to look at the tweets last evening, and it was great.

LSCM is supporting GPO=s social media efforts through the use of all of our social media outlets, to increase awareness of and promote LSCM=s appropriated programs, our projects and systems, FDLP hot-products and the activities of depository libraries. Yes, we want to shine a light on you, as well.

Next slide, please. The forecast study ensures that the future of the FDLP is based on a shared vision that we share together. The forecast study, as you all know, was based on those forecast questionnaires that we received from libraries and also from the states, and also, the state focused action plans, while they described what the states and regions are doing, were very helpful to us, as well.

Data from the study is being used to develop ongoing GPO programs and services. They are informing our strategic direction. I hope you can see in the strategies I=ve just
outlined, that they’ve helped us inform what we’re doing already.

Most importantly, we are using them to create a new national plan.

I hope that all of you have taken advantage. We have posted 32 library data reports, five state data reports, six topical working papers and the state focus action plan summary report on our website, and I hope that all of you have had a chance to take advantage and read those reports. If not, I encourage you to do so in the future.

At this point, I am going to sit down and who is up? Laurie Hall.

MS. HALL: Good morning. I am kind of a little nervous being in this room. I’ve never actually spoken in this big room, that has a wide, long history, and you look at some of the pictures up and down the hall. We’ve had choral concerts. We’ve had an orchestra. I understand there is an orchestra pit right underneath my feet, which makes me a little nervous.
We’ve had USO dances here. We’ve had some very important events here. So, I am a little bit daunted on being in this big room, but bear with me. You know me, I’m a talker.

So, good morning. I’m Laurie Hall. I’m the Director of Technical Services Operations here in LSCM, and I’m going to give you just some brief information about the staff, what the staff is doing, some of our projects and some of our FY2014 goals and accomplishments and some of the things we’re going to be doing in FY2015.

My group is responsible for the entire life cycle management of information products from all three sources of Government.

Now, we work with folks in Anthony’s area and the archival management portion. We work with Robin’s area. We always get their advice on anything we do or their input. We work with the folks at Laurel Distribution, to make sure that the stuff that’s getting ready for -- to go out to your libraries is packed and on its way.
So, we’re working with a whole group of people, Anthony’s ILS librarians and administrators and web groups. So, our unit is not standing alone.

We have about 50 folks in technical services. But we work with all these other folks who help us on our technical services life cycle projects.

We have right now, about 50 staff. We do get some contract support on various projects, and they’re helping us do a lot of things with the shelf list. So, you know, we have complementary contract staff helping us do things, as well.

So, I’m going to run down this huge list of things that we do, to give you an idea, remember, there is only about 50 of us. So, but you’ll be -- it’s kind of amazing, when I get to the statistics part, I want you all to be very wow=ed, okay? I expect that reaction.

Of course, we do a lot of discovery and acquisitions. You saw some of the pictures yesterday from the various groups. There is a
lot of folks that you didn’t see in those pictures, because they’re very camera shy or they were on leave that day in the Caribbean or something, but there -- you saw a few of our folks, but when you -- if you take on of the tours, there is a lot more staff downstairs who quietly go about the work of the technical services, and they just don’t like their picture taken.

But anyway, so, we have acquisitions and discovery staff. We have staff who work up here with our -- on the eighth floor, with our printing staff, who are looking at orders for new things that are being printed, that are coming into GPO to be set up for printing.

So, we’re reviewing print orders, they’re called. We also work with a group of regional offices to look at print, things that are coming into regional offices for printing, and we make those decisions, to determine whether we want them to order bulk stock for distribution to you all.
We do SuDoc classification, as well, and item number determination. We also do LC classification for hearings and some other Congressional materials. So, we're doing some of the -- both of those.

We do massive serial check-in. We do cataloguing. We do harvesting. We do archiving. We do PURL creation and we help Anthony's staff do PURL maintenance.

We do the tangible processing. We create the shipping list. We work the distribution folks, to get those materials in the boxes, out. We do all of the preparation of the materials for microfiche conversion. We do all kinds of quality control, all throughout the entire life cycle.

We do a lot of work when the NET comes out, you know, looking at the bib records, making sure our cataloguing practices are consistent and we have the right subject headings and the right -- you know, and also, all that database maintenance and quality control.
We do a lot of bib and authority control work, as well, because we’re members of all of the program for cooperative cataloguing operations.

So, we do a lot of name authority work, subject heading work, that kind of thing.

This year, some of our big things obviously, everybody has heard about RDA. So, we’ve gone through the whole thing with RDA implementation, all the way back to our acquisitions unit, because you know we create brief bibs in the CGP, of things that are in process. So, those records also had to have RDA fields.

We did some quality control after implementation on big batches of Congressional materials, to make sure that we were implementing RDA in a consistent manner. You know, all our staff were trained. They went to thousands of webinars. We did practice, but you know, after all that work, you know, then we had to actually do it.

So, we did a lot of quality control
on our Congressional materials, and out of the
-- out of that came that recent webinar on
Congressional cataloguing. So, that was one
of the off-shoots of that work.

We=ve done a lot of major internal
workflow changes to move from a workflow that
was predominantly tangible, to a workflow
process that is electronic, to meet some of the
NARA records requirements.

The staff back in tangible
processing have gone through a whole scanning.
We=re doing all of our internal records, and we
have some new tools and services that James
Mauldin has created for us, so that we have an
automated tracking for the work coming from
Laurel and to the tangible processing unit.
So, that took a lot of effort.

We deployed the acquisitions module
in the ILS. So, that was a key thing, too.

So, those are just a few of the
things, and I=ll mention some more as I go
along, because I=d really like to tell you about
everything that we do. It seems like we=re
always busy.

So, the next thing we=’re going to talk about is the National Bibliographic Records Inventory, and it is to be an inventory of every Government publication -- the big goal, every Government publication that was published, that falls into the scope of the FDLP and the cataloguing and indexing program. We don=’t how many there are, but we know there is a lot.

So, part of the activities that were started two years ago with the Historic Shelf-list transcription and now, are going forward, is to, you know, create and find and migrate a bibliographic record in that CGP that represents those pieces.

They=’re not always full cataloguing. Some are minimal. Some have a lot of internal notes, but at least it=’s a bibliographic representation of everything that we know about, and then working with partners and libraries, we find more fugitive documents.
So, it=s the national -- in my old sense, the National Union Catalogue of Government Publications.

Okay, this is the octopus slide. That=s what everybody has been calling it, and the projects in the inventory are made up of our regular ongoing work, because we acquire catalogue, new things that are coming in, new publications and tangible format and electronic format, streaming video.

So, it=s a combination of current ongoing work and specifically targeted projects. Some are short-term projects, you know, six months. Some are going over multiple years, like the shelf-list is going over multiple years, but we= re doing them -- a lot of them simultaneously back-to-back, and it kind of covers the whole range of things that equal that bib inventory.

So, let=s take a look at few of them.

One of the -- down on the right-hand slide is the cooperative, in the blue bubble, is the cooperative cataloguing projects.
We've had cooperative cataloguing projects now for quite a few years. Here is some of our FY2014 projects. We are doing cooperative cataloguing project with Montana, University of Montana on the forest service, and we have their fugitive documents, that they have in their collection, that we don't have any record of.

To date, we've catalogued 1,432 titles that are in the CGP and now, back at the University of Montana.

So, we've been working with them. They provide us the records. We do upgrade. We do name authority work. We do SuDoc classification, and then the records are in the CGP and back in their catalogue. So, that's 1,400 that we've done so far this year. That project is just about ready to end in this fiscal year.

We also are going to have completed in this FY, we worked a partnership with the University of Iowa. We have their poster collection. We have just finished a MARC
cross-walk from Dublin Core to MARC, thanks to our ILS librarians and our staff. We’re getting ready to catalogue approximately 1,500 posters in the CGP for that -- part of that project.

So, we’re adding more bibliographic content and access to those posters.

We’re also just started a project with the University of Florida for the National Recovery Administration, and we hope to have completed by September 2014, approximately 1,653 titles for resources from that collection. Florida has the tangible. We’re creating the electronic version of those records.

We also are continuing a long time partnership that we’ve had with Federal Reserve Bank, FRASER. So, we still constantly are adding things for the FRASER Project, updating serial records, adding new monograph records, that kind of thing. So, some of those are the older partners.

So, those are the ones that are
going on this year.

We have a few more partnerships that are in the making. Suzanne Ebanues is getting ready to hopefully sign some agreements with some other libraries, to get some additional materials that we don’t have, to fill in some gaps, and those will be starting hopefully in FY2015.

So, also, where is one of those other bubbles? It is the monthly catalogue volumes, and Jane, I think, and Mary Alice talked about it before.

We are transcribing some of the older MoCat volumes and creating bib records for those. We completed 1895 and 1898, and we’re now working on 1896, and in FY2015, we’re ready to transcribe 1897, 1900 and finish up that 1896.

So, what that transcription is, is it creates a bib record for -- or a serial check-in, for that -- things that are represented in those volumes.

So, they have -- and they’re -- they
have SuDoc numbers, and things like that. If
don't -- and we don't know their item
numbers, we have notes. So, we talked about
that yesterday.

The shelf-list projects, which is
another one on the octopus tentacle, we started
in 2012 and completed to date, I think the
number that they've -- you guys were touting
this morning or yesterday was over 158,000
titles that we have transcribed, that are in the
CGP.

We have 2,519 of those are serial
titles that we've transcribed, and we've check
in over 128,358 serial issues from the
shelf-list into the CGP. So, there now are bib
records and serial holdings for those titles
from the transcription. So, that is a huge
amount of work.

We're also working another bullet,
another circle, is the historic shipping lists.
Thanks to the University of Mississippi, we got
a huge collection of depository shipping lists.

They go back to -- the ones that we
got go back to 1951, and if anybody has any
earlier, we=d be really anxious to hear.

But James Mauldin and his group are
scanning the shipping lists, with the goal to
have them posted on FDLP.gov. It=s also a
really good source of research for you guys and
for us, to add more information to the CGP,
because on those shipping lists were individual
serial records. MoCat didn=t have issue level
serial records.

So, we=re looking forward to that
project to being finished.

We=ve scanned over 24 boxes
already, and that is another bit of the puzzle,
of getting some of those tangible records into
an electronic format, that we can then use for
other projects.

We=ve also done -- we have an old
systems, and I know some of you all have, you
know, old serial check-in drawers. We have a
lot of internal manual records that you guys
have never seen, and the information has not
gone out, except probably on the shipping list.
So, we’re doing a lot of work on converting those manual records also, to make records and holdings in the CGP, and so far, on one of them to date, we’ve created 41,500 individual serial issues, from about 1980 to 1992. They’re attached now to bib records in the CGP. So, there is a lot more work to be done on that.

Let me see what else. Okay, now, I’m going to -- one other project that I think is important, there is a couple, two more, that really don’t relate to this. So, it’s more of what we’ve been doing this year that has an impact for you.

We are in the process of doing -- revising the GPO cataloguing guidelines. The original was at -- last time we did it, it was 1993.

So, the staff has undertaken a lot of work to gather all, you know, internal memos, SOPs, instructions, take a look at the old cataloguing guidelines and to date, we have 21 sections that have been completed, that
includes the glossary and the index and those are all posted in -- on chapters on the FDLP.gov website.

We=’re getting ready to release another 17 articles on bib control, and then there is a final phase that we=’ll be working on in FY2015, that=’s going to talk about more of our projects, special instructions for projects.

Like we just completed internally, a working draft of cataloguing e-book. So, there are certain things that, you know, we -- our procedures that we do for different types of publications and categories, and those are all -- are coming out. So, there is lots of information available there for that, for the new cataloguing guidelines.

Other things that are coming, we talked about the -- everybody has been talking about training. LTS is going to have an open house kind of group of webinars and webcasts. We did an RDA overview. We=’re planning some other RDA sessions later on this year.
We did -- Marty Bokow and my staff did a very well attended presentation on authority work in RDA, and we had a lot of input about doing some other ones, and he=s decided he=s going to put that off until later in the year, because that is -- it was a fair amount of work, but that was well attended.

We did the Congressional publications, which was cataloguing Congressional publications and an overview of how we manage and handle Congressional publications in all formats.

May 21st we have one on archiving and cataloguing Federal agency websites that is coming up, and we also have a webcast in May on the historic shelf-list that Suzanne is going to do.

So, those are some of the things coming up. There is a bunch of other ones on our agenda, but we had to get past conference first.

So, okay, I think I have one last slide, and it=s my >wow= slide, to >wow= you
with some of the statistics that we do. So, let me find my right sheet here.

So, here is some of the statistics. This is probably until the end of March. I’ve given you some of them already. So, here are some other ones on our day-to-day routine.

Last time I checked for e-books, we have 134 e-books catalogued in the CGP and on the CGP, there is a button that you can click and pull out all those e-books.

We’ve created in FY2014, 7,629 PURL’s to date. That included a couple of bulk PURL creations for the Iowa poster project. They already wow-ed you yesterday with the big harvesting numbers, 2.3 terabytes.

Out of that, we’ve created -- there is 47 CGP records, records on the -- kind of the collections of those harvested. They’re not down at the granular level, but it is bib records for the collection that we’ve harvested.

Jane mentioned a few others. My favorites that we’re harvesting now are the
Marine Mammal Commission, Defense Nuclear Facility Safety Board and Safecar.gov, which I thought -- you mentioned healthcare and healthcare.gov, but I like the -- the safecar.gov is a really nice site.

So, those traditionally are our sites -- the agencies that don't come into print and aren't printing much tangible material. So, that's one of the criteria for harvesting.

Acquired in catalogue to date, we've catalogued and acquired 6,250 titles. That is our regular work. We've checked in for new serial issues, 56,038, and we've created over in FY2014, 256 serial pub patterns for Government serials.

So, we're really busy. Did I miss anything? I hope not.

We can catch up and we'll answer any other questions that you have in the open forum, but I thought that was a good segue to let you know that our little wheels are always turning downstairs in Technical Services. We're all very busy. We work very hard and work very well
together, the group that we have, and we=\textasciitilde re keeping things moving on some of these day-to-day things that are required by Title 44. So, thank you.

MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Good morning. I=m Robin Haun-Mohamed, and Laurie, you can talk.

I am going to do this fast. She had 50 people. I=ve got about 11 people on my team. Remember those 5,000 attendees attending all the conference webinars? That=s my team, plus of course, Ms. Kelly and Ms. Cindy Etkin.

A little bit about my team, Outreach and Support.

We consist of outreach librarians, two planning program analysts and two education specialists. Bridget Govan is one of the folks that works on my team, and then if you came in early in the morning, you probably checked in with Jeanne Mallard.

Also out in the audience, Ginny Wiese and Susan Miller, program analysts. These are the folks that are working on cross
-- across LSCM projects such as the survey for
this conference. This is the first time we=’re
using this survey tool. Ginny helped bring
that up.

Susan Miller has been helping with
the GPO-wide revision and review of NARA
records requirements. If any of you have done
that before, you know how, shall we say
interesting that can be. So, bless her heart.
She has taken that on.

What we are doing for the public
access assessment group, our outreach
librarians, you met many of them. I brought on
four new ones in the last eight months and they
are a great group.

So, we=’ve been bringing them up to
speed, and they=’ve been bringing us up to speed,
as to what=’s going on in the libraries and
outside of GPO.

We are expanding the number of
states that we=’re working in for public access
assessment. Those of you who used to get
inspections, same term, pretty much the same
process, a little bit, not quite so much. We don’t look for rubber-bands on microfiche anymore. I’ve got two minutes, right?

Okay, so, the states we’re in right now, we’re in New York, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Missouri, not to say Michigan, I’m sorry, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Indiana and Nevada, and then we’re going in -- we’re just finishing up Colorado, Montana and Tennessee.

So, if you want to know what the process is like, look for the folks from Tennessee, Montana, Colorado, they can give you an update on how that process goes, or of course, you can reach out to us FDLPoutreach@gpo.gov.

When we do these assessments, we are looking at the web pages, the catalogue, the policies, the feedback from the regional. We do this via phone calls and internet work, and usually, the phone call will take between and hour and two hours, hour and a half is pretty common.

We work with you to set it up. We
can do it with your director on the line, however it works best. So, I wanted you to be aware of that.

Also in our group is a lot of outreach and marketing efforts. Kelly Seifert is absolutely essential to this, and we have done a number of things to make sure that GPO is increasing its outreach.

For example, we’re using social media outlets to increase awareness of -- in support of LSCM=s appropriated programs. We’re using GPO=s social media outlets to build relationships between and among FDLP libraries. You’ve seen a lot of pictures of libraries highlighted in and around the conference and also, on our webpages.

If you have an event coming up, please let us know. We’d love to see some photos and feature your event, if at all possible.

The social media channels we’re using, of course, are Facebook, Twitter, Pinterest, YouTube and the Government Book-Talk blog.
Also this year, we were -- we've been reaching out to libraries that have milestones. We went through the directory and when we could identify a date for one of the libraries designated, we identified libraries that might be celebrating 25, 50, 75 or 100 years in the program, and we reached out and it's been a good exchange.

We've been able to open conversations with libraries that didn't know the date and/or didn't know that they wanted to highlight it, and/or they had something to share with us, that maybe I shouldn't tell you about.

So, it's a good exchange with our libraries, and I encourage you, if you want any information about these efforts, reach back out to us, let us know. We'd be glad to help.

To cut short, because we've talked quite a bit about education, I'd like to highlight one thing that Mary Alice shared yesterday, the naming of the FDLP Academy.

We don't really have a logo yet. We
came up with this idea of a broader approach to including webinars, training programs, the events, trying to provide a more cohesive approach. If you have any ideas, please feel free to share those back with us.

We do two kinds of webinars. Essentially we do a live webinar and then we do a webcast, that is what=s going on in the Carl Hayden training room right now. Carl Hayden room, sorry, not training room, where we are taping or broadcasting with speakers.

We record it and then we make them available at a later date. It puts a little less structure -- difficulty on the in-person speaker.

But it does allow us to share the information from the speakers and they=ve available from our webinar recorded pages.

Let=s see. Then one other thing to highlight, the new depository librarians institute was held on Tuesday. We had 50 onsite attendees, and I don=t remember the number of virtual, but it was -- it was a pretty
good number. I think it was over 80.

This was a very intense day. It's our first attempt to take our inter-agency depository seminar and put it all in one day.

The recording from it is available again, from the education and training webpage off FDLP.gov, and if you're interested in how that went, please let me know. We'd be glad to share out information at a later date, and I'm going to turn this over to Anthony, so he can talk for a few minutes.

MR. SMITH: Thank you, Robin.

Okay, so, I'm that Anthony Smith guy that keeps coming up, and I just celebrated my one year anniversary at GPO, last week. So, I appreciate all of you attending the three-day celebration of my anniversary, and being here.

I'm going to be brief. I've got a few slides, just to talk about some things that we've been engaged in. It's been a pretty busy inaugural year, and there's a number of things, and a number of these have been mentioned, and also, we're going to have
some follow up sessions, later today and tomorrow. So, you'll get a little more insight.

But just briefly to mention with the e-books, and I know it's been mentioned already, and I just want to say, you know, I think just about every LSCM unit was involved in this project, and we -- you know, it was very successful. We were very successful moving this effort from project phase to operational stage -- status, which is where we are now.

We plan to continue to acquire new e-book titles and add to this growing collection, as long as the demand is there.

Now, there is a long URL listed on this slide. However, you can go to the CGP home and access the e-books directly from there, as well.

Next slide, please. DPLA, digital public library of America, again, I guess the thing I wanted to mention here is that we are very fortunate to have Emily Gore here with us tomorrow morning, and she and I will do a panel session on the digital public library of
America, and our involvement. So, I hope you’re all able to join us tomorrow morning, as we’ll share more information about our progress to date with the DPLA pilot project. Next slide, please.

Let me just say a little bit about needs and offers.

Now, I was told this is something that the community has been asking for, and the DLC made a recommendation, I guess in 2012, requesting that GPO look at the feasibility of implementing a national version of the ASERL needs and offers tool developed at the University of Florida.

After a number of conference calls and then conducting a full SWOT analysis, we did a full SWOT analysis of the ASERL tool. It was determined that we could certainly benefit from the functional design and the wealth of real-world knowledge that -- experience that they have gained over the past few years with the work that they have done there.

The technology platform, however,
is -- as it currently exists, would need to be ported over to a different technology platform and the functionality enhancements would need to be incorporated, that would give regions the flexibility they need to establish their own rules of engagement.

So, we're currently finalizing the concept of operations document and the functional requirements for a needs and offers tool.

Part of this work involves making some tough decisions regarding the range of technology that we can realistically support.

The next step is to prepare a statement of work, so that it can then go out for bid, and the senior program analyst Lisa Russell, who is in the audience, is leading the charge with this effort, and has done a marvelous job, identifying some key functional -- key functionality for the first release of our needs and offers tool.

Like for example, making regions had -- giving regions some flexibility to
decide on an offering time line. We really --
I really feel like we need to incorporate some
bibliographic control. So, that is more me, I
think, and the ability to batch-upload is
something that we have learned from the ASERL
experience.

They use batch-upload quite
heavily, and so, I think we=re -- you know, we
-- again, we want to look seriously at what is
working realistically in a real-world
environment and try to incorporate some of
those things. Next, please.

FDLP.gov, you=ve all heard, you
know, we=ve come out of beta, thanks to the
terrific work of our under-staffed web team.
After extensive development, the site -- over
the site this past year, there is a lot of new
enhancements.

I just wanted to make you aware that
this is an ongoing effort. So, we=re not done.
It=s an ongoing effort.

We continue to -- we=ll continue to
look at updates to our site, now that we have
a modern platform that we're working on, and one of the next things we'll probably need to do is look at information architecture.

There was a lot of effort put into implementing the right technology, and I think it was good work done in that area. But now, I think we're at a point where we really need to look at the way information is structured on the site, and spend some time there. Next, please.

Ben's Guide. I followed the Twitter feeds yesterday, and was pleasantly surprised to see how excited folks were about the arrival of the new Ben's Guide.

We will be soliciting your feedback throughout the summer. This a beta release, and with help making modifications to the site, we're practical.

The goal was to have a hard launch some time in the fall. I'd like to thank a few people, Kristina Bobe, Katie Davis, John Braddock and Kathryn Campbell, for the amazing work they did -- they've done to bring the new
Ben out of moth balls. It had been parked for a little while, and I’d also like to acknowledge one of our past colleagues, Karen Seger, for the wonderful vision and creativity that she poured into conceiving this new Ben.

So, lastly, I would just say, if you get a chance, visit the LSCM staff at the Ben’s Guide preview table, which is right outside here in the lobby area. They’re there, it says 10:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m., but I think those hours might be a little bit longer than that. It might be 10:30 a.m. to noon.

If you want to get a look at the Ben character, you can actually see how the interface displays on different platforms, whether it’s a portable device or a laptop.

My last slide, and sorry, you can skip this one. I’m going to save this for the session this afternoon, the comprehensive preservation plan for Government documents, and I know Cindy and David Walls will be covering this quite extensively.

So, plan to attend at 2:00 p.m. to
3:30 p.m. Sorry, Kelly, now, last slide.

LSCM technology plan, and I am very excited about the prospect of implementing a comprehensive technology plan to support LSCM.

The projects and systems unit is -- it is newly created, and I feel like this is an important exercise in sort of laying the foundation for how we move forward in implementing new services in the coming years, and I'm really looking forward to Friday morning session, when I'll share what we've done to date around this effort, and some thoughts about what may be a path forward over the next several years.

So, I hope you'll attend that session, and provide some of your input.

Just one last note, and in case you haven't seen our very own Patricia Duplantis, who is also sitting out in the audience, has led the effort to enhance our new titles page.

If you haven't had a chance to look at that yet, it's a part of our CGP. We now offer the ability to view new titles that are
electronic, e-book format, preliminary new
titles, serials, as well as integrated
resources like websites and those sorts of
things.

I think Patricia is planning to do
a training webinar some time in the near future.
So, stay tuned for that and check our training
website, and I=m going to wrap it up. We=re
probably a little over.

Unless my colleagues have anything
else to add, are we -- okay.

MS. SANCHEZ: We are going right
into the open forum, and first of all, before
we get started, Tony, please stand up.

We have been remiss in not
introducing all of you to Tony Brooks. Tony,
I asked him to make sure he comes today. He is
our supervisor of the Depository Distribution
Service up on Laurel, and I wanted all of you
to know who he is and come and meet him, as well.

He is a very intrical part of our
organization, and we=re so excited that he was
able to come today.
He was here yesterday, but yesterday, he was here and I wanted to introduce him yesterday, but I think he was guiding people around the building. So, I wasn't able to introduce him yesterday. So, thank you again, for coming today.

So, again, we went a little over, but now, we're into the open forum, and Arlene, I don't know if you would like to moderate questions.

CHAIR WEIBLE: You know, if you want to go ahead and do the moderation, that's fine.

MS. SANCHEZ: That's fine. That's fine. During the open forum, this is your time, your time to ask us questions, to let us know anything that you want to discuss. It's your time.

So, I am opening it up to the floor, and there are microphones around the room. So, please feel free to move up to one of them. You're on.

MR. MATHESON: Hello. Scott
Matheson from the Yale Law Library. I had a question for Laurie.

Is there a page that describes sort of more detail about your partnerships with the cataloguing and maybe some of the work flows?

MS. HALL: Yes, there is lots of information on the FDLP center partnerships, and there is information about each of the partnerships.

Now, going down into the different work flows, that is more internal documents that -- and/or stuff that we're going to be probably posting in the catalogue and guidelines, and that is the next phase.

So, but if you have anything specific -- a specific one that you're interested in, I have no problem talking about it, because each partnership is different.

So, you know, we can't -- like the Iowa, those records were in Dublin Core. So, we had to do the conversions to MARC and then load them.

The Montana Project, we're getting
MARC records. We’re doing, you know, SuDoc classification and name authority.

So, each of them are custom based on the discussions and the type of materials that they have. So, does that answer your question?

MR. MATHESON: That’s perfect.

Thank you.

MS. SANCHEZ: Great. Thank you.

Anyone else? I see someone approaching the microphone.

MS. SPECTOR: So, this is a rather specific question, and it might be for Laurie, also.

MS. SANCHEZ: Can you introduce --

MS. SPECTOR: Yes.

MS. SANCHEZ: -- yourself, please?

MS. SPECTOR: Sure. My name is Carol Spector. I’m from the University of San Francisco.

So, my specific question is, we use a discovery service on our campus. We use the EVSCO product, and I love that the CGP records, you know, go into that, but I’ve noticed that
and I don’t have the exact date with me right now, but I could get it to you.

I think it’s like around 2012, the records for electronic items no longer contain the PURL, the link. It says that it’s an electronic record, but it doesn’t have a link going to it. It’s just missing.

I’ve been trying to work with the EVSCO people and haven’t really made much progress. So, I was wondering, is there a contact person or have you been working the discovery services, and do you know anything about this?

MS. HALL: We’ve done some investigation of the discovery services because that is one of the things that Anthony has in his requirements for the next -- you know, the new ILS and systems things.

But we continue to create PURL=s that --

MS. SPECTOR: No, no, that was in your records.

MS. SANCHEZ: Yes, so, it’s
something, and EVSCO actually buys our cataloguing records. They have a subscription to get our monthly load.

So, if you could give me their name, or your contact --

MS. SPECTOR: An engineer there.

MS. SANCHEZ: Yes, and maybe I can talk him through and see if maybe there is something that he=s stripping, and he doesn=t realize it.

MS. SPECTOR: Fantastic. So, okay.

MR. SMITH: It might be helpful to have a few examples there.

MS. SPECTOR: Sure, I definitely can provide that.

MR. SMITH: If you can just identify a couple that you see are --

MS. SPECTOR: Absolutely.

MR. SMITH: -- they= re not actually linked, URL I guess.

MS. SPECTOR: Yes.

MR. SMITH: All right.
MS. SPECTOR: And it=s actually --

MS. HALL: It=s lhall@gpo.gov.

So, just send me a few examples and that contact name and I=ll be more than happy to talk to them.

MS. SANCHEZ: And again, if you can include -- it sounds like you=re saying about 2012, just give us as much information as you can.

MS. SPECTOR: Yes, of course.

MS. SANCHEZ: Yes, we=ll get on it.

MS. SPECTOR: Okay.

MS. SANCHEZ: Okay, thank you.

Anyone else? Anyone on Council? Yes?

MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO for the remote community.

I have a -- let=s see, three questions here, but I=ll do them back and forth with the onsite folks.

There is a question about the successor ILS, so this is for you, Anthony.

Will the plans for that include partnering with other libraries under the purview of Congress, for instance, GPO Library
of Congress and GAO?

Having the metadata together in one
system from all of the sister agencies would be
useful to the librarians, as well as the public.

MR. SMITH: I got the first one. I
didn’t get the second one.

MS. SANCHEZ: Cindy, I’m sorry, is
that a question or a statement?

MR. SMITH: It sounds like it was a
statement.

MS. SANCHEZ: It sounds like a
statement.

MS. ETKIN: No, it’s a question.

MS. SANCHEZ: It’s a question?

MS. ETKIN: It’s a question. Does
the plan and the investigation of the successor
ILS include partnering with other entities,
particularly legislative agencies and
libraries, to include the records in the
system?

MR. SMITH: Yes. So, it sounds
like the first part of the question is, have we
decided on a successor ILS.
MS. ETKIN: No, no, just if -- are there --

MR. SMITH: Okay, just the partner piece?

MS. SANCHEZ: Yes.

MR. SMITH: Yes, so, Laurie, go on.

MS. HALL: I think the answer to the question is, I think they=re wanting all of cataloguing records from various agencies and part like -- Cindy, is that kind of what I=m thinking, because that is what they=re wanting that information in the new CGP or the new ILS.

MS. ETKIN: Yes.

MS. HALL: That is what we=re doing. So, we=re doing lots of different partnerships.

MS. ETKIN: But the partnerships with our sister legislative branch agencies, to include the records in the next iteration.

MS. HALL: Sure, because we just did that with the Court opinions and the Treasury material.

So, once this -- we=re doing
collections on FDsys, once that material -- the content goes on FDsys, then we make sure we have the right bibliographic records and holdings, etcetera.

MS. ETKIN: Right, but there are also lots of records out there in the libraries that are not in FDsys.

MS. HALL: Correct.

MS. ETKIN: Yes.

MS. HALL: We just -- we had a conversation yesterday with someone here from Department of Education, National Library of Education. So, which is just down the street. So, we=re talking about going over to their collection and helping them catalogue and get some of that information into the CGP. So, there will be little projects going forward, as part of the national --

MS. SANCHEZ: And big projects.

MS. HALL: Yes, as part of the national bib record inventory.

MS. SANCHEZ: Right, to expand to other legislative agencies, it appears,
partnerships.

Cindy, did you have anything else?

MS. ETKIN: Sure.

MS. SANCHEZ: Okay.

MS. ETKIN: This particular question came up, Laurie, when you were talking about the shipping list scanning project, and the question is whether or not we'll be scanning the pink sheets, the pre-cursor to the Administrative Notes tech sup?

MS. HALL: This is Laurie. I'd have to ask James, because he just walked out. I believe if we got those in the boxes that we got from Mississippi, that we will, but I'll check for certain.

So, if --

MS. ETKIN: Okay.

MS. HALL: I'm not sure, in the boxes that I've looked at, I've seen any pink sheets, but if somebody still has the pink sheets, we may be interested in having them send them to us.

MS. ETKIN: Okay.
MS. SANCHEZ:  Sorry, thank you.

Yes?

MS. McANINCH:  Sandra McAninch, University of Kentucky.

Laurie, let us know if you=ve got any gaps in those shipping lists, and we=ll check our file, because we=ve got it all the way back too.

MS. HALL:  Thank you.  I already had Mark Ames tell me not to say a specific date, because he=s not quite sure we have a complete collection, we=re sure we don=t.

MS. McANINCH:  Well, if you run across some missing ones, we can look for our copy.

MS. HALL:  Okay, thank you.

MS. McANINCH:  That wasn=t really what I was up here for.

MS. HALL:  Thank you very much.

MS. McANINCH:  I just want to -- this is for Anthony, and I just want to make sure I understood your slide.

You are going to move forward with
an ASERL like disposition database, or you're actually working with ASERL on that software?

MR. SMITH: Can you hear me?

MS. McANINCH: Yes.

MR. SMITH: Okay, so, we're working collaboratively with University of Florida's development team, to really try to understand some of the conceptual ideas that went into the design of their tool.

We can't port the technology because it's not technology -- the technology -- specific technology they're using is not technology that we have -- our staff can support.

There are some -- there's some barriers there that would keep us from actually taking what they did and porting it over.

So, but we really like some of the conceptual design work that they've done, and so, we're having to do that verbally, because of some limitations and things that were documented, so, we're having to -- you know, back and forth, and have some conversations
with them verbally about what they -- what they put in place.

Does that --

MS. McANINCH: Yes.

MR. SMITH: -- get at what you=re --

MS. McANINCH: Yes.

MR. SMITH: Okay.

MS. McANINCH: I didn=t want to --

I wanted to make sure I understood. Thank you.

MR. SMITH: Okay, thanks.

MS. SANCHEZ: Cindy?

MS. ETKIN: Couple things. One comment. Another library represented in the remote attendees today is also mentioning a similar problem with the EVSCO discovery, and they=ve traced it back to 2010 for their library.

So, it=s not --

MS. SANCHEZ: Okay.

MS. ETKIN: -- just one library.

MS. SANCHEZ: Okay, thank you.

MS. ETKIN: Okay. The last question that I have noted so far is actually
a clarification of what we thought was heard yesterday.

So, the question is, what percent of the shelf-list transcription is scanned? They thought they heard 35 percent yesterday, but they were just wanting to make sure they heard correctly.

MS. SANCHEZ: I quickly used the figures that we had and I came up with 35 percent, using my little handheld calculator.

So, yes, 35 percent is what I said and that is the figure that I came up with.

MS. ETKIN: Okay, thank you.


MS. MONGEAU: Deborah Mongeau from the University of Rhode Island.

I wanted you to describe more about the historic monthly catalogue volume transcription, you know, the dates, what kind of records? I’m assuming you’re going into CGP, you know, what else will you be doing with
them, just a little bit more information.

MS. SANCHEZ:  Okay, sure.

MS. HALL:  There are very brief records that are going in. They=re in a CGP and we=ve done how many volumes?

So, is that -- tell me what else.

Yes, they=re not -- I mean --

MS. MONGEAU:  You=re adding SuDoc numbers, right? I=m trying to --

MS. HALL:  No, unless we -- here comes Suzanne. Unless we -- we don=t have that much information. So, here she comes.

MS. EBANUES:  Suzanne Ebanues, GPO. We transcribed the 1895 and 1898 volumes so far, and those volumes pre-date the implementation of SuDoc numbers.

So, there are no SuDoc numbers for those. Some of the serials, which have continued on, may have SuDoc numbers in the records, but the majority of the records will not have SuDoc numbers or item numbers, because they didn=t exist at the time.

As we get further along in the
transcription, particularly when we hit the 40's, when item numbers started appearing in the MoCat, you'll start seeing them in the records.

MS. HALL: And so, obviously, that would be one of the next projects to start, you know, doing that kind of work.

So, all of these records, anything from the shelf-list, it's -- they're very brief. We're going back and adding subject headings, name authority.

So, you know, it is -- they're very basic state right now, but we have plans to do all that kind of work.

MS. EBANUES: And as part -- as phrase three of the cataloguing guidelines update, you will be releasing the bibliographic requirements documents for both the shelf-list and the monthly catalogue transcription. So, you will be able to see exactly what we're adding to the records.

MS. SANCHEZ: Okay, anyone else? Oh, hi.
MS. McANINCH: Me again, Sandy McAninch, University of Kentucky.

Just to follow up on that. A lot of us have a reprinted version of the monthly catalogue that does have SuDoc numbers.

Surely, someone in this area could let you borrow their volumes.

MS. SANCHEZ: Okay, excellent. Thank you. We will look into that. Thank you.

MR. YANNARELLA: Philip Yannarella from Northern Kentucky University Library.

I have heard a while back that there is -- I forget who it was, but she sort of redid the pre -- I think the numbers started in July of 24'.

Somebody went back and did all those volumes and put the numbers in. I forget who it was, but I know that somebody did it, and it was suppose to be available as a commercial reprint.

MS. SANCHEZ: Okay. Thank you.

Yes, Cindy?

MS. ETKIN: From a remote audience,
a question about getting our bib records out.

We talked about discovery, resource discovery providers. The question is will records also be shared with library service platforms, library services platforms, in addition to the resource discovery providers?

MS. SANCHEZ: I’m not sure what the question is, and I apologize.

We are aware of the web discovery tools and we are committed to work with them, to make sure that our records are available through them, but I’m not sure.

Are they asking if we anticipate making our records available through ILS vendors? I’m not sure how we would do that. Laurie?

MS. HALL: Well, we -- when was it? This is FY2014.

So, in the fall, was it the fall? We had a contractor do an investigation and some background, contacting all the web discovery --

MS. ETKIN: Contractors.

MS. HALL: -- contractors, thank
you, and did a study for us, and we’ve received that final report.

That was in, I believe October, and that -- Anthony’s group, working on the -- you know, the next -- the ILS has, you know, read that, reviewed it and they’re figuring out what the next options are, based on the new system requirements.

MS. ETKIN: Yes, reading the entire statement, just --

MS. HALL: Okay, thank you.

MS. ETKIN: I may have messed something up in my interpretation.

Public universities in Wisconsin are in the discovery, Primo and ILS voyager consortia.

We’re moving to an integrated library service platform next year, Alma. It’s my deepest desire to get out of the business of all depository libraries loading records. Is GPO willing to work with all resource discovery providers/library services platforms, to supply bib records for
e-documents?

The future of the program hinges on removing barriers to access and this would remove a big one.

MR. SMITH: Yes, I think, you know, there is really some policy issues there, that we still need to sort out and discuss, and we have not had that conversation since I’ve been here.

So, that is a primary concern. Laurie just mentioned to me that, you know, it all -- there is also the issue of whether or not certain vendors are interested in those records. Some are, some aren’t.

So, we would have to explore that aspect, as well.

MS. SANCHEZ: Yes, surprisingly in the report that we got, some -- all of the vendors were contacted and some indicated that they were not interested in partnering with us.

So, obviously, this is a two-way street.

Now, over time, this may change.
The report was last fall, as I recall, and as we all know, technology is evolving as we speak, and we will continue to pursue this.

But we were somewhat surprised in the report, that some vendors that were approached said that at that point in time, they were not interested in working with us.

So, clearly, this is something that we’re going to have to pick up again, and Anthony has only been here a year.

We’re in the process of hiring a new systems manager with -- to work with him, and this is one of the things that I have tasked him with, as a very high priority, which is to look into this and to move this ball down the field, because I feel it’s very important.

We talk to libraries all the time, that are telling us they’re not using their ILS to search. They are using Summon or Primo. They’re using one of these discovery tools, to access their catalogues or electronic databases and all of the information that they have available to their patrons.
So, we know this is an area where we need to work.

MS. ETKIN: I've got a follow up to that.

MS. SANCHEZ: Okay, and then I will get back to you, I promise.

MS. ETKIN: Okay. They're asking if that report is available publically, so that they can take a look at it and pressure their vendors, and a similar comment is, I'd like to know where my vendor stands.

MS. SANCHEZ: Unfortunately, we can't release the report at this time. But we will look at what we can do, and Cindy, I'm sorry, I didn't hear the second part of what you said.

MS. ETKIN: Someone who would like to know where their vendor stands. So, looking at that report would let them have that information.

MS. SANCHEZ: Okay, I see what you're saying, okay. Thank you.

If we get the person's name, we can
reach out to them and talk to them, and let them
know what we can. You know, we'll give them as
much information as we can.

MS. ETKIN: Thank you.

MEMBER BROWN: Chris Brown,
University of Denver.

Yes, this discover-ability and the
commercial search engines, discovery of layers
has been one of my key areas of concern, and it's
not so much the catalogue records, the
surrogates that stand for the whole.

It's getting the whole, because as
you know, in many discovery layers, the thing
that makes the successful discovery is the
exposure of full text.

MS. SANCHEZ: Right.

MEMBER BROWN: And right now, GPO
is stealth. It's stealth in all the discovery
layers, and I want to see it not be under the
radar. I want it to be fully in the radar.

So, there has to be a way, and I
would like to do a presentation on this some
day, of the problem.
There has to be a way of getting the PDF=s in the discovery layers, and there has to be a way of not just going out and searching and pulling back, because that is not the way the discovery layers work.

They actually ingest into their pot, all the PDF=s.

So, what we need to figure out a way to do is to get GPO and the vendors to work together, to get the massive amount of FDsys content for example, dumped into the three or four different pots, so that GPO content is fully discoverable and not stealth.

MS. SANCHEZ: Okay, thank you.

MEMBER BROWN: But I=d like to see you figure out a way, maybe I can work with Anthony, and we can work on this.

MR. SMITH: I think that, you know, just -- and I hate to make it sound like I=m putting you off, but I think the simple answer there is that we=re not there yet.

So, we=re -- you know, as far as the system implementation phase, questions around
discovery and how we would implement discovery, how we would benefit our users, primary, secondary users, those are still questions that are yet to be answered.

We’ve done the -- we’ve done the as-is analysis of our ILS and our technology solutions. So, we’ve -- looking at what we’re doing today, based on the requirements from five years ago.

But the world has changed considerably, and so, we know that -- and suspect that will probably be one of those things that we’ll --

MEMBER BROWN: But we aren’t really -- really not talking about anything to do with PURL=s. We’re not even talking about PURL=s. We’re talking about the content itself, like FDsys.

MR. SMITH: Sure, yes.

MEMBER BROWN: Yes.

MR. SMITH: Yes, and I understand where you’re coming from, and you know, and we talked a bit about this yesterday, as well.
So, and I’m clear, you know, I just wanted to make sure you’re aware that, you know, part of the process that’s yet to come, is a lot of evaluation work, getting feedback from our community of users about preferences of services.

But we’re still -- we’re still at a phase where we’re putting in place, what needs to come next, and those are -- mostly, it’s -- you know, next steps are going to be developing conceptual model for our technology plan.

That needs to happen. It needs to happen, and you know, I invite you tomorrow morning, to come to that session, where you can at least hear a little bit more of the rationale behind why I’m thinking this way around --

MEMBER BROWN: Okay, thank you.

MS. SANCHEZ: What Anthony and I have talked about is in his new to-be, what we need to be, is to take a really long view and to make sure that whatever we’re doing does not forestall that longer view.

But as you can imagine, before we
can build the highway, we have to build the ramp, and so, we’re kind of at that point now, but Anthony and I have discussed this.

We are going to take the long view and go all the way to discovery, not just discovery, but access. We understand how important that is.

It’s not good enough to find a record and say, “Okay, now, I’m at the end of the line. I don’t have access to the content. I need access to that content.”

So, we understand how important that is, and Anthony.

MR. SMITH: I guess, you know, I think it’s really important for us, particularly in these lean budget times, to be more strategic, rather than reactionary.

So, that is the whole concept behind what Jane just mentioned, is that we -- we want to step back and look at this a little more broadly.

I know there is a lot of questions about, you know, how we’re going to implement
discovery layers, and there is a number of other things that we could -- we could have real conversations about it, and they=\'re important conversations that need to be had.

But I think, you know, it=\'s imperative for us to be a little more strategic in the way that we approach this, so that we do have a long-term plan on how we=\'re going to meet the needs of the community, our folks, internally our staff, the public and all of our users.

I feel like I=\'m sounding like a politician, with my response, by not giving you a direct answer, but that=\'s where we are right now, I think, and I really feel strongly that it=\'s the right place. I think it=\'s the right place for us to be.

MS. SANCHEZ: Okay, that=\'s all right. We see others in the back. Please come join us.

MS. SWANBECK: Hello.

MS. SANCHEZ: Hello.

MS. SWANBECK: I=\'m Jane Swanback
from the University of Florida.

MS. SANCHEZ: Hi, Jan.

MS. SWANBECK: Hi. It was announced at some point, that the shelf-list records would be added to OCLC, something that is really critical to librarians. Is that going to happen?

MS. HALL: Yes, we plan to do that. We’re still working on so many of them.

You know, even though we’ve done 150,000, there is constant work still being done to them, and there is a lot of local notes and local information, and so, there is still some more work to be done on them.

But yes, we do plan to, at some point in time, when we feel like we can get to the critical mass, open up the discussions again with OCLC, to batch-load them.

MS. SWANBECK: Okay, thanks.

MR. GAUSE: Rich Gause, University of Central Florida.

I guess this sort of falls on Jan.

One of the tools that ASERL has in existence is
the gap analysis tool, where you can compare your records against the list, to determine what you=\textquotesingle re missing, and I guess this would be down the road, because we=\textquotesingle re not able to use it yet, because we don=t have our entire collection catalogued.

But for our Center of Excellence, we=d like to be able to compare against the shelf-list and see which pieces we=\textquotesingle re missing for our particular area that we=\textquotesingle re trying to develop a comprehensive collection.

MR. SMITH: I don=t think we were considering that in the first release, and Lisa, can you confirm?

(Off the record comments)

MS. HALL: I guess the problem is, we could give you a batch of those shelf-lists at -- records at any time. We can give them to you tomorrow, through Z39.50, but then the day after, there would be more and there would be changes to the ones we just gave you.

So, we=d have to figure out a strategy for that. So, I think it=s a
possibility, so we'll just talk.

MR. GAUSE: It's down the road.

We've got to get our collection catalogued --

MS. HALL: Right.

MR. GAUSE: -- to have the records
to compare against --

MS. HALL: Right.

MR. GAUSE: -- the full list.

MS. HALL: Right, and we need to
have a space where we can do that.

MR. ROBINSON: Caleb Robinson,
Department of Labor.

Kind of changing gears actually,
this question is, I think more in Robin=s side
of the house.

You had a really exciting slide
about, I think it=s FDLP Academy, is what you=re
calling it.

So, kind of a two-part statement,
then a question.

First, I just wanted to say how
exciting it is that you guys have rolled out all
of this training. I have two new librarians
coming on staff and it just does so much for me, that I don=t have to have long conversations on a lot of topics, and I can just say, ALook, on your -- you know, as part of up-ramping you, it=s going to be watch this, watch this, participate in this, @ and I=m actually going to go do work, and I=ll come back if you=ve got any questions.

So, just first off, thank you so much. I think it=s really exciting.

One thing that you didn=t talk a lot about though, you kind of -- you know, we were running loose on time.

There was a section on community led and agency led training, as something you=re thinking about. Could you possibly tell us a bit more about just where your head is at on that, what you=re planning out?

MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: My first time talking on this one, and that=s unusual.

Sure, thanks, Caleb. On the agency led and community led training sessions, we=ve actually already started some of those. I
would love to partner with agencies to tap into their resources and see where else we can go.

What we’re doing every month is aiming for three different webinars a month to be produced. One is on GPO type resources. One on agency resources and services, and one on something of interest to the community and/or one that's a joint project, maybe something on social networking and tying it in with either agency or GPO.

This is a total team effort led by Kelly Seifert for the webinars and the outreach librarians, to find and identify appropriate topics, speakers and I would -- any other agency that is also out there, that would like to talk about working together to do training, we would love to talk to you about it.

The FDLP Academy is still a developing concept, and we welcome your input on what you see are really strong needs.

We do have a demo of something that has been put together, prototype with the calendar, I want to say an SME subject matter
expert and topic. Depository?

MS. SANCHEZ: We can’t hear you, Cindy.

MS. ETKIN: Training resources repository.

MS. SANCHEZ: Okay, thank you.

MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Perfect. Can you say when that is, Cindy?

MS. ETKIN: Today at four in Harding Hall, here.

MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Does that help, Caleb?

MR. ROBINSON: Yes, it does. Thank you.

MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Thank you.

MS. SANCHEZ: Thank you. Did you -- do we have another question? Yes, hi.

MS. SATTERFIELD: It’s not really for you, I think, but Antoinette Satterfield, U.S. Naval Academy.

We’re just getting ready to implement Summons, and I haven’t been in, on the conversations, which I never thought I needed
to be, just to me, it seemed more like the
technical end, which is not my strength, but
now, I’m kind of getting scared about this.

So, if anybody here is using
Summons, if you could just find me. Okay, yes?
Does it work? Is it working with the GPO okay?
Does anybody --

MEMBER BROWN: This is Chris Brown,
University of Denver. You=re asking if
Summons works with GPO?

That is the whole reason for my
dialogue with GPO.

MS. SATTERFIELD: Right, I=m just
-- well, I knew and that is -- but I=m --
obviously, I did get confused. I was taking
some notes, but I just -- so, Summons is working
with GPO?

MEMBER BROWN: I can talk to you
afterwards.

MS. SATTERFIELD: Okay, that is
what I=’d like. Thank you.

MS. MONGEAU: Deborah Monegeau
from the University of Rhode Island.
Going to the octopus slide, I noticed that some of the links are in green and some are in blue, and I don’t know if there is significance there.

But one of the blue ones is new Feds -- FDsys content, and I was wondering if there is any new projects, any big projects of expanding content coming up.

It’s kind of frustrating for our users that some of these go back to 1994, some things go back to 1951, some things are complete, some aren’t, and I was just wondering what we can expect going forward.

MS. HALL: Yes, the blue -- I can’t remember which one. One, they’re ongoing and one are short-term. I don’t remember which one. I have to look at it again.

Yes, there has been -- thank you.

Kelly?

(Off the record comments)

MS. HALL: Yes, I think that is the distinction. Some are short-term. Yes, the green is -- are short-term, you know, projects
that have a, you know, defined time line of completion.

The blue ones are ongoing. They=re multi-year projects. Some will take longer than others. So, that is the distinction.

The issue on FDsys content, we=ve recently put Treasury information up and the Court of International Trade up.

Amanda is -- is there any other? We=re working with NIST on some content from NIST.

So, there are collections, you know, they=re working on different projects, different agencies contact us, and then we work with them to ingest different groups of content to FDsys.

So, did that answer your question?

MS. MONGEAU: Yes.

MS. HALL: Is there a more formal approach? Is that what you=re asking for?

MS. MONGEAU: Well, no, it=s also, is there any plans to complete collections, because there are things, like for example,
economic report of the President, only goes back to 1994.

Is there a plan to have the complete run in there, statutes at large? You know, we don't have the -- as far as I know, as of a couple of days ago, we didn't have the full set in there, and I was just wondering if it=s -- if there is also plans to not only expand, but also -- you know, not only breadth, but also depth.

MS. HALL: Heidi?

MS. RAMOS: In general, the idea is yes, but it=s about, I guess what content would go into that and funding.

MR. SMITH: Yes, if I can make just one last comment, in response to the ILS technology plan issue that -- the conversation that we had with Chris.

Chris and Arlene, I sort of feel like we need to find a mechanism to have the Council be more inclusive, and I=mn not sure we=ve done that with the technology plan to date, and that whole process.

So, I think that is one thing that
we can do to help this process and get some of those conversations on the table.

MEMBER BROWN: Yes, Chris from the University of Denver.

Definitely, Council needs to pursue that, and just to clarify, we’re not talking at all about the ILS. It’s not talking at all about the ILS.

MS. SANCHEZ: Yes, we’re not talking --

MEMBER BROWN: This is discovery layers, right.

MR. SMITH: Yes, and I only say ILS, just as a way to translate, because we are talking about something much larger.

MS. SANCHEZ: All right, I think our session was scheduled to end at 10:30 a.m. Are we all set? Any last burning comments or questions?

Thank you. Thank you everyone. We appreciate your attendance.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 10:30 a.m. and
CHAIR WEIBLE: This is the first session that is characterized as Council Session, and these are programs that were organized by the various members of Depository Library Council, and this particular session is on Streamlining the Disposal Process, was the original brain-child of Larry Romans, who unfortunately, was not able to make it to the conference this week.

But his collaborators on this topic are prepared and ready to go without him.

So, we’re really looking forward to this session. So, I think Hallie is going to go first. Hallie Pritchett from the University of Georgia, and Marie Concannon from the University of Missouri. So, we’ll get started with Hallie.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Thank you. Our session today is going to be divided into three parts. I will be discussing comprehensive collections and the discard process. Marie Concannon will talk about issues related to the
discard process affecting regionals and selectives, and while Larry Romans was suppose to talk about what some regionals are doing to streamline the discard process and what others might follow, Marie is going to take that session.

Also, we will be asking for audience participation, and we want to hear the issues affecting your library, as well as your ideas and suggestions for how to make the discard process easier for everyone.

We also need to make sure that we thank Cindy Etkin from GPO for her assistance with this program. We've been doing a lot of last minute rewriting, knowing that Larry wasn't going to be able to here, and she has graciously helped us get that situated. So, thank you.

Okay, also if you looked at the conference proceedings at this point, the handouts don't match actually what our presentation is. So, don't be too concerned about that.
So, now, it has been suggested to me that I might be a bit obsessive about the discard process, or perhaps a little over-zealous or maybe passionate to an unusual degree.

Now, given that I have spent pretty much the entire time since I got to D.C., talking about nothing but the discard process and this presentation, I have come to the reluctant realization that that is probably true.

However, I would like to say in all seriousness, of course, the discard process is important to me, as a regional. It was one of the first major projects that I worked on when I became a Depository coordinator six years ago, and certainly, it is very much necessary that we continue to discuss these issues, and look for ways to make the process easier.

So, my section is on comprehensive collections and the discard process, and its intent is to provide some context to the discussions we’re going to be having.
According to the 2011 leader requirements and program regulations of the FDLP, designated regional depository libraries must ensure the comprehensiveness and integrity of a tangible FDLP collection in their state or region.

This statement seems to cause a great deal of angst and consternation amongst the Depository community, particularly amongst the regionals, mostly because of this word, >comprehensiveness<, and this is a word we’ve actually heard quite a bit in this past day and a half, but what does it mean?

Now, I wasn’t entirely sure myself, but as a good librarian, I went and looked it up.

There are several definitions for the word >comprehensive<, which is an adjective. Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines it as including many, most or all things.

The Oxford English Dictionary, having the attributive, compromising or
including much of large scope or content, and Dictionary.com, a large scope, covering all or much inclusive.

Based on these definitions, a comprehensive collection appears to be one that is large in scope and includes many, most or all things, and that certainly describes my regional collection at UGA, and it probably describes many, most or all regional collections elsewhere, as well, but this is not in Title 44.

Here is what Title 44 actually says. Section 1911, A Depository libraries not served by a regional depository library or that are regional depository libraries themselves, shall retain Government publications permanently, in either printed form or in micro-facsimile form, except superceded publications of those issued later in bound form, which may be discarded as authorized by the Superintendent of Documents. There is nothing about comprehensiveness here.

According to Section 1912, to be
designated a regional, the library must agree
to, in addition to fulfilling the requirements
for depository libraries, retain at least one
copy of all Government publications, either in
printed or micro-facsimile form, except those
authorized to be discarded by the
Superintendent of Documents.

So, there is nothing about
comprehensiveness here either, although it
does say all Government publications.

Now, we're not going to discuss the
meaning of >all=, because that would take us off
on a tangent, that we'll spend the rest of the
hour and a half talking about, but still, it
doesn't say >comprehensiveness= here.

So, where did the idea of a
comprehensive collection come from and more
importantly, what does it have to do with the
discard process?

To understand these concepts, we
need to go back to the beginning, at least back
to the beginning of the Depository Library
Council.
Council was established in 1972 and held its first meeting in early 1973. Even then, both Council and GPO knew that performance and recognition of responsibilities varied widely amongst Depository Libraries, and that the Depository system functions only if all of its parts function.

While the law provided, and still provides for inspections, to ensure that libraries are fulfilling their obligations are Depositories, Council felt that it was difficult to conduct these inspections without more explicit standards, because as we know, Title 44 really only provides minimum standards for the program.

In 1974, Council appointed the Committee on Standards to address this issue.

Over the next several years, the Committee wrote drafts, solicited feedback from the community and worked with GPO to ensure that the proposed standards and guidelines did not conflict with Title 44.
Finally, in 1977, in October, the guidelines for the depository library system were adopted by Council.

The 1977 guidelines were published in several places, including in the 78/79 report to the public printer from the Depository Library Council, and if you don’t have that in your collection, it’s actually available on the HathiTrust, very interesting reading, but the standalone version looks like this.

It is printed in green throughout, and I don’t know if there is any significance to that, but there it is.

Also, I don’t know why our’s has a property stamp from 1984, because I would certainly hope that it got to the libraries before that, but who knows.

But this is what it looks like. You can certainly find it in your collection. I believe it’s under the GPL-point-something.

These first guidelines greatly expanded upon and clarified the minimum
standards for Title 44 for both regionals and selectives.

According to these first guidelines, the responsibilities of regional libraries included attempting to complete their retrospective collections of major serials, annuals and other research materials by means of gift, exchange of purchase, including micro-forms, and screening all list of documents withdrawn from selected depositories to ensure their future availability in the region.

In other words, the goal was not only for regionals to work towards having comprehensive collections, but also to ensure that at least one copy of any document held in the region stayed in the region, and again, these guidelines came from Council, not from GPO.

The 1977 guidelines were then incorporated by GPO into the 1988 -- excuse me, 1998 revision of the instructions to depository libraries.
This revision asserted that the principle responsibility of a Federal -- excuse me, a regional Federal depository library is to ensure the comprehensiveness and integrity of the state=s or region=s depository resources. This is accomplished in two ways.

First, purposeful collection development on the part of the regional aimed at developing a comprehensive Government documents collection, under the control of the regional library.

Second, supervising the discard process in the state or relevant region, to ensure that documents of use are retained or offered to other selectives.

This exact paragraph appeared in the 1992, 2000 and 2008 revisions of instructions to depository libraries.

So, here is it in the 1992 version. The first part of the paragraph serves as a header for the chapter on regional services, and the entire paragraph itself appears under and to the right of this arrow.
Incidentally, everyone certainly, regionals should have this in their collection. The cover is actually blue. Our=s is still a little scorched around the edges from our 2003 fire, but your=s won=t look like that, I hope.

To reiterate, how do regionals ensure the comprehensiveness and integrity of a tangible FDLP collection in their state or region, via the discard process, at least in part.

As we all know, regional depository libraries are required to acquire and permanently retain at least one copy of all tangible items distributed through the FDLP.

In theory, regionals get everything and keep everything. In reality, not so much.

Regionals came into the program at different times, and this is reflected in the scope of the various collections, and for that matter, some selectives are older than the regionals, and that is also reflected in the scope of their various collections, and just
because as a regional, you are suppose to get everything, that does not mean you do or you did.

We’ve all claimed things that we were suppose to receive, only to be told there are no more copies available or we’ve missed the deadline to claim, or my favorite, documents just grow legs and walk off by themselves, you know, certainly, patrons aren’t going to be stealing them.

Having a systematic means of filling in such gaps is why the discard process is so important.

The discard process itself has changed over time. In 1977, the only approved method for facilitating the discard process was to ask for lists from selectives.

The instructions to depository libraries were pretty explicit in what the list should contain, current item number, series, title, SuDoc number and approximate extent of holdings to be disposed of.

Now, remember, this was well before
online catalogues and libraries. There was no easy way to compare holdings between collections, and no way to cut and paste information from a library’s catalogue record, unless you used scissors and paste, and then you'd mess up your shelf-list, so you really didn’t want to do it that way.

Of course, there was no email either. You had to -- paper discard lists had to be sent to and from regionals and selectives by way of regular mail, and then if you wanted author’s lists, you had to make copies and send more of them out all over the place. We killed a lot of trees, I think during that time.

Even under the best of circumstances, this process was incredibly time consuming.

Not surprisingly, the 1995 memorandum from GPO to regionals regarding the implementation of disposition policies described the discard process as onerous.

It further pointed out that compiling lists is labor-intensive, and that it
is difficult to find space to store documents to be discarded, until the lengthy procedure is completed.

But it also stated that regionals are expected to call any documents missing from their permanent collection from discard lists received, in order to create a comprehensive collection.

In order to make the discard process less burdensome for depository libraries, yet still allowing regionals to ensure the comprehensiveness and integrity of their collections, the 1995 memorandum recommended six solutions.

One, grant regional depositories greater flexibility, more latitude and more discretion in the weeding process.

Two, allow regional depositories to permit discarded materials by visiting the library and eyeballing the items, rather than requiring lists, and this picture is of two of my staff members, Susan and Abby, who are re-enacting the eyeballing scenario. My staff
is fabulous, any time I need a picture for a presentation, they’re just right there.

Three, allow regionals to issue needs lists in lieu of the office procedure now in place. State too, much libraries cooperate can create a union needs list, and again from 1995, electronic communication can make this procedure very efficient.

Number four, allow regionals to eliminate the listing of microfiche. Five, allow regionals to list documents that must always be listed and should never be listed on disposal lists, and six, create a list of automatic discards, as part of the superceded list that can be weeded after five years without listing.

All of these recommended solutions were incorporated into the 2000 revision of instructions to depository libraries, and the flexibility we have in implementing the discard process today can be traced back to these 1995 recommended solutions.

In 2009, the guidelines were
substituting online for tangible versions of depository publications by selectives were introduced.

This allowed selectives to weed tangible documents in favor of online equivalents, provided that the tangible=s are held for at least one year, the regional approves of their disposal and the online version is official, complete and free of charge to the user, and these guidelines have been particularly helpful for selectives with space issues.

Today, regionals have three approval options that can be used to manage the withdrawal of depository material from selective libraries.

One requires selective libraries to compile lists of publications they wish to withdraw from their collection with specific categories or formats that may be exempt from the listing requirement.

Conduct and in-person interview of the publications to be discarded, again, the
eyeballing solution, and require selected libraries to list discards against the regions or a union needs list.

These three options can and should be used in any combination that best fits the needs of both the regional and its selectives. Regionals do not have to stick to just one option, when managing their discard process.

Yet, as we know, it is not a perfect system. Despite the fact that there has been more flexibility law today than there was 40 years ago, the discard process really is far from perfect.

In many ways, it is still onerous, still labor-intensive, and it still creates space issues, both for selectives waiting for permission to discard and for regionals trying to add more tangible items to their collections.

Does it have to be perfect? Given the wide variety of scenarios and situations in depositories, can it ever be perfect? Can we really find a single solution that works well
for everyone? Do we really have to?

The bottom line is this. All depository libraries play a role in ensuring the comprehensiveness and integrity of a tangible FDLP collection in their state or region.

Now, I realize there is a small sub-category of depositories that are not required to participate in the discard process, so, I'm not talking about them. So, don't come rushing the microphone and telling me that.

But all depositories that are required to participate in the discard process play a role in ensuring the comprehensiveness and integrity of a tangible FDLP collection in their state or region.

Remember, the discard process is a means to an end, and that end is ensuring a comprehensive collection is available to be preserved for permanent public access.

As we'll see in the next part of this session, there are many means to this allowed under the current program, like regulations.
That doesn’t mean we should not keep looking for better ways to do this, but as we move forward, remember that the discard process is a means to an end, and not an end onto itself.

I encourage everyone to keep this in mind, as we continue the discussion, and speaking of which, any questions or comments, I guess from Council, first? Yes?

MEMBER BRAUNSTEIN: Stephanie Braunstein, Louisiana State University.

Addressing the idea that selectives are also responsible in a certain way, for maintaining a full collection in your area, there is one thing about that, that strikes me as a potential problem, with an agreement you might make with a particular selective, and say, AYou cannot discard such-and-such, at this point in time.@

Unless there is some actual documentation that passes along with that selective, as that selective loses and gains new directors and new coordinators and so forth, that information may be lost.
So, my feeling about it is that it’s the regional that still has to stand in there and say, ‘They’re the ones that will collect and retain,’ because again, they don’t have the option to not retain.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: I do agree with you on that, to a point. I’d also point out that, you know, regionals are in the same situation.

You can get a new director in, who decides you don’t want to be a regional anymore, and then all of the sudden, you know, all that collection is gone, as well.

My point in saying that selectives play a part in the discard process really is the fact that, you know, they’re making the list and making sure that the regional gets the lists, I guess.

So, I’m looking at this as really, it’s not just a regional thing. Everyone is contributing in some way to it.

Other questions? Comments?

CHAIR WEIBLE: This is Arlene
Weible from Oregon State Library.

I think I just wanted to point out a solution to Stephanie’s scenario, where, you know, there is an agreement between a selective and a regional, where there is agreement that the library would -- the selective library would hang on to a collection.

I think it is actually really important to document those things, and you can do that through a shared housing agreement, and I don’t know that you need to do it title by title, by title, but certainly, in terms of collections, like if, you know, if your selective agrees to keep all of the CFR=s, or something like that.

That seems like a reasonable thing to put into a shared housing agreement, in a formal way, and that those kinds of agreements live on, you know, beyond coordinators and beyond directors.

So, I think that is a potential way to address that scenario.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: And if I am not
mistaken, with the selective housing arrangement, it’s written in, that if you decide to terminate it, you have -- it’s not like it happens tomorrow. You have a certain number of months or years, or whatever, right?

CHAIR WEIBLE: Yes, I would highly recommend to put those kinds of clauses into those kinds of documents.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Yes, okay. Anyone else?

Okay, well, I am going to turn this over to Marie, and she is going to first talk about issues affecting regionals and selectives, and possible solutions that other regionals might follow, to make the process easier, and then we will have some -- plenty of time for discussion. So, I’ll give it to Marie.

MEMBER CONCANNON: Okay, thank you, Hallie. They told me how to operate this clicker, before I started, and they told me which button to press, to advance the slide, which to reverse the slide and which one I
should not touch, because it’s going to open the trap door and I’ll fall into the orchestra pit. So, I’m going to try to make sure I click the right one.

But let me tell you a little bit about myself and my situation.

I am a regional coordinator. I’ve been at the University of Missouri in GovDocs since 2000, but I’ve been the regional coordinator since 2008.

So, I am a relatively new regional coordinator, and in that amount of time that I’ve been doing that job, I really feel that the support that we provide to selectives in their discard process is one of the most important things we do, as a regional.

When I talk to my selectives, the central communication I want to get across up front is that I am here to help make it easier for you, and maybe right at first, they kind of don’t trust it, but once they get to know me a little better, I hope that they do trust that I really am thinking of every possible way to
make it easier for them.

When Larry suggested we do this program, I volunteered to help with it because over these five years, I have looked at this whole process very carefully and closely, and because I am -- by nature, I=m kind of one of those idea people, I really like thinking up new ideas and if there is a limitation or a road-block, I am just thinking like, okay, how can we still do this, even though we have a limitation or a road-block?

So, I=m excited about the ideas that we=ve managed to do in Missouri, but also about the ideas that other states have come up with, as well.

As part of this preparation for this program, we did a survey of regionals, 15 responded. What we did was, we asked them what -- what ideas -- what systems do you have implemented in your state, that you are most proud of, that are innovative, that you=re doing to help your selectives do this in a very efficient way?
So, I am going to talk about those things.

The first thing I’m going to cover is the issues affecting regionals and selectives, the way it is now, the frustrations, and I think it’s important to talk about these things, just so that you know that we totally understand what it’s like.

Both regionals and selectives, are in a bind, their own special kinds of binds, and just reviewing these things, and talking about them, helps us know that we’re really kind of all in the same boat, in some ways.

Now, the first most obvious one is space. I snapped these photographs the day before I left on the plane. I happen to bring my camera with me, and I was like, *Snap, snap.*

If you can see the pictures, one is a picture of stacked boxes on top of microfiche cabinets and CD-ROM cabinets, the only place I had to put them, and the other one is a row of documents. That was my one blank row that I had to place things, that we -- that were in
process, things that had recently arrived, that we needed to look at and see what it was, and my blank row is full.

So, you probably have a similar situation at your library, but space, we have all different types of space problems. It’s not just finding areas to hold your things that you’re processing. There is also the fact that you have tight shelves in your documents area.

If you’re still collecting Y=s, the Y=s are growing still. The rest of the SuDoc numbers are not growing so much, but the Y=s do grow.

So, you might need to weed those, or other parts of your stacks that have just -- you know, you realize that they’re not really getting used, and you just want to weed them.

But another kind of space problem that libraries are experiencing is that library administrations are feeling pressure from the institutions that they belong to, you know, the campus, to continue to reinforce the fact that libraries are keeping up with the times, that
we still need them.

So, they want to re-purpose space in the libraries. They want to bring in more computers. Maybe you have experienced some of this. Seating is huge. It’s huge at my library, because we used to be a campus of around 22,000 to 24,000 and it felt right, and now, we have 34,000, because of the budget crisis, and we need to get that tuition, in order to make, you know, pay the bills.

So, we’re trying to go for 38,000. So, what we have is so many students who can’t live on campus anymore. They’re all driving in, and in between classes, where do they go? To the library, and they’re trying to find some place to sit down.

Now, I know that this seems like a simple thing, but it very profoundly affects the documents collections.

How many here are getting pressures from your administration to bring in more seating? Oh, there is a lot of hands going up here, yes.
So, the stacks have to move out.

Either they're going to be -- not all the stacks, but you're going to be selective about it.

Some things that are not highly used may be moved to an offsite storage, or they may be actually weeded, and so, this is driving a lot of weeding these days.

Another issue that I'm seeing more and more is that -- this is for academic libraries especially, other parts of the campus, the campus administration is looking at the library as a building and saying, AHey, nice building there. Look at that. Looks kind of spacious. You know, we have some other departments that are growing. We need to have, you know, more space for this other department.@

So, other departments of the campus are being moved into the library. I've seen this happen in different places around Missouri. It might be happening your places, as well.
In Missouri, we had one campus that had two libraries and they just went down to one. The campus took an entire library away, and so, they’re doing radical weeding. So, there is a lot of pressures that way.

Now, we know that there is costs involved in holding onto books. If you have an offsite storage facility, there is a cost to that, but another kind of cost, one interesting and unusual one that we experienced in Missouri is that, you know, we have a consortium of libraries. It has about 60 or 70 libraries in it now.

It works great. We love it. Our patrons can just click a button to expand their search to the whole consortium of 60 or 70 libraries, click a button to request an item, and it’s wonderful. It’s patron initiated loan.

Well, they recently changed the way they do their pricing, and they said from now on, libraries are being charged by the number of item records they have. Boom. This sent big
vibrations through our selective depositories, because we had some selective depositories that had meticulously, faithfully and loyally catalogued everything that they had ever received through the FDLP, including the little pamphlets, and the ephemera, all wonderfully catalogued and bar-coded, and they are being charged for every one of those things that they had in their catalogue.

Well, they wanted to remain in the consortium. They wanted to benefit from the patron initiated loan and getting the books from the other libraries.

So, they called me up and said, AWe can no longer keep these,Ã and that was kind of sad, because not only did they lose the docs, they lost the cataloguing along with it.

But you know, as long as we have it at the regional, this is the way the system is set up. They knew that they could get stuff from the regional, and that=s the way they chose to do that.

On the positive side, since they had
it call catalogued, it was really easy for them
to create lists, you know, it was a snap, and
we were able to check them.

Okay, so, other issues. Do you
have staff to assist?

When I started in 2000, we had two
docs librarians, three full-time support
staff, a half-time graduate library assistant
and several student workers, and now, we have
two librarians and a couple of student workers.

This picture, I did not snap the day
before I left for this conference. I snapped
this about 10 years ago, when we had staff to
assist, and that=s our lovely Esther. We loved
her. She retired and they didn=t replace her.
We miss her still.

The situation is similar in
selectives. One selective told me that their
campus administration told them that they
wanted the room that they had their docs, and
they had to remove it all.

So, they called me up, and because
I knew they were a small selective without a lot
of staff, I went out to do the site visit thing, and in our conversations, one of the things I said was, *How many people have you got here to help work on this?* You know, because I’m thinking about a plan for them, and they said, *Well, we have the one librarian and she does, you know, she is head of reference, head of inter-library loan,* @ head of everything you could think of. I don’t know how many different jobs she=s doing.

They had one support staff person who had so many different things she was required to do, that her time for Government documents was allocated to 10 percent of her time.

So, for four hours a week, she was allowed to do Government documents work, and they had their complete collection of documents they needed to weed.

So, you see, staff is a problem, both for the regionals and the selectives, and basically, what it boils down to is, it takes time for selectives to create lists. It takes
time for regionals to check these lists against their own holdings, and one of the things that makes things -- that can create a back-log on the regional side is that there are differences in the way that libraries describe their items.

Let me give you -- my apologies for the graphic nature of this image. This is kind of scary.

What this is, this is a picture of an example of an offers list, a weed list that we got from one of our very wonderful selectives who always makes such -- they make very beautiful offer lists. It looks beautiful when they arrive, and then we mess it all up.

I know that you won=t be able to see everything on this slide. So, let me just describe to you, the important parts.

For every line that they list, for every document that they list, we have to check three places, before we know whether or not we have it. We have to check our library catalogue, of course, because the thing may be re-classed. It might not be in our docs area.
It might be in the regular stacks under and LC number or a Dewey number.

The record may not have a SuDoc number in it, so we have to check it both for the SuDoc number and for the title that they list. You ever look at a Government document? Sometimes it’s hard to tell what the title is, because they have all these different sizes of font.

Now, we have Government documents section, but not everything in that Government document section is in the catalogue. We have still, a lot of things that are un-catalogued, and we even have things in the Government documents section that are not in our shelf-list.

So, we have to do a shelf check for all of these things, and then finally, we check our old shelf-list card file. We still do that, because that shelf-list card file is going to tell us whether the document that we received got sent to one of our branches, and is sitting there in an un-catalogued state.
Okay, so, here we are, doing all this checking. We check the shelf. We put a little zero, couldn’t find it, couldn’t find it in the doc section. We go look in the shelf-list. The shelf-list says, AOh, they got re-classed. Do a Dewey number.@ It=s like, oh, okay.

So, then we go look in our Dewey section. It just is -- it can take a long time.

If we check in all three places and it seems like we can=t find it in any of those places, then we highlight it, and you can see the highlights there, and it appeared that we didn=t have that stuff.

Now, we=’re an old depository. We go our status in 1862, but we=’re a relatively new regional. We got our regional status in 1987. Before 1987, we were selecting maybe 80 percent.

So, we do have a lot of gaps in our collection, before we became a regional.

This is time consuming. It is very time consuming. Once we receive in a box, the
things that we request from the selective library, we take a look at the thing and we go, AOh, well, we have this, @ because once we look at the front cover, we see something about it.

This one, the big letters say >Fishery Statistics of the United States= from 1960 and annual, and so, that=s what they put on the offer list.

But once we looked at the front cover, we could see that it said, in the smaller letters, >Statistical Digest Number 53', is that what it says? Yes, number 53.

So, we go back to our catalogue and type in statistical digest as the title and it pops up.

Okay, so, for everything that we request, we have to check it again. If we don=t do that, we= re going to be duplicating our collection and filling up our meager space.

Another example, I thought I was getting good at this. It=s like, okay, yes, I=ve got it now, and so, I was very careful and I checked, and I was certain that we didn=t have
this and I was very excited. This looked so cool.

It was from the 1910's, the Department of Labor Children's Bureau, about infant mortality, and one of our selectives is weeding all of their 1910's Children Bureau's stuff, and I just loved the looks of it. This is going to really fill in our historic collection.

So, we got it and I sent it to our catalogue department and said, "I want this done," and after a few days, it came back up and they said, "Marie, we have this." I said, "Okay, how did you find it?"

They said, "Well, look," and I know you won't be able to see this, but there is tiny letters at the bottom of the screen there, and the big letters say "infant mortality." That looks like the title, but then underneath it, it says, "Infant mortality Series No. 8."

But then underneath that it says, "Bureau Publication No. 37." We had this catalogued with the title "publication."
Publication, and the author was the Children=s Bureau, but it was Publication No. 37.

So, this was a series within a series, and something that I learned several years into this job, at first -- when I first became a regional coordinator, I thought that SuDoc numbers were sort of like ISBN=s, where there was one SuDoc number for every doc and they all had to be unique, and I learned that that is not true.

When you have a series within a series, both of those series can have different SuDoc numbers.

So, our selective may be listing the SuDoc number for the infant mortality series, whereas we had it catalogued as the Bureau publication series, two different SuDocs, which is another reason why this is time consuming.

Okay, so, I think that going through this item by item by item, laboriously checking every little doc and all these different places, has been very instructive to me,
because it shows me how difficult it is to find
Government documents in our catalogue. It is
not an easy thing. It=s time consuming.

It has also been very instructive to
me, because it showed me where I have holes in
my deep historic collection.

When the selectives send us these
lists, I learned that we have -- we don=t have
a lot of historic Navy stuff. You know, we
never did get that, you know, but it turns out
Saint Louis Public Library did, and so, they
send us these lists and it=s my goodness, now,
I need to make a lot of room on the ends for the
old Navy things.

So, I have learned a lot by going
through this item by item search thing, but that
enables me to be a much better eyeballer.

You can=t really go in an eyeball a
collection, if you don=t have a really good,
strong understanding of what you have, so that
you can go and say, AOh, that, oh, yes, I know
all about that. I know we=ve got that.@

I know that a lot of other libraries
have that too. I know, because I've seen it offered on needs and offers, and I've seen that people don't request it. These are all kinds of things that can go into that eyeballing decision.

But ultimately, a regional especially, has to demonstrate the worth of these activities. They have to be able to make an argument for why it's important that they continue to do what they do, so that they can support those selectives, so they can continue to weed.

It is very much a responsibility of the regional, to try to do this in the most efficient way you can possibly come up with. It is usually not in your hands to decide how much support staff you get.

If the people working on your documents are in another department, like cataloguing or you know, I don't know how you have your libraries arranged, but usually it's an administrator who decides how much and how many people will work on the docs and how much
time they'll do it.

So, you know, you've got to do your best with what you've got.

Now, on top of all of that, there is one more thing, as if that wasn't enough, you know, not enough time, not enough space, all these things I've mentioned so far.

There is one more thing that causes stress for all of you, I know, and that is something that lingers in the back of your subconscious maybe. I bet you everybody has this to one degree or another, and that is the fear of Gov docs jail.

The place where they send very well-meaning librarians who made a mistake. Maybe they were new. Maybe nobody had told them. Maybe something accidentally went into the book fair and got sold, and they weren't sure how much money was taken in for it. So, they can't send it to GPO. Oh God.

So, this picture, I think if you take the GPO tour and you ask to see this room, they're going to tell you there isn't one, okay,
and the reason is, this picture is a figment of my imagination. I actually put it together, because it matches my image of well-meaning nice people behind bars, okay.

The reason why we're concerned about this is because these are not ordinary library materials we're weeding. It is Federal property. That's serious. It is in the United States, this belongs to the Federal Government, and you don't want to treat those things improperly.

You want to be able to say to your administration, to the Judge, I don't know what -- anybody, AI did my best, @ you know, and I really think that this is a fear that's easily dispelled, I really do, that because there is only one thing that we need to do to fix it, and that is, to get certain about what the disposer will say.

It's only uncertainty about disposer rules that make you nervous. Am I right? You think that's -- does anybody disagree with that? Let me put it this way.
If you felt certain you knew what those disposal rules were for your state, you felt like you had it down cold, and you felt that what the disposal rules were are completely doable for you and your library, given the amount of time you have, the amount of staff you have and the amount of space you have, if you felt it was completely feasible, would anybody be nervous about this? Probably not.

Okay, so, that’s good, because the next part of my show is to tell you all the things that you can do to make this easier.

So, if you don’t have your pens out yet and a nice hard surface on your knee that you can start writing down ideas.

What we have now, what follows here are some of the ideas that we have collected from regionals, things that you might be able to do in your own state.

Now, the law does give the regional coordinator complete prerogative to make the rules in their state the way they want them to be. Okay, that is the way it is.
However, ideas are great and they can be shared, and sometimes there is no reason why you can’t implement a certain idea in your state. Sometimes there is an issue.

But still, I want to share these all with you, and so, that you might be able to take them back to your states and see if they might work for your state.

Now, the first couple, these ones are easy. These things simply help expedite the process for the regionals, and that is if you send your discard lists in SuDoc order, then you know, when we’re looking in our shelf-list card file, it’s so much easier if they’re in order, and the same things when we’re checking the stacks. We’re going from row to row to row. It’s just not going to be efficient at all, but you can put them in SuDocs order.

Some states ask that selectives use the same Excel template, so that they can have a sense of uniformity about it.

We’ve got many regionals bring order to the disposition process through these
Selectives offer only specific SuDoc ranges for each month or quarter, so that they can merge the lists they get into one large list and check them all at once.

So, imagine something like this. Suppose it=s January and it=s the month for agriculture. Then a lot of the selectives will send in all their agriculture weeds on one Excel template, so that can be merged, and then the regional has one nice long list, and they can do that a lot more efficiently than all these separate lists, and thank you Kansas and Minnesota, for those wonderful ideas.

Another idea, selectives can -- in some states, selectives can check previous lists of items that had been approved for discard, and they don=t need to list something, you know, to ask for permission to discard, something that has already been listed and approved for discard by another selective.

Connecticut does this. I believe Rhode Island is in on that. They=re together,
I think, and they have a time limit on this. They say that it -- they can do this for one year.

So, this is kind of neat. I had never thought about that before. We’re doing so much work providing permission to discard, but we never really provided those lists just on a site, so that anybody could print them out, go into their stacks, pull stuff and just throw it away if they need to.

Okay, some regionals don’t require selectives to list items issued after the regional’s designation date.

We became a regional in 1987, and so, we made a nice, even, easy date of 1990, and we tell our regional -- our selectives that they do not have to list anything from 1990 forward.

Unfortunately, we did have to suspend that policy because we had a disaster, and 130,000 of our Gov docs were affected from all different time ranges.

So, we’re still in the process of working that out.
If you haven’t had a disaster and if you’re like -- if your library, your regional library feels that they really do have a fairly -- no reason not to believe it’s a complete collection from their designation date forward, then they can tell their selectives, you don’t need to ask us permission to discard those.

Once again, it is your regional’s prerogative, if they want to be able to check for things that got lost or went missing, or things that they tried to claim and the claim copies were exhausted. That’s up to them, okay.

However, the regional probably has an incentive to make things easy on themselves too. You know, it takes a lot of time to do this checking.

So, items that appear in your regional’s catalogue, sometimes selectives can -- they have permission to just check the regional’s catalogue, if they see that the regional has it. They have permission to
discard.

Exceptions may apply. We do that in Missouri, and for me, because I’m really interested in historic things, I tell my selectives that I’m interesting in anything they’re planning to weed that’s before 1960. I say, *Just tell me, just call me and tell me what kind of stuff it is.* You don’t have to make up a big, long list, but I do want to know, because I don’t want anything that’s historically significant or highly valuable or rare or special to just be thrown away without, you know, me knowing about that.

If they can’t keep it, sometimes I’ll just take it, you know, and try to offer it for them, do something. I’m a great saver of historic documents.

Okay, so, some regionals don’t require selectives to list items on the regional’s needs list.

We were able to create one. It’s not a complete needs list, but we were able to create one by doing something with our
catalogue. We just looked for a list of the Government documents that were marked >missing=, or that had never been returned after having been checked out. It was really easy to do, and we just threw it up on a web page.

So, we asked our selectives to look at that, and it=s a really, nice, easy way for us to recollect the things that we know for sure, went away.

Finally, many regionals don=t require selectives to list microfiche. The one exception would be a regional that actually wants the microfiche because they want to use it to replace the paper copies that are taking a lot of space on the shelves. State-by-state situation.

Other ideas. One regional maintains a wiki for posting approved discard lists. This is similar to the one I described for the Connecticut and Rhode Island, but this is a wiki that the selectives actually just do it themselves.

The selectives will post approved
discard lists and then for one year, they can
-- yes, I already said that.

Okay, and then certain selectives
that have collections, which are likely
duplicated in multiple locations around the
state, might negotiate with the regional for
blanket approval to discard, and like for
example, for that library that had one support
staff, who had four hours a week to work on
Government documents, and they had to remove
their whole docs collection, this is the kind
of library that would be in a good position to
ask for this.

They happen to have things -- I
don't think anything pre-dated 1970, and we had
so many selectives in our state that collected
heavily in the 70's, 80's and 90's, I thought,
I doubt this library really has anything that=s
not already in the state somewhere, and you
know, the bottom line, the way I understand the
bottom line of this whole system is that the
regional coordinator=s responsibility is to
make sure that at least one copy of any
Government document that entered into the state, stays in the state of the title.

One copy of each title. If it’s gotten in the state, it’s got to stay in there somewhere, not necessarily in the regional, but somewhere.

Okay, some regionals do not require selectives to list every item separately. One selective says that they -- or one state, they can scan the front covers of documents, rather than make lists.

If you have a flat-bed scanner, this isn’t going to be very efficient. But if you have one of those high efficiency, high speed scanners, we have one at our library. They’re called a kick-scanner, and you just lay something down flat, and then this camera above takes a picture of it, and it’s just very fast.

You put the next thing down, press the button, it is really fast, and then you just email it to yourself or to whoever you want to. It could work, if you have equipment like that, and if your regional thinks it’s okay.
Some selectives can list serials. This is one I tell people a lot. You got serials. A lot of serials like bulletin series and circular series have a unique title on every single issue.

I tell people, ADon=t worry about typing all those titles out. Just tell me the series. AHey, it=s the circulars, Department of Education, A and give me your date range and your number range, and I=ll see if I have gaps, and that works really well, for me.

You know, I really don=t want to speak for other regionals here, and I hope that -- I just want to give that qualifier there, that some other regionals actually may want lists of the titles on the front covers. I can=t speak for them. That=s up to them.

Now, there is this grey area in Title 44, and we think this one is kind of interesting.

One regional approved selective=s discards without quote, and this quote part is in Title 44, AWithout first offering them to
other depository libraries within their area, and the reason why is they said the selectives have told them that they don’t want to review the disposal lists, and you know, a lot of people really don’t have time and a lot of times, it’s just not worth it. They’re not -- you know, for whatever reason, they just don’t look at them.

So, that regional doesn’t, but it is in Title 44, that they are suppose to offer them to other libraries in their area.

Another thing that is interesting about this is that we are allowed to eyeball, and when we go out to eyeball, and we say, “Okay, this group here,” like there was that one, mineral yearbook, that thing just keeps coming up and up and up, and it gets offered, and I don’t think anybody ever, like, you know, takes that. I haven’t heard of anybody taking it.

So, if there is a library that wants to weed their minerals yearbook, I say, “Oh, minerals yearbook.” Nobody is going to probably take that. I think you can just go
ahead and throw those away.

So, I believe that’s allowed with eyeballing, right, and yet, it’s not offering them, but you know, this thing comes up so much. I don’t really think it’s necessary to offer it to other libraries. So, it’s a grey area, something that we could discuss, if we need to.

Now, for my last slide, I call it >First Things First=.

If you are planning a weeding project, I really suggest you call your depository librarian first, first, especially if it’s a big reading project, to describe your goals and your time frame, your staffing situation, how much is it, just kind of describe the big parameters, because together, you might negotiate a customized plan that will make the process easier for both of you.

Sometimes I get lists from selectives, these long lists, and I think, AThey didn’t have to do all of this. I wish they had called me.@ You know?

So, consider doing something like
that. Negotiation is probably the selective=s
greatest tool, and I think eyeballing is the
regional=s greatest tool.

So, I hope that that is helpful, and
now, we have time for discussion. This is
scheduled to end in 35 minutes.

So, we have a generous amount of
time for discussion. We would definitely like
to hear from virtual participants and in-person
participants, and I believe the idea is, if we
can, we do every other one.

If Cindy raises her hand, then I=ll
know that we have a virtual question or comment.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: We=re doing
this together. Yes?

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Kate
Irwin-Smiler, Wake Forest University.

Can you talk a little bit more about
why microfiche would be accepted from lists? I
know a lot of people hate microfiche. I happen
to love it, and so, I just want to hear more
about that.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: I can actually
talk about that too, yes.

MEMBER CONCANNON: We both can, sure. They know the original. The regional has to keep one copy of every document, but they are allowed to choose the paper or micro-facsimile format.

Some regionals are so space-strapped, that they want to get the microfiche, so that they can remove the paper equivalent.

So, the space thing is one reason why a regional might want microfiche.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: I think my question was actually the opposite. My understanding of what you were saying was that they might not require you to list microfiche.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Let me do that. I’ll do that.

In our state actually, we do have needs lists for microfiche because we did have in our 2003 fire, I mentioned, we lost the top drawer of every microfiche cabinet.
So, we do have ranges. We've replaced a lot, but what we found is beyond that small group, our selectives -- we weren't taking it, our selectives hated listing it. It's a lot of effort, because it's not, you know, something you can easily read. You have to look really closely.

We had tried having them, you know, spread them out and just make photocopies of that, but ultimately, no one -- no one else wanted it. We don't have someone in our state, like you, who likes microfiche.

So, it really -- ultimately, we just decided beyond the ranges that we still need, you don't need to list it, you know. We're not going to take it. No one else is going to take it.

That is one of the best things we ever did. Our selectives love it.

So, that is why. I mean, it's the much maligned microfiche thing, but you know, and again, for some places where they do have space issues, they do very much want it listed.
Again, the 1995 recommended solutions did specifically say about microfiche. In fact, those came out of a question from one of the regionals about if they can do something different with microfiche. Yes, Cindy?

MS. ETKIN: I just want to say, on behalf of all the virtual attendees, there has been some really good discussion going on in the chat area, as you all have raised issues.

So, I want you to know that you all on Council will be receiving the transcripts from the chat sessions, and I’ve also been asked to, Hallie, let you know that through this discussion, your template for Excel has already been shared.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: All right. You can actually -- if anyone wants to borrow it, it’s on our discard list website, download it and you know, do whatever you want with it.

MS. ORTH-ALFIE: Carmen Orth-Alfie, University of Kansas Libraries.

My question relates to how to
improve my eyeballing.

So, I know really well, what we have in our collection, just from years and years of experience, it's amazing.

I can see when -- if I make a visit, I can go, "Yes, I really don't need that."

But what I don't know is whether or not there are some major sets or minor sets, that should be offered out for the greater good, and I don't know how to assess that.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: I can tell you what I've done, when I've eyeballed collections.

We have one selective in particular, who is trying to get -- withdrawal all of their paper, so they'll be online only, and when I -- I made a couple of trips, and went through and said, "Okay, these are the things I don't want. These are things you need to list, and these are things, you know, somewhat questionable."

I did go with the cell phone thing and called my staff and had them check our
shelves, to see if we needed anything, and
that=s -- that worked well.

If there were things that I was kind
of iffy about, and even if they were long -- one
of the things I asked that they list them, you
know, again, just a range of things, like say,
we=ve got here in this room, here to here, you
know, what do you want?

You know, and then they can do this
without listing things completely, but at least
they=re being offered.

Again, I guess to me, you know, it
is -- sometimes can be hit or miss. You know,
sometimes I do worry that, you know, did I miss
something big in there, you know?

MS. ORTH-ALFIE: So, a very
specific question, since you mentioned
hearings.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Yes.

MS. ORTH-ALFIE: Is there anybody
that=s willing to or interested in having big
collections of hearings?

MEMBER CONCANNON: I can take that.
MEMBER PRITCHETT: Go ahead.

MEMBER CONCANNON: We have found in our state, that specific institutions are interested in certain committees.

We found that the Washington University Law Library is interested in appropriation hearings, you know, that=s really interesting.

Missouri Institute of Science and Technology accepted a regional -- a shared regional intra-state regional arrangement with us, to be the care-takers of the House Committee on Science.

In the far southwest end of our state, in Joplin, Missouri Southern State University, they also entered into a shared inter-state regional arrangement with us, so that they are -- they hold the regional collection of the Indian Affairs hearings that go way back into the 1800's.

Washington University, who is represented here today, they=ve taken the Y4.J89/1's and 2's. I can hear them calling
them, more than I can remember the name of it, Committee, it=s Justice, and also, Springfield, Missouri State University at Springfield who is also represented here today. Both of those -- they=re all four inter-state regional partners, and Springfield has taken three committees.

They=ve taken the Y4.F76/1's and 2's, which are the House and Senate -- the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations things.

MS. ORTH-ALFIE: So, more specifically.

MEMBER CONCANNON: Yes, I know, I apologize for going into so much detail, but yes, I have to say, I am so proud of my selective=s board doing this.

MS. ORTH-ALFIE: But if I have -- if I have my selectives who already said, AWe=re not taking anything off the list.@

So, if I don=t need it at my institution --

MEMBER CONCANNON: Yes.

MS. ORTH-ALFIE: -- and I am
eyeballing it and I’m going, AWow, this is a huge chunk of stuff,@ is there anybody out there, who wants to actually pay to have hearings shipped to them, because if they don’t, there is no reason for anybody in my state to offer them outside of the state.

MEMBER CONCANNON: The way I handle those kinds of questions, if it seems like it=s a big set of things, that=s easily described, I will ask the selective to put a message on Gov.gal and say, AWe have,@ and then they describe it in general terms, like certain hearings, date start, date finish.

Is there anybody potentially interested in this, and then if we get a response, then we know it=s worth offering.

MS. ORTH-ALFIE: So, my question is, is anybody getting a response, because if I keep suggesting to contribute something to the greater good, and nobody ever responds, then my credibility is questioned, as to why did you make us hold onto these a little bit longer?

MEMBER PRITCHETT: And I think that
really is an excellent point, just with all of
the discard process, in general, because again,
in our state, we take about eight to ten percent
of the materials that come through our discard
process, and you know, sometimes it=s more,
sometimes it=s less.

But that does become an issue with
-- well, again, with our microfiche, and that
is why we chose to stop listing it because, you
know, the selectives were complaining, AYou
never take this. This is a pain for us to deal
with. You know, why are you making us list it?@

So, again, I guess, you know, as far
as going back to the credibility with your
institution, you know, aside from the fact of
saying, AWell, you know, this is helping us,@
but you=re right, if no one is taking these
things, you know, and you=re sure that your
collection is relatively complete, you know, or
what we=ve done is look at some, you know,
landmark cases and hearings and what have you,
and say, AThese are things that we are certainly
looking to get.@
It’s not an exact science, and again, I don’t know that it needs to be, because again, you’re dealing with lots of scenarios and lots of different libraries.

CHAIR WEIBLE: This is Arlene. I also want to weigh in on this issue, because remember GPO, or gov docs jail? It doesn’t exist, and you are really responsible for what goes on in your state.

Now, you may want to contribute to the greater good, but you don’t have to and you don’t have to force your selectives to.

So, I mean, give yourself a break. Just my suggestion for that, particularly if you’re getting feedback and there is not -- there aren’t requests coming from those offers.

I think that’s why I’m really interested in really doing -- in my state, in Oregon, I am planning to do a survey of my selectives and say, AHow many of you are really, truly interested in building any of -- any piece of your depository collection,@ because I think that most smaller selectives are not at all
interested, and I don’t want to waste everybody’s time with lists.

But I do think you need to do a little due diligence, to make sure that that is the case in your state.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Yes.

CHAIR WEIBLE: But you can’t, you know -- I mean, you can only -- you’re only really responsible for your state or your region, depending on how you’re configured, and you remember that.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Okay.

MEMBER CONCANNON: Thank you, Carmen.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: I think Sandy was next, back there.

MR. ROBINSON: If I could jump in real quick, before we change topics.

I was just going to say, it kind of sounds like here, we also -- you know, we recognize that GPO is not going to throw us in docs jail. Like, docs jail isn’t a thing, but I think we’re also hitting a really important
point that for a lot of us as professionals, we kind of throw ourselves in docs jail.

You know, we kind of say, ALike, oh God, like I totally deserve to go to docs jail for this. I didn’t do due diligence, or I should have offered this to somebody.@

I was just going to offer up the thought, kind of in each area, but if you’re in that situation, where you want to contribute to the greater good, and you don’t want to toss your hearings without checking with somebody, that that also might be a time when you’re feeling really generous and want to contact the Federal agency that put them out, because I know like at Labor, I’ve had a couple really great offers, where somebody called and said, ALike, hey, we’re getting rid of this range of things. Do you all have any gaps? We know that’s weird, but we totally have gaps.@

Gaps absolutely happen. We love it when we hear that like, there are Labor Committee hearings out there, or somebody is, you know, tossing a range of BLS pubs.
So, just -- if you’re going to throw yourself in docs jail, for not talking to somebody, maybe get creative and also talk to the originating agency.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: That’s an excellent example. Thank you.

MEMBER CONCANNON: Yes, thank you so much. I had no idea that was a possibility.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Yes, probably expect a call from us. Sandy?

MS. McANINCH: Sandy McAninch, University of Kentucky.

If you want to know who is collecting all hearings in the ASERL consortium, there is a list of everybody who is trying to complete a collection. It’s on the ASERL website.

The hearings are being collected by Florida and by UNC Chapel Hill.

I do -- I shouldn’t speak for either of them, but they could be contacted regarding paper versus fiche. Don’t know, but I do think that that’s an option, to look at who in ASERL
is trying to create a Center of Excellence, and that might be a place, if you=\'re looking to contribute to the greater good, to put those materials out there.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Thanks.

Stephanie was next.

MEMBER BRAUNSTEIN: Stephanie Braunstein, LSU. I=m going to throw a little bit of a curve in here, because I don=t believe this has been addressed at all.

Does anyone think in terms of replacing a damaged copy with a copy that=s in better condition?

We think of condition quite frequently at LSU, because like many libraries, we have had flooding and other unnatural disasters, could be said, to our collection, and some of our collection is not --

MEMBER PRITCHETT: In the best of shape.

MEMBER BRAUNSTEIN: -- so, we have selectives who are offering a copy of something that --
MEMBER PRITCHETT: We do the same thing.

MEMBER BRAUNSTEIN: -- we already have, but our=s is water-damaged, we would want that better copy.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Stephanie, we do this all the time at AGA, particularly, as again, you saw, the thing in our -- my portion of the slide, where we=ve got plenty of things that are, you know, sort of a little bit of damage, but if we can find a better copy, that=s a good portion of what we do and why we check. So, we will do swaps on a regular basis.

MEMBER CONCANNON: And in my example, we have a policy at my library, that we don=t replace bad copies with better copies, because they want to do new cataloguing and they don=t want to keep on redoing the old stuff. It was just a staff issue, staff availability.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: I think Bill was next and then -- or back --

MR. SUDDUTH: Bill Sudduth, University of South Carolina.
First, I want to thank both of you for the presentation, because I particularly Hallie, you cleared up some history questions that have lingered and all that, and I think I=m -- I want to ask some questions, but they=re kind of leading questions, anyway.

MR. SUDDUTH: I=m trying to --

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Bring it on.

MR. SUDDUTH: I=m interesting in what your thesis is, in that the purpose of the disposition process is to find libraries that need these materials. Is that what should be the ultimate goal of the disposition process, to re-purpose materials, where they=re needed?

MEMBER PRITCHETT: I guess my theory -- my thesis behind it, if you will, is that we are trying to ensure that these materials don=t vanish.

Now, whether that=s the regional keeping it, whether it=s someone else keeping it, we=re trying to ensure that these materials are retained permanently, and as we see -- and there is lots of different ways to do that.
So, you know, if the region can take it, great. If there is another selective who can take it, and you know, be a shared housing arrangement, that’s great too, but really, it’s the matter to ensure that we retain these materials.

MR. SUDDUTH: And so, then my next follow up is, so, in order for us -- for regionals to deal with the process, we’ve created flexibility, and while flexibility is good, we also got to a point where we have 47 different ways of doing it, except within one part of the country, where we sat down and have one way of doing it, among 12 regionals. How many? Thirteen, that’s so lucky.

So, you know, there is less worry about that, on top of that, we’ve got not just people within the state eyeballing discard lists, but we have 250 selectives, depository libraries that eyeball that list.

So, you know, I guess it’s the point of, if we’re going to work towards Federal information access centers, do we need to have
a process that is more -- more less flexible?

MEMBER PRITCHETT: I guess my thing is, it depends. When I think of the regionals, and again, different ways of doing things and different types of collections, I think of them more as kind of overlapping circles, you know.

So, some will be very dense, because everyone has all these things, but as you spread out, not as many places have them.

So, you know, the more that you have, the more, you know, likelihood that you're going to be able to retain things.

Whether or not down the road that we need something different, I guess remains to be seen.

You know, again, people are continuing to discard, and I believe Marie brought this up at one point, that the tangible materials we have in our collections are getting older and older, because fewer and fewer of them are being published. So, there is that added to it, as well.

So, I guess to me, it just really
remains to be seen how we move forward with that. I don’t know that I have a better answer than that. Cindy, do you have some virtuals, and then we’ll get to the back.

MS. ETKIN: Yes, we have one person who says, “I feel better about offering materials if my regional has given me a very clear indication that I have permission to withdraw a specific batch of documents.”

So, they’re asking, is a clear, “You have permission to withdraw,” step build into all the various regional processes?

MEMBER PRITCHETT: It’s suppose to be. You know, it’s -- and I guess -- well, I guess two things.

Certainly, it is suppose to be. It says very clearly that it is a privilege, not a right to do so, but then again, if you’ve got lists of needs and what have you, they are -- permission sometimes is inherent or implied, you know, and says that okay, it’s on the >need= list, review it. If not, you can discard it.
But permission is part of it. It's not just a matter, you can get rid of anything.

Yes?

CHAIR WEIBLE: This is Arlene from Oregon. I would say if that is important to you, ask for it. Ask for it from your regional, and if you're not getting it, because I know there is sometimes, more ambiguity in the process in some states than others, and I think that, you know, the thing that I think this session is really hoping to accomplish is to let folks know they can ask for things that make it easier.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: In fact, please ask.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Please ask --

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Yes.

CHAIR WEIBLE: -- for things.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: We love to talk to our selectives.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Yes.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Yes?

MR. LAWRENCE: Thank you. My name
is Gregory Lawrence, and I=m from Cornell=s agricultural library.

I=m making just a suggestion in light of the fact that a lot of people stumble over this idea that all the information being received is Government property, and this covers everything from very important publications, such as Congressional hearings, to ephemera.

I think that if you look at how libraries manage information outside of let=s say, Government information, if you=re buying commercial journals, they tend to weed as primary sources, good secondary sources and potentially, ephemera, and it would maybe be useful, as a way of rethinking what should be retained, maybe by GPO helping lead the idea that in the universe of Government information, there are a lot of primary sources that no one argues about, and there are plenty of secondary sources, which are very valuable, but a lot of content that libraries receive is ephemera.

Maybe we need a way to either
pre-state what ephemera is, and have GPO even
maybe tag it, which helps us get along in this
process, but also, it would help codify what can
just go out our door without us even having to
think about it.

This exists in many different
eamples. It could be kits coming from Health
and Human Services, trying to teach dietary or
eating practices to Spanish speaking citizens.

In something like the Department of
Agriculture, there is a weekly series called
Broiler Hatchery=, which then gets plugged
into a monthly report, and is fully summarized
in the annual report.

So, we could just say, AYou could
throw away your weeklies, because they= re
already duplicated,@ but there is no clear way
to fully code that, and potentially we could
have GPO do that.

So, it=s just a suggestion that if
may have to come from top down, to fully
identify what is truly ephemera, to make a lot
of the processing easy.
MEMBER CONCANNON: I appreciate your question very much, but the idea of finding a way to categorize the importance within groups of materials, like groups from agencies, for example, what are the important documents that really should be retained and what ephemera and don’t have to be?

I have a few different responses to that, and one is that some states do allow selectives to automatically discard things that are less than a certain number of pages.

We used to have that rule in Missouri. It was -- they could discard, I believe I have this right, they could discard anything less than 20 pages, and I changed that, because I felt uncomfortable with it, myself, as a historian at heart.

To give an example, I found on our shelves, that Duck and Cover comic book that was distributed to school children in the 1950's, and it was just in a plain binder. It was looking totally non-descript, and I opened it up thinking, AOh, this is the original Duck and
Cover comic book. I had it transferred to our special collections department, but that was certainly something that was under 20 pages.

The idea -- the concept you're talking about, to be able to use collective expert, well, you're talking about GPO doing it, but it could also be the collective expertise of the docs community.

For example, you're good with agriculture. You know that stuff, you know. You could be a really good resource and help to the rest of the community, in a way much like the superceded list was.

That was a project of the documents community. The superceded list is now no longer being kept up, but it sounds like what you're suggesting with something -- is something like, which would be a central resource, where people could look and find, is this important and is this not?

Everybody is going to have their own opinion about that. I'll just share my personal opinion, which only counts for one
person, and I’ll say, it makes me a little uncomfortable, because what happens is, if people see something in a book and they say, ‘Well, this is not important,’ everybody is going to throw that away, and then it’s going to become very rare and hard to find.

So, but I’m sure there will be lots of different responses, and not just mine. Does anybody on Council have thoughts about that?

**MEMBER BEVER:** This is Greta Bever, Chicago Public Library.

I think the whole subject makes people uncomfortable, because it’s about exercising judgement, and whenever you have weeding decisions, it’s about using your judgement, and then your judgement, compared to your regional=’s judgement, and so, people don’t look at things similarly.

So, what I keep hearing again and again, which sounds imminently practical to me, is that communication is the key to this.

So, if I, you know, as a selective,
want to discard something and I have the conversation with my regional, and the regional sees the need to offer that to other people, I don’t have to think about it for any length of time anymore.

If there is a pressing need that I need to initiate, you know, this is a time-sensitive thing, I should have that conversation, and that will make me less uncomfortable, if I have that conversation.

So, more of it is about communicating, communicating and continuing to communicate, and if there is a policy of we don’t offer microfiche=, but then there is a change, and you=ve got someone that comes into a new position at a selective, and they=re willing to look at microfiche, having that conversation about reconsidering the policies that we=ve already set up, it=s all about continuing the conversation.

MEMBER CONCANNON: Thank you so much for your comment.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Mary?
MS. CLARK: Hi. I am Mary Clark and I’m from the Library of Virginia, and I’m one of the participants in the ASERL disposition process.

First of all, I want to tell everybody, I am really grateful that there is so much flexibility, as much flexibility in the system as there is, and I am really grateful to the regional librarians all over the country, that work so hard with their selectives, to make their disposition systems work.

I’ve been very lucky to have participated in the ASERL program, because we don’t need the Library of Virginia. We try really hard to keep everything and in particular, Virginia items, and this is a case of the common good question that Carmen raised.

I am collecting actively, Virginia materials from all over the Southeast, from libraries who have no use for any type of Virginia material.

No, they don’t need another trail guide to the Shenandoah National Park, whereas,
I like to have two copies of all the trail -- those guides.

So, this has given me a great opportunity to enhance my collection because nobody in Virginia really wants to give me that stuff, but somebody else in Florida, God bless Chattanooga, I've seen a lot of their materials recently.

But I collect everything and I collect ephemera and I collect second copies of water survey reports, and things that I probably don't need to.

But I'm really grateful to have this opportunity, and it's communications. It's been the ability for these regionals to work it out, to decide the standards that are acceptable, in a wide area.

There are 13 universities and libraries, state libraries participating, so, it's been a real asset for us, and we know where we're collection building. I put in the key word >Virginia<, I don't need a SuDoc. I don't need a title. I don't need anything. I just
say >Virginia=, and it pops up and I claim it, and that=s the way it=s worked.

So, thank you all and thanks for what all of the regionals do.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: All right, Laura?

MS. HARPER: I=m Laura Harper from the University of Mississippi, and we are also an ASERL library. We=re a regional, and to be specific, in an answer to Carmen=s question about hearings, I would like to see everything that was essentially published before 1972.

We don=t have paper hearings really, much before the 40's, and we didn=t become a regional until 1972.

So, history, and certainly 19th Century, or you know, early 20th Century would be very important.

Secondly, I have catalogued our entire Y4 collection, including the fiche, and so, I know what I=m missing, that we=ve got archive records for, and I have entered those in the ASERL database, and it=s wonderful.
I mean, I think I must have put 900 things in there to begin with. They weren’t all hearings, and now, I’ve gotten maybe one-third, picked them up from across the Southeast, and libraries, University of Baltimore, all the public libraries in Florida and all the way to LSU.

So, it is a wonderful tool, and I was wondering, I know we have recommended, I think several years ago -- couple years ago, that GPO adopt a similar platform for the -- at the national level, and I would like to ask, has any progress been made on that front?

MEMBER PRITCHETT: A tool for the national level, I think they just talked about it in the last session a bit, if I’m not mistaken.

You go ahead.

MS. RUSSELL: Lisa Russell, GPO. We are working on building a ***12:25:56 to go out and issue a contract to develop one.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: And just to clarify, for those of you who don’t know, ASERL
stands for the Association of Southeast Research Libraries and it is a consortium of well, the libraries in the Southeast, the research libraries in the Southeast.

I’d also like to mention, I addition to the ASERL tool that does match needs with offers, I understand very well, there is also the National Needs and Offers List.

It doesn’t do quite the automatic matching, but it certainly is a place that people can list their needs, or you can check if someone is discarding big batches of stuff, to see if someone needs things there.

So, I think Vicki was up.

MS. TATE: My name is Vicki Tate and I’m from the University of South Alabama, and funny that you should bring that up, the superceded list, because as someone who does a lot of needs and offers and does a lot of -- one of the few selectives that religiously goes through the needs and offers list for my state, when they used to be offered, I have done this for so many years and in fact, I was one of the
people that participated in creating the superceded list, way back when, and have used it.

It seems a shame, that such a valuable resource, for those of us who do participate in the discarding process, not to have something like that, because it is sorely out of date.

It does have a lot to give people, in terms of suggestions, but when you get people, especially young people, or new people, new people to the field that don’t have any clue of what needs to be done or should be done, the superceded list was one helpful guide for those people, and it’s just not there anymore for them.

So, I don’t know if this is something that GPO would like to do. I kind of gather not, because it’s so antiquated, but it is helpful for those of us who do work in this area of the depository program.

MEMBER CONCANNON: Thank you, Vicki. I agree. I still have a printed out
copy of the superceded list myself, and I still
look at it.

Does anybody here have some history
on why the superceded list was disbanded?

CHAIR WEIBLE: Well, this is Arlene
Weible from Oregon State Library.

I am sure there are other people
that can speak more to the specifics of the
history, but I really do think the intention of
not continuing to update the superceded list is
to not put constraints on what can be
superceded, and again, it gets back to what
Greta was talking about, when -- why are we so
nervous about exercising our judgement?

I mean, you know, GPO has been
giving us direction about how to determine if
material is superceded, and not in a
constrained way, with specific titles, but in
a general way, to evaluate something, if it does
have outdated information or fits the criteria
of superceded.

So, I appreciate -- I think the
problem is again, the certainty of having
something on a list, as opposed to exercising your judgement, and perhaps we need to do a little bit more confidence building about our ability to evaluate material and that kind of thing.

But I know that is the rationale, is to kind of open up the options out there for evaluating material in a way that is, you know, superceded, and let me tell you, a selective is going to evaluate that in a different way than a regional is going to, and again, it gets back to the communication and discussions with your regional about how to do the superceded thing, you know, for your state.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Yes.

CHAIR WEIBLE: And I think that is really important.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Okay, thanks. Cindy, do you have one -- we got time for like one more question, I think. Do we have one from the virtual group?

MS. ETKIN: Yes, we do. It’s really not one that we’re going to be able to
answer, but I’m going to put it out there on the floor, because we need to consider this.

Our regional library became a selective library a few years ago. Now, I work in a selective library that does not have a regional, so, now, we can only discard superceded items.

There will probably be more libraries without regional=s in the near future. Is there any possibility that the law might be changed in some way, to give selectives without a regional, an option to discard materials?

MEMBER CONCANNON: That would require a statute change.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: I believe that would require a statute change, but Mary Alice might chime in.

MS. ETKIN: I just wanted to get that question --

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Yes.

MS. ETKIN: -- out on the floor. It=s a good question and something that, as we
move forward with all the other changes that we foresee, this is one that we need to consider.

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Yes, and that is a good point, that you know, if you can’t discard, that can create some issues, as well.

Well, I think our time is up. If you have any further questions for us, our contact information is here. Thank you so much for coming.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Just remember we’re doing lunch with states or regionals, and if you’re not sure if your state is getting together, you can check the message board.

I can tell you that if you’re from Oregon, Washington or Idaho, we’re going to get together, to go over to Union Station for lunch. So, if you want to just come up here, we’ll gather and go forward.

So, we’ll see you all back later, after lunch.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 12:30 p.m. and resumed at 2:00 p.m.)
MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: I am Kate Irwin-Smiler from Wake Forest University. I am a member of Council, and I am the facilitator for the section, which means I am your game show host.

I will be introducing a large cast of characters, who will then talk at various intervals.

First up we will have Cindy Etkin from GPO. I am sure you have never heard of her, and then we are going to have David Walls from GPO, who has been working in the preservation field for 19 years. We did math.

Then we are going to hear from Mark Phillips, also a member of Council from University of North Texas, who I guess they digitized some stuff. I am abbreviating their bios, by the way.

Then we have Laurie Hall, also from GPO, and then we are going to hear from Marie Concannon, also on Council from University of Missouri.

We have a panel of people who are
going to comment on various topics, before you
all get a chance to comment on them. So,
starting from the end, we have Bill Sleeman from
the Supreme Court Library, then we have Valerie
Glenn from HathiTrust.

Then we have Sandra McAninch from
University of Kentucky, but she=s here because
of her work with ASERL, which as we all now know
is the Association of Southeastern Research
Libraries.

Then we have Bruce Sarjeant, who is
at Northern Michigan University, and he=s here
on behalf of the ALA Committee on Legislation,
FDLP Task Force Group, thing.

Okay, so, I=m going to turn this
over to Cindy, and we=re going to get it going.

Wait. We have an agenda. We=re
going to talk about -- Cindy is going to give
us an introduction overview, and then Stephanie
-- I=m sorry, Stephanie Braunstein, who I
couldn=t see, from LSU will be talking about
partnerships.

Then we are going to talk about
preserving print materials, digitalization, cataloguing and meta-data, building it up and then, there will be hopefully time for questions on everything at the end. We are going to do question session after each topic, and then hopefully, time for questions at the end, as well.

So, Cindy Etkin.

MS. ETKIN: Thanks, Kate. So, I’m going to begin this part of the session with a little bit of introduction and overview of what we’re talking about, when we talk about preservation, and as we then go into the different parts, you’ll see how this all fits together.

So, in the beginning, there was -- not that far back, there was the NAPA recommendation number three, and you’ve heard NAPA thrown around the last couple days, The National Academy of Public Administration, and the report that they did about GPO that was released last January 2013, and recommendation number three requires or recommends that GPO
produce a comprehensive preservation plan for
the tangible collection of Government
publications.

At the same time, the study by NAPA
was going on, we were also well entrenched into
our FDLP forecast study process, and getting
the responses from you all, and what we found
was a parallel of support for the same kinds of
things.

The NAPA report recommendation
number three actually said that we should do a
comprehensive preservation plan for the
tangible collection of Government
publications, and the forecast responses, you
all are telling us we need to preserve
everything, and in deed, we agree with that, and
in fact, the NAPA-3 recommendation says that we
need to do this through cataloguing and
digitizing and working with the community, and
to ingest everything into FD sys.

So, if we are in deed, creating
digital objects, then we need to preserve them,
as well.
So, as we move forward at GPO, we put together an outline of the plan, and you see a little bit of it there, but you can see in the title that it=s preserving the collection of Federal Government documents, a comprehensive preservation plan.

So, we did take out >tangible=. So, this is going to include all formats.

We had preservation week about a year ago, and we had some very good discussions about preservation, what you all saw as priorities for digitization and for preservation, and in deed, the definition of preservation itself.

So, the definition that we=ve come up with at GPO that we=re using is, preservation is defined as strategic initiatives, programs and processes designed to maintain useful access to information assets, serving the information needs of both present and future generations.

One of the things -- a big take-away from your all=s participation in preservation
week was that it was not just preserving the materials, but also maintaining and creating a way to access them.

So, that is in deed, part of our definition.

The scope of the collection, when you look at NAPA recommendation three, it is Federal Government information, the entire body.

So, our scope for the collection is from 1789, Government information that is to be preserved includes Federal information products, regardless of format or medium, and at some point, we have to exclude classified materials, materials that are classified for reasons of national security, and some materials that have privacy concerns.

But at such time as materials are declassified or privacy considerations expire, those materials shall become part of the scope of the material that needs to be preserved for this body of Federal Government information.

So, we do have the outline, and it=s
not on FDLP.gov yet, but we'll make sure it gets there and we'll make sure that it's included as part of the proceedings for this meeting and in the handout area, for our remote users.

We saw yesterday, the Government information access and preservation network unveiling, if you will, so that we have created a network in which we believe is a viable and sustainable model for us to accomplish implementation of the preservation plan that's outlined.

So, that's actually the recommendation. I've bolded areas that I think are really important. It's really important that it's GPO, and that we work with depository libraries.

You all are a part of all of this. We develop a comprehensive plan. We're preserving the print. We're doing cataloguing. We're digitizing, we're preserving tangible copies and we have to do digital copies, as well.

The options for supporting the
effort financially, and that last part about Congress applying monies to this, appropriations to this, little bit out of our hands, but we’ll see what we can do.

So, with that, with that background and that bit of information, let’s go ahead and move forward.

These are some of the questions that we want you to think about, as you hear speakers talk about preserving digital objects, tangible collection, cataloguing and metadata.

So, we’re looking to see how we can build all those partnerships to make this happen, as was shown in the model yesterday.

MEMBER BRAUNSTEIN: And as was emphasized yesterday, a lot of emphasis is going to be on partnerships. GPO cannot do these things alone. I think we’re all well aware of that.

So, I’m going to just briefly go over some of the points of what partnerships with GPO are like. The benefits are permanent public access to electronic content that GPO
does not provide, access to services that allow Federal depository libraries to enhance their collections, access to services and resources that connect the public to its Government=s information and access to resources that assist Federal depository libraries to manage their collections. Those are all of the benefits that are seen through having a partnership with GPO.

By the way, I want to acknowledge that the URL that follows the bolded word >partnerships= is to -- this is direct -- what I=m saying to you folks now is, this is directly taken from there.

Any time you want to find out any of the details about partnerships with GPO, that is the URL to which you would go.

There are three basic types of partnerships. There is content. They provide public access to electronic Federal material. There are service partnerships. They provided enhanced services to depository libraries and to the public, and then there are
of course, hybrids, which provide a mix of electronic content with a variety of services.

You'll also notice the -- it's kind of cut off a little bit I think on the slide, but that there is a logo there that says >FDLP partner=.

If your library is an FDLP partner, you put that logo on your pages and everybody knows that you are involved in that partnership, and that can be a live link to the partnership page.

I want to just briefly mention that LSU is a partner. Our partnership is with having -- we're responsible for creating that Federal agency directory that matches, but goes deeper than the U.S. Government manual, and it also has one other benefit, that it does not any pop-ups.

You might note that when you go do -- if you Google Federal Government agencies, you'll get a lot of options to go find out listings of them and often, they will have links to the agencies.
Some of those do have pop-ups that get in the way. Our’s just goes right through. We don’t have anything to distract you.

At any rate, the person who takes -- is responsible for forming and following up on those partnerships is Suzanne Ebanues, and I think you’ve met her at various points in this conference. So, she is the name to remember, if you’re going to get involved in a partnership with GPO. Thank you.

MR. WALLS: Okay, my task is to share a bit about preservation partnerships, and thinking about the preservation of tangible collection items really gets to the core of what we do as librarians.

As librarians, we manage a set of information assets for our community of information customers, and we provide those customers with the essential connection to that information and the context of that information.

In our culture, the things that we value are frequently described as assets. We
talk about financial assets and human capital assets, and as librarians, we manage information assets.

So, in its basic form, tangible preservation is managing information assets, looking for potential risks, assessing where collections are vulnerable and developing strategies that mitigate or reduce risk, to ensure that our collections are available for use when our information customers need them, but now and in the future.

So, the slide you have in front of you is questions to ask yourself, when thinking about the preservation of tangible items in hand. What is the rarity of the item? Do you know how many copies actually exist in the world? What is the physical condition? Is it brittle or is the binding damaged?

Do you know what the use is likely to be? Is the use low? Is it high? Is it consistently current and for anticipated, not that you can predict the future, but are there cycles of use that you can anticipate, like
everybody coming in at a certain time and using genealogical materials when the kids are out of school.

What is the collection focus of this item? Does it actually deserve to be a part of the collection, and do trusted publically accessible digital surrogate copies even exist, because if somebody else has got one, you don’t necessarily need to make one.

So, what do I mean by trusted there is, does the information content in the digital copy faithfully copy over all of the attributes of the original paper copy, and is the OCR good enough to serve the interest of researchers that are going to be going to that copy and searching for it?

What I intend to do is here kind of dispel your high expectations of what preservation is and is not.

Most people think of preservation as item conservation. You’ll notice that’s in the small remedial or things that you do after the fact.
The big project that comes to mind with that is the Iowa posters project, where they did that wonderful work, preparing those posters for digitization, where they did clean up and conversation on those items. That is a very small part of the overall field of what preservation actually is.

Most of the activities and the strategies that go into preservation are actually in the preventative category. These are all things that can be done to keep collections available, keep collections from decay and require a more expensive intermediate book repair or conservation later on.

You can just look down through some of those that are probably very familiar. You’ll notice that creating digital surrogates of paper copies is one of the potential preservation options. Right-sizing collections is simply the question that we have before us and we’re trying to figure out how many copies do you actually need of certain items across a distributed national
collection.

We’ll talk more and take questions about some of those later.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay, so, now comes the fun part, not that that wasn’t totally fun. Foot in mouth.

We’re going to turn to our panel for comments, questions, suggestions, thoughts about preservation specifically, keeping in mind the questions that were posed, that you saw go by earlier. I will read those questions to you, so they’re in your head, as well.

Can we identify and describe levels of participation in partnerships, and then thinking like a director, what would motivate you to participate in the Government information access and preservation network, and what does the library get out of participating?

What challenges have you faced or lessons have you learned from similar endeavors.

Okay, so, panel, please jump in.
MS. SEIFERT: Excuse me, the virtual attendees would like each panelist to state their name, before they begin speaking, just because we have so many of them. Thank you.

MR. SLEEMAN: Wow, technology. This is Bill Sleeman from the Supreme Court.

I wanted to come back to the question about thinking like a director and what would make participation attractive.

When we were doing the Civil Rights Commission project, it was pretty much a sole project, and that was fine, but when we wanted to ramp it up, GPO was essential for helping us to reach out to the Civil Rights Commission. That prestige value, that partnering with the Commission was attractive to the library at that point in time. I don't know where they are now with it.

But certainly, thinking about what sort of prestige value participation brings is, I think a key piece for a director.

I know they're not going to
anticipate getting a lot of money from GPO. So, one of the other bennies, another benefit of course, is the prestige value of being associated with something that is national in scope and works with a major Federal agency.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Oh, sorry. Go, Bruce.

MR. SARJEANT: Bruce Sarjeant, Northern Michigan University on behalf of the ALA Committee on Legislation Federal Depository Task Force.

Money was common theme on how to get people involved with this, a financial incentive to do it, and to keep it going.

MS. McANINCH: Sandra McAninch, University of Kentucky Libraries.

We decided to get into the ASERL project because it gave us a chance to work in a collaborative manner to preserve lots of different agencies across a fairly large geographic area, and we chose the WPA, which was nothing particularly important there, except that we seemed to have the largest collection
in the Southeast.

What our director and associate deans were looking at was the ability then for us to rely on others. We could cease retrospective collection for other centers of excellence agencies, if we so chose, while we reserve -- we built -- you know, built the WPA collection on behalf of everybody else in the Southeast.

So, I think what was driving that was their desire to right-size other parts of our collection, not by getting rid of anything, but not bringing in things that should go to some other center of excellence in the Southeast.

MEMBER BRAUNSTEIN: Stephanie Braunstein, again, LSU Libraries.

When I talk a little bit about having a partnership with GPO for the Federal agency directory, one of things that=s a benefit of that is that it brings you a lot of attention from the community around you.

We get a lot of hits on that. We can
use that to promote ourselves and our services in the community because we have that partnership.

I think that=s a benefit that our administration has really, really gotten into, because it=s -- in our case, it=s very -- it doesn=t require a lot. It certainly didn=t require money. It just requires a little upkeep, to make sure that the links are still good.

But basically, you=ve got this great PR tool that you can promote your collection and the whole FDLP program through, in your area, and again, it goes -- if you do something that=s got a web presence, it goes everywhere.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay, do we have any -- Laurie?

MS. HALL: I thought maybe -- Laurie Hall, GPO. We would speak from the GPO perspective on some of the benefits of the -- some of the cataloguing partnerships.

Every partnership is a little
different. But we do services for you. We will classify things. We will do name authority work for you on bib records.

We’ve done some cross-walk conversions, and you know, we return the records for you. We’ve update -- you know, do some of that kind of additional work, keep the PURL=s going, things like that.

So, there is also things -- we can’t accept gifts. So, we do things for you, if you=re on one on our cataloguing partnership. So, and then that=s the benefit to us, is that we, you know, catalogue the fugitive documents. We have things -- we find those materials that we didn=t know existed.

So, there are some benefits to that part, as well.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay, so, we’ve heard a lot about the benefits and what a library would be looking for in doing this.

Any comments on either challenges or lessons, or different levels of participation, and once we finish with the
panel, we will come to the community with these same questions.

MS. GLENN: Excuse me, Valerie Glenn, HathiTrust.

I would say I think one of the challenges is kind of associated with what Stephanie and Bill said, is that yes, especially if you’re hosting -- if you have digitized material, you’re hosting it on your own website, there -- on the flip-side of that, there is the challenge to keep it going.

So, in that case, I think one of the opportunities for GPO, which I guess is in the NAPA-3 Rec would be, you know, to continue to develop the capabilities of ingest of digital materials and to FD sys, so that libraries may not be looking at this indefinitely, once, you know, certain -- once they go to individual maybe leaves, and enthusiasm lags a bit, once you finish.

There is -- like GPO is still there to continue the preservation.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay, in
that case, I am going to turn to the community. If we have any thoughts about -- and I will remind you, different levels of participation and preservation partnerships, what would motivate a library to be involved, and what would your library get out of it, and what challenges or lessons have you learned?

If you can just come to the microphone and I'll remind you to state your name and affiliation.

MR. JACOBS: Should I go to that one instead?

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: I think that one is fine.

MR. JACOBS: James Jacob, Stanford University.

I think one of the benefits that you could push to the directors especially, is serving their own communities, their own research communities, so if a library is heavily invested in engineering or some other discipline, and you can show that the materials that they'll be preserving for the long-term
are valuable to that community, then I think
directors would be more onboard with that,
because then they could circle around and go to
their Councils and their Academic Senates and
say, AHey, look, we’ve got this stuff.@ Just
a thought.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Thank you.

MR. SHULER: John Shuler, University of Chicago. I’d like to speak to,
as one of two of the oldest partnerships with
GPO, DOSFAN.

It celebrated its 20th year this
year. The State Department reached out to me,
asking me if I had a version of their Gopher,
for those of you who remember what gophers are,
and I said, AYes,@ and they were very delighted
with that and they included it as part of their
20th anniversary of their web pages, which we
helped start under the DOSFAN agreement.

We continue to house those parts of
the web pages, as part of the UIC experience,
that I think is -- you know, it=s out there, but
I will say, to speak to what Stephanie had to
say, as a documents librarian, I cannot tell you
the experience I’ve gained from working with
both the GPO and the Department of State on this
project, that continues to pay dividends with
other projects and other partnerships that I
have both participated in, as well as started.

So, I think it’s a great incubator
of talent, as well as experience, and I greatly
encourage it.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Thank you.
Do we have any virtual?

MS. SEIFERT: We do.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay.

MS. SEIFERT: We have a couple of
comments from Laurie Smith. She said, AThe
benefits of partnering are mostly to the public
or other depositories, not the partner itself,
and that’s hard to convince the people holding
the purse strings.@

She also said, AIf the agencies that
accredit institutions of higher education
could be convinced to recognize partnerships
with GPO as being an indicator of excellence,
Then we have a question from Barbara Miller.

AWhen considering the condition of items, should we consider how many are in a bound condition and not able to be digitized without hurting the paper copy, and how many are in a format say, unbound that could easily be digitized if the electronic copy was lost?

MR. WALLS: Got to hold it. Okay, this is David Walls, GPO.

If I understand the question right, it=s usually always easier to digitize the unbound, usually end up with a better copy that way.

But a lot of times in digitization, one of the choices you have to make is possibly sacrificing a copy towards the digitization to be able to get the clarity and the OCR value you want out of it, but that=s part of those management decisions that you have to make, and if you don=t have a complete copy in-house somewhere within another FDL, there probably is
the whole copy you could share.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay, we are going to save questions for a broad question and answer session at the end. So, if there is nobody waiting right now, I think we=’re going to move on to digitization with Mark Phillips.

MEMBER PHILLIPS: Okay, so on the digitization side of things, and especially around the intersection between digitization and then partnerships related to those, to that, you know, I think the big thing that we=’re seeing more and more of is how do you balance locally relevant digitization projects, what is meaningful at a local institution and understand how that plays into the -- kind of the greater picture of all of the things that are happening around digitization of tangible items, whether it be through Google, HathiTrust, CIC through HathiTrust, through other digitization projects at a state or regional or all sorts of things.

So, in some ways, it sounds like it=’s really challenging and complicated, but in
essence, it’s actually fairly easy to go through the steps to have these partnerships around digitization.

So, we’ve enumerated them on this slide, which really starts with the ability to verify and collate the source materials for digitization, and there are a lot of things involved with a lot of this.

The idea of using the best available copy. Well, this isn't something that’s new for digitization. We’ve been trying to do that when we started making micro-card, when we did microfiche, when we did microfilm. We’ve always strived to use the most appropriate copy for that task, and as was commented just a few minutes ago, you know, in some ways, sometimes depending on how things were rebound, whether they were bound, whether they were bound very tightly with other things, all of those come into play.

So, as you’re going through and collating and creating a full set for digitization, that really starts off the
Following that is the following for partnerships, working within the FADGI guidelines for digitization, and really, these kind of boil down to using the right digitization, bit depth and tonal resolution for the kinds of contents you’re digitizing.

It’s really hard to just say, “Just scan it at >x=, and you’ll be fine,” because there is -- as all of you know, there is such a wide variety of content in all of our collections, and what might work for a book, won’t work for a giant double-sized folio, or what might work for microfilm won’t work for a MAP.

So, you can’t just have these really, just blanket statements, but really with what the FADGI’s standards come down to is using the right bit depth and tonal resolution for the kinds of content you’re trying to scan.

Also, using the appropriate file formats for the content that you’re trying to work with, and then all of that, I think leads
into the quality of the ORC files and then the access copies that you are actually able to present to the end users.

The next piece is to go through and -- the preservation of the digital content that you’ve digitized. It seems that there is a lot of interest and a lot of rallying behind a set of best practices for digital preservation that has come out of the National Digital Stewardship Alliance, NDSA, and it lays out four levels of digital preservation, which kind of increase in the amount of interaction you have to have and complexity, but it still spells out different levels that you can try to meet, and it gives you aiming points for improving those, and it’s around five different areas, storage and geographic location of your content, the file and fixity of the digital -- and digital integrity of the item.

The information security infrastructure, metadata related to the digital objects, and then finally, the file formats that are associated with the
digitization.

   There is a link there that really
goes into depth on this, and it=s actually one
of the -- in the recent years, it=s one of, in
my mind, the better documents that describe
this, because it makes it digestible by most
normal human beings, which is really nice.

   Other piece on the digitization
process is that the quality control, to making
sure that you=ve actually digitized what you
said you were going to digitize, that all of the
pieces are there, that you=re -- you know, don=t
have things horribly de-sc ewed and you=re
missing pages or you have pages that are not up
to the various standards.

   Then finally, a piece that I think
is a really great opportunity for partnership
with GPO is that creation of the descriptive
metadata or the cataloguing records, or if it=s
appropriate for the collection, the
inter-linking with existing collections,
inter-linking, showing relationships with
existing cataloguing records and making that
content more widely available through our traditional methods for dissemination, as well as providing access to that on the web, where still most of our users interact with our content.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay, so, now that we’re all thinking about digitization, let’s think again about our questions, first for the panel, then for the community, including our virtual members here.

Think about different levels of partnership, motivation to participate, what does the library get out of it, and challenges and lessons. So, panel?

MR. SLEEMAN: This is Bill Sleeman. One of the things that I was thinking of, as Mark was speaking, is to know -- is to know what you don’t know how to do.

We were very successful with the Civil Rights Commission project, because early on, we recognized that we couldn’t do it ourselves, and we were able to locate grants and support to use a vendor to do our documents
So, I would urge you to be honest with yourself about what you can accomplish in-house.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Thanks. I have a question in response.

Can you describe a way to know what you can do in-house?

We tend to be very, ASure, my uncle has got a barn. We can put on a show, @ in some libraries, and I think that that=s not the best way to approach digitization, from what I=m hearing.

MR. SLEEMAN: Well, again, this is Bill. I=m not saying it=s not the best way to approach it.

If you=ve got the skills and the resources at hand, at the University of Maryland when I was there, we did not, and we learned early on, you couldn=t get consistent thru-put, all of the simple things that you think about when you digitize a collection, getting the pages to look exactly like they look
in a printed item, takes a great deal of staff
time and technological skills, and if you don=t
have the in-house abilities to do that, you
really need to be fair to the project and
yourself, and look to ways to out-source it, and
it doesn=t have to be a commercial vendor.

There are now other venues that are
out there for this sort of work. I guess I
would just urge you to look at your output and
say, AIs this really what we want to make
available to the public.@

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay, thank
you.

MR. SARJEANT: Bruce Sarjeant, Northern Michigan University.

The responses we got on our survey
were overwhelmingly in support of the best
possible digitizing that you can have, and I
think the formats you mentioned, you know, the
paper versus CD or what have you, that drives
what kind of digitizing you=re going to do, but
it should be the best possible, and
geographically distributed once it=s been
digitized, or it’s stored.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Stephanie?

MEMBER BRAUNSTEIN: Stephanie Braunstein, LSU. I’m going to take this question quite literally.

Different levels of participation, something like digitizing, a project like that has many steps.

I think that if there are libraries who would want to collaborate, maybe one library would prepare items for digitization, the other one would then actually do the process.

Maybe there would be some other entity doing the metadata. In other words, it could be broken up into smaller steps and shared by groups, that then created a product together.

I think that that might appeal to some of the smaller libraries who don’t have a lot of staffing and a lot of resources.

So, they might be very happy to just participate in a very small, but effective way.
MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Thank you. Any other comments from the panel, before we turn this over to the community? Bill?

MR. SLEEMAN: This is Bill Sleeman again. On number four of Mark’s slides, it occurs to me and again, I’m sure probably better people than in have already thought of this, that when you do this, you’re also creating a second set of costs for your institution, because now you need to preserve both the digital version, and if you’re serious about it, look for ways to maintain and protect your print source.

You need to I guess, find a way to sell it to your director, that you’ve now got a second set of costs involved.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: That’s a good point that you have.

MEMBER PHILLIPS: This is Mark Phillips, University of North Texas.

I think that’s one of the opportunities of the partnerships with GPO, and selling this back to directors.
I know that internally at UNT, you
know, Suzanne, Cathy and I are always -- we know
that we do really good work and we see that the
community understands that we do good work.

Our director doesn’t always come to
all of the meetings that we go to, which sees
how good of work we do, and so, whenever we
actually are engaged with GPO back to the
directors saying, AUNT does really good work,@
and not only in general ways, but here are
specifically outstanding things that you do,
and we want to give you more recognition for
these, and we want you to continue doing some
of these things, I think it really hits home,
because we can tell him until we’re blue in the
face, that we do good work, and it’s that kind
of external recognition that I think is really
helpful.

So, that’s another opportunity for
the partnerships with digitization through any
of these, is to be able to echo that at home.

Also, you know, as -- you know, any
time, at least for us, any time the Federal
agency comes to your home town, it becomes a bigger event on campus than just something that sits in the library.

So, it=s an opportunity to not only sell the work that=s happening in the library to our librarians, to our faculty and to our staff, but also up the food chain within the provost=s office, within the President=s office then up through our system.

So, it=s -- those are opportunities that we -- it=s really hard for us to buy, and usually when that happens, it=s in a negative way, and this is -- these are opportunities that end up being really positive, as we can go through and show the importance of what we=re doing on the national scale.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Thank you. All right, then let=s open this to the community. Do we have anybody?

MEMBER COWELL: Hi. I=m Elizabeth Cowell from UC Santa Cruz.

So, as a director, one thing that I really like to do is when other uses come out
of things I’ve already done.

So, you know, if I can build on work that my library has already done and it turns into a partnership with the GPO, that makes me feel like I’m getting a lot of bang for my buck.

So, what I’m going to talk -- ask about is, we were scanned by Google. Our contents all in HathiTrust, and the UC system is currently engaging in a project to create a print and a digital archive of our Government documents, to allow us to make local collection development decisions.

So, of course, we’re look to the HathiTrust, and all this content that we have, and this is just an issue where we’ve run into kind of quality issues with the GPO, but it’s going to be a hard sell for me, to my UL colleagues to say, Actually, we have to re-scan a bunch of stuff that we’ve already scanned, because it’s not meeting certain standards, even though we consider it to be fine for our community.

So, I see that as a little bit of a
risk, in trying to sell new projects. So, it=s kind of a comment, but I=d be interested in hearing what any of you have to say about that.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay, any comments? Okay.

MS. LAST\ERM: Shari Laster, University of Akron.

I actually wanted to comment on something Stephanie was talking about, having smaller libraries collaborate, in order to accomplish digital projects, and one of the challenges and possibly opportunities, working in a multi-institutional collaborative environment, particularly with smaller institutions that don=t have much individual capacity for digitization, is the project management component.

So, it is very -- in some cases, it is very difficult to keep all the pieces moving forward at multiple institutions, particularly as personnel changes and institutional priorities change.

At the same time, the -- one of the
benefits of working -- of working in a project like this is the development of project management capacity and building on existing inter-institutional ties.

So, something that might be interesting to look at would be how GPO could develop a model of project management support or guidance that would apply in multi-institutional settings, recognizing that situation is the same, but there are certainly common themes and issues, working on digitization projects, where you’re passing between institutional lines.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Thank you. I think that sounds great.

MR. BECK: I am Eric Beck, University of Colorado Law Library.

I’m the digital services librarian at that library, and I run our digital collections.

I wanted to pose the digitization scenario to you, and see what your approach to it is.
All right, so, have -- say, I digitize something that is rare and unique and obscure, for which there is no copy available on the internet anywhere else, and there are no plans to digitize it anywhere. I’ve caught like a truly rare butterfly, but let’s say I’ve like mangled it, getting it out of the net a little bit.

Like, I didn’t adhere to FADGI guidelines, I might have OCR with like Adobe Acrobat or something like that, no hope of ever making an accurate plain-text version of that.

Would you reject my digital assets? Just reject them, or would you take them and say, AAll right, we’re going to get it good enough maybe, but you’ll get it better next time.@

MR. WALLS: Okay, so, this is David Walls, GPO.

The important question that you didn’t touch on is, is all the content there, that was in the original?

So, if the user looks at sort of
blurry JPEG, the mangled butterfly, is the content there that was in the original?

MR. BECK: Okay, this is hypothetical. I do good digitization.

But okay, let’s say it’s like human-readable. So, yes, content is there, it’s readable, but it’s like not index-able.

That is the thing that you see a lot, is that the OCR is not going to be very accurate.

MR. WALLS: Did you create one file or did you create a master and a derivative?

MR. BECK: Well, everybody should have a master file, right?

Would you accept it? Would you just accept master files from partners and then like, you would do the access file? Is that a thing that could be done?

MR. WALLS: That’s a scenario that we have actually discussed.

It’s certainly possible. I mean, we’re still doing a lot of planning and discussion with this, but certainly that is not out of the realm of possibility.
MR. BECK: All right, thank you.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay.

MS. MAKSIN: Hi. Okay, Melanie Maksin, Yale University.

So, thinking about the levels of access idea, or levels of participation, and also, the project management piece that came up.

I am wondering what type of support is available for depository libraries to know, okay, so, who is working on this? Who else is interested in this particular collection? What type of support do they have? Is there some way that our collections or our expertise can plug into that?

Is there any sort of directory of, here is some projects that we'd like to get started. I've got this collection of documents and I can do this. Can someone else do this? Is there any kind of support for that?

MR. WALLS: Well, this is David Walls again from GPO.

We have a registry of digitization
projects that, if you=re planning a project and you=re looking for partners, you can go to that registry, and talk about your project, and people do look at that registry, and you can see if, you know, there is potential collaboration that you could develop out of that.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay.

MEMBER PHILLIPS: This is Mark Phillips, University of North Texas.

I think another way to approach it also is to look at the various institutions in the community that are doing lots of work that=s similar to what you would like to work with, and also, just approach them and say, AWe=d like to work together, or I=ve got this other thing.@ There is also another -- a lot of communications options through Gov.DocL or through other list searches, to float ideas and put them out there.

But I think a lot of us wouldn=t mind being approached with ideas and for others, to come up to us and say, AHey, why don=t we work on >x= together,@ because the collaboration has
to come from one of two sides, and so, you can always be that -- the instigator of that collaboration.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILÉR: I think we have a virtual question.

MS. SEIFERT: From our virtual attendees, just some discussion about some challenges.

A major challenge is determining the rarity of the given document, whereas depositories, even if they've catalogued their collection, have not included their holdings and OCLC, and some others have chimed in too.

AI find older material I want to catalogue, and it only shows two holding libraries in OCLC, when I know that most regionals would have the material.

AHistoric documents aren't always catalogued using OCLC and libraries may be downloading OCLC records into their OPAC=s, but they may not be uploading their documents holdings into OCLC.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILÉR: Okay, thank
you. Do we have anyone who wants to comment on that? Okay, go ahead.

MS. WALKER: Hi, my name is Malea Walker from the Library of Congress.

If these partnerships are going to be more official for preservation purposes, if you are actually planning on ingesting some of this material into FD sys, will there be any links or anything within FD sys, showing the institution that actually did the digitization, maybe linking back to that institution, to kind of drum up more business for their library?

MR. WALLS: This is David Walls from GPO. That is a thought that we’ve had. We would like to do that, because certainly, part of the benefits of collaboration is showing what you’ve put into it.

I would like to do something besides put that in the PREMIS metadata, you know, that you were a contributor, but exactly how? I mean, I think that’s a principle that we’d like to explore.
I have a thought too, when we were talking about information and the registry, and in terms of the national bibliography, one of the positives to that is the more contents you have in the CGP and the work we=ve developed toward a national bibliography, you can put some of those decisions in there about individual collection items that a library is going to digitize that item or is going to do -- undertake some special conservation effort of a particular item, by putting that information in certain fields in the bibliographic record.

So, if a library wants to know whether somebody is planning to digitize or to do some sort of treatment of that item, you can simply look in the national bibliography and see that, that would be a great goal to get to one day, but that=s another reason completing that project.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay, I think we=re going to move on and talk about cataloguing with Laurie Hall.
MS. SEIFERT: Could I interject one more question?

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: I’m sorry, yes, virtual.

MS. SEIFERT: Could GPO somehow assist partner institutions to apply for grant funding for digitization projects, compile examples of successful grant applications that could be used as templates or something along those lines?

MR. WALLS: This is David Walls again, from GPO.

We can -- it’s within a realm I believe, that we could assist you in writing a grant for which you are the sole recipient, to simply help you write it for yourself, but we don’t have the authority to be a party to that grant or in any way, to help you get money.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay, and hold on.

MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO.

There is a link off of the GPO registry, registry.fdlp.gov, and there is a link for
grants and it lists some funding opportunities that are out there for libraries.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Now, we're going to hear from Laurie Hall.

MS. HALL: Cataloguing and metadata, why am I not surprised?

This is the slide that I showed this morning, for some of you that haven't seen it before, it is kind of a -- we're calling it the octopus slide.

It's all of the projects that are current short-term and ongoing, that make up the National Bibliographic Records Inventory, and as everyone has said, on almost every single slide so far, most important, or one of the most important things is the creation of cataloguing and metadata for these digital objects.

So, just to give you a sense of, yes, we've been cataloguing for a long time. That's nothing new.

But we have done some -- my staff has done some recent metadata projects. So, we're getting more and more experience creating
metadata for digital collections. We’ve done some work recently on creating metadata for the bound Congressional record, and we finished up a project last year for the statutes at large scan collection.

So, not only are we, you know, cataloguing experts, but we’re also learning and doing metadata. So, those potentially could be some partnership opportunities to do the metadata for some of these projects.

It is a -- cataloguing and metadata creation is really a critical component for this whole preservation and permanent public access. It gives us our scope of how many things we have, what we have, metadata not only just in terms of full MARC records, but also in serial holdings, that kind of thing.

As some of you know, we’ve been the national authority for cataloguing Government publications for a long time. We’re a member of all of the program for cooperative cataloguing at the Library of Congress, NACO, SACO, BIBCO, CONSER, all this stuff.
So, you know, we are pretty good at what we do.

Currently, we have -- I’m looking at my list. We have quite a few cataloguing partnerships and just like an hour ago, we have a couple more that -- folks that are interested, two more in the works. We have two more that we are drafting agreements with. So, hopefully, we’ll have them coming on in the summer and the fall.

So, we just have to show up and people want to exchange and work with us on exchanging cataloguing.

So, it’s one of the things we’re familiar with. Each project that we do has a different, you know, feel to it, different work flows. We’re also trying to find information and metadata that we’ve -- to create, for things that we don’t have, we don’t know about, or fugitive materials.

So, it’s a very important thing for us. We’re used to doing it. We enjoy doing it. Some of our numbers this morning, if you
heard me, we've done some significant collections of material, to add to the National Bibliography.

We will do name authority work for you. We will do subject headings. We will add SuDoc numbers. We've done -- just finished with the Iowa posters, doing Dublin Core and MARC Crosswalk.

So, each of the projects is unique and we think it's a really critical thing to do, and we're looking forward to some of these other -- let me see now, one, two, three, four cataloguing partnerships that we probably will have starting the end of FY2014 and into 2015.

So, it's a critical component of this process.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Thank you. Anything else? Questions?

Okay, now, thinking about cataloguing and metadata, all together, the questions, levels of participation, what would motivate you to participate? What does your library get out? What challenges or lessons
have you seen? Panel?

MS. GLENN: Valerie Glenn, HathiTrust, well, and I will say that I will agree with Laurie that yes, you know, cataloguing and metadata for all of these, that is critical to ensuring that we actually have a national inventory of Government documents, and libraries are the ones with the collections.

So, yes, I would hope that cataloguing could take place on a variety of levels, at different institutions, but I also recognize, I think one of the challenges is some of the trends in technical services staffing away from cataloguing and especially, original cataloguing of materials, and if we don’t yet have anything in OCLC, if all we have is something -- you know, a short entry from the monthly catalogue, I could see that. That could be a barrier for some to participate.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay.

MS. McANINCH: Sandy McAninch, University of Kentucky. Hopefully, I can
speak now.

One of the challenges in creating the WPA collection was the age of the collection, of course, and the fact that there was very little cataloguing for the material.

I can’t tell you the percent original versus member copy in OCLC, but I do know we did some original.

We also used OCLC and a number of other databases to try to create the corpus for the WPA of everything that was published. It appears that we’ve found pretty much, everything that was every catalogued, which is all we can go with at this point.

So, having records somewhere of things that are published is going to be critical going forward.

It looks like we have about half of what the WPA published, if we’re correct, in creating that corpus.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: And just thinking about what we heard this morning, about historic shelf-list and monthly
catalogue, that sounds like that will be increasingly easier as time goes on. So, that=s awesome.

Any other panelists have -- okay, let=s open this to the community, including the virtual community. Do you have thoughts about cataloguing and metadata partnerships, of various levels, motivation to do it or benefits to your library or challenges?

MS. ABBOTT HODUSKI: Bernadine Abbott Hoduski, JCP retired.

I think the importance of the cataloguing can=t be under-estimated when you=re going to digitize, or even serving your public.

I=ll give you an example of my beloved state of Montana, in which there are 50,000 state documents at the State Library, and as of about four years ago, only 10 percent of them were catalogued.

Now, our State Library is an open library. Any citizen can walk in, check out books on all the state agencies and their
document, state documents through the State Library.

Well, then the State Library decided to digitize, and they made a few mistakes on the way.

First of all, they didn’t set out cataloguing project to catalogue all the documents. They were going to catalogue them as they digitized them.

They also didn’t ask the Governor for the funding or even inform the Governor they were going to do the project, and then in order to make the money, they shut down access to the public and cancelled all of their magazine and newspaper subscriptions. Not the best way to start a project of that size.

Then they were going to go with Internet Archive, which they have done, which is an excellent place to go, but unfortunately, last year, they sent out 600 documents to Internet Archives. Internet Archives had a fire, all 600 documents burned.

Now, they did not know whether they
had any back up copies. They didn’t have all
the documents catalogued, so even though
various libraries throughout the state had been
deposits for state publications, they didn’t
know if any of them had back up copies or if they
had kept them or ever got them in the first
place.

So, there you are. You don’t what
has happened to 600 documents, whether you’ve
got any back up.

Then they had to go out and create
-- send this list out to all the libraries, and
tytry to find originals again.

So, I am all for digitization and I
have been forever, but I am for protecting the
original documents, for many reasons, and
preparing when you’re going to go in to a
project, to have the cataloguing done ahead of
time, share it with -- if it’s eight documents,
share it with all the libraries in your state
who have those, so you have the back up
resources to help you, if you have a disaster,
which could be any kind of a disaster.
In Kansas City, we had a tornado before I left, very close to the edge of town. I don't know if it hit a library or not, but so, I applaud GPO doing this cataloguing project. It's wonderful. I've dreamed about ever since I went to work for JCP in 1974. Sandy has been in there and all the other people.

But I just caution you, if you're going to do a project, take the time to do it the right way.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Thank you. Go right ahead.

MS. McANINCH: Sandy McAninch, University of Kentucky.

We had the same perspective that Bernadine was just discussing. We are building a double-copy of the WPA collection, to the extent that we can. We have not been entirely successful, because of the kinds of paper, mimeograph machines, etcetera that were used to create these documents, they're extremely fragile.

So, we have tried to build a
double-collection and keep one pristine and
digitize the other, in some cases.

MS. SEIFERT: We have a couple of
comments. There was a suggestion that maybe if
folks have been successful with grants, that
they could discuss that or share information on
that, on the FDLP community site for everyone
else.

Barbara Miller says, AWhile our
docs department does not do level one
cataloguing, our main catalogue department
does and this might be a possible partnership
with GPO, not within the depository per se, but
within the institution.@

Cindy Page says, AI am in a public
library with a large old collection. I have no
means to digitize anything myself, but I would
love to know which of my materials could be used
by somebody. I don=t have a clue, how to find
that out without those academic connections.@

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay.

MR. SARJEANT: Bruce Sarjeant,
Northern Michigan University.
That was a comment we got, kind of an outreach from the larger FDLP libraries, to smaller FDLP libraries that have collections that are kind of unknown or un-catalogued, to help with the preservation process, and I suppose cataloguing too, at the same time.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay, Caleb?

MR. ROBINSON: Yes, so, a couple of you spoke --

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Name, first.

MR. ROBINSON: Yes, sorry. Caleb Robinson, Department of Labor.

A couple of you have kind of addressed or maybe skirted the issue of the original cataloguing problem, which is often the elephant in the room for any kind of preservation, digitization, cataloguing, how we justify to our administrators, the amount of time it takes to catalogue one item.

How we justify that sure, it=s been in the same place for 50 years, so we know where it is, but if we got hit by a bus tomorrow, original cataloguing is the thing that let=s
our replacement know what it is and where it is.

But it also seems like some people were touching on ways that they’ve been successful in this, either they have big successful original cataloguing programs going, or have enjoyed successful partnerships with GPO.

So, I was just wondering maybe if any of the panelists or any of the GPO partners wanted to talk about ways that they’ve successfully pitched original cataloguing, and kind of everything that goes with that.

MR. SARJEANT: Bruce Sarjeant, Northern Michigan University.

It came from our dean. We’re going to catalogue everything in the library, and we’re a small library, so we have one catalogue in our technical service department is not -- the docs -- it’s not separate.

I don’t mean to be mean here, but we work in libraries. Don’t we need to catalogue what we have?

MS. GLENN: Valerie Glenn,
HathiTrust. While I, myself am not a cataloguer and have, I guess sometimes managed cataloguing projects, I know that quite a few Government documents ended up in the HathiTrust digital library because in order for it to be scanned by Google, it needed a catalogue record and a bar code.

So, a lot of documents got catalogued that way, so they could be digitized and preserved.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay.

MS. SEIFERT: Question for David. I wonder to what degree the registry is used for possible projects as opposed to actual ongoing or completed efforts?

MR. WALLS: This is David Walls, GPO. Not as much as it should be, and that is something that we're trying to explore this year, as to how to get people to use that more, and try to engage people to talk about projects more using that registry.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay, so, we're going to turn this over now to Marie, who
is going to inspire us all.

MEMBER CONCANNON: Thank you. The part of this that I’m going to discuss is building it up, who and how, and I know that there is some overlap with what we’ve already been talking about so far in this session, but specifically, what I’m going to talk about is how we’re going to cover costs. Talk about elephant in the room.

Now, the NAPA recommendation three specifically says that Congress should fund it. They should fund the physical preservation, the digitization and the cataloguing of the 2.3 million Government documents known to exist since 1789, right.

When Mary Alice read this text out of the NAPA 3 report yesterday, this chuckle emerged from the audience, and I knew when I heard that chuckle, that there is some doubt in this group, whether Congress would do that.

In the last couple years, we’ve seen kicking the can down the road. We’ve seen sequestration and we’ve seen a complete
full-blown Government shutdown, because they could not agree about the Government budget.

So, NAPA, I believe knew that, because in a few pages later in the same report, they had this other part, and if you didn’t -- if you don’t remember the NAPA report by its name, the NAPA report, you probably will remember this quote from it, and that was where they say, on the future page, in the same report, ANow, may be the time for GPO to revisit charging the public for access to FD sys.@

AThe public is becoming accustomed to paying fees for Government services that used to be free, such as admittance to national parks.@

AGPO could explore charging a user fee to recoup the cost of providing access to Government information on FD sys.@

Now, when this came out, we did have the opportunity to talk about it in that 2012 FDLP DLC conference, and the community at large had a resounding, ANo, this will not work for America.@
We need to have free public access, no-fee access to Government information. The community was absolutely in agreement about it, and I was heartened to see it mentioned several times in GPO=s presentations yesterday, that their mission still includes no-fee, permanent public access. So, that is still our goal.

Okay, and we still have the issue of how it=s going to be covered, how the fee costs are going to be covered.

So, kicking right back to NAPA recommendation number three, it says in there, The panel recommends that GPO come up with options for supporting the effort financially.@

Okay, so, what options? Well, GPO=s budget, only 16 percent of GPO=s operating budget comes from appropriations. Okay, that=s not very much.

Second, they don=t have authority to give grants or to digitize and they don=t have a collection. So, what do they have?

You know, GPO doesn=t have a lot of
options. Look around, okay, we’re creative. We’ve got a lot of paper and ink, right?

Maybe they can print money. I mean, I don’t think that is allowed, and then we’d have to go to Federal Reserve jail, but we really need them, so, we’re not going to let them do that. Okay, don’t do that.

All right, so, how are we going to get this done? Well, we can find the answer in our own American history.

This is a picture of the American Frontier. It was taken about 100 years ago, and this is a picture of a barn raising, and just to refresh your memory about how barn raising’s worked, it was where an entire community, men, women and children got together to build one family a barn, so that that family could survive. One family, and this was their system.

When a family needed a barn, everybody got together and built it for them, and that is how they survived on the frontier, where survival was an issue.
Well, we too are on a frontier, very much so. We are librarians on the edge of a frontier, which is a digital frontier, and survival is still the issue, not personal survival, but the survival of the information of our past, the information that tells the story of our country.

We’re librarians. We are the group of people who cares the most and has – is in the best position to sound the alarm and to do something, to make sure that our country’s story does not get lost.

Just like that image, the issue is survival. Until we build a structure to protect it, our legacy collection will be at risk of being lost.

We can do this. Those barns got built in a day. Nobody had -- they didn’t have to have everybody be a heavy lifter. Not everybody has to be a UNT. Not everybody has to be a University of Florida, that’s doing such fantastic cataloguing work.

You know, some of you might be
listening to this presentation and thinking, 
AOh, we=’re not a big library. We don=’t have 
much. We=’ll just wait for those other people 
to do it, who seem to be well funded.@ 

This barn raising provides the 
perfect metaphor, because it shows that 
everybody was involved, even the little kids 
who carried around the tools to hand to the 
people. 

So, there is something that 
everybody can do, and if everybody does do 
something, it can happen really fast. Well, I 
don=’t know. Sometimes in the Government, 
things don=’t happen fast. 

But anyway, I want you guys to -- 
when you think about NAPA recommendation three, 
which is kind of an acronym, it=’s another 
acronym to remember, instead of trying to 
remember NAPA recommendation number three, you 
can think >barn raising=, okay. Barn. 

Okay, now, I also have the hunch 
that some of you may be thinking, as I like to 
read minds or I like to say I can. I really
can=t, but so of you might be thinking, AWell, where is my barn? You know, I want a barn too. Why doesn=t everybody build me a barn?@ 

I have an answer to that. If you are part of the FDLP, GPO has already built your barn.

My library has been in the FDLP since 1862, and we have 1.5 million Government documents, that had been used by our researchers for all that time, through the 1860's, 70's, 80's, 90's, right into the 1900's. They came. They benefitted. They used that research and we became a better country, because we had access to information.

My friend Bill Ulbrich, who is the public librarian at Saint Louis Public tells me that in his library, in years past, the business people, there is big organizations, big companies based in the City of Saint Louis, industrial companies.

They would send their people over to do the research in the Government documents in the things like crop and weather reports, and
they would use that information to make business decisions.

So, not only has GPO supported the scholarship of our research institutions throughout all this time, but they've actually supported the economic viability of our country.

Now, they are like the family in this picture, that can't do it themselves.

We have enormous, gorgeous collections that have treasures in them, that have been put in our special collections departments, our rare books rooms. We take them out when we want to impress people. Pearl Harbor hearings, the hearings about women getting the right to vote, the Titanic, I'm picking all Congress there. I should come up with a Congressional -- with an executive agency.

But anyway, you know what they are. You have your favorite Government documents that you bring out, when you want to show people and impress people. That's what you have.
Your barn has been built. Think of some small way that you can help this community effort, even if it=s small.

GPO has said that they are willing to listen to any idea you might have. Cindy told me earlier, she said, AHave them just call us, just call us, and tell us their idea. We can negotiate something. It can be small. It would be okay.@

But really, it=s not something we=re building for GPO exactly. We=re building this for the people of the future, for the future American=s, people 100, 200, 500, 1,000 years from now, they may be affected by what we do in the 2010's.

If we are able to successfully save our information back to 1789, at this point in time, it may be available to those people 1,000 years from now, so they can know how our country began.

We=re building this for the American people, so, the story of our great country can be preserved. Thank you.
MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: I'm not following that.

MS. SEIFERT: The virtual attendees are encouraging Marie to run for Congress.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Then she can be on the Joint Committee for Printing.

Okay, panel? You'll see on the slides now, the questions we've been talking about all afternoon, along with one other question.

If there are types of preservation partnerships we haven't talked about, we've talked about preserving print. We've talked about digitization. We've talked about cataloguing and metadata.

We're now very inspired to do this. Is there anything we've missed?

So, I'm going to throw this open to all the topics we've looked at, for panel and then, we'll go to the community with open.

MEMBER PHILLIPS: This is Mark Phillips, University of North Texas.
For me, the one that just still doesn’t get talked about as much as it probably should is, what do we do with the born-digital content?

When Marie was talking about the 2.7 million documents in print, or tangible that we know of right now, and that is just exploded with digital, and we have so much less knowledge of what is in that collection, when we look at the amount of content that we’re getting in, from the .gov harvests, back from 1996 to the present, there are 39 million unique PDFs. That’s a lot more than the 2.7.

I mean, it’s just staggering, but we need to talk about that more.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay, I am going to direct you to one of Cindy’s slides from yesterday, which I can show you, where we’re talking about the different types of partnerships.

Harvesting is on that list, so, I think that covers some, at least some of the born-digital, but you’re right, we need to talk
about that more. Sandy?

MS. McANINCH: Sandy McAninch, University of Kentucky.

The ASERL project was a building it up project that those of us in the Southeast could see our collections were crumbling, and some of us got together and with the help of ASERL, wrote a grant, ILS grant proposal. It was granted for three years, and we have now, about 200 centers of excellence. That is a drop in the bucket for all the agencies that exist in the Federal system, but at least it=s a start.

That=s another place for people to go and look, to see what specific institutions are working on an agency that you=re interested in.

So, the ASERL website has kind of a parallel to the digitization registry at GPO. Probably we should merge those two in some fashion.

So, I=ll suggest that at our next conference call, but I=m sure there are other
kinds of efforts around the country, and I don’t know how we reveal all of those things, but we’re doing our best in the Southeast for the moment, anyway.

MR. SARJEANT: Bruce Sarjeant, Northern Michigan University.

The Federal Depository Library Task Force, talking about how ALA can help the GPO come forward with a national preservation plan.

I had a conference call last week and the world doesn’t know, or America doesn’t know what the FDLP is. They don’t know really, who the GPO is, but they know who the American Library Association is.

The American Library Association is very well networked. It’s very well public. Perhaps the ALA can be kind of a broadcast for what might need to happen, to get this program going.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay, let’s open to questions from the community, including the virtual.

MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
University of Illinois at Chicago.

I think the one partnership that is missing from the discussion that I’ve heard so far, is what I would call an opportunity of leverage, and that is GPO identifying existing partnerships that might have a major Federal component to it.

In particular, I’m thinking about the Chicago Portal Project, which is an initiative amongst museums, major libraries, other institutions in the Chicago area, attempting to gather in one place for archivists or people who want to archives or other special collections, giving them one place to look.

I would think that if GPO could figure out a way of targeting these kinds of regional approaches, outside the library sphere, it would be a way of opening up the window of things that we’ve already digitized, and be able to slice and dice things that are specifically of interest to the Chicago region, and that would be an opportunity of leverage,
that I think whether or not it=s a gold standard, I certainly think it deserves a bronze.

So, I think in this -- this would be a way of thinking outside the box for the 20 years I=ve been involved with this discussion, it=s always us, the libraries or GPO, or some other 800 pound gorilla that we identify as a cognate to us.

I think the web has grown up so much in the last two decades, it would be great if we could identify partners already working in this area, and opening up our digital collections to their scope, and partnering with them that way.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Thank you.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Arlene Weible from the Oregon State Library.

I think -- I mean, I totally agree with John, and I think that one of the ways to think about the other kinds of ways to organize projects is at the state level.

I know in my state, we talk a lot
about how to preserve the historic materials associated with my state.

Now, a lot of times, that’s the state produced stuff, but it’s also the Federally produced stuff about my state.

So, I think the other thing that happens on state libraries, is they -- not all of them, but some of them do provide grant funding through the LSTA program, and if you’re in a state that has grant programs through LSTA and you have not explored that as a possibility for digitizing Federal collections, you’re missing out.

So, I mean, I think that while it’s great to ask GPO to facilitate finding grant money and all that kind of stuff, you might want to look in your own backyard a little bit more closely, if you have not done that already, and if you have questions about that, you know, contact your state library, and it’s not the documents person in your state library, necessarily.

I happen to be in a weird position,
where I am in the division -- in a division that grants money, and I'm also still connected with my Government documents collection, but I think that is really, really unique.

So, library development in your state library, talk to them about potential grant opportunities, or not even just grants, but collaborators, because that is the other piece of this is, they tend to know that kinds of projects that are going on at the state level.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay, thank you.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Thank you.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Marie?

MEMBER CONCANNON: I just wanted to mention that if any of you are associated with libraries that have a development officer, this is a great opportunity.

If you can describe some kind of big project to digitize, catalogue and preserve a massive portion of your docs collection, something that might cost millions of dollars,
let your development officer know that, because they're aware of funders who have certain interests, who want to donate money for those kinds of things.

My library is ARL Library and we get ranked according to the amount of money that we spend. We don't get a lot of appropriations. We don't get a lot of tuition. They only way we can increase our ranking is to increase our donations.

My development officer was really excited to talk to me when I said, *There is opportunities that we have to possibly participate in a program like this.* He's like, *Oh, this is terrific. I'll keep this in mind, and if somebody wants to donate to us, you know, $5 or $10 million for this, this would be great for our library=s ranking.* Thank you.

**MS. HAGER:** Frances Hager, Arkansas Tech University.

I have a pretty large collection of USGS professional papers and bulletins, but and I have the capability to digitize the book part,
but I wouldn’t be able to do the MAPS that are attached sometimes in the back, and I was asked -- wondering how that could be accomplished.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: So, it sounds like you’re looking for a partner who can digitize large scale things?

MS. HAGER: Yes.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: That sounds like something that the -- either the digitization registry might be useful for, or I think Iowa had some posters. Bill, do you have something?

(Off the record comments)

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Okay, yes?

MS. MORSE: Catherine Morse, University of Michigan.

I’m really happy that GPO has a partnership with LOCKSS-USDOCS, to push our FD sys content.

I would be thrilled if GPO could have a partnership with maybe somebody like HathiTrust, to push FD sys content out there.

So, I just wanted to ask, is that a
partnership that seems feasible? Is FD sys able to push content out to others to host?

MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO.

Where did Catherine go?

(Off the record comments)

MS. ETKIN: Okay, Mary Alice, did you hear the question?

MS. BAISH: No, sorry.

MS. ETKIN: Okay, all right, we can maybe answer this as a group.

The question from Catherine was looking at LOCKSS-USDOCS and how that has captured FD sys information and for preservation, and whether or not we can push out FD sys content to HathiTrust, to share and make available that way.

MS. BAISH: You know, our partnerships are developed by a General Counsel, and so, any kind of a partnership that we might want to suggest for Hathi, there has to be an exchange. There has to be exchange of content.

LOCKSS partners come in and scope FD
sys to bring the new content in, so it=s not
something that we=re giving to them.

When I first came to GPO in 2011, I
had a conversation with the University of
Michigan to see if we could partner for the
content that was digitized and put in to
HathiTrust, and the response was, ANo,
unfortunately,@ because of the way the Google
contract was written.

We=ve had -- we had a nice meeting
certainly to talk about the harvesting with
Valerie, about a month ago, and we opened that
cornerstone with Hathi, but I can=t promise
where it might lead.

There is also an issue certainly for
us, with the quality of a lot of the Google
scanning for content that is in HathiTrust.

So, thank you. I just wanted to let
everybody know the poster sessions are down in
the bookstore right now, and the public
printer, Davita Vance-Cooks will be down there.

So, if you=d like to have an
opportunity to speak with her again or just see
the poster sessions, please join us. Thank you.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: And I will remind you all, thank you so much for this wonderful conversation and ideas, and remind you all that we can continue this discussion online, where you can see the materials and spend a little bit more time thinking about those three important questions.

So, thank you so much.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 3:35 p.m. and resumed at 4:50 p.m.)

MS. SEIFERT: This is the session on education. I am going to start us out today. My name is Kelly Seifert and I am going to talk about our community training initiative, which as you learned this week, is being re-branded at the FDLP Academy, and then Cindy Etkin is going to talk to you about our training and resources portal prototype, that=s a mouthful.

Then Rosemary LaSala and Steve Beleu are going to lead us through our
discussion questions.

So, as Mary Alice mentioned yesterday, we heard your want for training and education so loudly and so clearly, that we made it a part of GPO=s strategic plan for 2014 to 2018, and specifically within the strategic plan, it says what you see here on the screen.

We are committing to expand our training options using our e-learning platform, and we are also committing to working with our stakeholders, that=s you, to develop a training resource portal.

So, this program really got its legs with the FDLP forecast study.

Years ago, we used OPAL, if some of you remember that, to start our toe-dip into the virtual training world, but with the forecast study, we asked the question, as you see here, Question 19 on the library forecast, AWould you participate in GPO facilitated virtual meetings or seminars?@ 

The response was overwhelmingly yes. Out of 802 library respondents, 691 folks
said yes, and of those 691 >yes=, those folks had the ability to leave an open-ended response and you had the ability to state which topics you wanted to be trained on.

So, within those 691 open-ended responses, we received 1,087 suggestions for training topics.

Now, obviously, many of those were overlaps, and there was really an enormous amount of consensus, which is a good thing.

So, what we did was, is we went through this process like we did with every other forecast question and we coded all of the answers.

We really found that all of those 1,087 suggestions really fell into three main categories, and that was depository administration and management, GPO tools and services, and then non-GPO content facilitated by GPO.

So, you were asking us to bring in guest presenters on a variety of topics and tools and resources.
So, also as Mary Alice mentioned yesterday, we are branding our program FDLP Academy, and because there are many different facets of this program, we really want to tie it all together. We really want to give it a recognizable personality, and then we want to promote the heck out of it.

So, we feel like FDLP Academy is a name that is clear. It’s understandable when you hear it. Lots of folks are using such a name for education programs.

What really that entails is, our efforts to train the FDLP community and how we do that is through four separate educational tracks.

So, we have two GPO tracks. The first track is the FD sys track, and that is really how we started this whole virtual education process with our FD sys curriculum.

That’s still going strong. We’re still doing lots of unique FD sys sessions, and we also expanded that to have a second GPO track that included all of those other things that
were FDLP related.

GPO tools and services, marketing,
this LTS series that you've been hearing about
and been participating in.

We recently had a session on new CGP
services. We talked about e-books and
MetaLib, and that is the start of a whole CGP
series. So, those are the two GPO tracks.

We also have our Federal agency
track, where we recruit Federal agencies to
come in, use our tool. We do the registration
set up, we host them. All they have to do is
show up and speak, and we also have our fourth
track, the community, which where we do the same
thing with the FDLP community.

We welcome any member of the
community to present on any topic that you have
expertise in, and we'll do all the work, and we
just ask that you show up and share your
knowledge.

The other piece of that program is
maintaining and expanding our e-learning
platform here, that you've all be familiar with
over the last year and a half.

Robin covered some of this, this morning in the LSCM update, so I won\'t go into a ton of detail, but we\'re really presenting in four different methods, predominantly live webinars. That\'s our main thing.

These are usually between 30 and 60 minutes long. They\'re always recorded. There is always a presentation portion, followed by a Q&A portion, and we have those again, in our archive for viewing at any time.

We also are doing pre-recorded webcasts, and this is something that we have really just started to create. We don\'t have many of them in there right now. Most of the things in our archive are strictly webinars.

But these are typically a little bit shorter. They\'re about 15 to 45 minutes in length. They obviously, do not have a live audience, but that doesn\'t mean that the viewers won\'t get the opportunity to ask questions.

We\'ll have it set up so that anyone
that views a pre-recorded webcast can leave their questions and then the presenter can address that person later on.

We’re still doing face-to-face training, although it is very much scaled back with the advent of our webinars. If anyone is in or near the D.C. area, Maryland, Virginia, D.C., we do accommodate face-to-face training, if it’s in conjunction with a conference or an event.

We have done a couple of training(s) with Congressional staffers. We’ve done some with other Federal agencies in the area. So, we are still doing that, although scaling it back.

Then coming later this year, we are going to start self-paced education modules, where we take our content, we divide it into chapters of sorts, and then we allow the user to paste through those at their own leisure, take self-assessments, print certificates of participation, but that’s something that will be coming up, as we continue to expand the FDLP
Academy.

You’ve heard this, we’ve done 67 webinars so far. We’ve also done 56 in-person sessions, and in total, we’ve taught about 5,000 attendees thus far, and then our recorded archives have received 16 hours of viewing so far, and we’re just getting started.

These numbers don’t count what has already been presented in 2014. This is from this point forward. We have 32 sessions with nailed-down presenters, dates and we’re on our way to solidifying those, and we have an additional 28 sessions that we’re working on. We’re collaborating with potential presenters that we have, that we really want to solidify in the coming months, as well.

I also just want to point out that this is a huge team effort. We have, I don’t know how many, maybe 12 to 15 people on this team, all of Robin’s outreach and support folks, myself, Cindy, and we are not only us working on this, but we’re reaching out through all of LSCM, to bring in different subject
matter experts on a variety of different topics.

So, this is really an LSCM-wide initiative. We've made the commitment in the GPO strategic plan and the LSCM strategic plan. So, this is something that is definitely going to only grow and continue to be carried forward.

Yes, we are using the forecast study results as a blueprint for moving forward, but we're always wanting and hoping for feedback and suggestions for types of training, volunteers to present guest sessions, anything like that.

So, you can always reach out to me, Cindy, Robin or through askGPO, and we'll be happy to try to accommodate you as much as possible, and also on our FDLP.gov site, there is a whole training and events page. It has a calendar of events, a link to our archive, a link to our FD sys training videos, and then a form you can fill out, if you want to either request us to do trying for you, for an event, or if you want to request to participate and be
a guest presenter, as well.

Now, I will hand it over to Cindy Etkin, and she will walk us through our portal prototype.

MS. ETKIN: Thanks, Kelly. The portal prototype is in GPO=s strategic plan, the 2014 to 2018, as Kelly mentioned, as something that we will do, and it was a result of a couple of depository library Council recommendations, back in 2011 and 2012.

There were meetings between GPO staff, Robin=s area and outreach and support, as well as the working group of Council, the education working group, and out of those discussions came some focus targeted areas for this training resources portal prototype thingy. I=m not quite sure what to call it, but we=ll get to that later.

In putting together this prototype that I=m going to show you, we looked at of course, FDLP forecast study responses, what you all were telling us you wanted to do, you wanted to have access to, materials that other people
have used in training events -- do you need me? No? Okay, I'll continue then. She wasn't waving at me.

So, a lot of people were saying that they wanted one place to go to find resources for training and templates for sessions that they may have to do in instruction, and there is a whole community of us that do all of this a lot, and why reinvent the wheel?

I'm a depository librarian and I've been doing instruction in this, this, this and this, and oh my gosh, I get a new marketing professor, and I've never had marketing instruction to do before, but now I do. Where can I go to get help?

Those kinds of things are what we want to be able to answer with this portal.

We looked at the transcripts from the 2012 fall depository library Council meeting, where this topic was discussed, and we had comments from the FDLP community site, back in 2011, when we were looking at developing requirements for a webinar delivery system and
learning management suite. We had a series of questions out there, and we got some very good feedback.

So, we’ve looked at all of these areas, to try to make sure that we have met the needs, and what you have told us you wanted in a training resources portal.

So, in the discussions between GPO and the Council education working group, came up with three major areas that we wanted to focus on.

One is the training resources repository, where you all can deposit materials that you have used for training. A training calendar where we can have a place for you all to identify training opportunities for you, as well as to share opportunities with others that you are doing, and an SME locator, a subject matter expert locator.

On the right is a quote that we got from the community site back in 2011. What is key is the management of the educational resources information, easy to search and find
in one central location. So, that kind of sums up our goal in what we’re trying to do here, and in providing those three major components.

Okay, this is actually a slide that is a placeholder, in case I couldn’t do a live demo, but I can. So, we’re going to go away from these slides, and I hope moving this keyboard doesn’t mess up things. Where is my mouse?

Okay, so here we are, in the live -- what we’re now calling the FDLP training assistance center, and that name is up for negotiation. I just needed something to stick in there, so I could start writing around it.

So, it fit. Maybe it works. Maybe you have better ideas. That’s fine too.

So, what we have in the FDLP training assistance center, and you may see that it might be a little bit familiar to you. This is the same platform that we use for our webinars. It’s the same platform we use for our virtual multi-day meetings. So, the look is kind of the same.
We can change what the buttons say and we can move some things around and we can add some components that will be helpful in what we are trying to obtain with the portal.

You actually are going to see some things, because I have administrative rights here. So, you won’t see something that says >registration=. But let’s start up here with announcements.

Right now, we just have a guide to the menu buttons, but this would be a place where if you had a brand new opportunity that you were offering to people on training a particular topic and you wanted to announce it, you could do that.

Any kind of announcement that you might want to make, you can send it to everyone. You can just post it to the site. All kinds of different options.

So, let’s get into the calendar here, and I have really grown to like this calendar.

So, we are in May. So, here is
today. You can click on the link in there and up pops a description of what=s going on. You can see that this is the DLC meeting and FDLP conference.

We have the capability to attach any kind of file, if it=s an agenda or handouts or what have you. You can also make links, so that if you wanted to link to the registration -- here, I=m going to go to the registration for the virtual session, and you can do that right from the calendar.

Similarly, whatever is in that little box there, that you upload, agenda, handouts, what have you, open the same way.

This has a nice feature that you can click on this button here and this -- if you use Outlook, this will bring the event into your Outlook calendar. We have options to edit.

One of the things that you see here is, these have a background in yellow. These down here have a background in blue, and it=s just a visual way to say that these are onsite and online, a hybrid opportunity.
The blue indicates web. So, it is just an online virtual opportunity. Let me click back in here, into September, and we have -- thanks to Steve here, he=s provided this calendar entry for September 11th, and OST with the green background, stands for onsite training. So, this is some place where you would have to go.

Click on that. You can set reminders. The register information is to contact this particular person. We know the location is Oklahoma. Again, you can take it down into your Outlook. Love the calendar.

This is not something that GPO has to manage for you. If you want to share an item, you click on >share=, and then you just put in the information that you want, whether it is an onsite or web-thing, is here in the menu for you.

Your description, when you want to make it available, and to whom you want to make it available, whether you want to make it to everyone or a particular group, you can do that.
Now, let’s move into the resource library.

This is where you can deposit materials that you want to share with others for training, training materials, and this is just a prototype. So, I didn’t go overboard in putting a whole lot in here, because if you don’t like, I don’t want to, you know, waste time.

But we have in here International Relations. Rosemary shared with us, a guide that she’s done on navigating the United Nations.

Let me say here that this is actually a PDF of one of her web guides, and you can click on that.

There you go. So, here is her guide and making it a PDF, all of these links are still good. So, this is one way to make a web page available here.

At this point, the system doesn’t have the capability to just put a link in there. So, we’ve taken links and made PDF’s of them,
or some other way to make them available.

The ability to put a direct link to multi-media or to a URL is coming this Spring. So, that will be a welcome enhancement.

One of the things that was expressed as a >want= in this particular kind of service was the ability to rate. So, we have stars here that you can rate. Let me get back here.

Legal and regulatory. We have some of the FD sys training materials that we have done, Kelly=s Congressional Bills and the Court opinion webinar that I just did.

Here is another way that we have been making links to other kinds of things that aren=t yet available.

So, we put together this piece that has the four short videos about FD sys, basic search advance search, search retrieve by citation and help, and so, you can get directly to those videos by clicking on these links.

So, it=s one way to work around the ability not yet available to put a direct link in there.
So, there are lots of possibilities with this. Click on upload and you can choose which area you want to put a particular piece. You can also create a new directory.

You can see here that we have American Indians and data, so that there are other possibilities. It’s just that they don’t show up on the actual web page until there is something in them.

So, these are place holders for things that Steve is going to put in later, and you can just browse like you’re --

(Off the record comments)

MS. ETKIN: No, I said later. So, you just browse and upload something, like you’d do an attachment on mail. Really very easy, and you can put your title of the publication date, a description.

Here is a place where you can put key words and tags for searching. You can upload an image that goes with it, and again, you can identify which group or groups you want to make available to everyone. Really very easy to do.
Let’s go into the SME locator. This is actually a member directory, and we have added a field that says subject expertise.

So, if you want to self-identify yourself as an expert in a particular subject area, you can do that. It shows up over here, when you first link on the SME locator.

So, you can see that I put in FDLP policy, GPO=s Federal digital system, scrolling on down. Rosemary has added that she=s an expert on topics relating to New York, so on and so forth.

The way to actually identify yourself as an expert is to go into your profile preferences, but when you go into profile or your preferences, this is also a place where you can identify what kind of view you want of the calendar, when you want it weekly, monthly, what have you.

There is also an opportunity here to subscribe to announcements, so that you can be informed of anything that has been added to the training center, and keep you aware.
New items. Here is where you can do
your format. You can set your time zone, you
know, those kinds of things.

Go into edit your profile and scroll
on down where it says >subject expertise= here,
and you can actually select and pick from a
list, and I must admit that I did not take a lot
of time to think about this list. I just copied
a portion of browse topics, because it was a
list and it was there.

But let me also show you that there
are lots of topics listed here, and there is
also an >other=.

So, if I wanted to click >other=,
I=m looking here, there was not economics, I=m
going to put in -- well, I need to spell it
correctly. Economics, and submit, and I=m
clearly not an economic expert, and I will
submit.

So, when I come into the SME locator
again, this would be anybody coming into here.
You can look down and see that economics is now
one of my self-identified areas of expertise.
Now, let me also show you -- I’m going back to the preferences. I’m going back to the edit profile, and I’m going to go back and add -- see what else is there.

So, when I put in >other= and I added economics, it added economics to the list, so that now, anybody can add that subject area to their expertise.

Okay, so, those are the three major components that had been talked about between GPO and the Council Education Working Group.

But I do want to take a look at this agency resources. This is an area in the system that does allow for links. You can put in a URL, and what I put here was links to -- it’s already there, training resources from agencies.

So, the Census Bureau has a training resources library. So, I link off to that. National Center for Education Statistics has one. You can link off for that. So, that is a place to put another area of resources that we would find, I think very valuable.
NOAA, who has been very active in doing webinars for us, they have wonderful education resources pages, as well.

The EPA has a page that they call >learn the issues=. It’s not exactly identified as educational resources, but >learning the issues=, it tells you all about the different issues that the EPA works with, the issues that are under their purview.

So, these are all places where you can find training materials to help you identify materials that you might want to put into your sessions, when you have to teach some of these areas.

I made an area here called >training opportunities=, and these are training opportunities from agencies that you can take advantage of.

The Census Bureau has a lot of training events. They have a long list of different webinars that they do regularly. Some of them, they do specifically for our community and we are very grateful for that
partnership that we’ve developed for training.

But this is a more complete list of the training opportunities that they provide for anyone. They’re open to anyone.

So, you can go to this page, but the ones that are actually -- and it’s like a catalogue page, a catalogue of what they have available for training, but if you actually want to look at the schedule of what’s being offered soon and when and how to register, you can click on the link. That’s on their main page.

So, a nice thing about this is that you can also put in a link. You’ve got the main page for the training events, but where and when is on another page. So, you can click, and here is the schedule, the course schedule.

So, there is flexibility. You don’t have to just link to one place. You can provide links within the descriptions of what you have here, which I think is pretty cool.

One of the other things that was mentioned, that would be nice to do, it wasn’t
one of those things that was talked about overwhelmingly, but having a course catalogue, and we thought that this might be really difficult to do.

There are so many of you and you’re offering so many courses, and they change regularly.

So, we thought what we could do, going back to the resource library, under workshops and training offered, this is what Steve offers at -- from the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, and this is just through March through June of this year.

So, this is going to be changing again, probably in the very near future, but if you put up pages like this, of things that you are offering, it is all searchable, so that it could be like searching a catalogue.

So, let’s go into search and see what we can search.

You can search the welcome. You can search the calendar. You can search the SME locator, announcements, the resource
library, the agency resources, and this little
scratch-pad thing is down here, if you want to
start like doodling with the notebook kind of
function.

So, you can search. You can
identify which areas of this site you want to
search or all of them. You can search by title.
You can search by some of those tags or keywords
that you have identified, the contributor.
You can search by date.

So, the last time you visited, you
can say, I want to search everything from this
particular date to the current.

So, let me, as an example, because
one of the things that -- people said they
wanted to be able to search by geography.

So, let me just see. Did I spell it
right? Oklahoma, search.

Okay, so, this is -- this shows me
that this was on the calendar. I searched
Oklahoma. So, it came up, and it came up
because I put a location in the description.

So, we have -- if we're going to want
to make things searchable by geography, there are certain places where we want to make sure that we have that geography, so it can be searched.

On the calendar again, more on the calendar. Wonder why this is on the calendar. Did you see that that thing was clicked for searching deep search?

So, Steve is on the agenda for the conference, and his institution is mentioned on the agenda.

So, Oklahoma searched through the agenda. It’s not just the description of the piece in the calendar, but it went into a deeper level of search, into the documents that are on the site.

I don’t think there is anything I want -- that I need to show you about this, except for, I’ve added this >provide feedback=, and this is a place where you can -- let me tell you.

I haven’t done this yet, but I am getting this evening, a spreadsheet of all of
the registrants from this conference. I have the registrants list from the online attendees, and I will be uploading them into this site, so, all of the registrants of this conference, remote and onsite, will be members of this site and you'll be able to log in with the same log in that you use for webinars or the conference, because it's all part of our iCohere suite of sites.

So, the same log in that you use to get into the conference or the webinars, you'll be able to use, to get into here.

I want you to go in and play around, and give us your feedback. We're going to be asking some questions today, we want to get some direct feedback from you.

I have taken those same questions and tweaked them a little bit, so that they're more appropriate for the online browsing around and exploring, rather than identifying some feedback, from the little demo that I've given you today.

So, the questions that we're going
to be asking today are further down, but there
is a general box here, where you can type
anything you want. I’ve also set this, so that
you can do more than one feedback session.
It’s not like you’re doing one satisfaction
survey and can’t do another one.

You’re going to be able to go in and
search around and make some comments, and then
if you come in and you search around, you know,
the next week and discover something else, and
have more questions or comments or suggestions,
you’ll be able to do this as many times as you
like.

Now, I’m going to turn it over to
Rosemary and Steve, to ask some questions and
get some feedback from you. Thank you.

MEMBER LaSALA: Thanks, Cindy. It
was wonderful. We’ve been really working on
this for a long time, and to see a prototype of
it is really exciting for us. We’re excited
about it.

But I just want a show of hands, if
I can, of just given what you have seen
demonstrated, are you expectations for such a training tool met, or is there other things that you=d like to see on here?

What we showed you wasn=t met?
Yes, it was? Okay, that=s great.

Do you have any suggestions for additional functionality for the site, and if you do, just come up to the microphone and give your name and your affiliation and just let us know. We=re going to take these questions, we=re going to write them down, so that we have them.

MS. TATE:  Vicki Tate, University of South Alabama.

I was expecting to see a link to the actual webinars that they have, so that we can see access to those if we want to view them.

I can see them on the portals, but I know they were defined on the GPO page, so I was hoping that they would be --

MS. ETKIN:  Yes, Cindy Etkin, GPO. This is -- they=re there. You can=t see them.

MS. TATE:  Okay, so, there is just
-- because it=s not fully operational now?

    MS. ETKIN:  No, no, it=s because of
the resolution that=s set for these screens,
that it does something.

    MS. TATE:  But it is there, so if I
decide that I missed one because of the other
obligations, I can go to this site and easily
find that one, link to it and actually go
through it?

    MS. ETKIN:  Absolutely.

    MS. TATE:  Okay.

    MS. ETKIN:  Let me show you where
that is.

    MS. TATE:  Okay.

    MS. ETKIN:  Going back to my place
holder slides, right down here, you can see
Ben=s Guide.  That is actually a link that will
take you to Ben=s Guide.

    This is a place where you can put
something and every minute, the slide changes,
so, right now, there is the graphic for -- and
provides a link to the webinar archive.

    There is a link to the FD sys videos.
There is a link to that forum, where you can request training, and to Ben=s Guide.

I didn=t discover this until very recently. So, those links do need to go somewhere else, because of the resolution kinds of things.

So, that raises a question. Would you look for GPO resources under agency resources or resource library?

MS. TATE: Where do I put it?

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Kate Irwin-Smiler, Wake Forest.

I have a possible answer for that. I would look under calendar and I would page back. That is one of the places I would look for it.

Like, so if I know I missed something last week, I would look at the calendar. So, if that=s a place I can get to it, that would be great.

MS. TATE: Okay.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: I would also search for it, because I=m a librarian.
Ms. Otis: We have an online question from Barbara.

ALA GODORT does a lot of presentations. Could we link to those or other ALA Committee and Subcommittee presentations?

Member LaSALA: If you want to.

Ms. Otis: We also have some online questions about, can we link to, for example, LibGuides, things that are URL=s, not documents, and also to videos?

Ms. Etkin: Right now -- Cindy Etkin, GPO.

Right now, those are wrapped in a PDF, because the capability for the system to provide a direct link right there isn=t there.

That is part of the enhancements made -- that will be made for the system late Spring.

So, we=re looking at second quarter, so that=s January, February, March, April, May, June. So, very shortly we will be able to provide a direct link, rather than wrapping something in a PDF or Word document.
MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Kate Irwin-Smiler, Wake Forest.

I'm not sure that this is exactly functionality, but I do have a suggestion. I love the subject matter expert list, but I know that for myself and for some of -- some other people, we have trouble identifying ourselves as experts.

So, I think some guidance as far as what would people -- why would people look for experts? What kind of experts do they need, because if you need me to talk to the public about legal resources, I can do that. Do I consider myself an expert in law? That's a tall order.

I work -- like, I think of the real experts as being my faculty. I'm like a sort-of expert.

But I think for a lot of purposes, I probably am an expert. So, I think some sort of guidance, as far as what expert means in this context might be really helpful.

MEMBER LaSALA: But I think that's
what we=re trying to work out, by showing you all of this, because these are the questions that we need to know, that you=re asking, so we can get together and come up with the guidelines that we=re going to use.

So, that is why this is a really important session for us. Thank you.

MEMBER LYONS: Sue Lyons, Rutgers Law Library.

First, I think I like the idea. I understand it= s a prototype and the functionality is something that you=re still working on, but not only do I want to see FDLP content, I want to see any kind of training thing that you think is worthwhile from any site, whether it= s the Census Bureau or the Federal Reserve or ALA GODORT or a State Library Conference that has done some amazing program, and obviously wants to share it with you and give you the rights and access to it.

So, you know, I guess I=m thinking what I like to look at these days, are like, you know, things like TED talks and MOOC= s and
stuff. I want to -- I would love to see more video content, in addition to print guides and PDF=s. That=s great too.

So, I think thank you for the work that you=ve done on it this far, and it=s really promising. It=s something that I think will really benefit the community, once it=s up and running.

MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. Thanks, Sue, I appreciate that, and you did send me some links for some of the New Jersey stuff, and I just haven=t had a chance to put it up.

MEMBER LYONS: Just more and more.

MS. ETKIN: Yes, but I also didn=t want to spend hours and hours doing things if this isn=t the direction that you all wanted to go.

So, if the Council decides that this is the appropriate way to move forward with this type of tool or resource service, whatever we call it, then absolutely, we=ll start loading it, you can start loading things and it will grow.
MEMBER LYONS: Thank you.

MS. OTIS: We had a couple of suggestions from online participants.

A name suggestion, the Training Access Center, a suggestion that an export to Google calendar, as well as Outlook calendar would be great, and that keyword tagging for search would be important.

MS. ETKIN: Thank you.

MR. YANNARELLA: Philip Yannarella from Northern Kentucky University. Two points.

On the calendar, somebody mentioned about the calendar, keeping track of older events. I am don’t know what you had in mind when you began, but I think that would be a good idea to keep -- if you had some sense of a beginning date and then the calendar would keep track of events as of that day, and then progress currently and on. Again, just a thought.

Second thing, in terms of the subject experts, I agree with that person who
talked before. It=s hard to say, you know, you consider yourself an expert.

But if you want to take the opposite approach and say, these are some subject areas where somebody might have some experience, you set up the criteria and then somebody else can decide whether or not they want to put their name under that category or categories.

MEMBER LaSALA: It doesn=t have to be -- it doesn=t have to say >subject experts=. MR. YANNARELLA: No.

MEMBER LaSALA: You know, that=s what we=re trying to figure out, is exactly what would be the right thing to say, like, you know, Kate said, AI don=t want to call myself an expert on New York or an expert on law, but if you need to know New York information, I might be the person to ask, if I=m the only person you know in New York, who is a librarian.@ So, it=s that kind of a thing that=s important.

MR. YANNARELLA: One thing that was discussed before was, let=s say monthly
catalogue, 1895 to 1924, as having SuDoc numbers and item numbers.

That does exist, and it=s a matter of knowing where to find -- where to identify that publication.

Some people know and some people don=t.

MEMBER LaSALA: Exactly. Thank you.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Kate Irwin-Smiler, Wake Forest.

Vocabulary suggestions. Liaison or contact, as alternatives to expert. I am much more comfortable being with those.

MEMBER LaSALA: We=ll talk to you about that, Kate.


I=d love to talk to you guys about adding in the webinars that we=re doing for the Live to Gov website, which Cindy has actually been on, because we=re doing stuff with agencies and librarians that know a lot about
all of this stuff, that FDLP librarians would
be interested in, I think.

MEMBER LaSALA: Thank you.

MS. McGILVRAY: Thanks.

MS. NDULUTE: Asteria Ndulute form Tuskegee University.

My suggestion is for the layout of the web page. It’s just telling us that there are two training assistants, and I don’t see the responsible GPO is missing on that page. Could we get it more -- let’s have also, GPO somewhere on that page.

I just see the single, but in GPO, it’s missing, and also for the photographs, they are portraying more of the academic libraries and this is a combination of so many organizations, I would like to see that coming out too.

MEMBER LaSALA: Thank you.

Anybody else? Okay.

MS. OTIS: An online question from Michelle, AWill there be a freshness feature or essentially, what will we be doing about dated
MEMBER LaSALA: That is one of our questions, and like I said, these are things that we’re going to discuss.

We were showing you the prototype. We know there is loads of questions that need to be answered. We just wanted to make sure that this is something that you wanted, that you liked the way that it looked, that you felt that you could use it, and that’s why it was really important, and Cindy did a lot of work on it, so we could at least present it to you, so you would have something, you know, something that you could see.

If you agree that it’s a really good tool and that you definitely would use it, then we’d have to have more discussion on what needs to be added or taken out. So, that is what we plan on doing.

The next question I have before I turn the microphone over to Steve is, is there anyway that we can come up with a consensus on the most important functions or features that
the site should have, that maybe we haven’t already discussed? Anybody?

CHAIR WEIBLE: This is Arlene Weible from the Oregon State Library.

I think what you’ve demonstrated is the essential stuff. I really do think that this is the core of what has been talked about over the years.

So, the more that you can have a tool that can add in features, as time goes on, is great, but if it can do what you’ve shown today, with the links things instead of just documents thing, which I know is coming, I think you’re hitting a home run.

MEMBER LaSALA: Okay. Yes?

MR. YANNARELLA: Philip Yannarella from Northern Kentucky University Library.

What might be a minor detail, but on the left side in the listing of the parts, you have SME locator, but in the middle of the page, you have subject matter expert and then you have SME.

Would it -- what if you reversed SME
to show -- make a more obvious link to what=s on the left side? Just a thought.

(Off the record comments)

MR. YANNARELLA: Right, in other words, it has SME in your left column of the different categories, but in the middle of the page, it sort of would be more obvious if that middle line of the three started out SME.

MEMBER LaSALA: Yes, okay. Thanks. Thank you.

MS. OTIS: We have an online suggestion too, that there be an area with training materials for new coordinators on the site.

Another online question, do we have a copyright statement?

MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. There is a place where we can have a copyright statement. It is -- actually, there are a couple of places.

Are you talking about copyright statement for the materials that are being deposited in the repository or are you talking
about a copyright statement for the site?

Because there is a place, when you upload materials into the repository, there is a box that you can fill out that says copyright.

But if we’re using copyrighted materials, we need some kind of statement about how they can be used by people in this community for educational purposes only, and you know, and that’s what this is all about, being able to share resources.

MEMBER BELEU: Okay, we’re ready.

Okay, guidelines need to be developed to ensure the repository content is maintained, remains relevant and is of good quality.

What elements would you include in repository content guidelines? What do you see -- want to see in those guidelines? Step forth.

MS. ORTH-ALFIE: Carmen Orth-Alfie, Kansas. I think something that would help with relevancy, and I’m not sure if I saw it in the demonstration, is the intended audience, so I can filter by sort of level of
expertise expected, is it something that is intended for, as someone said, new coordinators?

Is it something that=s intended for the librarians in general? Is it something intended for us to use in a classroom, for the freshman class or something?

MEMBER BELEU: Might I add, for a say, economic development, community non-profit, community, etcetera. Anyone else? Anyone online on that, for that one?

MS. OTIS: Not on guidelines, but we have an online comment, or an online suggestion that there be training geared toward different types of libraries.

MEMBER BELEU: Then the next question is, what are you thoughts about developing a control vocabulary or conventions for tagging content uploaded into the repository?

So, tags? Think about what sort of tags you=d like to see there.

CHAIR WEIBLE: This is Arlene
Weible. I think that while I am a big fan of controlled vocabulary, my cataloguer background, I also think there is room for user identified tags.

So, in my experience, in participating in these kinds of systems, I think, you know, my ideal situation is to use a combination, that there be some suggested tags to help spur my thinking about how to describe what I am uploading, but then also, the ability to, you know, do the other feature, where I can put in my own tags.

So, I think for me, the key is not to be overly controlled. I like the idea of putting together a basic taxonomy, but also have one that can grow, based on user input.

But I also do think there is value in kind of keeping a bit of editorial control over it, so you don’t end up with a lot of duplicative kinds of terms.

So, I guess what I would urge is probably an approach that would be pretty flexible in tags, but also, with a little bit
of editorial oversight, as well.

    MS. OTIS: We have some votes online for audience and agency tags.

    MEMBER BELEU: Okay, anybody else?

Then we shall move to the --

    MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. One of the things that we can do -- I agree with you on it and I think it needs a combination of both, but there are certain things that we want to be in descriptions or in tags, to make them searchable.

    So, what we can also do is put together a guide of what makes a good description, what to think about when you’re writing your description and make sure if you want it to be searched by geography or by audience or something, that that be included, and we could come up with some kind of template or something like that if, again, if this is where we’re going.

    MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Kate Irwin-Smiler, Wake Forest.

    I wonder if one way to implement
that sort of suggested tag approach would be almost a form of, you know, agency, and then let the user use the tag, and audience, and you know, all the different set of facets that we’re looking for people to put in, so that they don’t have to think about how to describe it, like you’re saying, but just literally a form. You can say, AOh, I know that. Oh, I know the audience.@

MS. OTIS: We have a suggestion from Eric online.

As tags become widely used, make them controlled. When multiple tags say the same thing, pick one and make that the controlled tag.

MEMBER BELEU: You are conformed. So, no hands? What=s in a name? What would you call a service tool that contains a repository, a calendar and a subject matter expert locator? Do you like the name of this?

MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO, and there was also discussion about changing SME to liaison or contact or whatever.
So, it's very easy to change what's -- that's not an issue. So, the whole thing about organizational content, that we might want to link to, that could be agency/organization or whatever.

MEMBER BELEU: Now, let me state -- Steve Beleu from the Department of Libraries. Let me comment on it that instead of an either/or logic here, about a both/and, where someone could say, and I=m making stuff up, and so, I=m a subject matter expert in some things. I=ve always use the term subject matter, or subject expert, yes, that=s it.

But the either/or, would be if you felt like you wanted to put down that you=re a liaison rather than a subject expert, you would have that ability. So, use it both, and logic.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Yes, this is Arlene, again. I think we have a tool like this in Oregon, so this is why I=m kind of putting, you know, some of the things that that tool uses and you know, they describe it as kind of like a speaker=s bureau kind of thing, which I don=t
think quite gets at it either. I don=t think that=s really the best term.

But maybe because the intention of this is to locate training resources, maybe a way to characterize how, you know, the way to decide if you should put your name in there as an expert is, you are capable of providing training on that topic, and you may not like to say, AI don=t want to try -- use the term law, because that=s a little too broad, but I am really good at training people on how to use legal resources.

You know, I think that=s a more comfortable thing, but maybe -- and I don=t know how you get this from a naming perspective, but in terms of giving guidance, I think if we maybe took the term -- you are someone that is willing to assist somebody in putting together training, whether it=s actually doing the training or hooking people up with the right people to do the training.

But that is why you=re there, is to help people find those resources.
MS. McGILVRAY: I have a question.


What is the difference between this and the FDLP Academy? Are they not the same thing, because I have it in my head as the same, in which case, it has a name.

MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin.

MS. McGILVRAY: I mean, I understand that one is resources that you all create and this -- but this is both, right?

MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. Let me just say that if I were to add something to this site right now, I would say a service of the FDLP Academy.

We’re looking at the FDLP Academy as a big umbrella term for any of our educational initiatives, which would be providing the service, the webinars, the self-paste courses, any of those things that relate to education and training.

We’ve identified education and training as mission critical and we want
something that we can promote as just being that, the FDLP Academy, and then all of these other elements are part of it.

MS. OTIS: We have some online support for that confusion about the difference between FDLP Academy and this site.

MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. Did that explain it or do I need -- do I need to clarify more?

MS. OTIS: Not completely clear yet, if we’re not confused, after your explanation.

MS. SEIFERT: I’ll just add that FDLP Academy is a whole realm of resources that GPO is offering and hosting and providing, and this portal is something that is really a collaborative effort between GPO and everyone in the FDLP community.

So, FDLP Academy, you have the ability to participate, in that you can teach for us, but we are putting out the content, we’re setting up the registration, we’re hosting, and this portal is something where
everyone can contribute, give your own resources, identify yourself, so you play more of an active role in the portal, in something that we all do together.

Whereas, the Academy is a service that we’re providing you.

MEMBER IRWIN-SMILER: Kate Irwin-Smiler, Wake Forest.

So, what you’re saying is the training portal is the barn that we are all raising together? We’re all building it.

MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. I am partial to barns. My great-grandfather was an builder, so I really love what Marie did today. Yes, let’s build a training barn.

MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears, University of North Texas. Two things. Going back to the subject matter experts, I agree with what Kate said. I would not call myself an expert on anything, and I’ve been in documents for 30 years.

So, I really think maybe subject matter trainer, if you’re looking for trainers,
yes, if you said subject matter trainer, I would put myself down for a lot of things.

But an expert? I am not willing to say I'm an expert on anything.

Secondly, thinking about when I worked in public libraries, is there a way to maybe work with ALA to get a certification, like if somebody took enough classes off of the training assistance center, spent enough hours, if they could get some kind of CEU=s for it, or something like that, that I think the public libraries might buy into something like that.

MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. Suzanne, that=s actually part of what we had under enriched education, as one of the goals yesterday. We didn=t get to talk about it.

Robin=s area is looking into certifications and CEU=s. So, yes, that is something that we are considering, and the public printer is very supportive of us moving down that path.

Let me just say that the site that
we have created for the prototype is expandable
to have self-assessments and training and
providing certificates.

    MEMBER BELEU:  Okay, okay, is that it?  Anything further?  Any last questions
about anything before I sit down?  Anything concerning this project?  This project and
this thing that we hope we can affect by the end
of this year, by the end of 2014, and have it
a huge viable tool that=s running.  If not --

    MEMBER LaSALA:  Okay, we know there
is plenty of questions that you= re going to
have.  There is going to be discussions about
this and we really want your input on it.

    Like Cindy was saying, on the tool
itself, there is a place where you can put your
comments, your questions, and as Cindy also
said, after today, you= re all going to be a part
of it, to be able to use it and play with it and
see what you think, and we= re going to be
looking at those questions.

    The handout is also there and
Steve=s name is down, my name is down, with our
email addresses. So, please let us know if there is any suggestions that you have, and we're going to really try to keep you up to date, because like Steve said, we really want this to be a go. We don't want to -- you know, we started it. It looks great. You're happy with it. I am really, really excited about it, because it's something that's been talked about for a long time.

So, if we can get it up and running like Steve said, by the end of this year, it would be fantastic.

So, thank you very much. Thank you, all of you, especially Cindy. Thank you, and Kelly.

CHAIR WEIBLE: This is Arlene Weible. I've just -- a session that is going to end early, but I did want to -- but a very productive session, and I think that, you know, again, really Council is definitely going to be working with Cindy and Kelly, as the project moves forward.

But we really want to hear from the
community, as well, about the needs for it.

So, I just want to make a couple more announcements.

A question came up about the regional meeting that is taking place at six o'clock in the Hayden Room, about whether anybody can go or not, or is it just for regional, and yes, it is an open meeting. Anybody from the conference is welcome to attend. You may not find a seat, unless you get there earlier, which of course, you can get their early because we're ending early.

But then just also a reminder that the American Association of Law Libraries Government Relations Office is hosting an open house in their offices, very near the GPO building, and a group is meeting down in the lobby at 5:30 p.m. to walk over to that reception, and then I think also later, is the law librarian's dinner, which most of you probably know about, if you're going to that.

So, with that, unless anybody has anything else they want to announce, we'll go
ahead and adjourn, and we'll see you tomorrow.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter concluded at 5:15 p.m.)
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING AND
FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARY CONFERENCE

FRIDAY
MAY 2, 2014


PRESENT
ARLENE WEIBLE, Chair
STEVE BELEU, Member
GRETA BEVER, Member
STEPHANIE BRAUNSTEIN, Member
CHRISTOPHER BROWN, Member
MARIE CONCANNON, Member
ELIZABETH COWELL, Member
JANET FISHER, Member
KATE IRWIN-SMILER, Member
ROSEMARY LASALA, Member
SUSAN LYONS, Member
MARK PHILLIPS, Member
HALLIE PRITCHETT, Member
EMILY GORE, Director of Content, Digital Public Library of America
ANTHONY SMITH, Director, Projects and Systems, LSCM, GPO
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Digital Library of America</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council Session Wrap Up</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MR. SMITH: Good morning, everyone. We're going to go ahead and get started.

We're very fortunate to have with us today Emily Gore who is the Director of Content for the Digital Public Library of America. Emily oversees the HUGS Pilot Project and the overall strategy for content and metadata. She is also responsible for DPLA's Partner Outreach. And so please join me in welcoming Emily Gore.

(Applause)

MS. GORE: Thanks very much for having me.

All right. So I'm going to run through some slides, but feel free to ask me questions at the end if I don't cover things, or there are specific questions you want to know about DPLA that I don't get to in kind of this general overview.

So this first image -- can everybody
see everything? Okay, awesome.

This first image really represents the whole goal of DPLA, which was really to be a national digital library for the United States to aggregate data and for every state in our country to have an onramp to participate in DPLA as a national digital library. We are really fortunate to have made a lot of headway in that during year one. We just celebrated our one-year anniversary April the 18th, and had a lot of really good press around that as well as some new partnerships announced.

All right. So what is DPLA? So I'm going to talk about -- I'm really going to talk about four P's, but I'm going to talk about three here and then I'll talk about another one later. We like our P's.

So the first one I'm going to talk about is a Portal for Discovery. The second is a Platform to build upon, and the third is an Advocate for a Strong Public Option. And I'll tell you what I mean by all that.

So clearly, the first P, portal,
this is what the portal to the website looks like. This is how you gain access to the content. So if you turn your browser and you just type in dp.la -- I know it's a weird address, and we can have a long conversation about how we got it, but we probably don't want to. But anyway, dp.la, real simple, put it to memory. And there you will find this portal. At the portal, you can use search box, obviously, to enter things that you're looking for and get return results.

You can also browse exhibitions. Our partners have worked with us to build wonderful exhibits that tell stories around important topics in history of national significance. So our friends at the University of Georgia, for example, have built an exhibition on activism, and civil rights, and it is -- it's wonderful. It's one of the highly used exhibits on the site. And there's a number of others. There's an exhibit on Native Americans in Minnesota, there's a lot of witches, films and with a lot of contextual
information around that data in the exhibition's portion of the website.

We actually are continuing to grow that portion of the website as well. This semester we -- we had a partnership with a number of flyber schools, a number of iSchools across the country where those iSchools had a little bit of competition among each other and built exhibits as a semester-long part of their classes. And then we selected a few at the end to actually make, as part of the dp.la exhibition. So that was great, and we intend to do some more of that.

The explore by place function, actually any time data comes in with -- any time we get metadata that actually has geographic information, then we can put that on the map. That geographic information obviously is going to vary, so it may just have Washington, D.C., and we can put a dot on Washington, D.C. It could have a specific address, it could actually have latitude and longitude, so we know a very specific place. So depending on
what that is, we have some algorithms that run and place data on a map where that data is given to us. So if people don't give us data with that kind of information, it just simply doesn't -- it's not seen on the map tools.

The explore by date works in a very similar way, so it's a timeline function where you can explore by date. And that timeline function, if you provide a date in your metadata or even a range of dates, we can make those appear on the timeline and you can browse by date and use the date as your starting point, if you'd like to, and then search within.

One of the other things that's on that page kind of below that screen shot was a set of apps. And so the next piece I'm going to talk about is the platform. So the platform to build upon, so I love this tweet from our friends at the New York Public Library labs. They say, "and for nerds like us, not only does DPA offer a sick API but there's a bolt download, too."

In this context, sick is a really
good thing, just FYI, just in case you didn't know. So they're really happy that we offer an application programming interface which allows people to build applications on top of the DPLA. So you can -- there are instructions for interfacing with that content and then, in turn, people build applications.

One of the reasons that that's possible is because all of the metadata that comes in to the DPLA, there's a requirement that that metadata have a CC0 license on it so that it can be reused, mixed, mashed, you name it, people can do what they want with that metadata. So let me just make clear that there is a distinction between the actual object and the metadata. The object has its own set of rights that appear in the rights statement, but the metadata, the aboutness, the title, the -- you know, all the things that we fill out in our Dublin Core, all of that is actually under a CC0 license that allows for that remix.

Here are some cool tools that have
been built on top of the DPLA. These are just a few -- how many people have heard of Serendip-o-Matic? More people should hear of Serendip-o-Matic. You heard it here at GPO from me. All right, this is a cool tool. If you've ever been somebody who wrote a paper late at night on the day before it was due -- none of you have, okay, but I have. I have -- all through college, that was me, yes. And I was often searching for primary sources to write that paper to make sure they were in that paper. What you can do with Serendip-o-Matic, it's pretty awesome. You basically can put -- let's say you've got a thesis statement. What they do is they use an example of a Wikipedia article. You can copy and paste a Wikipedia article in their block, and then it takes that and analyzes that block of text for significant terms and then returns objects from a number of APIs, including the DPLA, including Europeana, including Flickr Commons, including another -- I think there's five other -- five or six of them now, that people -- resources that actually
have open APIs. And it pulls data from all of them based on whatever you put in that box, and it determines to be significant. So it's pretty cool. I've done it a lot with, I'm thinking about blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah, blah. And it pulls back really cool resources.

This one down here, the one at the bottom, the Boston Street, and with research scenarios took stereoscopic is an app called OpenPics -- see, I'm never meant to be mic'ed -- an app called OpenPics where you can -- it's an IOS app for -- it's on iPhone as well as your iPads and your other "I" devices. You can kind of walk -- it has a GPS locator built in which means if you're walking around, it can tell you the things that have been geolocated that are around you, or you can just search for something specific that you want to see, like has been done here, and you get results.

And then the other is just a DPLA search widget. So if you want to add a search widget to your site, there's a search widget and
you can just add that search widget to your current sites. So we had a lot of requests for that and you can, you know, add your -- add that search widget wherever you like. So this is just -- these are just three examples of apps that people have built. People have built a lot of cool apps using the API and we have tons of usage of our content coming from the APIs almost ten times more than we do through the portal. So the power of the API, I would just like to say, I think that's something really important. A lot of people will automatically think about a portal when they think about a project on the web. But when you open it up and you have an open API, and you work and you have hackathons around the country and those kinds of things, and you work to develop that, then that usage can really scale up.

All right. And the piece about the strong public option. So recently -- so one of the things we've been working on, so the strong public option is about being a voice in the community where we think we can lend a voice,
if you will. One of the recent things we've been working on is -- you guys are familiar with metadata. When you get to that point where there's a write statement, you know and I know everybody's is different, or it's boilerplate. It's simply a "contact my institution in order to use this item," or "this item is under copyright," or "this item may be under copyright." Something usually fairly generic is often found in that free text field.

So what we would like to do is work with our partners at Europeana and partners on an international scale to make the right statement feel actionable. That doesn't mean you would be able to maybe provide more details in a second field, but we want to have an actionable field that says, this item is in the public domain, period. Then we can take that and we can actually have a search facet that allows you to search by an objects rights. Is it in the public domain? Does it have a creative comments license? What variety of creative comments license does it have? Is it
rights restricted? Does it mean I can use it on the web? Does it not?

Those kinds of things. We want a set of categories that people can choose from that make sense for our scenarios in libraries, archives and museums so that we can make those actionable statements instead of just free text statements. So this is one of the things we've been working on with our partners. We had our first meeting in New York with folks from Europe. That was like two weeks ago -- sorry, time flies by. A couple weeks ago, and we have submitted and we are one of the -- we're at least -- we've at least made the field of 55, which started out as a field of 700 in the Knight news challenge.

So we submitted this idea to the Knight News Challenge about kind of simplifying and harmonizing and maximizing openness through making sure that our rights are clear on all of the objects that we digitize.

So hopefully this is going to go forward and get funded by Knight. If it
doesn't, this project will find a way to move forward anyway. It's extremely important work that we're doing at an international level. So that's just one example.

So I love this slide, it's my favorite. So you may or may not know my boss, Dan Cohen, but Dan has written a couple of books. One on digital history and one on something like Victorian faith or something like that. Anyway, he himself can pick at himself, so I, in turn, do as well. He says his books will never be best sellers. Never, ever will he get big royalty checks in the mail and be able to pocket them and ride off into the sunset. He wishes, but not so much. Don't we all?

So instead, he says what's really going to happen is, because of the -- because of the ever-changing copyright, he says that zombies instead are going to be roaming the earth by the time his books ever reach the light of day in the public domain. And that they're going to be really upset that he didn't write
about zombies.

So this is really just to illustrate that we really want to be active in the space, to think about authors' rights and what they may be able -- what authors may be able to do with their own rights. And how we might not have to tie them up and assist them with copyright for so long. We can work with projects like Knowledge Unlatched and unglue.it, and others, to really, I think, form a partnership that -- where we think about authors being able to potentially give their rights to libraries, or to retain those rights, and be more active in that space instead of having to automatically fall underneath these publishers' guidelines and this rigorous copyright.

So our -- my other P, partnership model. So how do we do this? How does all this stuff get into the DPLA? DPLA has what we call hubs, and we're very grateful for our hubs and we think they're an awesome family. This is just a screenshot of some of them.

We have two different kinds of hubs,
okay? So content hubs are hubs that share 200,000 records and content previews, and what I mean by that is a thumbnail, a snippet of an audio, video file, some sort of representative sample of the actual object with us. And they work to globalize their metadata. You can throw a lot of terms in that where we are defaulting to globalize. But really what that means is, you have to think about your metadata outside of your own context and think about how your metadata works together with everyone else, and think about inter-operability.

And so we'll -- we may come back to you when you submit metadata to us and say, okay, well think about it in this way, and we'll work together with you over time to really think about your metadata in a global framework. Maybe instead of a hyper local framework where you have been thinking about one-use case as opposed to a broader use case.

Service hubs are our aggregators. And service hubs really pull and they provide services. But they pull data from their
partners. So some our partners, North Carolina, for example, has over 150 partners, Minnesota, the same way. They pull data from partners. So library archives and museums throughout their entire state, they pull that data from them and they share that data with DPLA in one single feed. So the actual hub is responsible for the data so they turn around and work with their partners so DPLA does not have to have a one-to-one relationship with everybody in that state. And that really helps us, and I think it helps the partners, it helps build on that sustainability.

And we have just added some new hubs. And yay that GPO is one of them. Woot, woot. So --

(Applause)

MS. GORE: We recently added the Getty, the state of Indiana, the Indiana Memory Project based at the Indiana State Library, and it has a number of partners coming on as a partnership from -- representing the state of Indiana. Obviously the GPO as a content hub.
And then we are working with the state of Yukon where they are building the Connecticut Digital Archive, and they are going to be a partner. And the California Digital Library is coming on and beginning to share with us their Calisphere product, and then hopefully that will even grow more over time as they change and grow digital collections. So we're really excited about the new partnerships we were able to announce very recently. And we're actually already working behind the scenes to make all of these happen. So we're already in the throes of conversation with -- you know, beginning to do test data dumps and those kinds of things. So hopefully you'll see content from all of these partners fairly soon in the DPLA.

So our ecosystem represents about 1200 partners, a little bit more than 1200 partners. So I told you, you saw that first screen and there were like 21 hubs there, and then a few more that we're adding. So underneath that, obviously, is this big layer of partnerships that our service hubs bring to
the table. So we really have this much larger ecosystem of partners that are participating in DPLA, and we are really seeing that growth.

Just to give you a visual on the map, where we have partnerships right now. So there are different colors of types of hubs. So the service hubs are in orange, the kind of ruddy orange, red color out in the west is service of partner states. So the Mountain States Digital Library is a multi-state service hub. So they actually have partners in multiple states that they aggregate from. So that's what that representation is about. And then content hubs are represented by yellow circles, so you'll see them in a number of places throughout the country. /And then our dark blue represents hubs in active development, including one here in D.C. for GPO.

I thought you guys might be interested a little bit in the partner types that we are bringing in. Currently, this is from current data we have right now live in the DPLA. So obviously that will change a little
bit as our partnerships grow. The biggest chunk we have is coming from university libraries at 26 percent. I don't think that's a surprise to most people since university libraries hold a lot of rich cultural heritage collections and have invested a lot in digitization through the years.

However, I think there's a great balance with 15 percent coming from public libraries, 11 from museums, 12 from historical societies and 14 from government agencies. So there's lots of slices of this pie here where we're receiving a lot of content from different kinds of organizations. And we can probably break this down even further, when you think about we're always kind of trying to decide what's the right line to stop and who goes under what category.

So why do we have this hubs model? Largely for sustainability. For both the DPLA as well as for our hubs and our -- and their partners. I love this graphic because the graphic on the left to me represents the death
of the DPLA because all of those arrows are aimed at us in the middle. And right now DPLA has eight staff members. So with all those hours -- with all those arrows, I think we would die rather quickly if everybody shot at us at once.

But the model on the right, the service and content hub model is really a mixed model where the -- there are some arrows that obviously go to a hub and that go to a service hub that then only shoots at us once, if you will.

So that is a much more manageable framework for us and I think, really if you hear from the partners themselves, there's a lot of trust relationships and sustainability and investments and infrastructure already made at these state level service hubs. So this really just bolsters that even more for them. And I've heard Toby Graham, for example, the other night in a conference call said, you know, it's really brought envigoration and new life to the Digital Library of Georgia to be a part of the
DPLA. So I've heard a number of people say that who are participating, that it's kind of like a new life, a new opportunity.

Here's just a few stats. So we attracted over one million unique visitors this past year, and over nine million hits for API. So I told you it was almost ten times in this year. And that is because all these apps have been developed and people are using these apps. I carry some of these apps on my phone and I encourage you to do the same.

The Minnesota Digital Library is one of our partners, has seen a 55 percent increase in traffic since the repository we launched in 2013. The Mountain West Digital Library reports that its first eight months participation in DPLA, the number of visits and the number of total visitors to their site have increased by more than a hundred percent, and site visit links have increased by nearly three minutes per visit. We are the top referrer to the Mountain West Digital Library over Google for them.
And what I think is probably the coolest stat on the board is one of Mountain West Digital Library's top referrers is that Serendip-o-Matic app I told you about, an application because their data is exposed through the DPLA API, those hits go straight to Mountain West because they partnered with us. And so they're one of the top referrers as well. So their data is just getting reused by all of these places, and so the exposure for these hubs is much greater.

All right. How do you get involved? Obviously you can think about becoming a hub. You may be at an institution that already is a hub, or there may be some conversations going on in your state that you can participate in. You can obviously participate through GPO. Certainly maybe one of the reasons why you're here. But I think there are lots of ways to get involved, to think about the goal of DPLA is to really have a onramp in every state for every cultural heritage institution in every state to be able to
participate in DPLA hopefully within the next year to year and a half. It's a lofty high goal, but we're trying very hard to work towards it. I'm in conversations with about 41 states right now.

This is the community reps program. This is another way to get involved. Some of you may be community reps already, but what community reps are are kind of evangelists on the ground for DPLA where you are. So we send you a bunch of swag, we send you kind of like a -- you know, a basic Power Point and then that's annotated, that gives some information about DPLA. But you can go and kind of talk about DPLA on the ground and its importance.

We have -- knock on wood, as of yesterday, I heard that we have at least one community rep in every state in this country. Woot. So we're really excited about that. This was the second round of apps and it just closed I think yesterday or the day before, and we were successful in getting a rep in at least every state.
Another way you can get involved is through open committee calls. If you have -- let's say you're passionate about content like me, you can join the Content Strategy Working Group. We have phone calls that are set up quarterly and we talk about big issues. The last time we talked about audio/video content and whether or not there should be a kind of separate hub around genres of content when it's kind of specialty content. We also talked in the past about whether or not there should be a museums-only hub, if museums felt more comfortable working together as opposed to at a state level. So we've talked a lot about how content flows to the DPLA and what that partnership looks like. So that's content strategy.

Marketing outreach, if you're really interested in helping get the word out, and then we have technical advisory, and I cut one off and that's legal strategies. So if you are of a legal mind, please join us. We need all the legal help we can get.
And that's it. And this is my contact information. Feel free to email me when this is over, if you have any or if you just want to just know more.

Thanks so much.

(Applause)

MR. SMITH: Thanks so much, Emily.

Yeah, this really is exciting, and it's well past due. We've been talking about a national digital library for so many years, and just the success that the DPLA has garnered in such a short period of time is remarkable.

I'm going to talk just briefly about where we are in the pilot project working with DPLA. Cindy, do I have slides?

Okay. While we're getting the slides set up -- oh, yeah -- yeah, it would be a good time. Are there any questions at this time?

MR. JACOBS: Do you want questions to Emily or --

MR. SMITH: Yeah. Well, yeah, maybe for Emily at this point. And this
shouldn't take long. That's it right there.

MR. JACOBS: Hi, Emily. I'm James Jacobs, Stanford University.

It seems to me from your presentation that DPLA seems to be a central metadata repository and application layer, which is really cool. DPN seems to be a preservation layer with several academic institutions working together. Has there been any talk between DPLA and DPN? Is DPN a content hub for DPLA?

MS. GORE: So DPN is dark archive -- is this on?

DPN is a dark archive focused on preservation. So yes, there has been conversation but because it is dark, it's not meant to shine light on. So the AP Trust -- I'm assuming you're familiar with AP Trust --

MR. JACOBS: Yes.

MS. GORE: -- kind of sits in the middle of that and has some dim content there that people may want to shine light on. Do people know what this means? Oh, you're just
laughing, you know what this means.

So there may be content there that people do want to expose to DPLA, so we certainly have -- we've started those conversations with DPN as well as AP Trust. And I think -- I think there are partnerships like that as well as a lot more partnerships around the country where people are investing in preservation and would love to see their content in some sort of centralized access. And so if we can do that, like the SHARE project, an area you're probably familiar with, we've had a lot of conversations with them about potentially serving as that front end for that project when all of that IR content gets identified and aggregated.

MR. JACOBS: Thank you.

MS. GORE: Uh-huh.

MR. SMITH: Okay. Yeah, when you look at the -- look at our missions, you know, this partnership seems to be a natural fit. I mean, the DPLA mission goes the distance in keeping America informed, which is the basis of
what we are all about here at GPO.

You know, I think -- you know, when you look at the project vision here for us that we initially put together, in the red box, I mean -- basically what we're saying here, and I think, is that the general public would benefit more from this, I think, than we currently are providing or doing. I think that's the real significant benefit.

This is just a quick diagram I sort of threw together to give you an indication of some of the basic functionality of our relationship with DPLA. And Emily has explained much of this, how this relationship works. But essentially we're a content or will be a content hub designated, once we get through the pilot phase of this project. And but the metadata is passed on to the DPLA. We're actually using the OAI protocol for metadata harvesting, and I'll talk a little bit more about that to provide metadata to the DPLA.

Discovery happens through the DPLA and the content is actually distributed from
that hub site.

      I wanted to mention, though, you know, I mean Emily talked about the fact that states are aggregating content for smaller libraries or archives or museums or archives within their state. And we're essentially serving the same role at the federal level. So I think it's -- there's a lot of commonality there.

      Just to give you a little overview of where we are with the pilot project. Actually, we have about 140,000, approximately 140,000 bibliographic records in the CGP currently that have Mark 856 Bill links to digital content. And so the ILS system that we're using, which is the -- actually it was Olive System, it does have a built-in OAI data provider service.

      I don't know how many of you are familiar with OAI protocol, but it's really -- I think if you're familiar with Z3950, it's probably a similar but simpler version and it's a way to exchange metadata between services
points. We did have to do some work to compile -- or to conform our records to the DPLA profile. And so it wasn't difficult to do, tough, and not nearly as much as I had originally anticipated. But as Emily mentioned, there is the need to normalize in this kind of situation where you are trying to, and you have a task like they do to aggregate records from so many different sources, the need to normalize is certainly an important factor.

DPLA uses thumbnail images. And for the CGP we didn't have any. So the logo you see on this page is what we've decided to use for this initial phase of the -- our pilot test of the DPLA - DPLA partnerships. Of those 140,000 records will be represented with a GPO logo that you see in the upper right-hand corner.

We're hoping that we will be able to put in place a more formal process for creating thumbnail images for new content as it -- as it is added to the repository. So we conducted the harvest this month, or DPLA conducted the harvest this month. We made our records
available for them to pull and so they're currently working with that set of records. There is a process of getting those records ingested into the system. I think probably -- and Emily, you correct me here -- I think we're looking at a four-week time period before we actually then go in and look at how our records are presented on their test instance.

We also will be assessing techniques for making FDSys Content available to DPLA. And these are -- this is for content that may not be available through the CGP, which is more granular level content, like documents in the federal register. And so this is assessment phase of the work that needs to be done with FDSys, there is additional assessment work that needs to be done with the CGP contribution, those 140,000 records. We'll be -- we're very interested in seeing the number of referrals. And the data that I've seen so far from current content hubs is that it's -- DPLA seems to be, on average, doubling the number of hits on the record collection.
So with FDSys metadata, we know we need to evaluate the feasibility of providing access to FDSys mods metadata, and we're looking at going -- potentially using site maps. Or in combination with our ILS records using the OAI harvesting protocol. So there's a couple of different things we'll probably be looking at this summer as possibilities of ways of getting those records into the DPLA.

So some of the benefits I think for our partnership here, and Emily's mentioned some of this already, but I'm just blown away. I mean, you know, this was taken from the press release that was done as part of their one-year anniversary which was two weeks ago. You know, they're already seeing, you know, numbers in the millions of unique visitors. But I think the second one is just what really blows me away. As Emily mentioned earlier, you know, they're seeing ten times as many hits on their collections through the use of the APIs.

So you know, again, we looked at the interface quite a bit, but you know, there are
some really enhanced functionality features
that we currently don't provide that we
certainly can leverage through DPLA. For
example, the number -- the various facets that
are available through their site. And the
visual version of a brief record, which I always
like to call it that, the thumbnail preview is
something else that we currently are not making
available through CGP.

The spacial temporal visualization
tools, which I think are very powerful. This
is just an example I pulled up. This is
actually Mark's records at UNT. This is a
portal to Texas history. And you can sort of
see the distribution of content -- I can't
remember who I did a search on on that.

MS. GORE: Jack Ruby.

MR. SMITH: It is Jack Ruby, yes.

Thank you.

So I guess it makes sense that Texas
would have the majority of records on that.

This is what was also interesting,
because you know, this sort of shows you the
temporal distribution of content and you can see there's quite a bit on Jack Ruby prior to 1964. And you know, I'd looked at a number of those records, but most of them are criminal activity that he was engaged in prior to 1964.

Yes, yes, there's some sick apps.

(Laughter)

MR. SMITH: And the one that I think is the coolest that, you know, I use is the Wikipedia app at the top of the page, which allows you to do your search in Wikipedia. Once you install your app plugin, you can do your search in Wikipedia. And at the top of the page, it will show you all of the resources from the DPLA that are associated with that article. So you know, it's a way to -- it's really a form of linked data.

And you know, I think just, you know, what DPLA provides is it gives us a real genuine contextual narrative about any particular topic. You know, I always feel like it's not enough to have or rely on just one source. So you can see the story unfold and get
different perspectives on a particular topic. So I think that's one thing that's really powerful about what DPLA is doing.

I just had to include this, because I'm just, you know, so amazed at -- you know, again, you know, the success that they've been able to achieve in just one year since launching, and a lot of these figures speak volumes about that. From the number of visits to the number of organizations that have signed on, and all -- you see the bottom bullet, all from a staff of eight now, correct?

MS. GORE: Correct.

MR. SMITH: And so I -- finally I just want to acknowledge our project team and many of them -- some of them are here. Kathleen Swigert from PST has led the charge for us and has kept us on track with this project. You have done a wonderful job and we appreciate the work that she's doing to make this a reality for us. So thank you, Kathleen.

(Applause)

MR. SMITH: And that is my last
slide. So I think we -- do we have time for questions? Are we over?

So we can take one or two questions.

FEMALE VOICE: They're ready for the break.

MR. SMITH: Yeah, I think so.

MS. GORE: And you are speechless.

MR. SMITH: Yeah, and that midmorning coffee is needed.

MS. STIERHOLTZ: This is Katrin Stierholtz from the St. Louis Fed.

So with the CGP, you have materials in the 856 fields that point to other holdings, not GPO but outside of GPO. So those things are now, then -- or will be, once you're in DPLA -- revealed in DPLA as well, right?

MR. SMITH: Yeah. That's a -- that's a genuine issue we're going to have to work through as part of this pilot testing. So the idea was to go ahead and get the set. And we imagine we're going to see some other issues that are going to come up with regard to that original set of records. But I do --
MS. STIERHOLTZ: Do you see that as a problem? I see that as a benefit.

MR. SMITH: Well, I think it potentially could be, and I --

MS. GORE: I mean, it could be a problem, and why it could be a problem is because --

MR. SMITH: Duplication.

MS. GORE: Well, duplication is number one.

Number two is bitrot. I mean, the links it could write, right? And so if you have control of them centrally, that's one thing. But if all of that control was distributed and somebody decides to move a server or what have you, then you've got, you know, link issues on your hands.

So but yes, I think in principle, the ideas were good. It's just the implementation in making -- staying on top of the data.

MS. STIERHOLTZ: I was just thinking of libraries that do small
digitization projects then submit them to CGP or something. And then -- but I see your problem as well. I hadn't really -- I just didn't think of those things.

MS. GORE: Well, whether or not they host it. So a lot of those times they do it --

MS. STIERHOLTZ: Right.

MS. GORE: -- but it's hosted in the central environment.

MS. STIERHOLTZ: Right.

MS. GORE: And that means more control.

MS. STIERHOLTZ: Right.

MS. GORE: But when it's hosted distributed, that means there's less control.

MS. STIERHOLTZ: Okay.

MR. SMITH: Yeah.

MS. GORE: Yes?

MS. ABBOTT-HODUSKI: Hi, Bernadine Abbott Hoduski. Over the years, the scientific and technical documents have really not been comprehensively included in GPO.
When I was at the Environmental Protection Agency, we had a contract with NTIS to provide every one of our documents to NTIS because we had tried to get that agreement with GPO but we didn't get it. So NTIS was our source, and it still is today for EPA. And many other side check agencies have the same kind of agreements.

Now there are two bills out to put NTIS out of business. There's two and a half million publications. But my concern is GPO has never consistently cataloged, even though Title 44, Sections 1900, 10 and 11 require GPO to catalog everything. We're talking about a national bibliographic database which really is -- I don't see any plans to really make it complete because SciTech is being left out of it.

I know that Department of Energy and other SciTech agencies have databases and have their own cataloging records, but I don't believe they're part of the GPO catalog. And I really would like to see those electronic
records brought into the GPO national bibliography, and then be part of GPO. So I'm happy that you are going to work with GPO, but I -- as a SciTech librarian, I'm very concerned about the SciTech publications and their metadata.

MR. SMITH: Okay, Bernadette, thanks for your comment.

And I can tell you what I know at this point. And I just happened to have a conversation with Maureen Sullivan, who is going over to work at NTS beginning next week. And there have been some conversations, I know, about working collective -- collaboratively with them to -- in some aspects. I'm not sure if CGP was specifically -- or CGP records were specifically addressed, or will be addressed. But I know there is at least the start of some conversations around that.

And I don't know if anybody else in the room from the GPO can add to that? I'm looking around to see if there's anybody else here. Laurie, or Jane.
But I would definitely make a note of that, and we'll try to get you some more clarification before you leave here today.

MS. ABBOTT-HODUSKI: All right. Thank you very much.

MR. SMITH: You're welcome.

MS. ABBOTT-HODUSKI: I'm Chair of the Government Documents Roundtable Legislation Committee, and we will be discussing NTIS. We'll also be discussing your plans and so on at our meeting in Las Vegas. So I would like some additional information before we have that public discussion and see whether the American Library Association can recommend that ALA take a position on these proposals. Because I don't really think that NTIS is going to be the only bibliographic and content collector in the federal government that's going to be threatened.

In my -- you know, I've been working on federal stuff since 1965 and I've seen a lot of agencies come and go. And one philosophy we had at the Environmental Protection Agency, we
knew that we might not survive so we -- but we wanted our publications and our cataloging to survive, which is why we had the first nationwide catalog for all of our libraries throughout EPA. We were in the forefront in the 1970s. And so this is still a concern with the SciTech community, that we've never really been part of the mainstream of cataloging records. And I'm hoping that that is changing, and I'm looking forward to you all doing that.

MR. SMITH: Yeah. Thank you so much.

Okay. Well let me just close by -- okay, there's one virtual question.

MS. ETKIN: From our remote audience, I just want to say that one of your community reps was recognized and there are going to be discussions. Maybe we'll have another community rep.

In relation to the searching by copyright, someone is suggesting that perhaps the symbols created by the creative comments could be used on your site.
MS. GORE: Yeah, they will be.

Yeah, they will be, as part of the whole thing that we're -- the standards that we're implementing. All of creative commons, from least restricted to most restricted, will be options for labels, but there will be other options for labels regarding rights restriction, public domain and things like that.

But creative commons will be included as part of what people can choose from, and then they will get labeled on the site.

MS. ETKIN: Okay, terrific.

Can I ask one more?

MS. GORE: Yeah, sure.

MS. ETKIN: Are there hubs that contribute small amounts of content?

MS. GORE: There are hubs that contribute smaller amounts of content than is required of the content hubs. So some service hubs only share 100,000 records representing multiple partners as opposed to sharing 200,000 records at a one-to-one level. They just, you
know, are -- have not done a whole lot of
digitization or more digital work in their
state, but they're growing that.
And so we've taken -- we haven't
placed that number limit on the service hubs
because they've agreed to be the onramp for the
state, whatever that looks like in their state.
And sometimes the smaller the state, the
smaller amount of content. So it just really
depends.
But yes, but not in a one-to-one
relationship.

MR. SMITH: All right. Listen, I
know how busy this lady is, so please join me
one last time in thanking her for taking time
to come and share that.

(Applause)

MR. SMITH: And thank you for
attending.

(Whereupon, the
above-entitled matter briefly went off the
record.)

COUNCIL SESSION-WRAP UP
CHAIR WEIBLE: We have the Public Printer -- well, she's always in this house, but she wants to say a few words. So here's Davita Vance-Cooks.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Good morning.

(Audience response: Good morning.)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: How are you this morning?

(Audience response.)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: I'm sorry, let me try this again.

How are you this morning?

(Audience response.)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Yeah, that's terrific.

I just want to take a few moments to thank you all for coming. I hope that you had a wonderful time. I know we did. And I know that you enjoyed walking around the Big Red Building, and I hope that you got a chance to sample the GPO hospitality. Did you notice it?

(Audience response.)
MS. VANCE-COOKS: Yes. It's real.

We are a family here at the GPO. We care so much about each other and also about all of you coming to visit.

But I also wanted to take a moment to acknowledge again those members on the Council who are about to leave. We have some gifts for them, okay? And I'm going to ask them to stand up when I call their name again.

The first one is to Arlene, would you please rise? Let's give her a round of applause.

(Applause)

CHAIR WEIBLE: Thank you.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Stephanie.

(Applause)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Mark.

(Applause)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Is Sue -- Sue, is she here or is she on break? Okay, well, tell Sue has a gift right here.

We really appreciate all of your work. We also appreciate the entire Council.
You guys are terrific, you're wonderful leaders. And on behalf of the GPO, well done.

Is that Sue? Hello Sue. We have a gift for you, Sue. Don't run, it's okay.

(Laughter)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: I have a gift for you.

MEMBER LYONS: Thank you, Davita.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: You're welcome.

MEMBER LYONS: Great conversation in the cafeteria.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: She says she had a great conversation in the cafeteria, that's why she wasn't here.

(Laughter)

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Jim Bradley, the deputy, just wants to say a few words. And again, I'll be around just saying good-bye to you all, but thank you for visiting us. Okay.

(Applause)

MR. BRADLEY: I just want to add my thanks to everybody that attended. I think you had a great conference, I've heard a lot of
wonderful things. We've got some things to think about, some things to work on, but we look forward to working with you and supporting this program. And your attendance and enthusiasm has shown during the conference, and it's been wonderful. So we look forward doing this again. And I want to also thank the members of the Council that are leaving. You've done a wonderful job. Arlene, you've done a great job leading this, very smooth, very wonderful. So I just want to add my thanks. And I want all of you to have save travels and hopefully we'll be in touch soon.

(Applause)

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. So this is Arlene Weible again for the virtual attendees. I have just a couple of things that again related to some of the conference logistics that I think is, in terms of wrapping up our conference, that I'd like to talk about.

You know, I don't think -- you know, they're thanking us for coming to their building, but I think, you know, this community
really needs to thank GPO for being the most gracious host. Yes.

(Applause)

CHAIR WEIBLE: Somebody made a comment this morning that I think is just -- was very typical of most people's experience. It didn't matter if you were talking to the superintendent of documents or the security guard or the room monitors. Everybody at GPO has been so incredibly gracious and welcoming, and we are so thankful for that. And I'm just thinking about what it would be like to host a meeting like this in your own library or something. I mean, I think you understand that it's really kind of a big deal to bring us in here. So I think it's just wonderful.

I didn't want to report actually how many of us were actually here. We -- I think at the beginning we said we had about 280 people registered. We actually had 248 who actually showed up. So that's actually pretty impressive. I think that's a really great number. And of those 248, 79 are first-time
attendees. So I think that's really great. A great number.

(Applause)

CHAIR WEIBLE: I think it shows the value of continuing to have these conferences. We've -- you know, of course, those are the people that showed up here in D.C. And then, of course, we've had the richness of being able to have virtual attendees, at least for part of our sessions. And it just -- you know, as long as we can continue to do that, I think we're doing a good job.

So there are a couple of other things I wanted to just let folks know about. This morning our Council had -- took care of a little housekeeping business, not the least of which was determining who was going to be chairing Council in the upcoming year. And I just wanted to announce for folks who have not already heard, because I believe it was already tweeted. But Marie Concannon was elected Chair for the upcoming year.

(Applause)
CHAIR WEIBLE: So I just wanted --
and not the least, also Chris Brown has agreed
to be our secretary for the upcoming year.
He's done a wonderful job and he's continuing.

(Applause)

CHAIR WEIBLE: So thank you so
much.

So I think what we'll go ahead and
do is ask all of the Council members -- I guess,
you know, I really do want to also thank Council
members that -- particularly those that put
together the programs that we had yesterday.
There was a lot of work that went into planning
those programs, and I just -- I wanted just --
you made it really easy on me because you just
took care of everything. So it's just been
really wonderful. And think they were really
great programs.

And so I think we're going to have
someone from each group come up and give just
a short little summary of those programs for
those of you that were not able to attend.

So does anybody want to go first?
Rosemary? Okay.

MEMBER LASALA: We did the Council session on education initiatives, where we are and where we are going. Steve Beleu, myself, Cindy Etkin and Kelly Siefert. And Cindy Etkin demonstrated the new training resource registry, and we asked the depository community to give us feedback about the registry, and offer suggestions for future revisions. And you can do this all on the registry itself, everyone that was attending, whether in person or individually, will now be able to use the registry to look at it, to add things if they want to, and to let us know and give us feedback.

Thank you.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Rosemary, I think I just wanted to clarify. It wasn't just people attending this session, but all of the -- yeah, all of the conference attendees are going to receive information about how to access the tools. So --

Hi, Cindy.

MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO.
I just want to clarify that I am getting the spreadsheet today of all of the conference attendees. And I have the virtual attendees, and I will be uploading them into the new site. And I will send out a communication to everyone telling them how to log in. So look for an email.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Who wants to go next? Hallie?

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Marie Concannon and I with assistance from Larry Romans, did a session called "streamlining the disposal process, making it easier for everyone." I talked about the history of the discovery process and comprehensive collections, and how they relate to the discard process, and try to emphasize that it is actually a means to an end.

Marie discussed the issues facing regionals and selectives, and how possible solutions that libraries are doing now. And perhaps most importantly, introduced the concept of gov.docs.jail.

(Laughter)
MEMBER PRITCHETT: Some -- we had a really great discussion with the audience about some of their concerns and some solutions, and these included how to decide whether or not to require listing the specifics of eyeballing, that it was helpful to discuss the history because people are often not aware of how the disposal process came into being. The different ways that are helping in matching needs and offers, including the disposition database, as well as the National Needs and Offers list, the idea of the greater good and to what extent that we aim for participating in the greater good while still balancing our local needs. And a few other topics that I probably have glossed over at this point.

A couple of things that we wanted to conclude with, and perhaps for the future, is we feel strongly that this discussion needs to continue, probably in perpetuity because, you know, certainly the disposal process isn't going to go away. But as situations change, as different ideas come up, it does need to be
revisited from time to time so that we're sharing things with each other and working towards better solutions.

And I'd also like to reiterate what Arlene had said earlier, the possibility of having a liaison to Council from -- or excuse me, to GPO from Council while working on their development of a national needs tool -- the disposition tool, excuse me.

Did that cover it?

Okay, thanks.

MEMBER BRAUNSTEIN: Okay. Our group was the group that responded to NAPA recommendation number three. And I think what was particularly important about our presentation and our panel was the fact that we had panel members who were drawn from various constituencies throughout our community.

We have Valerie Glenn, who represented HathiTrust. We had David Walls -- I'm going to go back to Valerie Glenn, was representing HathiTrust. Bill Sleeman was representing rare and endangered expertise.
Sandy McAninch was representing the ACE Role Group, and Bruce Sarjeant was representing the ALA COL task force group. And then back to the people who were actually on our group, which is Mark Phillips, David Walls -- oh, and Laurie Hall was representing cataloging. Sorry. Cindy Etkin, myself, Marie Concannon and Kate, our intrepid person who told everybody when to get up and what to say and what to do.

So the actual name of our presentation was "Comprehensive Preservation Plan for Government Documents," and what I want to say that some of the suggestions that came out of that and some of what we want to see happen as a result of that, I don't want to be particular immodest, but I think I was told that my suggestion concerning the parceling out of aspects of digitizing, in particular, was an especially good idea that came out of that.

And then I think earlier, I made the remarks about having GPO make it more clear, and -- or enhancing what was already the digital registry so that people could use that for a
resource to get together and partner. And then I believe it was suggested that, as long as there was some sort of vehicle for that, it didn't necessary have to give the digital registry, that it's already in place but it could be something else. As long as we have some place to go virtually where people can say, I'd like to have somebody me digitize such-and-such, because it needs to preserved. I don't have all of the equipment I need, I don't have all the staff I need, will someone help me out with this and can we work on this together? Obviously the easiest way for that to happen would be for people who are close to one another geographically, but that would not necessarily be the only possibilities.

And then last but not least, another suggestion that came out of this was that GPO might be able to do some training. We've got training options coming up now on project management, in particular, for putting together that kind of coalition of people who were willing to work on a larger project but
take pieces of it. I think that's the sort of thing that requires some background, some training, some understanding of how to make that sort of thing work. And it would be great if we could get some GPO training on that because we could all use that.

Thank you.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Thanks, Stephanie.

I wanted also to -- there are a couple of kind of reports or updates on some projects that Council has been working on or been considering that really weren't necessarily part of the conference proceedings, per se, although they certainly have come up in conversation. So I think Sue was going to do a quick update of a project relating to offsite storage.

MEMBER LYONS: Right. There was a small working group, myself, Hallie and Kate focused on coming up with best practices and recommendations for off-site storage. And I think that there is some desire for that information from folks out in the community.
So we put together kind of an introduction, the bibliography and we hope to continue developing this and soon forward to GPO the work that we've done. And I think it's our hope that there might be, under GPO best practices, perhaps some guidance for them, But at a minimum, we would like to share, when we're finished with the project, what council has come up with and share that with the community.

Because it's a challenge, I think, to move items offsite and comply with guidelines for access and preservation. And we think that this would be a really timely and valuable tool. So I believe Chris Brown will be joining that group and hopefully we'll have something within a few months.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Sue, did you want to -- if folks have comments or suggestions now, did -- is there a way you want to have those funneled or --

MEMBER LYONS: I believe that Hallie or Kate may be putting out some -- a request for comments from the community. And
so that should happen soon.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. So expect
that to be coming. Okay, great.

Another item that I guess I was
trying to think about how to organize the
various tasks that we talked about in our
meeting this morning, and kind of talked
through the various issues that we think are
important for a Council to consider and follow
up on. And one of them that doesn't really fit
into a particular category of things that have
been part, again, of the bigger discussion or
the programming for the conference. But I
think it's something that you wanted to let the
folks know that we're working on. How is it in
relation to the reporting from the Fdsys.

And Mark would you be able to say
just a few words about -- I think we're talking
-- thinking about this in terms of a
recommendation. But just kind of give an
overview of what we're demonstrating.

MEMBER PHILLIPS: Sure. And the
specifics were that in addition to the monthly
LSCM performance metrics that are distributed by LSCM about the various aspects of the program, that GPO look at establishing kind of a regular reporting mechanism at a more granular level within FDSys so that we can say, the Congressional record gets this much, it's this large, it has this many items. This collection over here -- and just thinking about it at the granularity of collections within FDSys so that we can have a better way of understanding where there's lots of content, where there's lots of use. And I think that can also be really helpful for GPO as it look sat what collections should they look at building out and going more deeply -- or deeper as far as building out.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Yeah, thank you.

So again, just for folks in the audience, in past years, Council has actually spent a lot of its working time actually crafting the wording of recommendations and those action items. And in the last several years, we've kind of taken a tact of, well,
let's get our ideas and make sure we, you know, know what direction we want to get into. But let's try to do the words in the thing and all of that kind of stuff after a conference when we're a little bit more -- what the -- in terms of being able to -- and have some time for reflecting and that kind of thing.

So just so you know, these are the kinds of things you can expect to see us communicating about in the next few months about -- you know, again, in the form of things like formal recommendations. But then we'll also have some other types of actions. And I'll talk about some more of those right now.

Another -- two ideas that were talked about this morning that I think really have come out of those specific discussions that we had here at Council. One of them has to do with what Stephanie was reporting during the session, talking about the NAPA3 recommendation and the idea that it would be really great to have a space of some sort to have people who are looking for collaborative
partners and digitization projects to meet and
greet, and figure out how exactly they could
potentially collaborate.

The registry, digitization
registration tool, does that kind of, but
really it's more of a way of documenting
existing projects rather than a place to look
for partnerships. And so I believe that we'll
probably be putting together a recommendation
related to trying to find a mechanism for having
some kind of space for people to go to who are
looking for collaborators.

So does anybody on Council who was
part of that discussion want to add anything to
talk about that?

(No audible response.)

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. So that's
one action that you'll probably see in terms of
their recommendation coming down from Council.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Another thing we
talked about this morning, well as it's
relating very much to Council's advisory role,
and I think that's one of the things that -- I'm
not sure I really and truly appreciated this
when I first joined Council, is the role that
Council can play in terms of the specific
projects that GPO was working on. And we've
heard a lot about those various projects and the
updates over the last three days. One example
where I think we feel that Council is in a good
position to be able to give some advice is in
the area of the development of the National
Disposition Tool. And particularly based on
the information that was discussed at that
particular session on the disposition process.

And we have lots of regionals on
Council who are particularly interested in
that. So we will definitely be doing -- figure
out the best way for Council to help facilitate
advice as that project moves forward. Either
through our own advice or soliciting it from the
community.

Another somewhat related area to
that particular project is something we didn't
really talk about this morning, guys, so I'm
just kind of introducing this. But it's really
related. I believe it was yesterday morning that LSCM staff were talking about the concept of their technology planning. And you know, I think at first when we started hearing about that, we were thinking that that was mostly an ILS transition project. Many of our libraries have gone through those kinds of things. And so while we weren't really thinking of it as a bigger technology plan.

And in talking to Anthony and Jane, we have -- I think it is important that members of Council kind of be in on the discussions as they continue to develop, kind of that bigger picture. And I think one example is related to the discussion that we had about the ability for outside discovery services to see GPO content. And I think that it's really important to have that community voice and those discussions as they really kind of try to take a bigger picture of how they can accomplish more in that area.

So they're really eager to try to do more to expose their resources to the discovery services. But as, you know, a community who
uses the discovery services, we really need to be part of that discussion. So I think we will also make sure that we have a couple of members of Council designated to work with the group that is putting together that technology plan.

We have an unfortunate scheduling problem where Anthony is in another room right now presenting on the technology plan, and that's just -- you know, unfortunately we can't be all places at all times. So but we definitely want to track the progress of that plan. So Council, I guess I'm suggesting that we -- that's something that we want to do. And I just want to make sure everybody on Council feels that that's a good direction to go.

Okay. Okay. I didn't think that was going to be one. That was one I meant to bring up this morning, and we just kind of ran out of time.

So what you haven't heard me talk about yet is the national plan. And I'm sure that's what the community wants to hear the most
about in terms of what Council wants to do in relation to moving that discussion forward. And we talked about how, you know, this is a really big set of ideas, and that in many ways, we feel like there's a need to kind of digest and think about the concepts that we were presented on Wednesday. Also, we need a way to kind of, you know, ask some questions kind of about those bigger concepts so that we've talked about, in terms of action related to that is to have members of Council be kind of a source for feeding questions to GPO that are -- the purpose being to help clarify some of the concepts that were presented to us on Wednesday.

And we talked about the possibility of maybe - like an FAQ document or something that kind of distills some of those kind of basic questions. So to help make understanding of the concepts a little bit more clear throughout the community.

So we also talked about, you know, the possibility of putting that into a -- into
a discussion format, like via webinar, or the kinds of hosted discussion that Council has been involved in the past. And I think we want to take some time to think about the best method to do that because we don't want to just open it up for questions and just kind of have everything under the sun come out. Because I don't know that that's really the best way to keep the conversation moving forward.

But trying to think about ways that we can answer some of the basic questions that folks have. And then once we have it, you know, kind of that understanding, then move forward with more specific discussions.

So again, I don't think that this is something that, you know, put together a webinar in the next week or two. I mean, I don't think that that's the approach that we're going to be taking. We want to do -- think about the process of doing this. But we certainly want to make sure that Council helps facilitate not only the questions people have but also making sure that the whole community
has the opportunity to weigh in and comment on the concepts that are there.

So that's kind of my take of it. I would really love it if members of Council would want to express their thoughts about those next steps and -- anything? Anything else?

Greta?

MEMBER BEVER: We have discussed with the FAQs about the national plan, the number of questions that people have seem to focus around having specific examples of projects in the past that they could then identify as the kind of things they would want to do going forward.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Uh-huh. Yeah, and I think that's, you know, again to facilitate understanding some really, you know, thinking about what could happen but also what are the things that we've done in the past that we're really trying to talk about when we're talking about that particular model. And I Mary Alice nodding her head, so that's good.

So yeah, I mean, I think -- you know,
it's like an FAQ fact sheet kind of hybrid kind of thing, a little bit maybe more narrative in description of the overall concepts. So we'll be working with Mary Alice and her staff to kind of work out those -- the best methodology for disseminating that kind of information, and also collecting your questions so we can make sure that we're trying to address the most common questions.

And then look for having other facilitated discussions in a virtual way throughout the upcoming year.

So I don't have a specific timeline, I think it's just a little too early for us to have the details of that worked out. I do think we are talking about maybe trying to use those members of Council who attend ALA and maybe use the ALA meetings to kind of do a check in this sort of, and be a place where some of these questions can be discussed. So I would say those of you that attend the ALA conference can probably expect to see some more about this at that conference.
So I believe that was all that I had
in terms of next steps for actions from Council.
And like I said this morning, we had kind of a
short meeting, and I'm not sure that we did get
a chance to really talk about all the issues.
So and since we do have a good amount of time
now, I did want to open it up to other members
of Council to discuss any other issues that they
would like to talk about.

So Stephanie?

MEMBER BRAUNSTEIN: Stephanie Braunstein, LSU.

Just to follow up on what you were
just saying, Arlene, about taking some of this
discussion to ALA, I'd like to suggest that
those of us who are active in our state and other
-- and regional groups, we have state GODORTs
and so forth, we could take this information to
them as well. Once we get some FAQ sheets that
synthesize what we're trying to explain, then
I think that we can all go out as ambassadors
and spread the word.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Yeah, I agree. And
I do think that -- something that I've been hearing is that it would be helpful for those of us who want to initiate those kinds of discussions, to have a little bit more than just the Power Point for the basis of those discussions. And so hopefully we can help with the creation of a document that will help as we go out and have those conversations in our various organizations and communities. So, yeah.

Hallie?

MEMBER PRITCHETT: University of Georgia.

This came up a little bit at the regionals meeting last night. But I think as we're going forth and getting feedback, I think it's important, particularly for GPO to reach out directly to the directors. Because oftentimes they're getting their information from the various library associations, which gets filtered through different agendas, I guess. And I think you really want buy-in from this, it's going to have to come from the top
down. And so if there's any way you can have
-- and I realize having some sort of a webinar
with 1200 directors might be not practical, but
if there's any way that we -- that that could
happen, I think that would go a long way towards
the success of the national plan.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Uh-huh. Yeah,
definitely. I think part of the overall
communication plan associated with how we're
going to be talking about the concepts in the
plan, I think needs to be considerate of all the
different constituencies and those directors
are key to that. So yeah, definitely that's
something that Mary Alice is very interested in
trying to figure out. And figuring out the
logistics of that I think is probably the bigger
challenge than just about anything. So --

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Again, I forget
who I was discussing this with -- it might have
even been you -- the idea of doing it maybe
geographically or even -- not maybe state by
state, but you know -- which breaks it down, or
even library type. You know, something that
gives people a chance to truly participate as opposed to someone in an enormous audience.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Yeah. Yeah. So okay. Yeah, Sue?

MEMBER LYONS: I just want to say, you know, I've gotten a lot of feedback over the past couple days, and generally people are really excited about the national plan and really very grateful for the work that GPO did in synthesizing the information you got from the forecast study and the survey, and putting together an exciting plan going forward.

And I'm in particular really excited about the affiliated libraries. I can see some of our New Jersey libraries that dropped out because of space issues. Coming back, we still have so many government information specialists in those libraries and we see them usually once a year in our annual state documents conference.

I'm also excited about the assurance partners. I think that that's something that my library could do, and as a
small library, a little bit detached from our main campus library, it seems like a daunting thing to be a partner when I look at, you know, University of North Texas. But I think this makes it more possible to take a little piece of it and contribute in that way.

One other bit of feedback I've heard in addition to hoping for more fleshed out written plan is some concern or nervousness about what right-sizing means. And I think we do need to figure out what kind of size program we need to have in tangible materials going forward. But people want to make sure it's done carefully. And that's one bit of feedback I want to share.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Uh-huh. Does anyone else on the Council want to talk about the feedback that they've heard as they've been going on?

Yeah, Rosemary.

MEMBER LASALA: I agree with everything that Sue said, except my problem is is when you're talking about if you've dropped
out of the program before, can you now come back in again and be one of these partners? And I don't think that part of the discussion was finalized yet, or if we know exactly, you know, what the criteria is going to be and what it's not going to be.

So I think until we have an idea of what that is, we really need these questions and answers and, you know, the frequently asked questions so we will have those answers. That's a lot of people asked me if our library dropped out, can we just automatically get back in being a different kind of partner? And I don't know if that's possible. There could be discussion on all of that. But I would hate to give somebody the answer "yes" if the answer was "no."

CHAIR WEIBLE: Yeah. Well, I think this is very much a reflection of what Mary Alice was talking to, for those of us who attended the regionals meeting, about trying to really at this point focus on the higher concepts of the plan. You know, more detail
people, we'd like to know what the details are. And I think that, while the details are important, what we're really trying to accomplish, and in this phase of talking about it is are the concepts good? And then, you know, what various scenarios would come into play with various libraries at various times and stuff, are details that really aren't, you know, set in stone in any way shape or form at this point. And Mary Alice wants to speak to that a little bit as well.

MS. BAISH: Just one comment. Do you want to call and make sure nobody does? But on the slides, we had for the affiliated access libraries, those were institutions, libraries that had fewer than 10,000 books.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Uh-huh.

MS. BAISH: Okay? So we had envisioned what you mentioned, Sue, could a selective depository library just become an all-digital library? That wasn't part of what we were thinking about, but I appreciate that idea. Sometime coming out of the discussions
that we wanted to hear from you. So thank you.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Yeah. I do think

that that notion of, you know, scenarios of, you
know, a library in a particular situation and
how they could fit into this new model is a
really productive thing in terms of discussing
it. So I know that, you know, that the
possibility, it's hard to consider all the
possibilities out there. So I know that that's
something GPO does want. It is details that
they do want to talk about. But again, in
trying to flesh out the bigger -- the bigger
concepts.

Hallie?

MEMBER PRITCHETT: From what I --

Hallie Pritchett, University of Georgia.

For most of the feedback I've gotten
is very positive and even excited about a -- the
potential of a new national plan.

I think, and particularly based on
the regionals meeting last night, I think it
really needs to be emphasized repeatedly that
this is not something that's happening
overnight, that this is a progress, there are things we can do now under Title 44, but things we are aiming for. Because it seems a lot of the people think this is like a one to two-year thing, and we all know it's not.

So I think any time this is being discussed, it has to be emphasized, this is a long-term project.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Uh-huh. And that doesn't mean certain concepts of it may be on a faster track. And certainly, think the other piece that kind of -- you know, we were talking about the national plan, the national plan. But you do remember before the presentation of the national plan was the presentation of objectives and recommendations coming out of the forecast study. But we're really very -- you know, also addressing organizational needs and the program and that kind of things. And those things are definitely more in the actionable moving forward kind of category.

So the organizational piece that is part of the national plan is a little bit more,
you know, presenting the ideas and getting feedback. But a lot of the recommendations coming out of the forecast study, you know, there is no reason to think that those things, you know, would not begin to move forward. And in many cases, already have been moving forward.

So there's -- you know, that's the one piece we need to remember, that that's not just the national plan, but the other pieces of the things coming out of those, the forecast study that are part of this bigger picture.

Okay. Any other comments about the national plan?

(No response.)

CHAIR WEIBLE: Well, I would love to hear from the audience, if anybody has any comments about the national plan or -- I mean, I think that we're particularly interested as hearing what you think Council can do to help you, as you go about discussing this. But if you just want to make comments in general, you're certainly welcome to do that.
(No response.)

CHAIR WEIBLE: Cindy, do you have any virtual?

(No response.)

CHAIR WEIBLE: No. Anybody -- everybody's already kind of on the plan home? Yeah.

There we go.

MEMBER CONCANNON: Marie Concannon, University of Missouri.

Sometimes something that we'd like to do in a big room is to do a thumbs up, thumbs middle, neutral, thumbs down. It might be kind of interesting to do a little show of thumbs so you don't have to get up and talk. If you'll just -- the national plan, if you're excited about it, you're interested, you're curious about the possibilities, thumbs up. If you need to know more, the middle, and if you just don't --

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay, yeah. Just -- you know, yeah, your feelings at this point, how would you point them in one direction or
another? I like it. I like it.

James, you can go ahead.

MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs, Stanford University.

Two things. Thank you for working on the statistics. I'm really interested to learn more about the inner workings of FedSys, that would be really helpful. And I sort of had a thumb halfway up on the national plan. I think it's a positive step forward that we're starting to think in these terms. And I'm just trying to get my mind around the different hierarchies and the different access assurance partners and, you know, different definitions.

But thinking about access assurance partners, and I people are probably going to throw things at me, but 37 LOCKSS USDOCS partners are actually access assurance partners. So that part of the plan is already in place. And we need to ask the directors to do any of that.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Uh-huh. And I think I've got this point about being able to
use concrete examples of what -- of what we're doing now that fits into that model, and that's a very good example to use to illustrate the concepts and the current models. So yeah, thank you.

Cindy? Yeah.

MS. ETKIN: Comment from the virtual audience.

I think that access affiliates shouldn't be limited to less than 10,000 books, but there should be a set of responsibilities -- in parentheses -- Government Information page for institution. Commit to -- oh it just slipped. Commit to receiving and giving government information training.

I might know of a few libraries with larger collections that might be interested in being information affiliates if that were so.

CHAIR WEIBLE: I have heard that comment more than once in discussions. So that's definitely something -- again, a concept to that, it probably hadn't been fully thought about the implications of that. So yeah,
that's a comment that, you know, has definitely gone to Mary Alice. So I won't continue.

Yeah, go ahead, James.

MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs, Stanford University.

It reminded me also of the -- during the web harvesting presentation, I think what I would like to see more of is not what are the benefits but what are the responsibilities of each of those different levels. And one of the, quote, unquote responsibilities that we talked about in the web harvesting panel is the idea of GPO doing web harvests but then crowd sourcing the cataloging, the metadata creation and maybe that's something that, you know, even a small library that has only one cataloger could still catalog a few documents or seeds if they wanted to do that.

So that would be something that would be a good responsibility to add to that.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Okay. Any other comments?

Cindy?
MS. ETKIN: A question regarding the national plan. What's the difference between a selective depository library now and being a federal access library in the future? A lot of the talk has been about, you know, categories.

And I think I can go ahead answer that if you want me to.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Yeah, I was like, go for it. It's an easy one.

MS. ETKIN: The selective library of now would be the same as the federal access library in the future. It's a name change to reflect access rather than depositing of materials.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Hallie?

MEMBER PRITCHETT: Hallie Pritchett, University of Georgia.

I guess to that end, I wonder if it would be helpful to have a chart that says, you know, this equals that, like a selective and this scenario equals that in the next scenario.

MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin from GPO.

We tried to do that with the
continuous use of one color per one type of library. And if that wasn't clear enough, we can certainly make additional --

CHAIR WEIBLE: Regraph it?

MS. ETKIN: A killer two-page --

CHAIR WEIBLE: Yeah. But I think the point is actually a good one, about that graphic representation does actually -- you know, does facilitate that kind of understanding. So that could definitely be, you know, part of, you know, the documentation we're trying to -- we're talking about in terms of trying to be more explanatory about the program, or about the plan. So yeah, definitely. If anybody has their own graphic concepts for this, I'm sure Cindy would appreciate -- appreciate some advice about that. So --

Okay. Oh, Jessica.


Going to James's point about not getting help with cataloging, there was the
example about -- I think it was New York Public Library that had -- they had menus cataloged or something? I don't know. But random people did it. And I also want to throw in having students do it, because library students need to learn how to catalog. And they're there and ready to help, or if their professors could make them, they could help.

(Laughter)

CHAIR WEIBLE: Uh-huh, yeah.


I just kind of wanted to put like a comment/question on this. You know, I think I'm definitely a thumbs up, I'm really excited by what we're hearing kind of pre-conference, I was excited, post-conference I'm even more excited. But I also have to say that, you know, this morning I was in the DPLA section. And the thing that kind of caught me there was how much that session was centered around hackability and openness and the ways that new partners could take the material DPLA was putting out
there and mash it up and remix it and put it out in new and fun ways.

So I just kind of wanted to throw out there the whole -- as we keep looking at the national plan, as we're looking at the forecast study, as we're evaluating all of these things to do to kind of bring union to DPLA in the future that we also keep in mind, and maybe even look at new ways that young librarians, library schools students, some of our remixers and our mash-up artists can get their hands on this material and play with it. Because it is really great that all this material is there, and secure and authoritative and awesome, but it also might be nice to see what happens when, like a 22-year-old library student can finesse some of this material and just see what they come up with.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Thank you. I guess you didn't really ultimately have a question there? No. Okay, I just was like -

MR. ROBINSON: (Off mic comments.)
CHAIR WEIBLE: Did we get a question answered for you? Any other comments? I guess we'll open it up to must about anything if -- related to what's going on, what has happened at the conference? So B

MS. ABBOTT HODUSKI: Bernadine Abbott Hoduski.

When is the plan actually going to be available so that those of us who would really like to see the thing, give a birthday and get it up there on the screen. And you're not hearing everything that everyone is saying, you really don't know what the plan is. So it sounds like there's a lot of weightable things in it, in that we could move forward to the future. But I would like the details.

And as the Chair of the committee that's going to have to be addressing this, having my committee people at ALA look at it, the sooner we get something concrete -- and I'd also like to object to green conferences. Having worked for the Joint Committee on
Printing where we bought all the paper for the federal government, it set the standards for paper, that's a valuable resource. And so I think there should have been a physical copy of this plan available for everyone here to read on the airplane while they went home and so on.

So I'm very concerned about the future pollution from the tablets that we're carrying that are being sent overseas and children are taking them apart. There is nothing polluting about paper and the paper product. That's one good thing about it.

But anyway, I'm really encouraged and I'm very happy that this, the forecast brought forth a lot of good ideas and that people are really going to be focusing on talking about the future and what we can do. But we do need help, those of us in the library associations that might be seen as obstructionists, but we only want to help this happen, but we need more information in order to do that.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Yeah. Thank you,
Bernadine.

I do -- just so everybody does know that the Power Point that was presented on Wednesday is up on the website in the conference proceedings. So it is out there and available.

And what we're really trying to accomplish in Council's next steps is to do that next piece, developing a little bit more explanatory text and context FAQ kind of document that will help facilitate the ongoing discussions. So we're definitely committed to working with GPO to develop those kinds of documents. So thank you.

MS. STIERHOLTZ: This is Katrina Stierholtz from the St. Louis Fed.

So when the plan is out on the website and we can read it and spend some time thinking about and have probably some high level comments and probably some detailed comments. Is there a place you will have where we can submit those comments?

CHAIR WEIBLE: Uh-huh. Now Mary Alice, did you want to -- is GPO have a plan for,
you know direct funneling? I mean, certainly comments can be directed to members of Council, and we would really like to hear those particularly the questions piece because that's -- we want to be kind of a filter of kind of -- not a filter in the sense of filtering our questions, but trying to aggregate the questions. So GPO doesn't have to go through it unless we want to kind of distill them.

Does anyone else have anything in terms of a mechanism and anti-PO?

MS. ABBOTT HODUSKI: Well we always have the community site that we could start a thread on.

I also wanted to tell you -- and first of all, thank you all for your comments. Thank you all for the thumbs up in the room, and I know there are three programs going on or there would be many more thumbs up.

We have a project team lead for this. We will be developing the project plan. And part of the team is representation from all parts within LSCM. And so once we have our
first meeting next, we'll put on our agenda things like this one page or the FAQs. And also with Kelley here, we'll work on our communications plan as well. So I don't want anyone to think the discussion ends right now, although I think our staff needed a weekend off at least. But we're ready to get to work on it.

And as we share these things as we've done all along, we'll certainly be sharing them with the DLC and get your feedback, for example, for the FAQ before we put it out for broader distribution. I mean, I want everybody really to thank these thrifty members of Council, because they're been really closely involved throughout the forecast study. And those of you who are finishing your term, that's three years. Three years of hard work.

So the advice from the Council this year has been so helpful to us in what we have shared with everybody this week. I just want to thank you all.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Sure. Sure.

(Applause)
CHAIR WEIBLE: And I think Council's been very happy to be able to play that role. I think we're -- we feel privileged to be kind of the first stop in reactions and that kind of thing. We -- and that's why we think we -- why we so much want to hear what everybody else thinks. Because in providing that advice, we want to be able to channel the fuller community feelings representing -- you know, we're here to represent certain types of constituencies, and we want to make sure we do that well when we are asked to play that advisory role.

Okay. Well, I did want -- I have a couple of statistics here about -- we reported earlier about the number of onsite attendees, 248 for the conference. We also have some numbers about our virtual attendees. We had 305 attendees on Wednesday. We had 269 on Thursday and on Friday we have 126. So boy, that's a lot of people zooming in on us, it's a little intimidating, but -- but thank you all of the virtual attendees.
I mean, I am -- I know there's been a lot of really good lively discussion along with listening to what's being discussed and we were -- it's so great to have that opportunity to have an easy way to capture those comments. Must easier to capture then, you know, the getting up and speaking kind of thing. /So we're really fortunate to have -- be able to draw on that resource.

And I was just about to turn the mic over to Marie, who wants to say a few words.

MEMBER CONCANNON: Okay. As we know, the end of this very successful conference -- I'm speaking on behalf of the entire Depository Library Council, Arlene. We want to thank you so much for your leadership, and all you've done as Chair over this last year. Especially because 2013 to 2014 has been so eventful. We have had the library forecast results come in during your time, and you've had to organize us all into multiple work group and subwork group and keeping all those work group populated with volunteers was something you did
very well.

We had the NAPA report results come in, and those were some more work groups. We had so many numbers of work groups, we had to keep the numbers straight. It was kind of funny.

Many, many conference calls, monthly conference calls, and as we approached some of our events, we had sometimes weekly conference calls in addition to that, which you organized.

We had those two virtual meetings, remember, in addition to this in-person meeting. So that's a lot of meetings for one year for one Chair. And probably as we think back over the last year, the most unusual thing during your tenure was someone that was beyond all of our control, and that was the uncertainty with the federal budget and how that was going to affect GPO. And of course, it forced the last-minute cancellation of our very well-planned October conference.

So you really have made this eventful year go very smoothly. There were
very few speedbumps because of the way you handled everything so well. So we, your colleagues on Depository Library Council chose this gift for you so that you would always remember your unique year.

CHAIR WEIBLE: Thank you.

(Applause)

CHAIR WEIBLE: I know everybody wants to take a look.

Ahh, Government Shutdown Survivor.

(Laughter)

CHAIR WEIBLE: Oh, this is great. And it's got my name on it, too. That's awesome. Thank you so much, Marie.

(Applause)

CHAIR WEIBLE: I have to say that, yeah, the meeting logistics thing, between meetings and work groups, that's -- that was the theme of this year in many ways. And it's been such a good group of people to work with on Council because everybody's really willing to step up and we've got multiple people on multiple work groups. I mean, Marie has jumped
in numerous times, presentations even at the conference and, you know, jumping in to help facilitate meetings and take notes. And I just -- I really appreciate Marie's efforts particularly, but also all members of Council in the way that they've helped me.

Someone I really want to thank, actually, is Rosemary. Because Rosemary would call me on a regular basis and say, what can I do for you? What can I do for you? And I've really, really appreciated that. Then she also would say, and we should do this. And that was good, too. I so appreciated that.

So but thank you all, members of Council. I really appreciate and -- this is awesome, I love it. And also want to -- let's see, have any other last words. I actually -- somebody handed me some glasses. I have some glasses up here if anybody's lost them.

The other thing you don't know about being the Chair of Council is you have to keep track of a lot of announcements at this conference. So that's another fun task that I
guess I didn't know was part of the job duties. But anyway, any other comments for the good of the order? I know we're ending a good bit early, but I do think we -- the items that we have talked about give us a full agenda. I mean, Council's obviously not going to stop working. We've got a lot of things to follow up on and we'll certainly be doing that in the next few weeks.

I feel like I shouldn't have the last word here but, does anybody have anything else? But I guess I do. And I will use the gavel one last time. So, meeting adjourned. Thank you everybody.

(Applause)

(The meeting was concluded at 12:05 p.m.)