MR. SHAW: Greetings everyone. It is time to get started at this meeting of the Depository Library Council and as it happens, the 95th Meeting of the Federal Depository Library Conference. Thank you all for being here today.

[Applause.]

I am James Shaw, the Government Documents Librarian and Collections Coordinator at the University of Nebraska at Omaha and I am Acting Chair of the Depository Library Council.

Karen Russ, our Chair, who is also the Research and Community Engagement Librarian at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, is unable to be with us this week while she addresses some serious health concerns. Please keep her in our thoughts, and we all will send her our best wishes for a speedy and full recovery. We will also soldier on and have a very fine conference. So thank you all for being here and again, please
keep Karen in your thoughts.

The Depository Library Council is very much a team effort and we can all greatly appreciate our colleagues sitting up here this morning who have contributed mightily to navigating a very active season of council business.

Before my fellow Council Members introduce themselves, I would like to also acknowledge Davita Vance-Cooks, the Director of the U.S. Government Publishing Office and Laurie Hall, the Acting Superintendent of Documents; they are also up here on the stage today. But Robbie, if we could start with you, and just go around?

Depositary Library Council Members

MS. SITTEL: Robbie Sittel, University of North Texas.

MR. BECK: Eric Beck, University of Colorado Law School.

MS. WILLIAMS: Yvonne Williams, Memphis Public Library.

MS. CLARK: Mary Clark, Library of Virginia.

MS. KROMSEE: Kirstin Kromsee, State Library of Ohio.

MS. BERNSTEIN: Melissa Bernstein, University of Utah School of Law.

MS. THORNTON: Lori Thornton, New Mexico State Library.
MS. HARTNETT: Cass Hartnett, University of Washington.

MS. WILLIAMS: Beth Williams, Stanford Law School Library.

MS. MCDONALD: Celina McDonald, University of Maryland.

MR. FISCHLSCHWEIGER: Thomas Fischlschweiger, Broward County Public Library, Fort Lauderdale.

MS. CANFIELD: Jane Canfield, Pontifica Catholic University of Puerto Rico. I probably have the honor of being the only person in the history of council who got here by way of a foreign country, which was, I was routed through the Dominican Republic yesterday, to get here.

[Laughter.] [Applause.]

MR. SHAW: Yeah. I can guarantee you everybody was so pleased to see Jane.

[Laughter.]

As I am sure everyone is aware, several months ago Davita Vance-Cooks asked Council to confer with the Depository Community and develop recommendations to amend Chapter 19 of Title 44 U.S. Code the statute that governs the Federal Depository Library Program. The three Council sessions this afternoon will explore and discuss the recommendations.

You will find a copy of Council's Memorandum
to Director Vance-Cooks in your conference folder
if you have not seen it already or if you need to
refresh your memory.

I would like to point out that we made sure it
has very wide, generous margins, lots of space to
take notes on and write on. And so you can let us
know what you think about it, either verbally at
the sessions or maybe you could hand it back to
us. It is up to you.

You will also find in your conference packets
GPO's Title 44 Modernization Recommendations, as
well, so you will have those this afternoon too.
But there is a lot more going on this week than
just the Title 44 sessions this afternoon.

We have three distinguished keynote addresses
scheduled today. In about an hour or so, Dr. Carla
Hayden, the Librarian of Congress will be here in
this room to address you. So that is going to be
exciting.

Tomorrow, Mr. James Larue from the ALA Office
for Intellectual Freedom will be a keynote address
and on Wednesday, Ms. Jane Sanchez, the Law
Librarian of Congress, will be here. So we have
got some really good speakers here this week. I think we're very fortunate.

But there is more okay? If you look at the conference agenda you will discover that there are over thirty additional sessions that range widely across the landscape of Government Information and Publications. And truly this week, the DoubleTree Hotel in Arlington, Virginia, is probably the best place you can be to geek-out, over keeping America informed truly.

[Laughter.]

Okay. I also have a few announcements I need to make. A couple of which colleagues -- let me make sure I have them here.

Here they are right here. They just appeared at my place this morning. Today, there are lunch gatherings for regional and selective depositories.

You know you are among friends, when you are at the DLC and FDLP Conferences. Okay. A couple of announcements: Lunch gatherings for the regional and selective depositories are posted on the board near the registration desk.

If your regional is unable to be here today, you are welcome to meet up with the GPO Outreach
Librarians who will be there also at the registration desk. So everyone gets lunch; that is a good deal.

The PEGI Group; Preservation of Electronic Government Information: Their group will be holding a working lunch and forum, today, from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. I understand that they asked for RSVP's several weeks ago. If you did RSVP to go, they will be in the Capitol View Room, way up high, in the hotel.

And congratulations to PEGI they were recently awarded an $87,000 grant from the Institute IMLS. An $87,000 IMLS grant, so that is really good.

[Applause.]

Another announcement: An Open Forum on Digital Deposit is scheduled tomorrow, that is Tuesday, from 12:00 to 12:30 p.m., in the Wilson/Harrison Room an Open Forum on Digital Deposit. One or two of the council recommendations and other recommendations that have been made over the last few weeks deal with some aspect of digital deposits. That will be a good forum to have too.

My additional announcements that magically appeared: Law Librarians and Friends -- it is
good to know law librarians have friends --
tonight at the, I am going to pronounce it "Sine"
Irish Pub, if you have never been there, walk over
to the Mall, through the Mall, through the parking
garage, up and down the stairs, on the other side;
just keep going in that direction and follow your
colleagues heading that way.

The reservation is at 5:45 p.m. this
afternoon. Please sign up on the message board by
noon for a final count, so whoever is organizing
that, thank you very much.

And then this one is from a GPO colleague, I
am sure, but I don't know my GPO colleagues well
enough yet, to know their handwriting. If you have
taught a library school or information school
course in government information in the last 5
years or so, GPO wants to speak to you. There is
no explanation as to why.

[Laughter.]

So okay, please see Robin Haun-Mohamed or
George Barnum if you have done that and chat with
them. And then warn your fellow faculty colleagues
if necessary. I don't know, but GPO wants to speak
to you if you have been teaching recently.

Okay. Now, time to get a little serious
because it is important.

Thank you for being here, for what I am sure, will be a truly memorable conference. As you proceed through everything this week, in the hallways, wherever you are at, when you do happen to cross paths with one of our colleagues from GPO -- you will recognize them from their nametags and things -- please pause for a moment and say thank you. It takes a lot of work, a lot of time, a lot of effort to organize this every year, and we do want to acknowledge everything they do to help us.

At this time, it is my pleasure to introduce Davita Vance-Cooks Director of the U.S. Government Publishing Office who will address us. Please join me in thanking her for her support, and advocacy for the cause, of keeping America informed.

[Applause.]

Davita Vance-Cooks
Director, U.S. Government Publishing Office

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Good morning.

ALL: Good morning.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Wasn't Jim wonderful?

ALL: Yes.

[Applause.]

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Welcome to the 2017 Federal
Depository Library Conference, our 95th gathering of colleagues.

To those of you, who are from out of town, welcome to our Nation's capital. And on behalf of the Government Publishing Office, I bring formal greetings to the Depository Library Council, the conference attendees both here and virtual, across the country, and our guests.

I would like to thank all of the GPO employees who worked hard to prepare and host this conference. The conference is truly a collaborative effort because it includes the employees of the Library Services and Content Management Department, as well as employees from across the agency.

So let me go ahead and embarrass them. I love to do that. Will all of the GPO employees who worked on this conference, in any capacity, please stand, so that we may recognize you? Come on.

[Applause.]

Thank you. We appreciate you so much.

Now, we have a great conference planned for you today and the next day and the day after that. We have a number of interesting workshops and other activities. And I am particularly delighted
and excited that my good friend, Dr. Carla Hayden, the 14th Librarian of Congress, will provide a keynote address this morning.

Before I begin my remarks, I would like to take a moment to acknowledge the impact of the natural disasters on our Nation, and more directly, some of our Library colleagues:

The hurricanes, the flooding, the wildfires have wreaked such pain and suffering across this country. Please know that we at the GPO are here to support our Library colleagues during this very difficult time of rebuilding and recovery.

And on that note, we are particularly happy to see Jane Canfield, a member of the Depository Library Council, who came all the way from Puerto Rico. She was absolutely determined to get to this conference. Who knew that you liked it this much?

[Laughter.]

And we are so very happy to see her. And let us give her a round of applause.

[Applause.]

On another note, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Laurie Hall. She has served as the Acting Superintendent of Documents since May of 2016 and I am so pleased to let you
know that Laurie is now the Superintendent of Documents.

[Applause.]

And as you know we are so proud of her, and let me just say well done. Well done.

Well, I am pleased to report that GPO had another successful year. Recently, the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations praised the GPO for its use of digital technology in providing Public Access to Congressional Information. The Committee cited GPO's Digital Initiatives in its report, which accompanies the FY18 Appropriations Bill for the Legislative Branch.

The report said, and let me tell you exactly what they wrote: "GPO's skilled use of digital technology has allowed the agency to constrain the costs of its operations while expanding Government information access options to the American people, bringing greater openness and transparency to the operations of congress and the Government."

Wow. Wow. This is who we are. This is what we do. This is why we exist doing our best to help Keep America Informed by providing Access to Congressional Information.
We closed FY17 in a financially strong position. For FY18, the GPO submitted for the third consecutive year, a flat appropriations request.

The GPO continues to demonstrate a commitment to effectively manage revenue and expenses while embracing new technologies to ensure the Public has Access to Congressional Information on multiple platforms.

The GPO is customer-driven and we take pride in supporting our stakeholders.

In FY17, we produced 41.2 million pages of the Congressional Record, 110.7 million pages of the Federal Register and 22.5 million e-Passport books.

We worked with the Joint Commission and the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies to produce approximately 40 unique products for the 58th Presidential Inauguration, and we will begin printing soon for distribution nationwide, the official portraits of the President and Vice President.

We worked with OMB to make available, in print and on govinfo, the President's FY18 Budget;

We supported the development of an updated
We printed the Trafficking in Persons Report for the State Department;

We began to work closely with the Census on their 2020 survey products;

We conducted roadshows across the country with current and prospective customers. We continued to meet with you, the FDLP Community.

In the midst of supporting stakeholder requirements, we found the time to develop and release a Photo History GPO Family Album book as well as, to update and release the 31st Edition of the GPO Style Manual. It is so exciting.

The GPO continued to embrace Digital Initiatives. We are partnering with the Library of Congress to digitize and make available all volumes of the bound Congressional Record from 1873 to 1998.

To date, we have released records all the way back through the 1920s, and in a few weeks we are about to release the issues from 1901 to 1919.

We are partnering with the National Archives Office, so the Federal Register, to digitally release historic issues of the Federal Register dating back to the first Federal Register in 1936;
to date, we have released digital volumes back to
the 1980s.

You can clap on that. That is good.

[Applause.]

(Inaudible) 19:19 FDsys govinfo repository
database has reached 2.2 million titles, with 40
million retrievals per month.

We launched a newly-designed, user-friendly
gpo.gov public-facing agency website, and our
legacy site will be retired within a few weeks.

We launched a newly-designed, user-friendly,
Government online bookstore website that connects
the user to more than 4,000 topics.

The GPO received awards and earned
certifications for a number of achievements, and
allowed me to act like a mom and say "Ooh I am so
proud."

[Laughter.]

Let me tell you some of these awards. Let me
tell you about them: We won the American Printing
History Association Institutional Award of 2017
for our work in preserving and documenting the
Agency's history and making its resources
available to the public through presentations and
exhibitions;
We won the In-plant Innovator Award sponsored by In-plant Graphics magazine, for our plant modernization initiatives;

We won six -- that's one, two, three, four, five -- six American Graphic Design Awards sponsored by Graphic Design USA magazine in support of products for Veterans Affairs; Commission on International Religious Freedom; the National Defense University; the National Park Service, and the Naval History and Heritage Command, and we weren't done;

We won the prestigious Edwards Deming Award in the Employee Engagement category for creating the Leadership, Evaluation, and Development Program, which for the past 6 years has empowered the next generation of GPO leaders. According to the Graduate School USA our program demonstrates innovation, resulting in approved engagement, internal communication and teambuilding;

Plant Operations was recertified by the Sustainable Green Printing Partnership for meeting sustainable environmental standards and our Passport and Secure Credential Facility Operations achieved ISO 9001:2015 Certification; you know we feel good about what we have done.
In February, May and July of this year I testified before Congress, that there was a need to revise the laws governing the Federal Depository Library Program.

Some in the Library Community expressed surprise, and wondered why this issue? Why now? After five-plus years leading the GPO, the issue to me, is clear: The technologies and practices we employ today, to make the FDLP the strongest and most successful information link between the Government and we the people, have gone beyond the laws set up for that purpose in 1962.

It is time for those laws to catch up with the FDLP today and to clear the way for continued progress in the future. Accordingly, in May I asked the Depository Library Council to provide recommendations to modernize those laws in Chapter 19 of Title 44 of the U.S. Code.

I asked them to consult with the FDLP Community to identify changes that would promote flexibility and continued modernization in meeting FDLP requirements, while continuing to support GPO's mission of keeping America informed.

I appreciate the work performed by the Depository Library Council and I also appreciate
the many comments, suggestions and recommendations
provided by the FDLP Community; obviously, there
are many areas of consensus within the community.
And I believe that it is directly related to the
fact that all of us deeply care about the program
and we want it to be relevant in the digital
environment. I look forward to the discussions
about these recommendations during this
conference.

In terms of our strategic priorities, going
beyond, let me just say this:

Our priorities continue to support our ongoing
modernization strategy in development of digital
information products and services;

We will begin the transition from FDsys to
govinfo; we will begin to work with our
stakeholders to adjust their processes;

We will continue our work on replacing a 30
year-old locator composition system with a state-of-the-art XML-based system;

We will continue to update our procurement
system, our cost accounting system and our
acquisitions program;

We will complete the preparations for the next
generation of passports and we will continue to
digitize historical documents;

Also last month, GPO posted a solicitation on FedBizOpps for the conduct of an audit, as we pursue certification as a trusted digital repository.

So let me conclude my remarks, by telling you one simple thing: The GPO is a wonderful agency, and I am so very proud of our employees. They are responsible for the accomplishments of this agency. I am proud and I am privileged to work alongside them.

Through the commitment and the dedication of our great employees, the GPO is customer-focused it is employee-driven and strategically positioned to meet the demands of a digital environment.

To each and every one of the GPO employees, I say thank you. To the FDLP community, I say thank you, as well, for partnering with the GPO in keeping America informed. Have a wonderful conference and God bless. Thank you.

[Applause.]

MR. SHAW: And now I am quite happy to introduce Laurie Hall, the Superintendent of Documents.

[Laugher.][Applause.]
MS. HALL: Well, thanks everyone. I don't have
to really change my speech, I guess, but maybe if
I stumble a little bit, you'll know why.

So good morning everyone; everyone here and
everyone virtually, I'm Laurie Hall. And I guess
as of now, I am the Superintendent of Documents
and the Managing Director of Library Services and
Content Management, otherwise known as "LSCM" in
GPO.

I have worked in LSCM since 1985. That is kind
of a long ago number, so I've been here and
working in LSCM for a long time.

Currently, we have about ninety-four, a staff
of librarians and information professionals in
LSCM with the help of additional contractors that
help us do some of our projects as well as other
folks in the public and information sales
organizations, a Laurel warehouse facility and
Pueblo warehouse facility, they are all under the
Superintendent of Documents programs.

I want to echo Davita's remarks and welcome
you all here to this meeting. As I think last
year, we were talking about how many years this
has been going on and it has been 44 years since we had our first meeting.

And there is a really interesting picture. I think that is in Alexandria, for those of you who may remember that.

I am glad to see so many familiar faces in the crowd. We have been out and about this year on our GPO On-the-Go Initiative, so I have met quite a few of you and some of the outreach staff has met you many times in our travels. So we are so glad to have you here, and also for our virtual attendees who are listening in across the Nation.

And I want to echo, before I get really started, Davita's comments about the national disasters. We have really been in contact with you, you know. We are dealing with Hurricanes Herbie, Irma, Maria, Nate; the California wildfires; and a little bit ago, there was some serious flooding in the Arizona areas, which damaged one of our public libraries in Arizona.

And we know many of you have been affected, and so over the past several weeks we have been monitoring you; we have been trying to get in contact with libraries and help you be prepared.

We had a session this morning on disaster
recovery. We have been monitoring you. If we can
be in contact with you, we have been reaching out
to you.

We have stopped shipments for those of you who
need their shipments stopped and we are also
available to consult on cleanup, mold and other
kinds of problems that you may encounter, when you
have gone through some of these disasters. But of
course, our number one concern is that everyone is
safe. Material can be replaced but people cannot.

But we really stand ready to work with you. In
the next couple of days -- prior to the conference
-- we also have some information brochures and
things going out on disaster recovery. I looked at
them a few days ago, last week.

So our preservation librarians and others have
been putting things together so there is more
information coming on fdlp.gov, after the
conference so stay tuned for any kind of
announcements. We will probably be doing some
webinars, like I said that session this morning,
to help any of you in any way we can.

So as Davita said, every year we put this
event together and do not get me wrong. It is
organized chaos at GPO since probably the end of
August just to get this meeting together. You know, we all -- now it is all together.

All the brochures are done, all the agendas were done, but now all that is taken care of, our important thing is to be here with you. To talk to you, to learn from you, to answer any of your questions that you may have about what is going on, and you know, working together and sharing that information, that we all do to keep America informed.

You will see, the GPO staff members have blue badges on. If you need a question answered, just find one of us. If we are not the right person, we will make sure you get to the right person.

There are additional resources, business cards, et cetera at the front desk too, so if you have trouble making connections with a particular face, we are all there to help you find the people that you need to help you answer your questions.

Feel free to talk to us about any of your issues or challenges you have in your library, and if we cannot give you the answer right now, we will usually go back and be in contact with you, giving you information once we get back to GPO.

As Davita said, this event is particularly
important because we are talking about Title 44 reform, you know, modernizing the FDLP, the digital age. And another key theme that we chose for the conference is "Safeguarding Government Information Access for All" and we heard that throughout our visits, in questions and inquiries from you all.

You were concerned about that. So that is why we chose that topic for this meeting. And you will find throughout the conference schedule there are meetings and sessions that touch on that topic in some way. Hopefully, you will identify with those and there will be some really key informational things that you really appreciate and enjoy.

So Chapter 19, Title 44 is a key initiative for closing out FY17, and we are going to be pursuing that in FY18, and that is why, as Jim and Davita said, that first whole day of the conference is going to be on that topic.

We are also going to be presenting, the GPO staff is going to be presenting on Title 44, changes to other chapters like Chapter 17, in other parts that impact the GPO organization. So those sessions will be at the end of today and then there is going to be a session tomorrow.
morning about the possibility of having grant authority. So be prepared to attend those, I think those will be some very good sessions.

Last month, I had to appear before the Committee on House Administration, like right at the end of my vacation. So I did not have time to get too scared or anxious I just went from vacation right into sitting in front of the Committee. I wanted to thank them for that opportunity. Yeah. I was okay.

[Laughter.]

As I said to some people, it was like 14 or 15 versions of my 5-minute speech, but I wanted to thank them for that opportunity. I really came away feeling that they really did appreciate what we do and what we have done in this program for many, many years.

I am really excited about making some of these changes and I think the SuDocs organization really stands ready to do some of these changes. So I am looking forward to that next chapter. And I think I also conveyed to the community, and I hope it was okay with you, that when we talk to you, we know you are facing major budget cuts, and staffing levels and space issues.
And now, we hear more and more from you that you really do need more flexibility to be part of the FDLP. We have also heard that you know, you want us to take on more responsibility, especially for digital content, but you also need some help in preserving those historic collections on paper, that you know, are in your collections, many of them for a long time, and help you preserve these national assets.

Like I said, I felt fairly confident when after I was questioned -- that was the hardest part of the -- before the House because I did not really know, what they were going to answer [sic]. I did not know how many uhs, duhs, or whatever that I was going to say, but I really felt that we put the program in a really good light.

And to date for those Title 44 changes, we have received 120 individuals and 13 from library organizations. And I know there are still, probably post-conference, a few more of you will have some suggestions or recommendations. So please come to the mic, share any of your thoughts, and if you think about it as you are driving or flying back, we still have the mailbox open for you to submit any kind of comments or
questions.

Please work with the Council, too. They are ready to hear any suggestions or comments that you may have. So now, I am going to put my operational hat on a little bit and talk about some key initiatives that you are probably very interested in.

We continue to take on very new challenges in trying to find different solutions to some of our problems that we come up with. We struggle to maintain some existing services and create new ones to help you manage your collections and serve the public. And I am only going to talk about a few key ones here, but there is a session tomorrow, Tuesday afternoon, called the "LSCM Update" that will talk about more in depth, some of those things that we are doing. As well as, one this afternoon to talk about technical services updates. So, that is where the cataloging and discussion will be.

So, my staff is here to talk to you about various things that we are doing and to give you any product status updates. If you have conflicts and you can't attend anything, there is all kind of stuff on fdlp.gov. We also have, in your
packet, an LSCM handout.  
So it gives you also some updates and links to where there is more information about specific initiatives and projects, and also at the end of the year, coming out, they will usually. The first quarter of the FY18 is the LSCM Year in Review. So we will consolidate all of that in that publication that comes out. Okay.  
So, in the past year there was a lot of work on the FDLP Exchange, which is the upcoming replacement for the needs and offers. And during the summer, we launched a suite of training and educational tools that many of you took advantage of. And this morning I am pleased to announce that the training site for FDLP Exchange will go live right now, or this afternoon or today. So it is going to be available for you.  
[Applause.]  
Thanks. Thanks, Lisa Russell, our key project person. She is also going to do a session this afternoon on that. So, now we are giving you some time to play a little bit in the space before we go to the final production site for those regions. You may want to test it before you are making a decision whether to adopt.
We are going to be loading data in the interim and getting ready for the final production site, which is forthcoming, so please stay tuned.

Next, one of the big programs this year was the Preservation Stewards. At last year's conference, we signed our first ever Preservation Steward Agreement with the University of Colorado Boulder. And this last year, in FY17, we have signed eleven more of these partnerships, and we have quite a few in the works.

When we put out the call to the community for the Preservation Steward programs, for those of you to make a commitment to retain and preserve tangible resources, you responded. So I want to thank everyone for stepping up and helping us launch this really critical program because we are really making really great strides in building that national collection of Government information all throughout the country.

So thank you, and hopefully we will continue to add new folks on the Preservation Steward program. I talked to somebody when I came in this morning who, is already in the process of doing their agreement. So thank you.

Our FDLP Academy, our educational program,
continues to be extremely popular. Since we launched the program, we have brought to you over 400 free webinars and webcasts. We have welcomed over 20,000 attendees and we have recorded our archives. The recorded archives have been viewed over 68,000 times.

Last year was our first virtual meeting, and we had almost 800 virtual attendants between this year and the spring, so we continue to search for programs. If you are from an agency, or from a library that has something new, a new initiative or something you want to talk about, please contact our outreach folks because they are always looking for new programs and new products that the Government is putting out, to help you and your users to stay up-to-date on the new things that are being published, so that you can help your publics and your communities use Government information products and services, so you better serve them.

So, please look forward to any new webinars that are coming out. Sometimes we have some three times a week, so a lot. As Davita has talked about, we continue -- our staff continues to work with other staff in GPO, to bring new collections
in, just historic collections into gov.info.

We have done the Federal Register and the bound Congressional Record. We are getting ready to do some other digitization projects, and we will keep you informed on that in the first quarter of FY18. We have also increased our web harvesting in our FDLP archive, so there are more and more records that have links to those collections in the CGP.

We continue to do a lot of social media. Kelly reminded me that the booth is out there, with Ben's picture. So please help yourself to that. And in this FY17, we have had over 200 posts about you, about what we do, our visits to you on social media, so thanks for allowing us to take pictures.

In Technical Services, we continue to break a lot of records. This year, we have catalogued over 18,000 titles in the CGP and about 10,000 of those have current pearls (phonetic) so they are linking to digital documents. So that is a pretty high number this year so far.

In our distribution facility, out in Laurel, we have sent to you over 4,000 titles and almost 850,000 individual copies of documents. So we know the tangibles are slowing down, but you are still
getting a fair amount of material, and also from
the SuDocs organization, just as Davita said, we
have launched the new bookstore.

   Our folks are here from the bookstore. There
is a booth out, and there is also a session on
Wednesday morning for the staff there to give you
some demos and talk about the online bookstore.

   So I would just like to thank all of the staff
in LSCM and GPO for helping us do all these
wonderful things, and achieving so much this year.

   So I thought, maybe now I would talk to you a
little bit about the conference packages. Davita
and Jim said we have both. We have two handouts in
the conference package on Title 44, the
recommendations from DLC, and one that GPO put
together to talk about Title 44, Chapter 17 and
other parts of Title 44 that we're looking at.

   There is the LSCM update that I mentioned
before. There is also a guide to the poster
presentation that is happening shortly, or right
now, getting set up. And we also put together this
little blue booklet, again this year because we
had a lot of folks who really liked it. Last year
was the first year.

   It kind of allows you to jot down some
thoughts. And we also like the little sides because it is not so bulky to carry around. So we are also willing to hear any feedback that you have about the conference itself and our information. And all of this is also posted, along with the presentations, to fdlp.gov.

Also is the social medial booth, I forgot to announce, that the hashtag, there's Ben out there. The hashtag is GPODLC17, so please tweet as you go to various sessions. And we're also, we are just finishing up this one, having the conference, but we are already planning for the next one, and that is going to be a virtual conference.

It's April 18 through the 20th, and that is coming quicker than we think. So before we conclude the kickoff, I want to thank all of you, including the virtual attendees, for taking time out of your busy schedules to be here, to share things with us, work with us, collaborate with us, share our ideas, reminding too that so many of these sessions will be archived.

So if you miss one, you can go back after the session. As we load them, they will be in the archive. So thank you.

The online survey as well. When you are done
and flying back home or taking the train back home, we will give you the link to our online survey and we would really appreciate your feedback on that. So, I think I have covered everything that I was going to do. So back to you, Jim. Thank you.

[Applause.]

MR. SHAW: Thank you, Davita and Laurie. And congratulations, Laurie, again.

MS. HALL: Thank you.

MR. SHAW: So before we all scatter for the first break of the day, there is a customary thing called "Council Calisthenics" that apparently has happened for -- I would be run out on a rail if we did not do at least a few. So east of the Mississippi, folks. Everybody who came to the conference from locations east of the Mississippi?

[Applause.]

MR. SHAW: Yay. Okay. West of the Mississippi, folks?

[Applause.]

MR. SHAW: That's me.

[Applause.]

MR. SHAW: And now, what may be the only geography quiz you get this week, west of the
Continental Divide.

[Laughter.]

[Applause.]

MR. SHAW: Okay. Now, this is not geography here, but -- and I am going to admit straight-up to everybody in the room. I am asking the next couple of things just because I am personally curious. How many people in the room, you are the FDLP coordinator at your institution. You are the FDLP coordinator. Wow.

[Applause.]

MR. SHAW: Yay. That is good. I love it.

[Laughter.]

MR. SHAW: Okay. Job titles. How many people in the room have a job title, your official you know HR job title that says you are the Government publications or Government documents or Government information wizard, how ever you put it, but you are the Government documents person? That is your core job title.

[Applause.]

MR. SHAW: That is good. Now how many people, Government documents is a real component of what you do, it is not all you do. It may not be your job title, but you are involved and you care and
you are interested.

[Laughter.]

[Applause.]

MR. SHAW: Okay. Now somebody who needs to get a paper published might run with this. It would be really interesting to me, to know how the demography and how our profession is changing and how many of us are actually real utility players. That is how I describe myself at my library, I am the utility guy. I am the Government documents coordinator, but I wear like four other hats, too, which is why I am getting bald so fast.

[Laughter.]

MR. SHAW: But I have a suspicion and my hypothesis would be that there are more and more multi-tasking Government documents folks out in the profession. And with that, thank you so very much for being here.

It is time for a break. Get some more coffee. Say thank you to the GPO folks. Have a great conference everybody. We will see you back in a little while for our first keynote address. Thank you.

[Applause.]
MR. SHAW: Thank you everybody for coming back for this morning's keynote address. And I am going to immediately turn this over to Davita Vance-Cooks, the director of the Government Publishing Office, to introduce our speaker.

[Applause.]

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Hello again.

ALL: Hello.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Hello. I am delighted and so honored to introduce my good friend, Dr. Carla Hayden, the Librarian of Congress, as our keynote speaker. Dr. Hayden has had such a distinguished career. Most of us know all about her, but I am going to just highlight a few things:

She earned her BA from Roosevelt University in Chicago; following that with an MA and a PhD from the University of Chicago;

She held a number of leadership positions in the Chicago Public Library, including deputy commissioner and chief librarian;

She has served as the president of the American Library Association and before coming to Washington, she was the CEO Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore, Maryland, earning national
recognition for her calm and reassuring presence
during the civil unrest in that city two years
going;
She has earned multiple awards, received
honorary degrees, served on numerous boards;
Today, following appointment by the President
and confirmation by the senate, she is the 14th
Librarian of Congress, the first woman and the
first African American to hold that position, and
I cannot begin to tell you how good it feels to
have someone to share that experience with.
And yes, I am doing the shimmy, all right?
Carla and I have a distinct and unique
connection in that regard and our connection also
extends to our agencies, the GPO and the Library
of Congress. Those two agencies have a long
history of collaboration in making sure that
congressional information is free and available to
everyone. We work together to keep America
informed, and you might ask how.
Well, GPO builds the digital databases for the
Congressional Record, the bills, the reports, the
hearings and other legislative documents. The
Library uses them for its congress.gov website and
the legislative information system that it makes
available to every member of congress.

GPO and the Library built the databases of congressional bills, summary information and bill status information that are made available for bulk data access in XML. We have worked together on digitizing the statutes at large in the bound Congressional Record and two divisions of the Library, the CAO and Government Publications Division and the Congressional Research Services are Federal Depository Libraries.

And one more thing. If the Senate Appropriations Committee recommendation is accepted, GPO will soon be making available digital versions of the non-confidential reports of the available for-free public access, including you Library patrons.

Dr. Hayden was a natural choice for the keynote for this conference, and as soon as I met her, I asked her, could you please come to this conference? In 2003, she was Ms. Magazine's Woman of the Year. You did not know I knew that did you.

DR. HAYDEN: Unh-uh.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: And in her interview with the magazine she said, "Libraries are a cornerstone of democracy where information is free
and equally available to everyone."

I am just thrilled that Dr. Hayden can join us this morning. Please, join me in welcoming Dr. Carla Hayden.

[Applause.]

Keynote – Dr. Carla Hayden, Librarian of Congress

DR. HAYDEN: Well, good morning. And thank you for that very kind introduction, Davita. The Ms. Magazine award was quite something because Salma Hayek and all these other people -- and it was the first time a librarian had been named so it was quite intimidating, quite intimidating. And I hope you notice that our connection is so deep we wore the same suit.

[Laughter.]

Okay. When I walked in, I said, "Okay. There we are. It is that," and in fact there have been times that said are you GPO?

I said, "No that is the other one."

And I am sure you have had that too, and they have asked you about the Library of Congress, but I am just delighted to be here because not only has Davita been a colleague and reached out to me as soon as I was officially sworn in, but we've been able to work on projects together and keep
going.

And I appreciate the invitation to speak here today. She did not have to twist my arm because she said, "There will be a lot of librarians, a lot of them."

[Laughter.]

And I appreciate it; also, we have a connection because as the first females, we have men in our lives that are very prominent. Davita has Ben Franklin and I have seen the buttons. And I have Thomas Jefferson and we both have big, wonderful color portraits in our office of our guys. And I am going to get the pin I have a pin, your Ben Franklin pin.

But actually, the partnership is even more serious because we did reiterate our long term commitment to maintain two print copies of Congressional hearings held digitally by GPO's system of online access and we are very pleased to continue that important service.

And during this morning's opening remarks, the spotlight was on GPO's message of Keeping America Informed and the Library of Congress has that mission as well. Many of you probably know that the Library of Congress was actually started, and
it is in our name, to keep Congress informed and
to be the reference arm for the really when you
think about it, how new our Nation was at that
time in 1800.

The first Congress was established and one of
the first things that happened was a recognition
that our lawmakers needed to have reference
services. The Law Library, of the Library of
Congress exists now because it survived the fire
when that group, the British I think it was --
1812 they used books from the Library of Congress
to start the fire in the Capitol because the
Library of Congress was located in the Capitol
building.

And if you ever want an interesting
confirmation experience you should have one of the
lawmakers show you the fireplace where the books
were burned while you were doing the interview to
be Librarian of Congress, quite something. But
that the concept that this new Nation needed an
informed group of people who would be making the
laws, but also an informed citizenry.

And one of my favorite quotes is from Roberto
Minguell the History of Reading, and it is a
chapter that has -- it is called Forbidden Reading
and it has a section that says, "As dictators, slave owners and other illicit holders of power have known an illiterate crowd is the easiest to rule. If you cannot keep a people from learning to read the next best recourse is to limit its scope."

And the chapter goes on to describe book burning, all efforts to keep citizens and people in countries from getting information, from learning to read. And so with the law library that is the oldest entity to provide legal information to Congress and to the Nation was spared that fire in 1812, in the Capitol because there was a recognition that the law books and things about the Government needed to be separate. And they were in a separate room in the Capitol from the other materials that were coming in, and so it survived, the law library.

And the Library of Congress had to be rebuilt, and that is where our gentleman Tom came in.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Okay.

DR. HAYDEN: Thomas Jefferson because his library was 6,000 volumes, as he said, contained what he thought was essential. There is subject that a member of Congress should not have to
refer. And it included everything, the Koran, laws from all over the world that were established.

And, so it has grown, of course, to be a Library that contains the papers of 23 presidents from George Washington to Coolidge. It contains original founding documents. We have the draft.

And one of the joys of being at the Library of Congress is this friendly rivalry of information and primary sources with the National Archives, and I know some of you are here. Raise your hands, National Archives, yes. Okay. National Archives not government printing or publishing.

And that transition from printing to publishing was very significant when that was made. And also the Smithsonian who has what? The Library of Congress has the draft of the Declaration of Independence in Thomas Jefferson's hand with footnotes by Benjamin Franklin, and he put "B.F." on the side. It is remarkable to see, and John Adams "J.A."

What is significant about that draft is that you see the sections that they took out of the Declaration of Independence that had to do with slavery, and the accompanying documentation that says, "If we keep this in, this Declaration would
never be passed," primary sources being able to
make the comparison.

When I looked at your program today, you have
two full days of wonderful, wonderful programming.
This morning you had Disaster Preparedness and
Response with the hurricanes and now so many other
instances, where the libraries and what you do,
have been essential to preserving the information
and providing it. And then you even have some --
and I am doing commercials here -- "Sizzle don't
Fizzle."

"Sunshine on Your Shoulders," but also
"Answering the Call," and that is really, why I
wanted to be here today, to reiterate and to
reaffirm what you do, by providing government
information in the partnerships. In this time of
doubt, about authenticity -- and I will just share
something with you.

I get a chance as the Librarian of Congress to
give tours and show people some of these
treasures, like that draft of the Declaration of
Independence. And I was showing some very
distinguished guests this Declaration, and
pointing out things. We were in a very secure part
of the Library that has a vault that I do not even
know the combination to.

The Capitol Police have to come when you bring out these national treasures and this Declaration draft is one of them. And I am showing these people this draft and pointing it out, and a very distinguished person then looked at me and said, "Well, how do you know it's real?"

I must tell you, in my position another thing that I do, is I’m a buffer between the curators and the librarians and people like that who ask those types of questions because I saw, I mean the faces, the stricken looks at that I think didn't the Capitol Police you know give you a hint? They are armed, you know, well this might be real.

But the fact that question even came up, and that we had to explain the promenades and the things attesting the paper, all of the things that we had to do, really demonstrated to me, and that is what I hope you understand. The importance of being reliable and trusted sources of information at a time when we are all facing questions about the viability of what we do.

Why do we need to provide this information? Why do we need to do this? We are at a cross roads and we have an opportunity to, as one government
official mentioned to me, step out and claim our
space in the information ecosystem. We are those
trusted sources and we provide that information.

Now, my goal at the Library of Congress, and I
am really -- but I have to use the term blessed to
work with a crackerjack group of people. Mr. Erik
Peterson -- and I put down here, "Raise your hand
Erik and stand up" Davita said, "Stand up" -- from
the Congressional Research Service.

The Library of Congress started to serve
Congress law everything that they needed. It has
developed of course into the National Library, but
the Congressional Research Service is still what I
like to call our special forces. They are the SWAT
team of information and they provide the most
accurate objective information that they can.

One of the congressional staff members even
told me, that she had a certain view about a
topic, that she was required to research. And her
greatest joy was that when the report was given,
to the requesters they thought she might be
slanted to the other side. And for her, that was
the mark that she had been able to balance that.

And so these Special Forces are now actually
very dedicated to making sure that if reports that
they have provided, the non-confidential reports
that they provide will be, to the public that
people will see the expertise and the value of
having nonpartisan objective research into topics
of the day. And so we are actually very pleased
that that recognition will be there.

The Library of Congress, in making its
collections accessible online, really is part of
this network of providing all types of government
information. And I am here with a commercial. We
have just posted the papers in collections of
Alexander Hamilton, former presidents James K.
Polk, Ulysses Grant, Millard Fillmore, Franklin
Pierce, and William Henry Harrison.

And when you think about the partnership with
archives, the archives are the official records.
What the Library of Congress is providing is
everything personal. You would know that Ulysses
S. Grant sent letters to his wife from the
battlefield with flowers that he picked from the
battlefield and see those types of things.

You will know that for instance Alexander
Hamilton and you can see some of the official
papers when he was Department of Treasury, but you
will also see the last letter that he wrote to his
wife before he was, as he said, off to the interview when he said, "If you get this, it's not a good sign." But those types of things that fill in, they are just as important in some ways, as other official documents to understand the context. And that is where this network and having official documents supplemented by whatever we can provide, to give the public -- and it is ultimately, as you know, about the public -- the best context that they can have for discussions.

When I was in Baltimore, and we were a depository library and we were able to combine our public library mission with the Government information. It was vitally important for people on the ground to be able to have access to Government documents and Government information as they worked on life issues, as they worked on advocacy, as they worked to live and to make their communities better.

And this partnership, that we have, you are on the frontline. You are the Vanguard. You are the ones that are -- and I do not know if I could say this, Davita.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: What?

DR. HALL: Well, I will say it. It is all in
front of us you are the ones that have to make sure that government information gets to the people, and is preserved. I had an opportunity to participate one day in an Open Government Information Conference at the Archives. And the number of groups and people who were concerned about government information disappearing, especially in the digital age.

How are you capturing it? How are you knowing what goes up on a website, what comes down? How are people keeping informed and being able to trust that what they see is available?

The Internet Archive and Brewster Kale (phonetic) have been helping in that effort. And that is part of this partnership effort that we all are participating in, we cannot do it alone, and we need to work together with them.

Now, if the Library of Congress were really trying to work and build on the work of previous Librarians of Congress -- 1802 -- every Librarian of Congress has tried to advance the access, but we also know, that in this day, and age we have a particular challenge. And I am just going to say this right here 30 million items to be digitized, original documents that give that context.
We have a treasure chest, that is waiting to be opened but we have a lot to do. And so we want to let everyone know, that we are part of the effort and we are going to be revealing and talking about some of our challenges, and want to partner with you, with that. The opportunity that we have -- and I have in here in the big letters, "You are the frontline."

So I am really here to say, do not be discouraged. Realize that some of the work that you are doing might not be glamorous. I have a little picture in my office that says, "You are a librarian. You are in it for the glory."

[Laughter.]

However, what we do know is that the very thing that makes us popular in popular culture to show that we are somewhat dull, that we are very particular. A little obsessive-compulsive strain that runs through -- and I will move something one half millimeter to get it right -- shows though, that the public does trust this part of the information ecosystem. The people who are providing on the frontlines the information.

They are not doing it for obviously pay or grand salaries. They are doing it because they
believe that an informed public hopefully will be able to look at all sides of different issues and make informed decisions. And at a time where we are, looking at the fire holes of information, and that is how it has been described, and we are in the information business.

And I know some of you might also feel inundated with information. How do you keep up? How do you think about it?

We had a staff meeting the other day while were talking about those 31 million items to be digitized and let us not even talk about the metadata in making it accessible and all of that, but just the physical part. And we were thinking of strategic visioning. And someone said, "I can't have a strategic vision because I am worried about what the continuing resolution is going to be or what the budget is going to be or retirement."

So how can I think strategically, or think creatively or do that? And some of the sessions that you will be going to in the next few days though will give you that opportunity. You will get a chance to reaffirm why you are doing it.

You will get a chance to hear about other partnerships. You will get a chance to interact
with your colleagues. One of the best things about conferences like this, is the interaction with your colleagues.

In fact, my colleague Roswell Incena, (phonetic) when I came in and I saw the nametags and all of the things. And I am looking at this. I said, "Oh I want to go to a conference."

This is, I love because that is what gives you the renewal. And you have 2 days to sink in and to look at how you can step back and look up for a while. "Starting with the A's: Inventorying a Large Regional Collection." And please go to this one, "Celebrating Documents Librarians."

Looking at other resources that you can use, a plug for the "American Folk Life Center . . . Library of Congress" at 2:15 p.m., Washington Ballroom. But also "Maintaining Collection Access in the Midst of Chaos."

When you are modernizing, when you are doing the physical changes that you need to do, being able "To SuDoc or not" oh okay I need to go to that one. And also ALA's Office for Intellectual Freedom." To get renewed, "How Librarians Saved Civilization" tomorrow with James Larue. What "When Women Didn't Count" I have a special
affinity for that one, but also things like "Tangible and Digital Preservation." "Effective Relationships Among Depository Libraries, and "Small-Scale Web Archiving in an Age of Uncertainty."

These sessions are all designed to give you what you will need, to go back to say this is how we can do it this is how we partner. In another shameless plug and plea, think of those public libraries, and reaching out and being partner's with public libraries even if they're not official depositories because that's where the rubber meets the road, those are the areas, in rural areas, on Native American Reservations, places that need that type of information and that are crying out for it. And you will be part of helping, hopefully to make this country and communities better.

Now with my role at the Library of Congress, I have been, I think especially touched by being, of course, a female in a female dominated profession. Eighty-five percent of the profession is female, the top leadership does not reflect that. Oh, there is murmuring.

[Laughter.]

There is murmuring. And that was significant
because Melville Dewey (phonetic) at my swearing
in was turning over, as he said, "In 1876, when
the American Library Association was founded," as
he famously said, "It's time to let females into
the profession because they can endure pain and
boredom --

[Laughter.]

-- with fortitude because he was trying to
organize the profession. There were standards and
things, and that is when you need the women." All
right and we could do that, but then later we took
over.

[Laughter.]

However, later he did modify that and realize
that having a diverse workforce, having diverse
views, would be very helpful. You are the
frontline. You are the people that are providing
the information about government to citizens. And
if you ever need to have some type of reassurance
or think about the value of what you do, just turn
on the television and look at the disasters.

Look at the people that are trying to do
things in communities. Look at people who are
interested in government because of all of the
things that are going on. They want to know. There
is more of an upsurge in terms of getting
information, being involved, especially among
young people.

We are seeing that throughout the country.
They want to know. They want to find out about
things, that you are the ones that are responsible
for it. And with responsibility, of course, come
challenges and pressures, but never ever think
that what you do is not important to building this
Nation.

It is behind the scenes sometimes and it may
seem repetitive or it may seem oh my goodness, but
you are the backbone for making this country work.
And I am just proud to be part of that with you,
and that you even allow me to be here today in
your midst. Now if you see me later on at a
session, just do not judge.

[Laughter.]

Because I am still -- there are some that I
just really highlighted. And Davita is looking and
seeing that wow, especially some of the ones that
are giving specific information, but just know
that what you do matters. You are part of an
important enterprise.

And I hope that we can continue to all work
together to make sure that this is the most
informed citizenry that we could ever have. We
have an opportunity let us seize it. Let's get
renewed, and thank you.

So I do not know if we have -- if there are
any questions. I know that they said we did not
have an opportunity, but if there is, question,
halleluiah because you should feel -- well, if not
we are going to go to announce the library of the
year.

[Applause.]

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Dr. Hayden, Carla, thank you
so much for sharing your observations about
Keeping America Informed. I loved what you had to
say. I kept writing notes you were just going so
fast. Bless you.

You said, "We are the frontline. What we do
matters. We are important." And those are great
messages. Thank you so much.

We really, and truly appreciate you. You are a
treasure. Thank you for spending time with us. And
before we proceed to announcing the Library of the
Year, I have some gifts for Dr. Hayden.

DR. HAYDEN: Uh oh.

DR. HAYDEN: Conferences.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Now, how many do you know that I love scarves?

DR. HAYDEN: Oh.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: I have them. Any picture you see, I have a scarf, okay. I try to make sure that you do not see the same scarf twice, but I love scarves. And when I first became the head of the GPO and I attended our very first career award ceremony as head, I noticed that we did not give women who had achieved a certain number of years at the GPO a scarf.

So I thought well, gee, we should give them scarves. And we give men ties by the way, just you know okay. But we have what is called the GPO scarf.

DR. HAYDEN: Ooh.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: And you have to be with the GPO x number of years before you get the GPO scarf. But we made an exception for you.

DR. HAYDEN: Thank you.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: And you are an honorary GPO retiree.

[Laughter.]

DR. HAYDEN: Look at the color.
MS. VANCE-COOKS: Oh my God.

DR. HAYDEN: Look at the color.


And we are going to give you this beautiful blue and red -- oh excuse me -- scarf that says -- let me show it to you -- "GPO."

DR. HAYDEN: Wonderful.

[Applause.]

DR. HAYDEN: Oh yeah.

[Applause.]

DR. HAYDEN: Oh, this is beautiful and it matches. Oh thank you.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Wear it with pride.

DR. HAYDEN: I will.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: And the second present --

DR. HAYDEN: We do not have an LC scarf, so we have to work on that.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Okay.

DR. HAYDEN: We have to work on that.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: As I mentioned earlier, in September of last year, after Carla was confirmed, I invited her over to the GPO. I wanted to meet her.

I had been watching her career for quite a
while and I have been so impressed by her. And as
we were chatting, we ended up standing beneath our
guy Ben Franklin. She mentioned him.

We stood beneath the portrait and we were just
laughing and talking. And the photographer took a
wonderful picture of the two of us.

DR. HAYDEN: Ooh.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: Which is in your packet, and
I love the picture because it shows the connection
between Carla and I, but also it shows the
connection -- excuse me --

DR. HAYDEN: With Ben.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: -- with Ben, but also
between two agencies. Between the GPO and the
Library of Congress.

DR. HAYDEN: Oh, that is nice.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: So we put it in a frame for
her.

DR. HAYDEN: Oh thank you.

[Applause.]

MS. VANCE-COOKS: You are welcome.

DR. HAYDEN: Oh, that is beautiful.

[Applause.]

MS. VANCE-COOKS: And each one of you has a
copy of that photo in your folder. James is going
to give you the details in a few minutes, but if you would like us to sign the photo, we will be happy to do so. Okay.

DR. HAYDEN: That is beautiful.

MS. VANCE-COOKS: But now I will turn it over to Laurie for Library of the Year.

MS. HALL: Thank you.

DR. HAYDEN: I love it.

Presentation 2017 Library of the Year Award

MS. HALL: So on behalf of the Depository Library Council and the staff at GPO, and for all of you out there, I just want to thank Dr. Hayden again for joining us today and serving as our keynote speaker for this really important annual event that we have. I am also grateful that you are here to help us present this award today and to honor -- it is the 2017 Federal Depository Library of the Year.

As many of you know, each year GPO selects a library that furthers the FDLP mission of ensuring the American public has free access to its government information in extraordinary ways. Libraries demonstrate creativity, innovation and public service at its finest. And this year we are so pleased to award the Federal Depository Library
of the Year award to a library who we feel has
long been overdue to receive this honor, and it is
with great pleasure that we present the 2017
Federal Depository Library of the Year to the
Department of the Interior Library.

[Applause.]

MS. HALL: For those of you that don't know,
this is a Washington, D.C. Library, right down off
of Constitution Avenue, and it has been in the
Depository Library Program for as long as there
has been and FDLP. They were designated by a
special act of Congress in 1895. The law, which
transferred the responsibility to GPO from the
Department of Interior, for distributing
Government information.

This designation at a time when federal agency
libraries were not otherwise eligible recognized
the Department of Interior's long commitment to
depository distribution. So we honor them today
for a couple of key points: Exceptional outreach
to the public and other federal agencies and the
community at large.

They are an unmatched access point for those
researching legislative history. They have
outstanding educational programs for their
patrons. I have listened to, many of them myself. They have a vast historic print collection, and a lot of tangible and electronic resources to meet the needs of information seekers. They do an excellent promotion of their Government information collection to their agency, as well as outside their agency.

They had a lot of very good support from the folks inside the agency that were very supportive of the work that they do every day and that is a critical piece for us. They do substantial cooperative efforts with other depositories and other non-depository libraries to share Government information and they have done some exceptional care of their old historic depository collection.

Earlier this month they moved into a newly renovated space, which reopened after some long hard work, so it is actually fairly close. It is not that far from a Metro line. So if while you are in town and you would like to go down to see their collection they will be open and willing to have you come.

So before we hear from the staff at the Department of Interior Library, they have put together a little video. So let us take a look at
what has been going on at Department of Interior Library.

[Video.]

[Applause.]

MS. HALL: Thank you, George. That will be available again because some of it bleeped out a little bit. Everybody wants to see it again.

So accepting the award for the Department of Interior Library, is Library Director, George Franchois and Depository Coordinator Judy Din, so please join us.

[Applause.]

MR. FRANCHOIS: There are a couple of things I want to say. All right, this is wonderful thank you so much. We really are very proud and highly honored to accept the 2017 FDLP Library of the Year award.

Our thanks go out to Davita, to Laurie, to the entire staff of the FDLP for selecting us as this year's award winner. It usually takes a team effort to win an award such as this, and our Library is no exception. I want to take the time to acknowledge the staff of the DOI Library who worked so hard every day to serve our patrons.

First, let me mention their names. Right here
with me is Judy Din, our Head of Technical Services and our FDLP Coordinator.

[Applause.]

In addition, the rest of our staff is sitting here in the second row. And let me introduce each of them as well. Jennifer Klang, our head of Reference Services. Go ahead and stand up.

[Applause.]

Shannon Lynch, our Law Librarian.

[Applause.]

Shanra (phonetic) Lee (phonetic) Goshell (phonetic) our Reference and Interlibrary Loan Librarian.

[Applause.]

And our two Library Technicians, Caroline (phonetic) Fringer (phonetic) and Dorian (phonetic) Dalkins (phonetic).

[Applause.]

I also want to acknowledge the Interior's Office of Facilities and Administrative Services the office the library falls under, their support of our efforts to find a reliable moving and storage contractor, equip our temporary library and consult with us regarding renovations to our library space have been instrumental in our
success.

My immediate supervisor, Greg Bennett, Chief of the Administrative Services Division is here as well. Go ahead and stand up, Greg.

[Applause.]

Finally, I want to acknowledge all of you. Those whose mission is to provide your patrons with Government information; you may not have worked on the award today, but that certainly does not mean, that you are not, deserving. Please continue to open your doors, your bookshelves and your computers to the public.

In this day and age, it is more important than ever that we provide our customers with unrestricted access to reliable and fact-based Government information and research. So thank you again very much.

[Applause.]

MR. SHAW: Well, everybody this closes our keynote session. Just, Dr. Hayden and director Vance-Cooks are working their way to the back of the ballroom and there is a table back there, and they will be happy to sign your copy of the photograph that everybody should have in their packets. Thank you very much. Enjoy the rest of
MR. SHAW: Welcome everyone. Thank you for coming, to the first of the afternoon three sessions on Title 44 Reform. These sessions are sponsored by the Depository Library Council, and by the time we part company early this evening, we will have had an opportunity to really drill down into Chapter 19 of Title 44, and think long and hard about potential amendments to improve the Federal Depository Library Program.

I thought before we actually look at Depository Library Council recommendations, I would take a couple of minutes at the beginning, to walk through some of what happened over the summer to, you know, I guess even for my own head, understand how did we end up where we are, right now and everything that happened. And my colleagues on Council may find themselves compelled to hit their microphone and jump in and either correct me or say, "But Jim, you left out something along the way" because it was a really fast rapid summer and a lot happening quickly.

So I will thank my colleagues for jumping in.
If you feel the need, you are welcome. I will not be offended.

Normal practice for Council is that at least once a month, we have a conference call, a conference phone call, talk about whatever business needs attention and spend a fair amount of time conference planning. You know, sessions for conference, who to invite, maybe special presentations, things like that. And sometimes our Council members even volunteer to organize sessions and things, it is great; it is a lot of fun.

During our June call, our colleagues from GPO said, "Guys?" "Yeah?" "Davita Vance-Cooks, the director of the Government Publishing Office would really appreciate you taking a hard look at Chapter 19 of Title 44, and you know sending her recommendations for how it could be amended and improved for the Federal Depository Library Program."

What was really interesting about that, I think we all understood at that point in time that possible work on Title 44 might be in the offing. We did not realize we were going to get an official charge from the Director during that
call. And I think the word is "dead air" or "hear a pin drop" or you know, something like that for at least a minute or two until we began to grasp what was going on there.

But you know, we are the Depository Library Council and we were appointed by the Director of the Government Publishing Office to be her advisory board that is our job. So, here we go folks, the ride has begun.

Okay. So through our successive calls over the summer, we worked on ideas with the assistance of our colleagues at GPO. An invitation went out to the entire depository community, "If you have something you want to say about this folks, we have got this wonderful web contact form on the DLC page, at fdlp.gov. Come let us know what you think."

And I think we may be up to about 130 folks who have contributed suggestions and comments that way. Some of them were just two or three lines long, something very specific; some of them went on a long ways and some of them were very impressive. Boy, this person knows a lot about Title 44.

But one thing we kept in mind, as Council, is
that our charge was to, really stay pretty hard-focused on the Federal Depository Library Program Chapter 19. So we did make note of other things that were coming up in the comments, but based on our charge from the Director, we stayed pretty focused on Chapter 19.

    Another thank you to Davita Vance-Cooks. In August, she agreed to bring Council to Washington for a day basically, a day in the woodshed. We were in a conference room at GPO for a day and we banged on it. Yeah it was quite a day.

    And our colleague, Tom Fischlschweiger had been diligently spread sheeting all these comments and things as they came in, to make it easier on us to visualize the overlaps and things like that, so we could, you know, get where is the natural consensus at, if there is any?

    Thank you very much, Tom. That was a lot of labor, especially with those really long comments like that.

    So we spent a day, and I think it was August 10, if I remember correctly. We spent a day in Washington, at GPO really talking these things through. And at the end of the day, we divided ourselves into some smaller working groups, two or
three colleagues, to address different sections, and based on our discussion that day, to write up our recommendation and a rationale or justification for it.

We also, towards the end of the day, went up to Director Vance-Cooks' office and met with her. And at that point, if I recall correctly that is when she smiled broadly, and said, "What would you guys think about GPO having grant-making authority?" Well, that sounds like a good idea.

I mean there are probably things to think about, but you know the idea of GPO being able to provide some direct financial support to depositories, that is something worth looking at. And so she asked us to think about that, and ultimately, we did make a recommendation about that. In our third session this afternoon, the last session, Cindy Etkin from GPO will be up here with us for at least a bit, to talk a bit more about that grant making authority request or recommendation.

Everything comes together about September 25, when I submitted the Memorandum to Director Vance-Cooks and to now Superintendent of Documents, Laurie Hall. Everybody should have a copy of the
Depository Library Commission's Recommendations in your conference packet. If you do not, I am sure a way can be found to get one for you, but that is the official document from Depository Library Council, and as I said this morning, you will notice, there are quite wide margins on it, plenty of space to write comments.

And if you do not feel comfortable commenting or speaking your mind into the microphone today, no problem at all with you just writing out what you think on this Memorandum or another sheet of paper, and handing it to one of us on Council today. We will be happy to take your thoughts that way, as well.

One of the things I do, especially when I am working with classes of history students, is try to make the point that things do not happen in isolation. That if you are studying an event in history, you ought to guard against being so laser-focused on step A, to step B, to step C, that that you lose track of the context in which all of this stuff is happening. It is really important for the study of history to appreciate the context in which things happen.

Well, most of you in the room may know, that
through the summer into the fall, the House Committee on Administration has been looking at Title 44, not just the Federal Depository Library Program Chapter 19, but other sections of it as well. In fact, they have held four hearings on Title 44.

And it so happens Director Vance-Cooks I think she testified at two of those, and thanks be, our colleague Beth Williams, our colleague Celina McDonald, both were invited by the Committee to testify.

If you have not seen the video of the hearings, they are available for people to view. I recommend it highly. There is a lot to learn there, not only, about the FDLP, but other aspects of Title 44, some of which were opaque to me.

I did not realize this was also going on in Title 44. You would think after over 20 years of being a Government documents librarian, I would know that, but I guess I did not. So I learned too.

And I will speak personally, right now, for the next, like, you know 22 seconds. I am speaking for myself, not necessarily for Council.

I found it quite heartening to watch the
Congressional Committee at work gathering information, questioning people who know something about this topic and you know, sometimes almost scratching their heads, trying to figure out, you know, how this all comes together and what can we do, as a committee, to improve things.

I thought that was pretty cool. And I hope that you have that same experience if you get a chance to look at those hearings. So that is my little introduction of how we got here today.

I want to pause for just a moment. If anyone on Council would like to add a remark, or something to what I just said? Did I get it right pretty much?

ALL: Yeah. You did, actually.

MR. SHAW: Okay. Wow. And that does not happen too often.

[Laughter.]

Okay. So this first session, which is scheduled to go until three o'clock, we are supposed to be -- oh yeah, here it is right here. Thank you, Kelly. Wow, that is pretty slick.

We are supposed to be looking at Sections 1901, 1902, 1904 and 1909 of Chapter 19. And I was thinking earlier today, how best what it be to do
this? I think what I am going to do, is take each
section one at a time, work through the
recommendation, the rationale or justification for
the recommendation, and then give folks in the
room an opportunity to step up and say what you
think, add something to it, or a demurrer from it
or whatever.

I will keep an eye on my watch here, so that
we have time to get through all four. And Council
as always, is invited to jump in when you see me
faltering.

[Laughter]

Okay. So are we all ready?

ALL: Yes.

MR. SHAW: We are on the way. The train has
left the station. Here we go folks.

U.S. Code §1901

Amend 44 U.S. Code §1901 to redefine 'Government
publication' so that it may be clearly interpreted
to include government information in all formats,
so that electronic, and possibly as yet
undeveloped formats created to inform the public,
at government expense or as required by law, can
be incorporated into the Federal Depository
Library Program.
Now, you read that recommendation, some of you will likely recognize some of that language is, actually in the current section, you know, "at government expense or as required by law," that sort of thing. And what we want to do there in suggesting that recommendation, a more inclusive definition will help ensure that Government information continues to be made freely available to the public, currently and in the future, as reflects the central mission and purpose of the FDLP.

When the contact forms started getting populated and we started getting the messages and when the various letters came in from the several professional organizations that contributed letters. The letters that came in from directors of libraries across the country -- because GPO did send out a letter to all the directors of depository libraries to invite their contributions. This might be as close to a unanimous, it was not unanimous, that is as close to unanimous as you can probably get. That we need to think about Government information and Government publications very expansively and not tie them to any particular format or formats.
We need to have flexibility. Build some flexibility into the definition so that going forward, however things transpire technologically, GPO, the FDLP will have it in a statute that hey we can participate in this. We can help distribute this. We have got statutory authority to be involved in this, whatever it is.

Is that a fair representation?

FEMALE VOICE: Yeah.

MR. SHAW: So that is Section 1901. And at this point, I will not belabor my remarks. I invite anybody in the room who would like to comment on that to step up to the microphone.

And if you would, please identify yourself and the institution you are from, we would appreciate that.

MS. DIVALENTINO: Hi. My name is Lisa DiValentino and I am the law and public policy librarian at that University of Massachusetts Amherst. And I guess my question is when you suggested the statute be more inclusive to the format of information, does that also include, like the venue that the information is coming from?

So, I am thinking in terms of, you know,
social media and that sort of thing. That you know the White House or the President will tweet, for example. I mean would that be considered something that would fall under this umbrella of a government publication.

MS. WILLIAMS: Hi. Beth Williams from Stanford law library. That is a fantastic question.

I just want to echo first, Jim's comments about this being the most universally expressed notion when kind of broached with the very broad how would you, modernize Chapter 19 and Title 44.

This was the first thing that came out of most everyone's mouths that we talked to, and also everybody in this room. I think what you are asking is a matter of statutory interpretation. So the goal in this construct was to draft something as broad as possible.

So as to -- I mean, in my opinion, this language would incorporate all forms of whatever we are calling government information. So I would hope yes, that that would be included. You do not want to be too specific in drafting language, so that is just -- I am speaking for myself here and not for all of my colleagues.

MS. DIVALENTINO: Thank you.
MR. SHAW: Tom?

MR. FISCHLSCHWEIGER: Tom Fischlschweiger, Broward County Library. One of the things that -- just to be clear. This is not the language that we are recommending.

In other words, the final wordsmithing of what the actual revision would look like was not up to us. We just made a recommendation that these changes occur. What it will finally include, a lot of that is going to be handled by GPO's legal counsel, I believe. Jim, do you know?

MR. SHAW: Well, yeah the Council was not asked to actually, draft language, but to make the general recommendation. And certainly, we can always promote the idea that we have to be as general as possible in this particular case.

MR. FISCHLSCHWEIGER: So there is, as Beth just said, there is going to be some interpretation as to what may be included in "Government information." The current statute is pretty explicit in that it is "for information that is to be used by the public or for the use by the public."

But the real hang up there has been in the format. It is actually listed as a publication.
And there is a lot of information, particularly in areas of things like data sets from the Census, things like that; though GPO makes them available in the past, through printed formats, the difficulty that you run into is that a lot of the public, what we consider public information is not a publication.

So we are trying to get away from the idea that a publication has to be tied to an individually bound thing. What broader definition of publication might get used, we are not going there just yet.

MS. LASSITER: Sherry Lassiter, University of California Santa Barbara. And Tom's comments may have just made my question obsolete, but I will ask it anyway. To what extent were you considering structure as part of format?

So right now, we work in a universe where what we are primarily set to handle as libraries are discrete entities, if you will, or discrete objects of some type. And of course, so much of the content that we are working within with our users, and wanting to collect for the future, does not fit that individual it has a title.

To what extent did that inform this kind of
recommendation, or was that seen as something that
was not going to be part of what Council is
recommending?

MR. SHAW: Well, I will take a stab at that
one. I think what Tom was alluding to, we wanted
to broaden the definition, such that it could
encompass pretty much anything. The mechanism by
which something is incorporated, distributed made
available is another issue.

But you have a starting place, if you have got
a statute that at least places it in your purview
to work with. Beyond that, you start negotiating
with all of the stakeholders and figure out how to
make it happen, that is my take on it.

FEMALE VOICE: Kate (inaudible) Wake Forest
University School of Law. Recognizing that you
were not drafting language here, going back to
Beth's point about statutory interpretation. Did
you consider using language, tying in your more
inclusive definition with already existing
statutory definitions?

MS. WILSON: That is a great question, Kate. In
fact, a lot of the language that was used for the
purposes of our recommendation came from a
different section of Title 44. You know I think it
might behoove the folks that are actually drafting this legislation, to think about marrying the various -- there are two definitions for -- there is one definition for "government information" and one for "government publication." I think it might be much more efficient if we had a single definition within Title 44. And so that is where a lot of our thinking came from. Does that answer your question?

KATE: Yeah. Thank you.

MR. JACOBS: Hi. James Jacobs, Stanford University. Thanks for this question. I thought this was a really important part of this whole discussion and I am glad that you decided to expand the definition, or what you would like to see the definition as, not just publication but information at large, and that does come in line with other areas of the statute. I think it was Section 3502 of Title 44 where it says public information.

I am also heartened that we are talking about expanding the scope of what the FDLP does. I think that is really important and it has been a historic stopping point for libraries collecting information like data sets. And FOIA-ed government
information that is now public information, but it was not originally public information. So it is really interesting, thanks.

MR. SHAW: Wow. I do not see a stampede to the microphone. Ah, there we go. Thank you, sir.

MR. BAKER: All right. I will take the bait. Gavin Baker, at the American Library Association. I wanted to ask people to speculate a little bit on Council because like when I initially read this, I read it in a different way than it is being described here.

So not so much in the sense of, like this is what the words on the paper mean, but what do you, individually have in your minds? When this would be put into effect because you know it has been mentioned. It sounds like the concept is we want to start with a broad definition and then from there figure out what happens to this stuff that falls under this definition.

So you know under the law, as it is now, there are really two key things that flow out of this definition. Number one, if you are an agency and you produce something that is under this definition, you have to provide it to GPO and; (2) Whatever GPO gets in a tangible format has to be
provided at no cost, in a tangible format to anybody in the FDLP who wants it.

It sounds like you are suggesting kind of separating those essential activities from the definition here. And do I understand this recommendation correctly, or like what would you do for instance, if in fact the definition included social media content?

What does that mean when an agency creates it? What would GPO's responsibility be to do with that social media content? And what would libraries responsibility be to do with that social media content? And what is the relationship between GPO and libraries? Because that is what this chapter is doing.

MR. SHAW: Okay. Does anyone...

MR. FISCHLSCHWEIGER: Tom Fischlschweiger. Part of the problem with that is, I mean, we actually spent quite a bit of time debating what we mean by flexibility. And one of the things that we finally agreed on was that we do not want to have to do this again anytime soon.

So when we think of government information, I will give you an example. I think it was a couple of years ago now, I went to a very excellent
information seminar here about data.gov, and how
the results of a lot of government research are
out, but the raw data is not. And apparently,
there are some issues with that.

Well, in theory, that raw data would be made
at government expense, should be available to the
public, and then there are questions of if it is
made available, how is it made available, by whom,
et cetera. So are these raw data sets in however
massive they may be, would they be available for
digital download, would they be required to be
printed?

We do not know. Social media. Does that mean
that we would have digital archives outside of
now, our Library of Congress? Again, we do not
know, but that is where the question of
flexibility comes in.

It is a possibility, that it may get covered,
but it is not something that we want to address,
specifically that this will be included; that will
not be included; this will be handled this way;
that will be handled that way because if we do,
ten years from now, we are going to be doing this
all over again.

So I do not know that there is a specific
answer to your question, aside from the impression
that I get from discussion with our Council up
here, is we would like as much included as
possible. How that is going to be handled is
something that GPO is going to have to get
involved in, but I am not going to speak for GPO
on that point.

MR. SHAW: I will follow on that for just a
bit. I think, when we get to Section 1902, the
next section, there is some information there that
complements what is in our recommendation for
1901. Specifically lifecycle. That giving GPO
statutory authority and statutory foundation to
manage the lifecycle of federal information would
address some of what, I think you are concerned
about.

That there would be an institution, an agency
in the federal government that has got the bird's
eye on things. And that has statutory authority to
go out to the stakeholders and say, "This is
public, let us figure out how we make it public
and make it accessible freely to everybody."

So I think that gets to your question a little
bit because section 1901 and 1902 do sort of go
together.
FEMALE VOICE: One of -- and this is speaking for myself personally, but one of the concerns that I brought to Council was that I find out frequently, I will go to a website in my particular case, 100 percent of my users happen to be Spanish speakers. One day there will be a Spanish information document on that website. And three months later, it may have disappeared. And maybe there is an archived version somewhere that I can get to, but maybe there is not. So from my perspective, my concern was agencies publish a great deal of information in electronic format. Over which GPO does not have any particular control. And I would like to see there be some requirement for that information, even if it is taken off the website, being retained and accessible in some way.

MS. ABBOTT-HODUSKI: Hi. Bernadine Abbott-Hoduski, Joint Committee on Printing, staffer, retired. The current law in the current situation is a situation where all of this information should be available, but it does not mean all the libraries have to take it. Except for the regionals.
And from the sounds of the discussion, the regionals do not want to have to take everything again. So it is just a matter of everything should be available for libraries to select, to go to their libraries or access. Not saying that everyone will be forced to take it.

And then if you do change the regional structure to a more cooperative system, where nationally you have a certain number of libraries that are going to take that information and provide it, then you have solved the problem because this is a much broader definition.

The Joint Committee on Printing had already defined all of the stuff as available through the term "government publication." We did not look at the definition as you are looking at it, that it solely intended to go to the public. As something that would be available to other agencies, that makes it public.

If at Environmental Protection Agency, if we publish something, the Corps of Engineers might want to see it. We would have to share it with the Corps of Engineers and vice versa. So I think that you are not looking at the term "government publication" in the way that the Congress has
interpreted over the centuries.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MR. SUDDUTH: Bill Sudduth, University of South Carolina. I figured this question was going to come up at some point, but I am going to ask it early. I do not want it to throw us off track, though, but --

MR. SHAW: Don't worry Bill, I am looking at my watch.

MR. SUDDUTH: -- this to me, appears to be one of those areas that would almost fit where if GPO had some type of regulatory authority to take a broad definition without messing with law further down and say this is what we mean at this point in time.

And I did not know whether you all have had any discussions in that area. I do not see -- you know we go through -- this is one of those areas where it does not exist currently. But it looks like an opportunity to create that middle ground that other agencies have, to say this is what we are told to do by Congress. This is how we are going to do it at this period.

And then regulations can be changed, amended, whatever you know as someone who has been around
the Federal Register for a long time.

MR. SHAW: Would anyone care to comment on Council?

(No audible response.)

MR. SHAW: Okay. Thank you very much for your comments, everybody. We are going to move on to Section 1902.

U.S. Code §1902

Amend 44 U.S. Code §1902 to require legislative, executive, and judicial branch agencies to deposit authenticated electronic publications with the U.S. Government Publishing Office for inclusion in the Federal Depository Library Program. This complements our recommendation to amend §1901, and we recommend that GPO be explicitly charged with caring for and managing these publications in a responsible and accountable manner, and with ensuring their long-term preservation.

Boy those are big words there. The rationale?

U.S. Code §1902 - Rationale

Electronic publications are now an integral component of our nation’s documentary heritage and must be included in legal deposit arrangements. We think that the GPO is uniquely well suited to
manage this enhanced role in managing electronic
information through all the stages of its
lifecycle.

Would anybody on Council care to comment
further on that? I am trying to remember that
there is, sort of housekeeping routine to this
meeting, where you ask Council and they comment
and then it goes out there and it comes back. And
I am trying to do that little choreography, but I
have never done this before so you guys might have
to

FEMALE VOICE: You are doing great.

MR. SHAW: Okay.

FEMALE VOICE: That is right.

MR. SHAW: The microphone is available. I mean
the one out there.

MR. CHAMPION: Brian Champion, BYU. Could
please go back to the previous slide, please?

MR. SHAW: I would be happy to.

MR. CHAMPION: That first sentence there that
requires legislative, executive and judicial
branch agencies, does that refer just to them or
does it include them and their agencies?

MR. SHAW: I am not sure I understand your
question, sir.
MR. CHAMPION: Well, the legislative, executive and judicial branches are specific without agencies. If I understand correctly. Would this particular phraseology here, apply only to their agencies or would it apply to them as well?

MR. SHAW: I think we should interpret this as everybody, that GPO -- guys, jump in if you need to -- GPO should have statutory authority to work with, basically the entire United States federal government.

MR. CHAMPION: Would that be clarified at all by inserting the words after branch and there?

MR. SHAW: Possibly. That is a wordsmithing thing that might help, yes.

MR. CHAMPION: Okay.

MR. SHAW: Thank you, sir.

MR. CHAMPION: And secondly, on the rational slide, please. Is there a working definition of lifecycle?

FEMALE VOICE: (Inaudible) 2:12:50

MR. CHAMPION: Thank you.

MS. SITTEL: Robbie Sittel, University of North Texas. I think lifecycle is from its initial beginning, and to the preservation and access point of it, so as it is now, items are created
and GPO is not made aware of their creation, and we now, as a library community are trying to figure out how to preserve and provide long-term access to those materials, specifically electronic.

So, I think what GPO is doing is -- what they would like to do, in my thought and opinion, is to educate agencies on how to manage their own lifecycle of information and bring GPO into the process, so that we as libraries can provide access to those materials.

MR. CHAMPION: Thank you. It seems to me that the term "lifecycle" may be somewhat misleading in the sense that should something be deemed redundant or replaced, some could argue that it is no longer metaphorically alive and therefore not part of the lifecycle or worth preserving. It would seem to me that there may need to be some definitional clarification of what constitutes a lifecycle, to include things that are discarded and made redundant or outlive a utility. Thank you.

MR. SHAW: Thank you very much. That is a very well taken comment.

MS. ABBOTT-HODUSKI: The current low right now
includes all three branches of government. And of course, if you are (inaudible) a library program is part of the legislative branch. It is the responsibility of Congress. So at the Joint Committee on Printing, we had to tread lightly with the Supreme Court and with the court system to persuade them that they really did come under the law and they were very cooperative.

It was a matter of trading off favors, basically. The Supreme Court was not a depository library, but we negotiated with them made -- jointly on printing and made them a depository library. In return, they made their court decisions and so on available, free to the Depository Library Program because at one point, they were going to privatize it and have it only available through commercial vendors.

So it is a matter, if your oversight committee who is responsible can negotiate with the other branches. We really cannot necessarily, the legislative branch, specifically tell agencies what to do. Now, you are going to have a lifecycle out there in those agencies. GPO is not going to take over their entire lifecycle.

It is their agency, but GPO can provide them
the services to help them with that lifecycle, but
what we really want is the end product available
to the public and to every other agency. So, we
want the Supreme Court to have all of legislative
documents. We want Congress to have all of the
Supreme Court reports.

The same with the executive branch. It is not
just a matter of the public accessing this
information. It is all branches of government
accessing it, so they can function and they know
what the rest of government is doing. And we often
leave out the federal libraries. You know, we have
-- our national libraries are all members of the
Depository Program.

So it is cooperative agreement between all
three branches of government, working with the
Congress to make sure this program works. And I am
not sure that that is reflected in some of your
thinking about how to change the law. You do not
really need to change the law because that is what
we have right now for that aspect.

I just do not want you to lose that aspect of
it when you get into Title 44 revision. Now, GPO
provides a lot of services to these agencies.
Those are vital to their ability to publish.
And JCP always told the agencies, if you work with GPO, you do not have to pay for these documents going out to the public. We have an appropriation for it, but if you are not careful, you might sever that particular aspect of getting this information out to the libraries, that central function of what GPO and the Joint Committee on Printing does.

FEMALE VOICE: I am going to, just comment on what Bernadine said. I think that you make a good point. I also think, though that in the electronic environment that we live in now, GPO is being left out of that publication process, and a lot of agencies now are just publishing in-house and making it available through their website. And so GPO and thus, the FDLP are being left out of that information lifecycle.

And so perhaps in this Section 1902, it gives GPO more authority to go in and have those relationships with the agencies, so that that does not continue, that disconnect does not continue.

MS. WILLIAMS: Beth Williams, Stanford Law Library. I just want to echo Robbie's comments, and say the idea here was to try and insert GPO, into the process of self-published information
that is going on in every branch of government. In
an effort to try and increase access and most
notably, preservation of all of this content.

We used to talk a good deal about fugitive
documents. Now it seems like the vast majority of
government information is lost because it gets
posted on a website and then there is, absolutely
no guarantee that it is going to be available at a
future date. So I think our collective goal here
was to try and do what we could to stave off that
huge dark archive, lack of archive, of government
information.

So, and how that gets done is probably a
question that is coming, or we actually heard it
already once, you know, how would GPO be able to
preserve all this information or make it
accessible? The benefit of the electronic
environment is that it could be done passively.

We are not necessarily trying to get GPO
involved in the business of administrative agency
x. It could be harvested without inserting
themselves in an overt way into the business of
that agency. At least that was our idea.

MS. QUINN: Amy Quinn, Central Washington
University. I wanted to echo, I mean what Robbie
and Beth just said, but also I think it was at 
this conference last year that I had lunch with a 
couple of data curators in the federal government, 
and at that time they were working on regulations 
to define what is an electronic information 
lifecycle. And I think David Walls (phonetic) 
probably was part -- I cannot remember if you were 
at that lunch or not, but there are some 
definitions on what exactly that lifecycle is.   
And it wasn't exactly as Robbie was 
describing, at least from the agency perspective 
as opposed to the librarian because we had a very 
long discussion and debate about what we wanted 
versus what they were perceiving, but I would 
advise Council to look at those regulations and 
how they were looking at what a lifecycle is for 
electronic information. Thank you. 

MR. SHAW: Thank you. 

MS. KATE: Kate (inaudible) Wake Forest 
University School of Law. One of the things -- the 
concerns that I have about Section 1902, when I 
look at it, and admittedly I am not looking at the 
-- I am looking at a bound copy of it, so it may 
not be the most up-to-date -- the up-to-date copy 
is up in my room. I did not have a chance to grab
it before this session.

There is some language in here that troubles me because it accepts publications that their issuing components determined to be required for official use only, or for strictly administrative or operational purposes, which have no public interest or educational value and that really bothers me for a number of reasons. Particularly in the legal context that I operate in.

And I wondered if I think that they are just — it is bonkers that they do that because how do they know what people have a public interest in because lawyers, for one, have a lot of interest in things that are for, as they say, operational or administrative purposes.

And there is a lot of public interest in, frankly what lawyers have an interest in. So I wondered if you had considered this language, that piece of that language, in the electronic publications and were trying to encompass the documents that were previously accepted out of the scope of collection.

MS. WILLIAMS: Beth Williams Stanford Law Library. Just speaking for myself, yes. In fact, one of the other functional potential benefits of
inserting GPO, as having some kind of voice for
the lifecycle of information, if they are the
arbiters of what is operationally necessary or
educationally necessary, then that just by its
definition, is going to expand, right.

So we, notably -- we are not replacing
language. This is not a markup version, but so we
have already gotten into areas in which it is very
challenging to talk about these ideas discreetly.
But I would suggest that if GPO had some kind of
authority over making a determination about what
is government information, under a new definition,
harvesting that content and making it available to
the FDLP community, that might be a moot point, I
guess, is my -- that would be my hope.

MS. KATE: Sure. I would say, then, looking at
it broadly without looking at the wordsmithing
angle, just to encourage everybody to think about
all the possible values of public interest. That
it is not just the general public, but it is the
legal public. It is the people who need to know
how agencies operate on an internal basis, that
that is part of the public interest. So
administrative purposes are a part of the public
interest and that is information that we need to
MR. FISCHLSCHWEIGER: Tom Fischlschweiger, Broward County main library. Part of this, when I looked at, went back and actually went to the bound volume of Title 44, what struck me is how actually archaic the language itself is because it is so obvious to me, that a lot of 1901 and 1902 were created, simply to save the government money.

There is no reason to print it, if it is going to be used in-house. We do not need to print 1200 copies for regionals and for depository libraries because the "public" is not going to be that interested in it. So a lot of it, I am sure, back at that time, was created, was encoded in the statutes in order to, essentially save the GPO printing costs.

Some of it, as far as the things that are for administrative and in-house use only, something comes to mind and somebody jump up and tell me if I am wrong. Was there a document that was recalled a little while ago? Actually, it was something about a test.

I think it was for a census taker or something like that and it included the answer key. Well, so there are certainly going to be some exceptions
that have to be made, but the statute is again, written very broadly as far as there have to be some exceptions. But the legislation does not tell us what that exception has to be.

But this is again, one of the big advantages of having GPO getting involved in the "lifecycle," whatever that lifecycle is finally determined to be, to help make determinations as to what is actually in the public interest. They are the people best suited to assist with that.

FEMALE VOICE: I also just want to add, that just because these things are not coming through the FDLP, does not mean that they are not being preserved. We do have our partners at the National Archive. And so a lot of those materials could end up being on a record schedule and end up with archives. So just because we do not get them does not mean they that go away.

MR. MEYER: Hi. Larry Meyer from the Law Library of San Bernardino County. For those of you that do not know, it is the geographically largest county in the United States.

I appreciate the fact that you put the word "authenticate" into the proposal. I would hope that stays in there through the various
reiterations, the wordsmithing, whatever. The one thing I did notice is somewhere along the way, it would be great if you develop standards for authentication that would be uniform across all the different agencies.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MR. WOODS: Stephen Woods, Penn State University. You know, one of the things that I think is important for us to do, is to think about putting ourselves in the place of the information provider or the information producer, right? Think about, you are that agency creating whatever documentation it is, or you might be doing that tweak, you might be doing that log, or what have you.

I feel like we are kind of putting GPO in a really strange and awkward situation here, by having to define what is, I'm going to use the word "publication" as you know when I create something and I say this is a "publication" or representation of my agency.

And if we say anything that you create is public, we are putting them in a place where they have to make that decision and I do not know that that is quite possible. Do you hear what I am
saying? We do a lot of work in our own institutions where we create publications in the activity of what we do in our jobs that we do not want public.

You know, we are just thinking out loud. We are brainstorming. We are doing activity. And at some point, we have a final product, that government information or that publication, that we say this is our final product.

But everything that led up to that process isn't necessarily public right, or we don't want to put GPO in that place, where they are having to make that kind of a decision because no one probably should be in that kind of place of power and authority. And we are putting them in an untenable situation that is all I am saying.

So I think that as we think through this, we do not want to put GPO in an untenable situation where they have to dictate to this agency because they cannot. No one is going to be able to do that. What is ultimately that publication or government information that is coming out, that has to be a decision, in some part, on the producer themselves. Does that make any sense?

So I was wondering if you guys could comment
on you know, sort of stepping back and thinking
about what does it mean as a producer of that, and
what that would look like with what you guys are
looking at.

MR. SHAW: Thank you, sir, for that comment. I
actually think in our recommendation on Section
1901, just before, there is that clause in there,
"as yet undeveloped formats created to inform the
public." And to me, that implies that the product
itself was designed to go out to the public, and
that might address them of your concern there.

And the other thing that popped into my head
as you were commenting, was all across this land
all 50 states, the state public records laws are
all over the place. And I know as an employee of
the University of Nebraska and the State of
Nebraska, my e-mail is discoverable. You know,
this is already -- there are probably ways to
address this.

It is not a new situation. But thank you for
the comment.

And I am going, I am sorry because I happen to
be chairing this session. Our colleague, may
please come up to the microphone? I just want to
say you will be the last on this section before we
move on because I am looking at my watch, so thank you.

MS. CARO: Susanne Caro, University of Montana. I think it is great to say that agencies are going to be required to provide this information, but I think that sometimes "required" is a very nice way to say, "Please." And I am wondering if there is any kind of recourse possible for the GPO if an agency just does not provide that documentation.

MALE VOICE: That is above our pay grade. I am a Florida State Depository Library, as well as Federal Depository Library. Back in, I want to say 1997 or 1998, I went to a State Depository Library meeting at the University of Florida. And the people from the Florida Department of State who were running the state depository there were saying there is -- this may have changed since then I have not been keeping up with it. There was a requirement that if a state agency in Florida publishes a document with more than 50 copies, they are required to print the additional copies and send them out to be depository program.

Guess how many state agencies now print 48 copies?
Okay? There is a way around almost anything, but the problem we are having now, is that the existing definition of publication is literally, and I do mean literally, bound up in the idea that it is a physical thing, tangibly printed as an individual document.

So data sets. They are not only accepted from, they are actually excluded from the current definition of publication, as are a great many other information resources that we all take for granted and want to have. We are trying to cut down on the fugitive documents in the worst way, and to make sure a lot of this other stuff is at least brought under the umbrella where GPO can go to an agency and say we need to have a talk.

Because as it is, the way the current legislation is written, the current statutes, GPO can barely go out there with a hat in their hand and say could we at least have access to this. This would at least give them some basis upon which they can begin negotiating with other agencies.

MR. SHAW: Thank you, everybody. This has been good discussion so far. We are going to move on to
the next section. I do want to remind everybody on Council, especially. When you activate your microphone start with your name and your institution.

Kelly, a couple of us forgot and I have done that and I am standing here as the chair. So I am Jim Shaw.

Here we go. The magic clicker. So I am Jim Shaw, Government Documents Librarian at the University of Nebraska at Omaha, and acting Chair of DLC.

U.S. Code §1904

Amend 44 U.S. Code §1904 to permit the Superintendent of Documents to develop and maintain a mechanism to enable depository libraries to select only those publications they need, in whatever format is most appropriate.

Remove references to a classified list.

U.S. Code §§1904-Rationale

The current item list is based on issuing agency, and it has proven very awkward in supporting selections based on topic or geography.

This amendment would permit the Superintendent of Documents to create a new selection mechanism that would afford greater flexibility to depository
libraries as they shape their collections to address local needs.

I will say that when the comments came in, there were a lot of comments about item selection and item profiles and things like that, or related things. And I think it is fair to say Council got a pretty good sense that folks would like different ways of building their local collection to focus on local needs, ways that were more flexible than the current process.

And the word "mechanism" I remember, we talked about this quite a bit in August, when we met here in Washington, and we ultimately came up with the word "mechanism" quite deliberately to leave as much flexibility for GPO as possible, to develop whatever this new selection thing would be.

So that's -- and I bring that up too because in your packets you also have from GPO their Title 44 modernization recommendations that they developed at the request of the House Committee on Administration.

In this context, they also use the word mechanism. And I think, that maybe Council gets credit for suggesting it. I do not know. I have not asked.
But if anyone has a question about the word mechanism, what does that mean? That is the genesis of it there.

MS. PRITCHETT: Hallie Pritchett, University of Georgia. If you will go back a slide?

MR. SHAW: Indeed.

MS. PRITCHETT: My one concern is you are saying that they can select in whatever format is most appropriate. Correct me if I am wrong, but do the agencies decide the format that something is published? To me, this seems to imply that if a depository library wants something in a paper that is not actually published in paper, they can have it.

And I think that gets a little too granular. I think that creates more problems than it solves. I think it is more appropriate to say in whatever form that they -- is available.

MR. SHAW: Your point is very well taken. That had not occurred to me.

MS. HARTNETT: Cass Hartnett, University of Washington libraries. I think our intention there, and I am not quite sure, but choosing from available formats the one that is most appropriate for the collection.
MR. SUDDUTH: Bill Sudduth, University of South California. At any point, was there discussion on Council that was maybe a section that is more operational and does not raise itself to the level of statutory, or needs to be in law? And one way of looking at it, it is very operational and mechanical.

MR. FISCHLSCHWEIGER: Tom Fischlschweiger, Broward County Main Library. Yes.

[Laughter.]

MR. FISCHLSCHWEIGER: In fact, I asked that question, actually. And I said, "Look is this something that we really need to go up to actual statutory revision?" Yes. Because at this point the item list is 10,000-some long.

If we want to add subjects to that, which gives us the flexibility to choose by topic, by geography, et cetera you may as will throw in the LC subject headings along with it. And GPO is getting to the point where they cannot manage a list that is going to be 100,000-plus items in length.

It is just getting to the point where it is not tenable. Looking back at the forecast study, the questions that were asked at that point, there
were a lot of responses. There was nothing uniform in terms of what they do want.

Libraries want to be able to search by -- to select by topic, to select by geography, to select by anything. The only consensus is what they do not want, and what they do not want is the item list. But unfortunately, the item -- I was actually a bit taken aback. When I looked at Title 44, it actually says that the Superintendent of Documents will create an itemized list.

I said well, we just add more items to the list. This is getting to be not working so well. So the only real way to do this, is yes, to get rid of the concept of list statutorily and put in mechanism. So did in fact debate that to some degree.

MS. ABBOTT-HODUSKI: Bernadine Abbott-Hoduski. In my talking to the small depository libraries around the country, particularly the public libraries, they do not want to be discriminated against about their ability to get paper. Just having the regionals get paper, simply is not working. A lot of little libraries, the reason they are in the program is they can get the paper.

Now, most people can get the digital without
having to be a depository. So some of the -- a lot of these public libraries are dropping out because they cannot get the thing they really need for their users, is the paper. So I think that needs to be eliminated.

That happens in the appropriations process to save money. It really does not save that much money, to deny all the libraries. The law has not been changed. The law says that every depository library should be able to get everything in every format issued.

So if something comes out in video, paper and digital, a library should be able to select all three of those formats, if it works for their constituency. And now that everyone can get digital, most people do not want microforms. A lot of things that people do not want, which you all have identified, people do not want certain things.

But the things that they really do want, they are not getting because Congress thinks that they are saving a lot of money on the backs of the American people.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MS. KROMSEE: Kristin Kromsee, State Library
of Ohio. I believe that has not been allowed by
GPO in many years, for libraries to select
multiple formats. I think that is part of the
legal requirements in program regulations. Correct
me if I am wrong. Oh, then yeah, the regionals can
take those, but nobody -- can take multiple
formats but that is all.

MR. SUDDUTH: Bill Sudduth, University of South
Carolina. Thank you for your response from
Council. I would like to use this opportunity to
say that one of my favorite sections is 1914 and
that my first comment would actually fall under a
use of 1914, and again take this out of statutory
law, and bind hands and tell people what to do.

MALE VOICE: Thank you.

MR. SHAW: Well this is Jim Shaw again, up
here at the podium. As there is no one at the
microphone, we will go ahead and move -- and I am
looking at my watch -- we will go ahead and move
onto the next section. Thank you again, everybody
for your comments. You will notice there is a lot
of notetaking going on.

Wow. How did I do that? Clearly, I do not do
enough video gaming.

Okay. Our next section, 1909, and this is the
last section up for comment during the current
session.

U.S. Code §1909

Amend 44 U.S. Code §1909 to remove the
requirement that a depository library hold at
least 10,000 books and stipulate instead that the
library have physical and/or electronic
collections sufficient to indicate organizational
capacity to successfully participate in the FDLP.

And the rationale.

U.S. Code §1909 - Rationale

The 10,000-book requirement has served as a
proxy for organizational capacity, marking a
threshold at which space, staffing and other
resources would likely support depository
operations. Changes in library collections and
services in recent years have rendered the 10,000-
book requirement antiquated and insufficient.

I think of all of the comments we received.
This is, probably the second most-common comment
we get. That the 10,000-book requirement, either
just needs to vanish period. Repeal it, be done
with it or replaced with something that is more
sensible. That does not mean there is not room for
concern or contention, but again, of all the
comments we receive, this was very common.

Would anyone on Council care to comment?

MR. FISCHLSCHWEIGER: Tom Fischlschweiger, Broward County Main Library. The main reason behind this, in case anyone was wondering, is, you have several different things all going on at the same time.

One, you have got some educational institutions moving to facilities with no tangible materials, whatever. Well, that sort of precludes them by definition. Another is, that you have for example, Native American tribal colleges, you have rural colleges, rural public libraries that would benefit greatly from participation in the FDLP, but are statutorily excluded because they simply do not have a budget, an infrastructure or a staff large enough to accommodate 10,000 books.

And we felt the 10,000-book requirement was quite arbitrary, and again indicative of 1960s thinking, based upon print, ship, collect and store, which most everyone else is getting away from, so that is why we are looking at repealing this. But notice, we are not getting rid of it entirely from the standpoint of, there should be no infrastructure, no staffing, no facilities
requirement, this would allow GPO to set up some
form of standard by which libraries could be
reviewed for inclusion and continued participation
in the FDLP.

MR. BECK: Erik Beck, University of Colorado
Law School. So as a proxy for organizational
capacity, the 10,000-book requirement is rather
arbitrary. However, I would be interested to know
from the folks gathered here if there would be
another criterion for organizational capacity that
would be more relevant. Maybe one that is more
service based instead of collection management
oriented.

MS. ORTH-ALFIE: Carmen Orth-Alfie, University
of Kansas. As a service perspective, I would like
to see maybe some sort of certification that you
have staff that have knowledge and not base this
designation on size of collection.

MS. WEIBLE: Arlene Weible from the State
Library of Oregon. I would echo what Carmen said
very much so. I also think there is this notion of
organizational capacity. It has to do with funding
and organization, as well, of a library.

In my state, we have officially designated
public libraries. That the only reason they can be
officially designated is because the City gives them a building and absolutely nothing else. So I think that while there is some ability to define what capacity is, I think there also needs to be some of that flexibility piece in there as well. Where you know, if you do not have a huge budget, but you still have dedication and commitment to the mission of the program and that is reflected in organizational documents at the library itself, I think those are the kinds of things that should be looked at in the whole.

Rather than you check this mark because you have 10,000 books, you check this mark because you have a budget of so much; you have one person. How well are they trained? How do you measure that?

So I think it is a combination of things that really need to go into it, but when [sic] it comes down to, is a commitment to moving the values of the program forward. So I think -- and that can be demonstrated in a lot of different ways that are not really that [sic] quite measurable in that capacity.

So I just -- I am thrilled to see this removed. It's -- you know, just because a library has 10,000 books, does not mean it can be a
depository either. Thanks.

MS. WILLIAMS: Beth Williams, Stanford Law Library. I actually have a question in response to those very insightful comments about certifying the capacity of libraries to be eligible as depositories.

I love the sentiment behind that, but I wonder would you feel comfortable having that requirement enshrined into law? That makes me nervous.

MS. WEIGLE: Right. And that's why you need to be able to put the universe of the kinds of things that you want to see -- you know, what makes a successful depository, which will change over time, and you know, say these are the kinds of values we want to see. But then have that assessment be taken by the experts of the program itself.

So yeah, no, I agree that putting numbers into the statute is a very bad idea, as we 10,000 books. So it is really more a matter of using some of the organizational values of the program to be the criteria where you start to assess the library's ability to participate in a program.

But leave the experts who, I hope there are experts at GPO at designation and what would be
successful, what are best practices, all of those
kinds of things, and leave that up to the staff at
GPO, to use as a framework for whether they should
qualify or not.

MS. WILLIAMS: Thanks very much.

MS. PRITCHETT: Hallie Pritchett, University
of Georgia. Given that we not only allow, but also
encourage, all electronic depository libraries, it
seems that the requirement that a depository
library have a 10,000 tangible collection is kind
of ridiculous. So, I very much applaud doing away
with it.

But as others have said, a library is more
than just the number of books you have on the
shelf. I mean we have depository libraries with
hundreds of thousands, if not millions of books
who, quite frankly may not be meeting the
requirements of a depository because just because
you have these things in your collection does not
mean you are a great depository.

MS. QUINN: Amy Quinn, Central Washington
University. I am channeling the spirit of
Schuller, so forgive me. In looking back at
library history, we do not want to make some of
the mistakes that were made when the depository
first started and the depository law was written back in 1962. And that -- where depositories were created without really thought and care as to why people created depositories left and right, and not given the idea that not every institution needed a depository.

And so we had depositories that were unfunded and not well staffed and collections were built. And we all know ramifications of some of those. Many of us in this room have gone through and cleaned up those depositories.

So I would say, I applaud the idea of a service and looking toward certification. Arlene and Carmen gave some really great ideas. And the electronic depository.

But I think we need to look at also the idea of, with service in our communities. I think within our certification, we really need to focus on, not only what is our community today, but also what is our community in 10 years or 20 years?

We are visionaries. We always have been. Even though some of us remember, we talk about the same thing over and over again, because we try to remember what our community is, and this is where Schuller comes -- is in my head.
So I would challenge the Council and everybody here, to think about, as we think about a service model and getting rid of this area, which I have never understood, because how do you count 10,000 books? And do not get me started on that. But what is it we really want as our service model for the future FDLP?

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MS. CARO: Susanne Caro, University of Montana. Thank you. I was one of the people who put forward this as something to consider. Montana actually has three tribal libraries and they were the first depository tribal libraries, I think, in the FDLP program.

And I very much would like to see that, if somebody would like to be a depository that goes to the FDLP and they take a look, and they work with them, especially now since there has been so much effort on providing educational opportunities and certifications and everything else. And I very much think, if a library really feels that this is something they want to do and they work with their regional and they work with the FDLP that they should be able to get in and not have to count every single piece of microfiche in their
collection. To try to bump up to that 10,000-item level, so thank you very much.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MS. ORTH-ALFIE: I want to respond to the question of whether or not this should be in the law or regulatory. I would support having flexibility in the law, and making it regulatory and having a full regulatory process. And I also want to echo the fact that I believe it is -- would be visionary to allow other types of libraries into the program that have been excluded. Not only the tribal, but also perhaps a school library.

Oh, I am sorry. Carmen Orth-Alfie, University of Kansas.

MS. SITTEL: This is Robbie Sittel, University of North Texas. School libraries actually came up in this conversation as part of the reason to eliminate this number, so thank you for that.

MS. LASSITER: Sherry Lassiter, University of California Santa Barbara. I want to first of all, echo the support for this type of change to something that allows more meaning into the process. And I also want to continue to support the idea that more and different kinds of
libraries should be able to join the program, particularly to provide services.

I also for myself and I think for my institution, we continue to see the Federal Depository Library Program has having a strong long-term role when it comes to managing collections. And as we are looking at the types of requirements for participation, for service oriented participants, which sometimes we will call electronic or depositories. There could also be requirements about managing different kinds of collections that would fit into making this a meaningful role even for libraries that do not have a large physical collection, but want to have depository collections of some type, in print or potentially digital something.

I think that that could be managed in this kind of system as well. So I think this change is open to that kind of interpretation.

MR. SUDDUTH: Bill Sudduth, University of South Carolina. I think the last four speakers have really hit the nail on the head. Section 1909 when it was written, is punitive and prescriptive, and it should be flipped on its head and become proactive.
MR. FISCHLSCHWEIGER: Tom Fischlschweiger, Broward County Main Library. When we were given this charge by Director Vance-Cooks, I was struck very much by the concept of the flexibility that she was requesting we look at. And flexibility, I know, is a word that scared a lot of people because it means, you know, what might happen.

Well, the thing is, if you are not going to build flexibility into the statute, all you are going to do, ultimately is substitute a horse collar for an ox yoke, and we will have to do this process again. And so when you come to the question of what makes a depository?

Is it 10,000 books? Is it a budget? Is it a certification?

Ultimately, that is not as important as did you have the ability to make those decisions? Right now, you do not have that ability because the statue precludes it. The same with publication.

I mean by 2240, will psychic emanations be deposited? Will we all have government information directly downloaded to our frontal lobe chip? I do not know.

[Laughter.]
But, we do not want to make those decisions. We just want to make sure that GPO has the flexibility to make sure this program continues the best way it can. And definitely getting more institutions into the program that can benefit from it, is one way to do that.

MS. CLARK: Hi. This is Mary Clark from the Library of Virginia. This is my first Council session on this side. And I am really thrilled to be here. And I just love how long it takes us all to say, yes. It is just the most wonderful process ever. Thank you.

MS. CONCANNON: Hello. I am Marie Concannon, University of Missouri. And regarding the 10,000-book thing, I am sure that that was created at a time when books were the big thing about libraries. Of course, they still are, but considering now we are moving into an age of born digital information, much of our government information is going to be born digital, data sets, all that all that kind of stuff.

I think we might consider the possibility that in order to serve the public effectively a depository library is going to need to have that kind of equipment, the software, the workstations,
you know, in order to look at and use -- access and use digital information.

And regarding the size of the library. I agree. The number of books is not as important as are they still able to welcome the general public into their depository, and provide the workstations to use that digital information.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MS. ORTH-ALFIE: Carmen Orth-Alfie, University of Kansas. I just want to echo that idea of public access and meeting that need without being overly surveyed would be, in my opinion, part of that value that Arlene was also talking about earlier.

MR. SHAW: I am going to exercise Chair's prerogative. Since we are getting close to 3:00, I am going to ask Council, are there any last comments or thoughts from Council?

(No audible response.)

MR. SHAW: Hearing none, we will adjourn this session and return after the break to take up Sections 1911 and 1912. Oh, joy. See you again in a little while folks.

Council Session Two – Title 44 Reform

MR. SHAW: Welcome back everybody that was at the first Title 44 session, and welcome to those
who may be just coming for this second session. I recognize many faces, but I think a few new people sneaked in. I am James Shaw the government documents librarian and collections coordinator for the Criss Library at the University of Nebraska at Omaha, and I am serving as Chair for this session.

And my goal as Chair is to facilitate discussion and give everybody a chance to speak their piece. But I will be watching my watch and I will exercise Chair's prerogatives to make sure we are able to work our way through the entire agenda within the hour.

So I appreciate everybody's participation and understanding if I have to say, sorry guys, we need to move on, and thank you.

If there are comments that are left unsaid, or you think of something you forgot to say, or would like to add. The Depository Library Council contact form is still open at ftlp.gov, or as I have already said today, you could even scribble remarks and comments on the recommendations and hand it to one of us Council members, and we would be glad to receive it, however you wish to convey her thoughts and concerns.
And then again, for anyone who is speaking either up here, on Council, or out on the floor, please preface your remarks with your name and the institution of gainful employment, so we know. We know you are and where you are from.

So we will pick up the discussion with Section 1911. And what we have on the slides is the Council recommendation as we have it in the packet. And then the justification, I will read through them. I might make a couple of clarifying comments along the way, or maybe Council members will offer something and then we will open up a central microphone.

U.S. Code §1911

Amend 44 U.S. Code §1911 to permit selective depositories that are not served by a regional depository to dispose of government publications after retaining them for five years. Such withdrawals shall be conducted with guidance provided by the Superintendent of Documents, which may include oversight by another regional depository.

The rationale.

U.S. Code §1911 - Rationale

When a regional depository exits the
depository program, the selective depositories associated with it are currently left unable to withdraw Government publications. This places an undue burden on such selective depositories, which must manage space and collections in a manner never intended.

MR. SHAW: I am sure most if not all people in the room recognize that 5-year rule in the recommendation. That has been there since forever, with a few exceptions. A selective depository receives an item, they keep it for at least 5 years before they may choose to withdraw it with the council of their regional.

But we have had situations in the program where a regional has exited, and as the plain language, words on paper law stand now, they are sort of stuck if the regional goes. There is just no way out of that as the language is written now. So this came up many times.

Again, it is probably third or fourth most common of all the comments we receive, people asking us to address this concern and that is what we tried to do here. So any comments from Council?

(No audible response.)

MR. SHAW: It must be post-break stupor.
Comments from the floor?

MS. SINCLAIR: I am Gwen Sinclair from the University of Hawaii at Manoa Library. I would prefer to see something that allows regionals in another state to develop a relationship with a selective whose discards they are approving. If an organization like GPO or a regional that doesn't really know a selective depository in another state, were to advise them on the deselection process, I think it would be difficult to really understand what you're approving or disapproving, if you don't have a fairly good knowledge of that library's history, and what the constitution of their collections are. Thank you.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MS. MCANINCH: Sandra McAninch, University of Kentucky Libraries. My comment is similar to Gwen. I certainly support the ability for selectives to be able to discard when there is no regional, but I think something has to be put in place to make sure we do not lose the last copy of anything.

There has to be some way to ensure that those discards are brought to the attention of the whole regional depository community in some way. There are many ways that this could happen, and maybe
it does not need to be in the law, but there needs
to be a nod to not losing the last copy of
anything in the process of allowing selectives to
discard once there is no regional.

I will add, the elephant in the room is, that
this may see a rush to the door for some regionals
because right now, what is keeping some regionals
in the system is their devotion to their
selectives and they do not want to leave them in
the lurch. If a regional can become a selective
and begin discarding, you are going to see more
and more states without regionals.

I do not know any way to stop that. If you are
going to go in this direction and not penalize
selectives for the loss of regional, but I think
Council needs to think about that and see if
there's something else in the language. I just
would hate to see the regional system completely
unravel.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MS. SITTEL: Robbie Sittel, University of
North Texas. I think, in our discussions we did
take your comments into account, which is why the
notion, that oversight has to be provided by the
SuDoc, is there.
It was our thought that in working with GPO, these selectives would be ensured that they would be counseled accordingly, and GPO could help to provide the safeguard that a last copy would not be discarded.


I am curious. What do you mean by "in a manner never intended"? Since before the '62 law, every depository library had to keep everything that they selected. And when I started as a depository librarian, it had everything that they had ever selected, thank God.

They did not get rid of a lot of the stuff that my faculty and students needed. And we did not get -- we did not have a regional when I left. We do now have a regional in the State of Missouri, who is -- you know, they have a statewide plan now, but at the time, they did not have a statewide plan.

So I am wondering, the manner intended was they would keep everything unless they had originals. So I do not know what that is supposed to mean, "In a manner never intended."

MS. KROMSEE: Kristin Kromsee, State Library of Ohio. I know many depositories did not decide
to become depositories until after the law was changed to allow those libraries to weed things from their collection. I think that is what we mean --

MS. ABBOTT-HODUSKI: Oh, okay.

MS. KROMSEE: -- by and large.

MS. ABBOTT-HODUSKI: I think you need to clarify that. So we know exactly what you are talking about.

MR. SHAW: Other comments from counsel?

MR. BECK: I am curious. Is there anyone from Wyoming or Nevada here? Yeah? What is that like?

[Laughter.]

MS. SLIDER: Tekla Slider, Wyoming State Library. We have a work-around that GPO knows about, and has seen in practice, where we are also selectives. We have had selectives who have given up their depository status because of space issues and because administration does not see the value of having it.

For those of us, who want to create a space on our shelves, we withdraw the item from whichever location, and they ship it to the state library. And we have been in boxes labeled both in the catalog because we have a Wyoming State Consortia
Catalog. So the public can still view those documents.

And then the state library can go downstairs and then the state librarians go downstairs, pull the items and can ship them out them out through interlibrary loan. So it works, but as more libraries need more space, and are sending more things to us, it is going to become a burden. Does that answer the question?

MR. BECK: Oh yeah, absolutely.

MS. SLIDER: Okay.

MR. BECK: That was great. Thank you very much.

MS. SLIDER: You are welcome.

MR. BECK: I mean I am curious. How you feel about this particular recommendation? Do you think it solves your problem?

MS. SLIDER: We actually commented on this recommendation. I think that it needs to be addressed. My fear, and I think that that is what we put as our comment to this, is that if libraries looking at space issues, some of the college, the academic libraries are not able to withdraw items as needed. They are going to start giving up there status, which I think is
counterproductive.

So being able to remove some of those unused items, or several of us, have the same items just across the state, and not being able to ever take them off your shelves because of this, is a problem. So do you want libraries to give up their status completely, or do you want to figure out a workaround?

MALE VOICE:Thanks a lot for that.

MS. SLIDER:You are welcome.

MR. BECK:It was really helpful.

MS. ABBOTT-HODUSKI:I would like another clarification. Everybody is talking about there are fewer and fewer paper copies being distributed and then the majority is digital. So where is the pressure coming from on the paper? You were just talking about the much older publications, you are not talking about the recent things that are coming in, because I hear complaints that people are not getting enough of the paper, certain libraries.

Every library is different of course, according to what they want. And every state is different. So I am just wondering. There is going to be fewer and fewer paper in the future. So we
are only talking about the older collections, is that what we are talking about? This crushing burden that people are suffering from in some states or some libraries?

(No audible response.)

MR. SHAW: Would anyone from Council have a response?

MR. BECK: Let me just think, what that -- well, like if you have a burden collecting paper at all, you're just going to deselect it, right, which is probably not good for anybody if you are deselecting based on your ability to actually store the stuff, rather than the needs of your constituency, your user base.

FEMALE VOICE: Please speak in the mic.

MR. BECK: Oh, I am sorry.

FEMALE VOICE: Who are you?

MR. BECK: I am Erik Beck, University of Colorado Law School.

MS. BERNSTEIN: Melissa Bernstein, University of Utah. I would actually disagree with that because I think -- I do think a lot of it is probably historical. So it is not a matter of deselecting it. It is stuff that is in our collections that we find is either super low use.
We are all -- I do not know. There is probably -- you could probably count on one hand and have fingers left with libraries that are not facing space issues, whether it is because of your administration or somebody else. They want a smaller footprint for the library.

And so you are going to look at the usage of some of these older materials. And so I would expect, that is where a lot of it is coming from, and it is for a lot of libraries -- I do not want to make light of it. For a lot of libraries it is a crushing burden.

MS. SITTEL: Robbie Sittel, University of North Texas. I would also, add to what Melissa said that it is not the smaller footprint of the library, it is the smaller footprint of physical collections that is happening in libraries.

MR. SHAW: Please go ahead.

MS. PSYCK: Elizabeth Psyck, Grand Valley State University. So I have a regional now, but for several years, I did not have a region. I am in Michigan, and I can tell you that losing the ability to weed was hugely problematic for my institution. And I know a number of libraries who did end up leaving the program because they could
not weed.

In our case, we tripled the size of our library floor space wide during that period, but we needed space for people, not stuff. And some of the things that I got rid of, I will be frank, were things like slaughterhouse design manuals from the 80s that should have been discarded 20 years before I started in my job but had not been. I am not at an agriculture school, full disclosure.

There was no reason for that to be in my collection. So it was a huge burden on us, and I am so excited by this because I really do believe that having the support from the Superintendent of Documents will allay some of those concerns about getting rid of that last item. And we will make it clear that you cannot just go and toss your whole collection.

I mean there will be hoops to jump through, but maybe it will keep some of those libraries that in our case ended up leaving because of that burden, in the program. So I am very excited by this.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MR. SUDDUTH: Bill Sudduth, University of
South Carolina. In looking at this, did Council consider the trend of what we are seeing across our, particularly in academic, but other libraries of regional cooperation at the regional level? But also, the trend where there might have been a couple of states already and a couple of states considering single collections within their state or none, just single collections. But pooling their collections in states or parts of states, pooling their collections in a single location, and doing that delivery on demand? Because again, a lot of us have gone from the just in case model, to the just in time model when it comes to delivering information.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MS. PRITCHETT: Hallie Pritchett, University of Georgia. Since I have been a depository coordinator, the vast majority of our depositories that have done major weeding projects have been because they are trying to create new study spaces, information commons, what have you. And in every case, the reason they targeted the government documents collections was because it was older materials that were not catalogued and were never used.
And you know, I certainly am not going to say you cannot you know weed these collections because I do not want you to have whatever. I mean we do not make it easy for our selectives in our state and we have a regional, me, to weed their collections.

They will drop out of the program regardless. So I think this is a very necessary thing. I mean this is not giving anyone permission to just dump their collections as others have said. This is a practical solution to what is going to be a problem. I mean regionals have been dropping out of the program since regionals became regionals and they are going to continue to do it.

MS. LASSITER: Sherry Lassiter, University of California Santa Barbara. And I just have a comment about this discussion.

One of the challenges we always face with managing government documents collections is, oh well, it is not used. And or the usage does not match the way that out traditional monographic serials collections are used. And a lot of the reasons we know is that in so many cases, these are much more akin to what we think of roughly speaking, as primary sources in that they are non-
substitutable for what it is that they are. So it is not that they are really accessed or used as part of academic research in the same way. So what I wonder about, and this is not necessarily a question, but I wonder how do these kinds of conversations take place among the archival community when they are talking about managing large collections of resources that are in that same way, non-substitutable but that have been managed and described and distributed in very different ways from ours?

MS. QUINN: Amy Quinn, Central Washington University. My institution recently did a collection analysis of our main collection and I did one of our depository collections. And one of the things that came out of this collection analysis was that the main collection we found over 70 percent of it was older, was mostly the 20th century, only 10 percent was from the 21st century.

Our depository collection is almost identical as far as the tangible collection. And what is interesting about that, is we are primarily a stem institution, which means that most of the materials we have in our print tangible resources
is not useful. We needed more 21st century.

And I think a lot of depositories, and most of you know I worked all across the country, are facing the space shortages are because we have older collections. You all know I love old government publications. I sit there and read them ad nauseam to my husband and children.

Our challenge though, is what we do with these older publications. I cannot remember who just said about cataloging. Hallie, but that is one of the key access points.

My challenge when I took this job was that 90 percent of the collection was not catalogued. It was at one point, but when we migrated to a new system, those records were lost. As we are cataloging them, I am finding the increase goes up and the use goes up and my administration is very supportive.

They want to keep a depository. They want to keep it as an individual unit. I just need to keep cataloging as fast as I possibly can. I think that this is a challenge for DLC and the whole depository community, is we need to catalog.

And there are great cataloging records for most of our materials out there. We just need to
get it out there into our online catalogs because then we can access it better and we can teach it to our users. We are a service opportunity. Our legacy is ourselves. We are the experts.

MR. SHAW: Thank you. Okay. I am looking at my watch, so the Chair's prerogative. Oh. I am sorry. Okay. I am sorry. I missed that. Are we okay?

Okay. I am looking at my watch. We are going to move on to the next section. Everyone remember, I am from Nebraska.

[Laughter.]

I just believe it is important to be upfront with everybody.

U.S. Code §1912

Amend 44 U.S. Code §1912 to permit regional depositories to share their collections and services across state lines, so long as the senators in all the involved states agree.

That is why that is there.

Rationale:

U.S. Code §1912 - Rationale

Regional depositories have shouldered great responsibilities and accumulated enormous collections since their advent with the Depository
Library Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-579). The burdens of finding and managing appropriate space for their collections have grown so onerous that some regional depositories may decide to leave the FDLP. Shared regional collections and services have already proven successful within several states, and the amendment would extend this flexibility across state lines.

And there is a real, live, living, recent example. Within the last decade, the states of Kansas and Nebraska got very far along, to having a shared regional arrangement, but near the end of the process, legal counsel decided wow, wait a minute. The way the statute is actually written right now, I do not think we can approve that.

And so that is part of the Genesis of this. Again, the idea of additional flexibility in the program that would potentially encourage institutions to stay with it. And that is where we are.

Does Council have anything to add or comments to make?

(No audible response.)

MR. SHAW: And no, I did not write that just because I am from Nebraska. This actually came up.
Yes?

MS. HARTNETT: Yes. Cass Hartnett, University of Washington Libraries. I think part of the rationale here too is just looking at the way, those consortia in general, outside of the Depository Library Program, the way that library consortium, our future as libraries, I think we understand as consortia around collections. And there has been such progress made in inventorying collections and understanding how many extant copies of things we have. And I think some of the most vibrant consortia have been multistate consortia. So I am just adding a little commentary.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MS. PRITCHETT: Hattie Pritchett, University of Georgia. As I mentioned earlier, we have been losing regionals since regionals were created, and we will continue to lose them. And if this offsets that, absolutely go for it.

For that matter, you know, in Georgia, several of my selectives are actually closer to the University of Florida. So realistically, geography is not necessarily as important as people seem to think it is. You know, I mean if we could serve as
a regional for an adjoining state that would be
perfectly fine for us.

You know, I mean we have seen again, many
situations where having shared collections worked
within a particular state. There is no reason it
cannot go over a state boundary.

MS. MCANINCH: Sandra McAninch, University of
Kentucky Libraries. And adding this to Title 44,
Chapter 19 would allay some of my concern about
the unraveling of the regional depository system.
If this was something that could happen and we
might be able to retain maybe a core across the
country of active and viable regionals, that are
in consortia arrangements.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MS. ROGERS: Stephanie Rogers, Virginia
Commonwealth University. I have a question for
Council. So why senatorial agreement rather than
MOU's? And does the senatorial agreement end with
the term of the sitting senator or does it
continue indefinitely after a senator says
(inaudible) even if they are no longer serving as
a senator?

MS. MCDONALD: This is Celina McDonald, the
University of Maryland. Presently, senators are
involved in the decisions of whether or not a regional stays a regional or whether or not -- so that is the justification because if you're going to have a regional set up in basically somebody else's territory, they are going to need to be consulted, and make sure that they are involved in the process.

I think there was a second part to your question. I just -- my brain just left me.

MS. ROGERS: Why it wouldn't be set up as more of an MOU situation?

MS. MCDONALD: It could be, but --

MS. ROGERS: I mean could it --

MR. SHAW: A senator would have to approve --

MS. MCDONALD: The senator would have to approve and it would --

MR. SHAW: Yeah.

MS. MCDONALD: -- stay after the senator was there because you ask the current sitting senator, but once the agreement is there, the agreement is there --

MS. ROGERS: It is indefinite?

MS. MCDONALD: -- it would continue. Yes.

MS. ROGERS: Okay. Thank you.

MS. SITTEL: Robbie Sittel, University of
North Texas. I think this was an issue also, that
came up with the Nebraska/Kansas, and so this was
considered a way to address prior concerns with
this type of agreement.

MR. BAKER: Hi. Davin Baker at the American
Library Association. I am going to ask a question
to Council, which is I think both of these
recommendations come out of the fact that
regionals drop the program. And as Hallie has
mentioned, the expectation seems to be there will
be more in the future that will drop regional
status.

So the discussion has come up a bit in the
context of the legislation should the law say more
or differently than it does now, about what is the
process for a regional to leave the program? And
I am wondering if that was conversation that came
up in Council, or if anybody has thoughts about
other things that the statute should say about how
a regional would exit the program?

MS. WILLIAMS: Beth Williams, Stanford Law
Library. I do not have a satisfying answer for
your question, but I can say I think that on the
whole we spent the bulk of our time in meeting and
conferring about possible changes on this subject.
And we had a diversity of opinions amongst this group.

And ultimately, this is what we came up with as a way of maintaining the integrity of the regional system, without turning a blind eye toward the realities of what it looks like we are facing now, and in the future. So that is a wholly unsatisfying answer to your question.

I will say as one of the folks, that was really reticent about making any kind of change, that I did not want to make it any easier for regions to drop. I, as a director of a library myself, have seen some incredibly shortsighted thinking take place when administrations turnover.

And provosts come in to new institutions and have fantastic new ideas. So I did not want to make it any easier. This seemed like a good middle ground that satisfied the majority of our concerns.

MR. SHAW: This is Jim Shaw, University of Nebraska at Omaha. I will add that depository programs are voluntary programs. Whether you are a regional or a selective, you are there because you volunteered to be there.

If in an era, where we are very concerned
about institutions leaving the program, if you put something into the law, that basically puts some hoops into the law, that you have to jump through to leave, you may be less willing to get involved in the first place. There is a balancing act we are trying to achieve here, that that alluded to, and I think that is important to note, too.

MS. CARO: Susanne Caro, University of Montana. This section of the Code also, specifically states that you cannot have more than two regionals per state. Is that being considered where you might have more than two regionals and more of a center of excellence model?

MR. SHAW: I am going to try to answer that and the answer is I do not think we have actually considered that specific point. I think, personally speaking for myself, a shared regional is a regional. And so they would parcel out who is best able to handle this and that. So that might address some of what you were thinking about.

MS. ORTH-ALFIE: Carmen Orth-Alfie, University of Kansas. The thing I would like to address is that not all regionals were voluntarily regionals. And so I think that having language within this that refers to someone from the outside making
decisions and not just the administration and
within the library, or the University or that
institution that is holding the library.

They should not be able to make that full
decision and that the senator in my opinion is
very appropriate to keep in that conversation.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MS. CANFIELD: In terms of the comment about
the Center -- sorry. I am Jane Canfield from
Puerto Rico. In terms of Susanne's comment about
the Center of Excellence, model that come up in
our Council discussions. We talked about a
sorority has a model in place, and for those of us
who have participated in that, and in their
discard system, I think is a viable thing to look
at, that the concept that within a shared
regional, one library could be responsible for a
particular agency, or a particular set of
documents.

In my case, I voluntarily started looking for
historical documents about Puerto Rico and the
Caribbean and collecting them with just that idea
in mind. So yes, the Center of Excellence idea
was, even though we did not formally write
anything about it, it was something we discussed
and talked about as part of our rationale in terms of shared regional libraries.

MR. SHAW: Okay. Thank you.

Okay. This will be our last comment on this section because we have to move onto the next, but go ahead please.


Back in the '80s when we were talking about revising the regional system, part of the argument was that if you were a state library, you might be able to go out and help the libraries manage their collections because that's a job that they do. They help people do that.

But you could not maintain a collection. So if you had shared regionals, perhaps the University was able to maintain a collection, but they did not want to go out and work with selective libraries in training and that kind of stuff.

So have you considered that kind of a partnership? And what Susanna said about if you could have three libraries that were regionals, they could share the different responsibilities that they have as a regional because they have to do quite a few things.

I mean one library might agree to do the
disposal process. One might agree to do the
consulting and another might agree to coordinate
the collection.

    MR. SHAW: Thank you very much.

    FEMALE VOICE: We have one virtual comment
from Scott Casper, with regards to 1911.

    MR. CASPER: I still do not understand the
value of reducing the restrictions on discarding.

    FEMALE VOICE: There is more.

    MR. CASPER: We are all getting less and less
physical material in our shipments all the time,
so is it really going to make that big a
difference to have less of something six to seven
years old on your shelf in the future?

    MR. SHAW: Okay. Thank you for participating
off-site. We appreciate it.

    MR. FISCHLSCHWEIGER: Tom Fischlschweiger,
Broward County Main Library. Yes, it will make a
difference.

    Back in I want to say it was 2006 or 2007, I
attended the conference here in Washington. I got
back, and the first thing I had been in my
mailbox. "You need to see the director right
away."

    I went up to his office. I sat down. And the
first thing he said was, "How fast can you
dismantle the depository?"

And I said, "What?" At that time, there were
changes, not just in the library's division, but
countywide, which mandated repurposing spaces, it
mandated changes in budget, staffing, et cetera.

And my question was do I have to get rid of
the depository, or do I have to get rid of the
collection? Is it a matter of space, what is the
deal here?

And I worked with my regional. I talked about
various options relating to electronic, et cetera,
et cetera. Suffice to say we agreed that we would
keep the depository program because of many of the
restrictions relating to weeding the entire thing
and getting out of the program.

Reducing the footprint significantly, but
without the ability to weed and to weed
significant portion and in a fairly short amount
of time, we would not be in the program today. The
problem right now -- it doesn't look like it, but
the changes to 1911 and 1912, that we are
proposing here, it doesn't sound like it, but are
actually preservation methods because right now,
as it's enshrined in law, it is either or.
You are in the program or you are out of the program. There is no safety valve on this boiler, and it is boiling over. It is that simple.

There has to be a way to relieve pressure from universities, from public libraries that are undergoing significant changes out there that have to reallocate their space. And this is just the best way we can figure out of doing it.

MR. SHAW: Thank you very much.

We will need to move on. I appreciate everyone's patience and comments.

Oh, yeah. This is Jim Shaw, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

U.S. Code §1911 & §1912

Amend 44 U.S. Code §1911 and §1912 to make authenticated digital copies of Government publications a format which a regional depository library may hold as deposited items so long as they are made freely available to the public.

Rationale.

U.S. Code §1911 & §1912-Rationale

This amendment would permit regional depository libraries to hold authenticated electronic copies in lieu of physical copies, thus reducing their burdens in finding and managing
space for Government publications. This amendment also encourages wider distribution of authenticated electronic copies, which helps ensure their survival over time. Should a technical failure or government shutdown render GPO’s authenticated electronic copies unavailable, copies held by regional depositories would remain available.

MR. SHAW: That is quite a mouthful. I would like to start with a comment of my own on this one. When I look at this, I think of the overall context of the situation with regionals, what all is going on right now with the depository program. I am thinking of preservation stewards. I am thinking of regional discard process. I am thinking of making electronic documents widely available in a manner that is structurally, architecturally within the system helps ensure their survival over time. The idea of lots of copies keeps stuff safe.

There is a lot going on in this. And I think it is important to think of the overall context of everything we are trying to bring to bear here to provide more flexibility to libraries to participate while advancing the cause of making
the information available as widely as possible.

So that is my comment and I invite others.

MR. SUDDUTH: You kid me. This is the one I thought would really inspire the most.

MR. SHAW: Come on Bill, my good friend Bill.

MR. SUDDUTH: Bill Sudduth, University of South Carolina. The word I have the biggest problem with is hold. In this instance, hold sounds like you are performing a function that includes mechanical and physical requirements relating to that information, which means in some ways some of us may look at this as your substituting one devil for another.

We talk about space requirements. As somebody who has been working with digital projects on top of dealing with tangible products and collections for many years, I do not see where -- well, I see down the road that there is as much a space problem that is going to happen in the electronic environment as there is in the tangible environment.

Not every institution that is a regional is also set up to be a fantastic data-management storage facility, so the burden is going to have to be
distributed among many partners. I am not up here
to say absolutely no, but the word "hold" in this
context seems very strong.

You know, it would be nice to be able to
access and everybody access authenticated
electronic copies. I know there are some
libraries, they are not regionals, there are some
regionals that are set up to be excellent data
managers, data storage sites and I support them,
but it would be interesting for me to hear quietly
among current regionals, how many could do this
all the time. And how long they think it could
last.

MR. SHAW: Thank you very much.

MS. JARRETT: Can you hear me? There we go.

Peggy Jarrett, a short person, University of
Washington Law Library. So I am reading this and I
-- am I missing something? How does this relate to
the regional discard policy? And when we talked
about that, we discussed heatedly a lot about the
number of physical copies, and many of us in the
community, myself included, think that four is a
much smaller number than is actually needed.

So when I read this, it says that regionals
can discard the print, if they decide to keep an
authenticated digital version, but there is no
mention of how many print copies need to be
available.

MS. PRITCHETT: Hallie Pritchett, University
of Georgia. The FDLP is a program for access, and
so this really strikes me as an issue of content
versus carrier. So you are providing people access
to the information in the 21st century. Does the
carrier itself really matter?

I mean does it matter -- I know in some cases,
print is preferable to electronic and vice versa.
But what you are saying here is that so long as
the regional agrees to have access to everything
that has made available regardless of the format,
they should be able to choose like everyone else
if they want it to be in print or electronic.

And I agree with Bill, the idea of holding is
a little problematic because again, some of us are
well situated to become true digital depository
libraries and some are not. But again, the FDLP is
not there for preservation.

With the tangible materials, of course, you
are distributing. As an added bonus, you have
these copies distributed throughout the country.
And while retention does not equal preservation,
at least you have a distributed program where
these materials the locks method is keeping them
safe.

The issue is that we do not have a true
digital deposit where we are distributing for
free, as opposed to the locks U.S. doc's digital
files someplace. Now does that mean the regionals
have to be responsible for that?

I would agree no because again, not all of us
are set up to be a true digital depository. But if
you take that section out, to me, as one who will
probably keep our print materials, this sounds
perfectly reasonable.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MR. SUDDUTH: Bill Sudduth, University of
South Carolina. Another point, technical failures
yes, those happen. A government shutdown? We had
one of those.

MR. SHAW: A couple of them.

MR. SUDDUTH: Right. And I believe that our
resources were considered or deemed essential. And
weren't they still made available? And so I would
think that if we reminded Congress, that this is
their government's information and whether they
shut the government down or not, we all still
function and that the essential aspect would continue.

MS. PRITCHETT: Hallie Pritchett, University of Georgia. One other point on digital deposit. So is the purpose of this to run, basically a mirror site whereas if the government site goes down you can point to say, UGA, and we have got it all, which incidentally, is not going to happen.

MR. SHAW: Mm-hmm.

MS. PRITCHETT: Or is it a matter of, you know, we are in the process of establishing a very robust preservation system for our very extensive digital holdings at UGA. And so we may well be a good place to be a digital depository, but in our case, this would be a matter of, we have these as the backup copies that we could give to someone else, but we certainly would not be able to make online on-demand.

I think it is asking a lot for any library to set up a mirror site that you can access these resources if something happens to GPO. I think that just simply is never going to happen.

MS. WILLIAMS: Beth Williams, Stanford Law Library. I am not sure how to respond to a couple of the really thoughtful points here, except to
say, I completely disagree. I think if there are regionals that are not set up to, or thinking about the future of their institutions as being largely digital collections with digital management and long-term preservation responsibilities, as a regional I is not sure how to respond to that except to say you have to. You are not going to be able to keep doing what you are doing for the next 25 years. So that is just my crystal ball, which you know, you can take or leave. And then the idea of setting up mirror sites seems to be a very workable solution, potentially, if there is national corporation, to resolving a lot of our, I think, our shared concerns about preservation, long-term preservation of e-born information.

MR. SUDDUTH: Bill Sudduth, University of South Carolina. A response, the beginning of my response goes back. When I first went to library school, I learned that you paid for access to online resources. We dialed the phone and we put it in the coupler, right Jim?

MR. SHAW: Three hundred bods.

[Laughter.]

MR. SUDDUTH: When you are talking about
tangible products and you talking about electronic
access, you are talking two completely different
worlds because electronic world there is cost.
Cost has always been a part of it and cost is
always going to be figured into it, whether you
store it, or whatever.

And libraries and their institutions are going
to cost this out if it gets required. The other
unfortunate thing to this is when you pull a book
off of a shelf, it is not a possible doorway to
some other electronic resource. And it is a very
big topic in this town, but a very big topic
across the rest of our country, which is dealing
with Cybersecurity.

And so it is a different world. I can pull a
paper edition of the CFR off, but if I am to
become the digital repository for the CFR, how
much am I opening my or is my institution opened
up to being hacked? And to secure that, what does
it cost? So I do see the two worlds as different.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MS. SITTEL: I just want to respond that there
is cost with tangibles too.

MS. PRITCHETT: Hallie Pritchett, University
of Georgia. And I guess yes to both Robbie and
Bill. It is two very distinct types of collections with very distinct needs and issues. And again, we had a very robust digital library program at UGA.

In fact we are looking at like upwards of a petabyte's worth of data and most of that is media from our media archives. So we are working towards a very robust preservation systems, are working towards a new platform for our digital library of Georgia that gives us a lot of opportunities to piggyback things onto that, not just domestic collection, but from our federal collection as well.

But, again the point is, that there are only so many things we can do with the way we are set up. And to be able to -- and I can speak to this because of what we do with our estate documents. We have been digitizing estate documents for over 20 years, making them available online. That is a huge burden and our state collection is about a quarter of the size or smaller than the U.S. Documents Collection.

And perhaps saying that it is just not going to happen maybe too pessimistic, but it is very challenging. And I think to ask more than a couple of regionals to be able to do that, really may not
be reasonable.

Again, maybe there are libraries that could do this. Maybe this is something down the road that could happen, it would be a nice thing, but it is significantly more difficult to do that, than to, in my opinion, to maintain a tangible collection.

MS. MCDONALD: Hi. This is Celina McDonald, University of Maryland. I think the big thing, the reason why we have this hold in here, is because regionals are seen as kind of, the institution that guarantees that that is out there.

And so we put this in there as a digital deposit because that was a way of seeing it as the regional guaranteeing access to that information. So that is why you see the hold there. And I agree and recognize that this is a very difficult challenge for many institutions.

I am lucky enough to have an administration that is very interested in this, but my mind boggles and kind of shrivels away and wants to curl up under this table thinking about trying to build up something like this. By the same token, I do not think it is realistic or possible for us to say regionals can discard without regionals also saying that we are able to guarantee access to
that information.

So yes, it is kind of apples and oranges, and yes, there are troubles that come with each of them, but there are troubles that come with the other one. There are classes that come with both of them.

It is just the trouble that regional libraries have these days. And the reason we put the hold in there is because we were trying to, at least give libraries some options. Maybe you do not want to have all digital deposits.

Maybe, you know, you want to do some of it, what your institution can do, but we wanted to create the opportunity there for regionals to decide. Right now, we do not have the ability to decide. And I was looking at the financial costs guesstimating it, and I was astounded by the fact that a couple of years with physical print is as much as about at least 10, 20 years with the digital stuff. So that is where a lot of this is.

MR. SHAW: Before we have the last two comments. You gentlemen will be our last two. I will have to cut it off then because we will have a break and then the last session. So thank you, sir.
MR. STAKEM: James Stakem, Stanford University. Just, I guess, a clarification since locks is being tossed around. There are 10 regionals in the locks U.S. docs' project right now. So there are regionals doing digital preservation of government information.

We are currently talking with the Internet archive about putting a cache of that locks content into the Internet archive. And so it would be technologically fairly easy to, if GPO goes down, if they shut down, if FDsys goes down, you could switch DNS -- DNS is the addressing system of the Internet -- to point to the Internet archive cache of that content, and it would be relatively easy to point to that.

It is a system that is already in place with journals, everybody knows about DOI, so it is not -- we are not talking about really rocket science here. It is stuff that can happen and its stuff that does happen already. So I just wanted to make that clarification.

MS. KROMSEE: Kristin Kromsee, State Library of Ohio, just a question for you. Are those the authenticated versions of those documents?

MR. STAKEM: Yeah. We are collecting all the
content on FDsys.

MS. KROMSEE: Cool.

MR. STAKEM: In locks, 36 libraries, 10 regionals. It is awesome.

MS. KROMSEE: Cool.

MR. SHAW: Thank you very much. Go ahead, applaud. Come on, it is a long day, you can applaud.

[Applause.]

MR. BAKER: Gavin Baker at the American Library Association. I just think it may be helpful to build on what Celina was saying, which is that this recommendation really contains two different concepts. And one of them is about discard by regionals and the other is about digital deposit.

And it is possible to think of those as being separate things or as being tied together, as it is here. And, in fact, in the ALA's recommendations, we have treated them as separate concepts and said they should be digital deposit programs, which GPO can manage. And that they can define the terms of, rather than having it written into the statute, exactly for the reason that Bill mentioned, which is once you write it into the statute, then 50 years from now, do we go, boy,
why in the world did we write that?

But to encourage the work that you know James
and folks like that are doing, and to make sure
that there is a statutory basis for it. Without
offering a recommendation one way or another, I
just want to mention that it is possible to treat
them as two separate things.

MR. SHAW: Thank you very much.

MALE VOICE: And sorry just one last thing.

Since you mentioned digital deposit. Tomorrow
12:00 to 12:30, just a quick little digital
deposit meeting in, I think, the Wilson room, over
on the other side.

FEMALE VOICE: Jim? One more virtual from
Patty Anderson.

MS. ANDERSON: The rationale for the amendment
for authenticated electronic copies is permitted
not required, or am I reading this wrong?

MR. SHAW: It is permitted. It is may. It is a
conditional, you get to choose.

Thank you everybody. We will reconvene in
about 15 minutes for the third Title 44 session.

Council Session Three – Title 44 Reform

MR. SHAW: Welcome back everybody. Some of you
are hanging in there. I see here, you know, it has
like the finish line is still, like 300 yards out, and you have already run 5k or almost 5k and there you are. We are getting down to the end of the day. Our third session on Title 44 Modernization today.

Again, I am James Shaw the government document librarian at Criss Library, University of Nebraska in Omaha. And on your right my left, your colleague Cindy Etkin from Library Services and Content Management at U.S. GPO. That is correct, right.

MS. ETKIN: Mm-hmm.

MR. SHAW: Yes, okay. We will be your ceremony masters for this last hour of the day. First of all, the Depository Library Council wants to present a recommendation concerning adding, not amending, but adding a new section to Title 44 Chapter 19 regarding grants.

And then our colleague Cindy Etkin will take over and at some information about GPO's perspective on modernization of Title 44. And we are both going to try to bait you into attending tomorrow's session on grant making authority for GPO.

If I sound a little like hazy, I am. Okay.
Here we go folks.

New Section on Grants to Depositories

Add a section to 44 U.S. Code Chapter 19 to give GPO grant-making authority, and to enter into contracts or cooperative arrangements with depository libraries to enhance access to Government publications. Such activities may include, but are not limited to, the digitization of Government publications, preservation of Government publications, and cataloging Government publications.

Do you notice how government publications ended up on the last three lines? Please remember those are broadly defined. There are a lot of things to think about there.

Here is the rationale.

New Section on Grants to Depositories - Rationale

Giving GPO grant-making authority would provide leverage to accelerate efforts to improve access to and preservation of government publications and to foster greater cooperation between GPO and depository libraries that participate in GPO-funded projects.

MR. SHAW: I remember years ago when I would go out to the stacks and grab a whole cart full of
documents and roll them back to my office, and to be so thankful to the catalogers at the University of Minnesota, and Michigan, and a few other institutions that they already created really good catalog records for me. So I could get them in with boilerplate copy cataloging and not have to originate the records myself.

Man that would have gone a lot faster if I had a little money to get more help.

MS. ETKIN: Hello.

MR. SHAW: That is what I think of.

In any event.


I really appreciate you continuing to talk until somebody comes up to the microphone. It takes a lot of endurance. So my name is Christina Williams. I am with Columbia University Libraries.

MR. SHAW: Mm-hmm.

MS. WILLIAMS: And I was just curious if, you know, this were to go through, this grant making authority would that then change the budget of the GPO in any way, and in terms of the finances and services that are currently being offered?

Or would this be sort of like a brand new line item that would not impact any other part of the
budget at the GPO?

MR. SHAW: Thank you. That is an excellent question. In my mind's eye, it's brand-new. Brand new money, brand new line that will be the idea. And that is what we would probably request.

MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. Sounds great.

MS. WEIBLE: Hi Arlene Weible from the State Library of Oregon. I am not sure if this was a deliberate choice of language, but I am curious about Council's thinking about, I think, it was on the previous slide. It makes mention of grants to depository libraries.

And are you thinking that is exclusively to individual libraries or are you -- for example, would that rule things like to -- with consortia, or other libraries that may not actually, technically be depositories? I just wanted to understand if that was a deliberate decision, or if we want to perhaps think about expanding that so it could incorporate other kinds of entities that would make sense to continue these missions that were not exclusively just a depository library.

MR. SHAW: I will take a shot at that. When I see the phrase, "cooperative arrangements" with
"depository libraries" I am reading that expansively. I would presume that a depository library would be involved in some way because it is a depository program, but I can conceive of situations where other libraries might be involved in the project.

So there are probably ways to address your question there. In my mind, I am not thinking exclusively depositories, but we will have to see how language is written and marked up and all of that.

MS. WEIBLE: I would urge there be some scrutiny of that just because -- and I would particularly like to make sure that consortia of depository libraries that may be incorporated separately than the libraries that they serve could be eligible for this kind of scenario.

I think that is really important because honestly, grants succeed when there's more than one library collaborating and consortia can often be the best way to manage some of these bigger kinds of projects. So that is why I think it is important to make sure it is clear, that those kinds of entities would also be part of this option. Should it go forward. Thank you.
MS. SITTEL: Robbie Sittel, University of North Texas. I have a follow-up question for you, Arlene. Are you thinking similar, like a past year grant, similar to the LSTA money that IMLS gives to state libraries to do statement projects or what kind of --

MS. WEIBLE: Well, I was thinking --

MS. SITTEL: What are you thinking?

MS. WEIBLE: Yeah. Not necessarily in that model, but I was thinking for example, in my part of this country, the Pacific Northwest, there is an academic library consortia the Orbits Cascade Alliance that has depository library members, but goes across different states. They have a shared catalog system.

So for them to pursue something like a cataloging project, it would make so much sense for that entity, the consortia pursue it, rather than have each individual library pursue it. So that is the scenario I was imagining.

You know, the grants to states program of IMLS is more in that kind of block grant model, which I do not think is what this is really conceived as. So I am just trying to think of scenarios where it could be -- there are participating depository
libraries, but the entity that actually receives
the grant may not technically be a depository
library because of an organizational confine.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MS. WILLIAMS: Beth Williams, Stanford Law
Library. Arlene, you cannot go away. Just a
question because this thought did not occur to me
at all. Are you recommending that it might be
preferable to incentivize a collaborative grant?

MS. WEIBLE: Yeah. Well, I think there could
be. And maybe -- I mean all of these, it may
depend on an individual project itself, where it
is an advantage to have that collaborative
modeling place, but I know my library is a grant
offering institution. And we always will favor a
grant that has multiple libraries collaborating
over one that is just doing one thing just for
their library.

So in a consortia setting, if you have got one
library during this piece of cataloging and you
have got another piece doing this cataloging, they
can all come together in a shared catalog system,
that is benefiting everybody.

So we would prefer -- you know, if we were
funding that kind of project, we would prefer one
where we can see that collaboration as opposed to just benefiting a single library. And I think I am the last actually, in the way that they do their grants, also really favors those kinds of collaborative grants, probably more so than the individual library, an individual library.

MS. WILLIAMS: Thank you so much that is really helpful.

MS. SITTEL: Robbie Sittel, University of Northern Texas. I am going to make just sort of a naïve touchy-feely comment. I feel like anything that this community would do, would benefit more people than just the single library because we do -- we are here for each other. And so if somebody was granted money to a catalog or collection, I would hope that in turn, they would then make those records available to the larger community, the same with digitization projects, and then even with regards to preservation.

That then ensures that that copy is available long-term to the community as a whole. So I understand what you are saying, but I am all touchy-feely and think that we just give to the greater good anyway.

MS. CARO: Susanne Caro, University of Montana,
going a little touchy feely. I am very excited about this, and I think one of the benefits of libraries in the depository system getting these grants is to show our value also to our administrators because when you can bring in grant money, all of a sudden you are looked at in a much different light.

I had a question about the preservation part. How broad is that? And would that include things like fixing structures, if you have leaks or adding compact shelving that could lock and improve the safety of the collection as well.

(No audible response.)

MS. CARO: Or are we talking folders and binders and acid-free boxes?

MS. KROMSEE: Hi. Kristin Kromsee, State Library of Ohio. I think we tried to leave it as broad as possible, to leave it to GPO to decide how best to distribute the funds, you know, based on what their allotment is, as well.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MS. QUINN: Amy Quinn, Central Washington University. And I am going to piggyback on what Arlene was saying because I can also see. I am in the same consortium she is.
But I can also, see where depository libraries may want to partner with schools and/or like tribal -- they are not tribal depositories, but tribal libraries, to try to build in government information reaching out to communities that do not have access.

Coming from the West, there are lots of places where we can build out to places and a grant that could help us serve those underserved populations could be very helpful, but they are not depositories. And maybe as a lead depository, we could do something like that and having the language be a little bit more flexible. I think that could be very useful so I just want to champion what Arlene said.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MR. BAKER: Hi. Gavin Baker at ALA. I just want to jump back to the first question. Many federal agencies are not seeing budget increases these days. So can I just ask for the sake of a hypothetical?

If Congress passed legislation that gave GPO grant making authority, but the Appropriations Committee did not provide additional funding, so they were working within their current budget,
what is the scope of a grant-making program that
you are envisioning?

Is this like well, where there is a worthy
project that is $10,000 here and $25,000 there. We
would like GPO to be able to fund it. Or is this
you know, we would like to see $3 million a-year
go out in a structured competitive program?

Help me understand what you are seeing here.

MR. SHAW: Thank you for that question.

Tomorrow morning at 9:15, that is the bait. I will
say this at this point, that Davita Vance-Cooks,
the Director of GPO, asked Council to think about
this, and we think it is inherent -- you guys
jumping if you need to. We think it is inherently
a very good idea.

How it gets implemented, the funding of it --
your questions are very valid from my perspective,
but I think this is a case at this point in
history, today when we are making the initial
recommendations, we don't want to let the perfect
to be the enemy of the good.

And so we want to proceed. I think Council
wants to proceed with the recommendation and then
do everything we can to be advocates for GPO, to
help them get as much it can, and figure out how
to help the depository community, the library community, as much as we can. I think that is where we are at right now.

So I do not take your concerns lightly at all, and I think at tomorrow's session, we will get a little more light on GPO's thinking about how things are working or could work.

MS. THORNTON: Jim, I believe it was chairman Harper that first asked Davita if we would be able to use grant money. So how they are going to fund it, I do not know, but they brought it up first I do believe.

MR. SHAW: Lori, could you identify yourself?

MS. THORNTON: This is Lori Thornton, New Mexico State Library.

MR. FISCHLSCHWEIGER: Tom Fischlschweiger, Broward County Main Library. At this point we really don't know a lot of those kind of details, but I would not get too bogged down in the how will the money be spent and how much money will be spent and where is that money going to come from. We do not really know. At least I do not because I was virtual. I was not here so I did not get to meet with Director Vance-Cooks. You guys were lucky you got to talk to her.
In terms of when that proposal was made, but I think of this as, in some ways, when we talk about preservation, digitization, et cetera, there's a lot of more rubber meets the road stuff GPO can do. We were talking earlier about removing the 10K limit and you have a small tribal library, a small rural college.

Well, okay, what if they need a workstation? A small grant of a few thousand dollars could get them the kind of access that they need and then they could become a depository. Here is another grant-making ideal for you — disaster relief, anybody?

Okay. I mean right now even if GPO wants to help, all they can really do is stop shipments and do some coordination. What if they could actually spend some money to help them rebuild collections and things like that? So do not think too narrowly, like that is what a grant is going to do.

We do not know what they are going to do yet, but they could be -- again, you have to have the authority before you can do anything.

MR. BAKER: Just to, quickly respond, Jim. You characterized what I said as a concern, but I just
want to be clear. I am a lobbyist. So it is my job to figure out the details of how this stuff will work. So do not necessarily think of it as a concern, but you know I am looking for information to help articulate what are the needs and what are the priorities of the community, and being able to advocate for you know what are the essential things that we really want to see to get done.

MR. SHAW: Well, thank you very much. I appreciate that comment.

I am going to exercise our last comment you go right ahead --

MS. JARRETT: It is very quick.

MR. SHAW: -- but we will need to turn it over to Cindy.

MS. JARRETT: Right. Peggy Jarrett, University of Washington Law Library. Just some historical perspective. This question has been around for a very long time.

And many years ago, when I was on Council, when people were starting to talk about digitizing, that was something that we asked about and the answer was always GPO does not have grant making authority. This is something we have wanted for a long time. So thank you for putting that in.
MR. SHAW: And thank you for everybody's comments. I am going to turn the podium over to Cindy Etkin, Library Services and Content Management, U.S. Government Publishing Office.

Cindy Etkin, Sr. Program Planning Specialist Office of the Superintendent of Documents, GPO

MS. ETKIN: I appreciate having been given time in this discussion of Title 44, to give a little bit of a presentation about the view from GPO. And I do not want to repeat what Council has done. So again, I am going to refer you to this document that is in your packet "Title 44 Modernization." And everything that I am going to not say is in here regarding recommendations for Title 44.

So you've heard a lot of mention today of the series of hearings that have been conducted by the House Administration Committee to where Davita Vance-Cooks testified in May and July, and then now Superintendent of Documents, Laurie Hall, back in September. And then just recently last week, the October 11.

After a hearing is conducted, there is a period of time where additional questions can be sent for clarification or for finding out
information for which there was not enough time
during the congressional hearing. So after the
July 18 hearing, we received questions for the
record, QFR's. Among the questions received was:
"You have initiated the process of reviewing
Chapter 19 of Title 44 U.S. Code to ensure it
comports with the current needs of the Federal
Depository Libraries; what have you identified as
areas in need of improvement or revision?"

So this was asking GPO what we thought we
needed. Now, at the same time, we still had the
comments coming in and feeding counsel for their
information, and we were getting those comments as
well. So we were looking at that.

We had some meetings in Library Services and
Content Management, and we came up with a lot of
ideas. And we were using the National Plan for
access to U.S. Government information as our
guiding document for where he wanted to go.

So our response:

"The mandates of Chapter 19 of the Depository
Library Program are grounded in the era of ink on
paper, printed publications. They should be
revised to allow GPO to administer the FDLP and
other public information programs of the
Superintendent of Documents, effectively in the digital age and provide flexibility for the libraries to continue to participate and best serve their communities."

So changes to Chapter 19 should support the vision conveyed in GPO National Plan for Access to U.S. Government Information, which is to provide government information when and where it has needed, to ensure the public has effective, equitable and convenient access to government information in all formats that they need.

So that is how we began our response, and then we started our last. And we had, I think it was 16. Sixteen different recommendations. I am not going to go through all 16 of them here again. Some of them are the same as what counsel is recommending, and so I am not going to go through all of those.

And there are some that I must say, did not make the cut for the slides because it depends on a whole bunch of other stuff because we were looking broader than Chapter 19. We looked at Chapter 17, where we have Sections 17, 10, and 11 for the Cataloging and Indexing Program.

We looked at Chapter 41, which is system of
online access and we were looking at of course, Chapter 19 as well. So when I decided to put together the recommendations that we put forward on the slides, I was looking at a category of recommendations that we at GPO think we need to better administer the program.

Now we were certainly taking in all of the suggestions and the comments that were coming in from libraries, but there is a lot of change that has to go on, on the side of GPO inside the red brick building, that you all do not necessarily know about because you are not there every day and working the processes.

So with that in mind, we wanted to put forward the lifecycle management this came from. Actually, the National Academy of Public Administration Report that came out in January of 2013, in Recommendation No. 1, where they recommended that there would be a government-wide committee, or commission, work force, or whatever a group that looks at and was responsible for the lifecycle management of digital content.

Having not yet had any designation from the Congress, GPO has been taking on this role for digital content, and so we thought it appropriate
that we go ahead and say okay, let us ask for it. So there we go, lifecycle management. And someone mentioned "What you mean by lifecycle management?"

And in here, we have identified:

"To identify, acquire, catalog, preserve, disseminate and reformat, and that's reformatting for preservation."

The second one is to recognize that GPO administers a distributed national collection of government information or a national library, either one would be fine of government information that is housed Federal Depository Libraries. So you all are very critical in this national collection, as you well know, and we want to work in collaboration with other national libraries and federal agency libraries in this endeavor.

We have talked about preservation a lot today, and you cannot have access without preservation. So we are recommending that a preservation program must be a component of the public information programs for of the Superintendent of Documents. We need to make sure this permanent public access to our information for future generations.

The authority to digitize previously printed and historical materials that have been
disseminated to the public and to assist in the
effort to provide authority for GPO to accept and
ingest digitized content, metadata, cataloging
information and other products into FDsys and
govinfo, our shared repositories for preserving
print and digital government information.

Regional tangible discards should be allowed
when content is available on GPO's system of
online access or from a GPO partner that meets the
criteria for a trusted digital repository as
determined by the Superintendent of Documents. So
right now, the regional discard policy says that
the regionals cannot discard, and one of the
things that it says it that the regionals cannot
discard unless there is a digital copy in FDsys
govinfo.

Because there are a lot of federal agencies
that are maintaining their own repositories, and
because of the cost of redundancy, we know that
there is a lot of content that will never come
into govinfo. So we want to partner with the other
agencies that have repositories, like we are with
the National Library of Medicine and we are going
to have discussions with the National Agricultural
Library.
They have their own missions to keep comprehensive collections, and so we want to work collaboratively to make sure that there is access to all of this content, but we do not want to expend the taxpayer dollar to create redundancy because those are huge, huge collections in many cases. We want to collaborate and want to work together.

Okay. So of the sixteen, those are the five that I chose to talk with you about. Again, the others are in that handout and some of them repeat what counsel has recommended. Now, we have also played around with, "Are things really where they need to be in the statute?"

And so this is something that counsel did not get into because they were focused only on Chapter 19 per the direction of the Director. We did not have that same constraint, so we look at 17, 10, and 11, which is a cataloging and indexing. And we look at it and thought well, we need to get rid of all the stuff that says we need to print x number of copies of the monthly catalog or the congressional index every month and we scraped out that and see what's left.

And then it's referring to an index for
congressional materials and the catalog of
government publications, which we all have
together as one product in the catalog of
government publications. And you can do a sub
search for the congressional materials. So we had
two different sections referring to creating a
product, which we now have in one tool.

So we thought okay. Well, let us combine
these, so we combined the language and then we
thought okay, this is the perfect place to put
where we need to ensure its comprehensiveness. And
I know that those words on the screen are very
small, but I wanted to show you what we came up
with what that might look like. And that too, is
in that handout that is in your packet. And if you
notice, to ensure the comprehensiveness, we bring
in the digital deposit from the agencies to GPO.

One of the things that occurred to us when we
started looking at all of the suggestions that
came in, and the comments that came in, were to
ensure free access to government publications for
the general public, which is already in the law.
And there were some other things that were coming
in on those suggestions that are already in the
law. And then it occurred to us that well, if we
are looking at a revision of all of Title 44 that means putting in new things, but it also means the possibility of taking things that we like out.

And for some of those things, there was nothing really grounded in a reason for being. Nothing there in the statute that said purpose. So we put together and we are calling it "Public Information Programs of the Superintendent of Documents," where we have put all into Chapter 19, those parts of 17, 10, and 11 revised, and Chapter 41, which is the online system of access, put it all into Chapter 19 as Public Information Programs of the Superintendent of Documents.

One of the things we have also learned from the research study that the Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress is working on for us, and you will hear more about that tomorrow, is that the agencies never thought that their electronic content was within the scope of the Depository Library Program.

And we thought, okay, we put everything together, then we talk about all of this as one big set of programs, that work interrelated. So that is the reason that we kind of put it all there together. So, we came up with this purpose:
"In order to ensure the public's right to free equitable and convenient access to its government's information, there is hereby established the Public Information Programs of the Superintendent of Documents in the Government Publishing Office to include the Federal Depository Library Program, Cataloging and Indexing, Online System of Access and Preservation."

So we have added the preservation that we talked about in the bulleted list. And together they function to identify, acquire, catalog, preserve, authenticate, disseminate, reformat and provide free, permanent public access to government information in the form of formats needed by the communities served.

(b) As the Superintendent of Documents determines appropriate, the Programs may engage in activities other than those in (a) that enhance access to Government information dissemination products or provide services that support Federal depository libraries in their efforts to serve their communities.

So this is where we get the support services, the education; the support services that we are
looking at providing for preservation. This is where we get some of those kinds of things to become the service oriented, all in the name of public access.

(c) The Superintendent of Documents shall collaborate with and coordinate efforts among depository libraries, national libraries, Federal agencies, and library organizations or consortia, toward the development of an information network and a freely accessible distributed national collection of the corpus of Government information.

So this puts together the purpose and some of the broader aspects that we would like to see in the law. And we did not get into specifics. We did not get into operational issues.

We wanted to keep this at a high level and we think that this will allow us to do what we need to do and to serve the public in keeping America informed. That and the other bulleted list of other recommendations we want.

So in moving Chapter 41 in here, we were also recommending that repeal of 4102 and 4103, which 4102 is the one section that says that GPO may charge a fee -- I forget the exact wording. So we
are going to rid of that, and 4103 is the
requirement that GPO provide a biannual report on
GPO access and since we don't have GPO access
anymore, we thought oh, we don't need to do that
report, do we.

So that is kind of our thinking. We were
looking at consolidating, we were looking at
merging, and we were looking from the viewpoint of
having to administer a program of different types
of libraries, with different communities that they
are serving, with all kinds of different
challenges that they have to meet.

Who responded to the call for suggestions?

When I did this slide, there were 118. We are
still getting more in, so that is up to 120 now.

There were: 58 depository library
coordinators, 39 library directors or deans, 20
comments came from regional depository libraries,
and there were 12 people that submitted comments
that were not from a depository library at all.

So and then you see the breakdown of the
number of comments by the Library.

And who else? So we had a whole list of
associations and organizations that responded. You
can see them all there, from the American Library
Association, to the University Librarians from the ten University of California campuses, the California Digital Library and everything in between. And we thank everyone who submitted comments.

So this is what we looked at when we put all of the comments and suggestions together, that the individuals, they wanted preservation, they wanted digital preservation and preservation for tangible materials as well. When I was marking the different suggestions, when I had the heading definition of the publication because that is the way, in Council's discussions they had talked about it, we need to change the definition of publication. So I had that as my little header in my column and there were a lot of suggestions that came in that says change the scope to include electronic. So I kind of lumped all of those under change the definition because one thing was very clear across the board there needs to be a change in the definition of publication or in providing a scope statement that says we need to include digital content in our program.

They want more digital, they want privacy, item selection; more flexibility in being able to
add items to their collections. The discard process is not just regional discard, but also for selectives to discard. What if they don't have a regional in their state?

And also, there were a lot of comments that related to the time period that people have to wait before they can pull things from their collections to discard to begin with. So the time of need is growing shorter for content coming through the program.

A lot of comments said that we needed to leverage what libraries are doing in a way of shared print archive, in the way of sharing digital repositories. A lot of suggestions had that GPO should the positive files in federal depository libraries.

Regional flexibility and grant authority, and it pretty much the same thing on the organization side. A little bit of a difference there, is that the organizations tended to call for new categories of libraries far more frequently than individual responses did. And I think collaboration and cooperation was a word that was used an awful lot in a lot of these.

So, as we are closing down the day, and before
we head into questions I put together this graphic. I want to look at the intersection of ideas. So we have that universe that the Depository Library Council recommended. And then we have that universe that came from you all from the Associations. And then we have recommendations that GPO was putting forward in response to the questions for the record from the July meeting. And I must say that we have an awful lot of consensus in what is needed.

It may not be the exact terminology that was suggested, but everybody believes we need to have electronic content, specifically digital content, specifically identifying as part of this program or change the definition of "publication." So either way you go, there is still that need and that shows up in all of the areas. And I think that this is a really good place to start.

We have had lots of good ideas from the Council, from you all in the community, and GPO had been listening and we appreciate the hearings that the House Administration Committee has held to give us this opportunity. And thank you all for testifying, Beth and Celina. Did anybody else out there testify?
Laurie? Well yeah, Laurie did of course. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you.

Yeah. So I think we are in a good place, like so much else there still will be some evolution and we may not get it perfect, but what we want to do, I think we all want to go into that same direction. We all want free access, we want the public to be able to get to the information they need, when they need it, and from where they are and I think it is just a matter of all different paths are leading to that one place.

It does not have to be this way or the highway. So, anyway I think we are very good place and I thank Council very much for your work on that. And again, thanks to all of you. And I am going to another shameless plug on the program tomorrow about grants.

Robin Haun-Mohammed and Anthony Smith are going to be talking about grants, and modules and the possible processes for the FDLP. So with that I will turned it back over to Jim and we will take questions?

MR. SHAW: Yeah. Thank you Cindy for taking us through GPO's responses to the House Committees questions. It is the VIN diagram is very wonderful
because while there is not perfect agreement, I think we are largely all, everyone on the same page of what we want to do to help improve this program, the Federal Repository Library Program. And so when the time comes that there is actually a bill proceeding through, we will be able to voice our continued support in a unified way.

I think Cindy is right. We are in a good place. So at this point, I would like to open up the floor to questions and comments.

Oh yeah. I am James Shaw from the University of Nebraska at Omaha -- I have to, constantly remind myself.

MS. HARTNETT: This is Cass Hartnett from the University of Washington Libraries. I wanted to ask about Section 1711 in the Government Publishing Office or white paper. And this is a question that has been asked before, and I just want to get it out as a point of conversation.

Part (b) that talks about the head of each department, independent agency and establishment shall deposit with and notify the SuDocs of digital and tangible versions of every document issued. Do you anticipate language that this language is broad enough so that with the proper
disclaimers and so on, harvesting can be considered as part of the -- how do I put this -- consenting to having one's agency's domain harvested as a form of deposit?

MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, Government Publishing Office. Thanks, Cass, for the question. I don't know if I would consider harvesting a deposit because that harvest would not be pushed to us. But I do think that we could harvest content based on a notification from an agency because there are some materials that cannot be deposited because the document may not be a PDF file, or one file, or whatever the whole site might be a dynamic publication, so in that case, notification.

Then we look to see if it can be harvested. So harvesting could be part of the process of acquiring, not necessarily a deposit. Does that make sense?

(No audible response.)

MS. BERNSTEIN: Melissa Bernstein, University of Utah. This is more of a process question. I like to know where we are going. So now that we have given our recommendations and we gotten GPO's recommendations and there has been all this testimony, sort of, what is our next step? What is
the next step? Are we waiting to see what, if any
bill, is -- or legislation is proposed, or where
do we go?

FEMALE VOICE: I am looking at Andy or Bob.

MR. TAPELLA: Bob Tapella, Committee on House
Administration. The next step is a bill, it will
be drafted by the Committee. And I do not have a
timetable yet.

And it will follow as we have done everything,
in regular order. And then hopefully it will pass
the Committee, pass the House, and pass the
Senate, and it will be enacted into law. We have
just started the drafting process now that this
last phase is over.

And that is why we have had the timetable
pushing in terms of getting the information, but
that is sort of the next step. There will be a
committee bill. The chairman will be offering a
bill.

MS. BERNSTEIN: Thank you.

MR. FLEET: Jamie Fleet from the Democratic
Staff Director for the Committee on House
Administration. I just wanted to echo Bob's
comments on the timeline. It is our hope to have a
bipartisan proposal on this matter, and we
appreciate the Chairman's commitment to regular order on it, and very much appreciate all of your feedback today and the testimony that Laurie and Beth and so many others have provided the Committee, it's been very helpful as we try to modernize and reform this program. So thank you.

MS. HALL: Laurie Hall, GPO. I think, if you guys looked at your timeline that was originally set up in August. I also, think that this was meant to be kind of a draft until this meeting was held, and then as feedback was made available, there may be some additional changes or corrections to this document as well, and then additional, possibly additional submission to Davita, as well.

So I do not if you guys remember that part, or whether you intended to do that, but I remember the timeline. So it could or it could not be part of the process if you have gotten [sic] suggestions here to add, edit, redo this and then submit it to Davita post-meeting.

MR. SHAW: Yeah, this is Jim Shaw, University of Nebraska at Omaha. Yeah, the very last paragraph in our Memorandum to Davita was:

"We look forward to the DLC Conference in
October, where we will have further opportunity to engage with the FDLP community and perhaps glean additional ideas to convey to you. On Wednesday morning, we will have a Council working session, and we are going to be taking the information that we have gleaned from all of you. You've noticed a lot of notetaking going on up here I hope, and we will probably be refining and revising a little bit, and maybe offering some more. This is a dynamic process and I presume we will offer some additional counsel to Davita Vance-Cooks."

I do want to say, while we have had two colleagues from the House Committee speak in the last few minutes. I do not know how many people knew but we have had folks from the House Committee here all afternoon, listening to the comments, listening to the questions, making note of what is going on.

And as acting chair of Council, I just want to say to everybody, so everyone can hear, thank you very much for being here. We do appreciate it. This is how -- again, I am going to speak for myself for just a moment -- the legislative process should work, that our Representatives reach out, ask questions, sometimes tough
questions that we have to try to answer for them. And then they are going to go back to their own woodshed and try to hammer out something that will improve things for this program and for our country.

So thank you, so very much for being here. We do appreciate it.

[Applause]

MR. SHAW: Given the applause, I guess I spoke for a few other people than just me. We are very rapidly approaching the end of the scheduled time, but there is a few minutes left. I would like to open the floor for any additional comments.

MR. SUDDUTH: Bill Sudduth, University of South Carolina. I would like to echo your thanks for everybody. A comment about the proposed Section 1900? Elegant.

[Applause]

MS. ABBOTT-HODUSKI: Bernadine Abbott- Hoduski. Will there be a discussion about the other parts of Title 44 to be revised? I understand there are other parts that are possibly going to be revised.

And GPO, as a whole, whatever happens to the production and procurement part of GPO is going to affect the Depository Library Program and the
Public Access Programs and Bylaw Program and material that goes to the Library of Congress, Senate and House Library, National Archives, all of the agencies that get bylaw publications.

So I do not know if there is some time scheduled to talk about those other parts and how they will affect libraries.

MR. SHAW: That is an excellent question. I will take a stab at it. Depository Library Council at Director's Vance-Cooks' request, really did focus on the Depository Library Program and Chapter 19. Because of time considerations, I made a quick decision to pass over our other considerations, part of our Memorandum where Council did believe these additional items complement our recommendations and would further strengthen revisions to Title 44, and we had several items there, that we did look at other sections of Title 44.

And I will commend them to your reading, if you have not seen them yet, but we have not as Council, schedule a discussion for other sections outside of Chapter 19 because we felt it was important to stick to our charge and provide the support under that. So that is where we are at
there.

Anyone else on Council care to respond?

(No audible response.)

MR. SHAW: Okay. Our last comment of the afternoon. Thank you.

MS. MCANINCH: That is a lot of pressure.

Sandee McAninch, University of Kentucky Libraries.

And yes, I love the purpose, too. I think that is perfect for Chapter 19. The Federal Depository Library Program is a system of redundancy on purpose in case disasters occur and we lose copies in various parts of the country, we have other copies available.

I'm a little concerned, that in the realm of digital deposit that redundancy -- I may be misunderstanding what's happening with NLM and the AG Library. But I think we need some kind of digital redundancy somewhere that brings all those files together and protects them because we have already seen that that is very fragile information, and can disappear in a blink of an eye.

MR. SHAW: Thank you very much to everybody who attended this afternoon and those of you who hung on for all three sessions, wow. I appreciate
your commitment to Title 44.

Yeah, see. Someone's hands went up back there.

Yeah there we go. Thank you so much. We will see

you all again tomorrow.

[Applause.]

[Event concluded.]
DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING

Tuesday, October 17, 2017

8:33 a.m.

PROCEEDINGS

MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: I'm going to start today's program.

Good morning. I'm Robin Haun-Mohamed, and I'm with GPO's Library Services and Content Management. And it's my pleasure to introduce Jimmy -- Jimmy -- Jamie LaRue. First I called him James. He corrected me, and then I read that.

So all right. Let me try that again. Good morning.

We have a keynote speaker today. Jamie LaRue is here with us, and he's the director of ALA's Office for Intellectual Freedom and Freedom to Read Foundation. He's the author of The New Inquisition: Understanding and Managing Intellectual Freedom Challenges.

LaRue was a public library director for many years as well as a weekly newspaper columnist and a cable TV host. And he's written, spoken, and consulted on leadership organizational development, community engagement, and the future of libraries.

Upon leaving Colorado's Douglas County Library System in 2014, the board named one of their libraries after him. So he's a beloved caregiver of libraries.

I want to add that I heard Jamie speak at the Utah
library event in May, and my colleague, Jamie Hayes (ph), and I were both so excited because here's a dynamic speaker and he's speaking about the use of interest to libraries that touch all kinds of libraries. And we thought, oh, gosh, what a great speaker. And we went up, and we said Mr. LaRue, we're with the Federal Depository Library Program and we'd like to invite you to speak at our conference.

And he said, oh, the FDLP. Hmm, that might be fun. Our jaws dropped open, of course, because here's someone, great speaker, who understands or at least knows our program.

So with no more mention, please do come up, Jamie. (Applause.)

MR. LARUE: Well, hello, everyone. Great honor to be here.

As a former public librarian, like many of us, I came -- I kind of came into this through literature, and then it was philosophy. And then it was creative writing, and then it was business law. So I'm just curious to find out. How many of you here were literature backgrounds? Okay. And how many philosophy? My people. (Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: And because you're in this kind of world of Government now, how many were history majors? Okay. And politics? Okay.

What large -- how many of you were in psychology, like
abnormal psychology?

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: All right. What I want to talk about today is how librarians saved civilization. And of course, I'm kind of basing this on this beautiful book. And those of you who are historians know that there might be more beauty than absolute factual accuracy in this, but a good story is its own reward.

So some of the similarities between Thomas Cahill's version of How the Irish Saved Civilization is that librarians are kind of modern secular clerics, right? So librarians are the ones who capture the stories. We have faith, right? We are faithful archivists.

And the whole purpose of the story was that what the Irish were doing at this particular time was saving important information at a time of great turmoil. I don't know if any of that sounds familiar. And so in a word, today, you folks are like the Irish back then -- saints.

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: So in an effort to kind of get up to speed about some of the issues that you folks were dealing with, I kind of pulled out your Biennial Survey of 2015 and went back and found that one of the first things you were talking about back then was that you were seeing a surge of use. More and more people were kind of becoming aware of Government information, but that they -- there was certainly a belief that you could be --
you could have far more use. And I'll talk more about this in a
moment.

Anybody who is in Government faces budget problems.

As a long-time public library director, I know all about that and
have a few words to say about that later. And I was very
intrigued by this -- and I hope afterwards I can hear some more
about it -- that many of you feel that you're moving from this
content management where we just collect, gather, and present to
more of an expectation that we have to tell people what it means.

And I think that discovery of the deep purpose of librarianship
is to say what does all of this stuff add up to, what does it
tell us about ourselves.

You're seeing the same shift to self-service. I'm
sure I just hit some document there. Okay. The same shift to
self-service, as everybody now believes themselves to be a gifted
Google searcher --

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: -- not always accurate. And I think that
you folks are grappling in much the same way as everyone that I
talk to in librarianship to say how do we measure the impact of
our work. And so for a long time, we've been focused on the
input -- we spent this much money; we added this many records --
started to talk a little bit about output -- here are the people
who are using them, the kind of per-capita sort of uses, some
sense of the measurement -- but beginning to wonder what the
outcome is -- not just the measurement of satisfaction with our
services, but how does the service that we provide change
people's lives.

And then I found -- and I -- is this accurate? So I'm
going to put this out there to say, if I understand it correctly,
that, at present, most of you are still seeing the greatest
demand for print, right -- depository materials are still the
most significant -- but that there is a tremendous thirst for
digital materials. Is that accurate?

So in some ways, you're kind of falling between what I
see as the public and the academic worlds. In the public, still,
the bulk of what we're doing is print. But I know that -- and
I'm kind of -- I worry about this sometimes. I'm a book-a-day
reader, and I no longer go to the library because I can't find
what I want from the library. And so I'm kind of starting to
drift off into a new digital world that gives me what I want when
I want it in a way that's no longer available at the library. So
I feel that in some ways I'm a test case for some of these
things.

So then I look over to see. So what were the big
topics of interest that people are coming back to you for?
Politics and law -- no surprise; business and economy -- lots of
startup economies are start of businesses out there; health and
safety; education -- long-time educational activist here;
environment and international stuff; and computers and internet.
So in other words, you are doing -- people are interested in everything that you provide. And the only things that you don't seem to be doing is fiction and children's material. Oh, I'm sorry. You do politics.

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: So I wanted to talk a little bit about what I think is speaking of adding meaning. And this kind of goes back to one of the things I was talking about in Utah. The Office for Intellectual Freedom has teamed up with the Office for Library Advocacy because we've noticed something. And I have a very small citation there at the bottom of the slide from OCLC.

And they did a wonderful survey -- and a wonderful, eye-opening survey -- a few years ago back in 2008. And I had been running a library, and we had done -- we had been very, very successful and went back to the voters absolutely convinced that we would win because we'd done, we thought, everything right and lost. And I was devastated. I thought everything that I had figured out about psychology, about working with communities, about making the case for the significance of libraries had fallen through.

And when I went to this OCLC meeting at a members council, then Cathy De Rosa, who was the vice president of marketing, put up a slide. And she said use has nothing to do with support. And I started thinking about that.

And the two stories that I'll tell you is I was
running a library campaign standing outside the library. And a
woman walks up, and she was -- came to visit the library probably
twice a week. And she would check out 20 books each time she did
that because she had four kids. And those of you who have had
small children know if you read to your kids, you have two
choices. You can read the same book 20 times --

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: -- or you can read 20 different books.

It's like a sanity preservation program.

So she walks out with all her 40 books in her hand,
and I said, you know, hope you'll vote for the library. And she
said my taxes are too high.

And then the next week, I heard about this man, 85
years old, who went up to the library to the north of me,
Arapahoe County. And he would wander in once a week dragging in
one of his old guy friends, and he would say look at this
magnificent building. And I'm here because a community that
cares about a library is a great community, and I'm not going to
live anywhere else. So look at this magnificent investment.

He says, you remember back in the good old days when
we built big civic buildings we could be proud of and lived in
modest homes?

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: He said and now we build starter castles
and build our houses -- or build our public buildings out of
split-face concrete block. He said but look at this magnificent building.

Well, the library director thought that was a pretty good pitch. And she went up, and she said Joe, great talk. What I want you to do is -- can you work in the fact that we have DVDs? And he goes you have DVDs? I should get a library card.

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: Use has nothing to do with support.

And so what OCLC found out was that over the past generation of library use, what we've seen is that use has gone like this until recently. It started to fall off because of that digital revolution, I think. But support, the number of libraries, public libraries now, that make it to the ballot, or when they do, is falling. School librarians are disappearing around the country. Funding for academic institutions is on the chopping block. And so we are in, I believe, a crisis.

I found myself one time. I was, again, making one of these cases for an increase in library funding in Douglas County -- very, very conservative county, lots and lots of Republicans. And so I went to the Republican kind of central committee, which had a breakfast meeting. And I said hello, I'm here to raise your taxes --

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: -- which got a laugh, which you always hope for. And eventually they said, as they always do when I
talk -- they say, how come you don't run the library more like a business? And I said, you know, I just want to ask a couple of questions. How many businesses in this room are in debt? Every hand went up. I said in my tenure as library director, we built seven institutions out of savings -- no debt.

I said how many of you have seen a 56 percent increase in use in the past three years? One hand goes up. And how many of you managed to reduce the number of people you employ and increase their salaries over the same period? His hand went down.

I said how come you don't run your businesses more like a library?

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: And so one of the things that I think we really have to claim as a matter of pride -- and I would love to see this hashtag trending by the way -- run your business like a library -- is the fact that, in fact, most of us do a magnificent job of stewarding public resources, that, in fact, we are among the best-run businesses often in our communities. And yet there is something very, very strange that goes on in our society -- and I think I know why this is; we talk about this in advocacy -- is that there is a -- something that happened shortly after 1964 where a conservative group, Bill Buckley and a few others, put together two words that had never been next to each other before -- tax burden.
And before that, taxes weren't -- we didn't see them as a burden. In fact, that's how we got Al Capone, right? He didn't pay his taxes. And so after that, if you walk up and say you're a crook, they go I pay my taxes.

Well, if you accept the frame of tax burden, there's only tax burden and tax relief. And so what's happened over the past 40, 50 years is that we've seen consistent conservative framing. And this really isn't about politics; it's about money, if there is a difference between the two. And the idea is that now tax burden is on the form. It's on the tax form.

So what we have seen is marketing across all types of libraries for use to talk about the marvelous services that we offer. But we have failed to deal with the fundamental issue of our time, which is that we have been pulling apart support for investment in public infrastructure for a long time. And I hope that the tide is turning on that.

I also was very interested to go back and see what the council had recommended to the GPO in 2016, and it was brief and succinct. I liked it. So to go from, you know, the top 10, number 3 was set dates for future DLC meetings. Got to love that. Anything worth doing is worth overdoing, right?

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: Okay. And then number 2, increase communication about the test phase and implementation of the regional discard policy -- very, very important work. And as I
sat in and listened to your discussions about Title 44 yesterday, lots of, you know, we have to manage these collections, but we don't want to be throwing away everything.

And then finally, a very prescient focus on incorporate more social media.

So in my research for this talk, I went back and found the alt -- the rise of the alt Twitter tags -- @AltStateDpt; @ALT-usic, which now I understand has been dismantled and replaced with something else; USEPA; National Park Service. And I love this quote from Forbes -- "...there is nothing to separate @AltNatParkSer from @NatlParkService except its much higher follower count."

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: Isn't that brilliant? And then the FDA and the NASA and the Rogue accounts.

So I have to say if the goal was to raise awareness through social media about Government information, well done. Well done. Lots and lots of articles that have popped up about this and a real focus on the fact that people -- there was a kind of a subversive quality that was going on here and awareness that if people are saying that they -- there's information that the Government doesn't want you to know, we're going to tell you anyway.

And so I -- two things I want to say about this. The first one is I recommend that every single one of you look up
Horsefeathers, 1932. Groucho Marx does the best song ever written and has some dance moves that, in my vision, like, they're way ahead of Michael Jackson. I mean, he just has this whole knee thing he could do that was amazing.

And so the -- just the first verse is, "I don't know what they have to say. It makes no difference anyway. Whatever it is, I'm against it. No matter what it is or who commenced it, I'm against it." You know, I love that. I just think that's brilliant.

And so the whole idea about resistance is a very cool thing, and the idea that librarians can be sexy because we're talking about things that others don't want you to know is very important.

But I also wanted to mention the book On Tyranny: Twenty Lessons from the Twentieth Century. And how many of you have already seen this book? Okay. So Timothy Snyder is a professor of history for Yale, and his specialty was the -- watching the rise of tyrannies. And there were three that he studied in some depth.

And the first one was the rise of Hitler's Germany. It was the rise of the Soviet Union. And after the Soviet Union fell, it was the rise of Putin. And so he talks about 20 lessons, and I just want to kind of run through those very briefly. So just listen to these and see if they resonate.

The first one is do not obey in advance.
Two, defend institutions. And I want to underscore this and come back to it. Right now, institutions are under attack, particularly public institutions. And often, even librarians participate in this. We'll say things that are anti-Government. Let's think about that. Let's think about that.

Three, beware of the one-party state.

Four, take responsibility for the face of the world.

Five, remember professional ethics. And to riff on this one for just a bit, there's a fascinating discussion that happened at ALA, and I was relatively new to ALA at the time. And after the -- when Julie Todaro became the ALA president, we issued a new kind of a statement to indicate our willingness to work with the Trump Administration on some key issues. And the pushback to this was incredible. And so many, many librarians were very, very upset with us.

And so we did kind of an open house where we talked about this at a conference. And our very first speaker got up and said it says right in our professional ethics that there is a difference between our private views and our professional views. And one of our young millennial librarians stood up and said you need to understand that for my generation there is no difference between the personal and the professional.

So I think that what we're finding is that with every generation of new librarians we have to reinvestigate our fundamental values and hold them up to the light and see what
still makes sense. So that idea about remember professional ethics I think is important.

Six, be wary of paramilitaries.

Seven, be reflective if you must be armed. And Snyder makes some interesting points. We have a lot of people out there in our society who carry guns, you know, because it's their job to carry guns. And in that case, there's still many good people that have to be aware of the responsibilities to the body of politic when you carry a gun.

Stand out is number eight.

Number nine is be kind to our language. There are many offenses committed in its name.

Ten, believe in truth. Isn't it old-fashioned but charming --

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: -- to believe that there are, in fact, facts and that we can identify them?

Eleven, investigate. And my favorite story about this one, and the reason I became a librarian, I walked into a bookmobile at the age of six. And Ms. Johnson was there, and she smiled at me as if I was the man she had been waiting for all of her life.

(Laughter.).

MR. LARUE: And she said do you have any questions.

And I said well, yeah, I do. I have been reading all these comic
books, and I saw this phrase "the speed of light." How did they figure out that light had a speed? And then how did they figure out how fast it was? I thought it was like it was light or it was dark.

And so then I got ready for -- you know, and now some adult is going to tell me how foolish I am. And Ms. Johnson, eyes a-twinkle, said what a fascinating question; let's find out -- had me at hello.

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: Number twelve, make eye contact and small talk. And so this is fascinating. At a time where we are extremely fractious, at a time where we can't agree about things, being pleasant is a wonderful thing.

Thirteen, practice corporeal politics means actually show up at meetings -- see what's going on, talk to people.

Fourteen, establish a private life. And I remember talking with my daughter about this, you know, who got very, very interested in reading really, really early. And I said, you know, you have to cultivate an inner life because when the public life goes awry, then you still have books you can read and things you can think about.

Fifteen, contribute to good causes.

Sixteen, learn from peers in other countries.

Seventeen, listen for dangerous words.

Eighteen, be calm when the unthinkable happens.
Nineteen, be a patriot. Don't let someone else define
what patriotism means.

And twenty, be as courageous as you can.

So I don't put all those up on the slide because I
think it's important to hear them, and it's also important to
track down this book. It's a tiny, little tract, about 130
pages. And it does something that I think is important for our
time, which is to remind us that patriotism starts within, right,
and that we have the ability to be courageous.

So there are some problems with the resistance world,
and so I got fascinated by looking at the alt Twitter tags. The
courts are now saying that, you know, as funny as some of them
are -- and they are genuinely funny -- that they may not be
satire, that we can't consider them as satire, which means that
some of the original copyright violations where the alt Twitter
accounts were using official Government logos, not kosher, not
cool. They had to pull them.

And those of you who have to deal with the Hatch Act,
you know that public employees can advocate for Federal
legislation. So there has been some transfer of ownership of
some of these accounts.

And but I want to point out that there is, in fact,
some personal exposure. And I know that the Administration has
gone after some of these account people to find out who the
owners are, who the leakers are.
And courage can have a cost. And so one of the things I want to remind you all of is that we have something at the American Library Association. It's called the Merit Fund. And this is something -- I think of this as a distressed librarian fund. If you take an important stand and lose your job, remember that this fund is out there. And it's just contributions that people make to it, and it can make a mortgage payment. It can make an apartment payment. It can buy your family food. We can't support you for the rest of your life. But while you're looking for another job, we can help you.

So then I got interested in saying okay, so let's talk more and more deeply about what this public awareness is about. So ALA does its National Library Week April 9th through 15th. We have started to do the Office for Intellectual Freedom something called Choose Privacy Week. This has been going on for a number of years. It hasn't quite achieved the same level as some of our other work, but there's some parallel to other Government work.

I fear -- and I just came back from a speaking engagement in Oslo, Norway. And they said, how is the fight for privacy going in the United States? Can I see thumbs? Who thinks that we're winning? Holding our own? I -- yeah, if Google doesn't know about it, the Government does, right? And so it -- we are fighting a rearguard action, but all the more reason to think about it and to talk about it because I don't think the rest of our communities have caught up with us.
And then Banned Books Week, which has been around since 1982 -- and I wanted to talk a little bit about this. Since last year, we've seen a rise in challenges of about 17 to 20 percent. And one of the things that -- and how many of you saw the news item lately that To Kill a Mockingbird was challenged in Biloxi, Mississippi, and removed by a school board because it apparently made some people uncomfortable? What -- and I'm thinking that would be the purpose of a classic.

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: And I -- the one way you know that a classic exists is it pisses off one generation after another. That's the definition of a classic.

But one of the other things we noticed is that -- one of the questions that one of the reporters asked me was what do you think this is about. Why are we seeing kind of a rise? And I said well, I'll tell you something that was interesting.

Before the presidential election last year, we had received in the past three years one report of a library hate crime -- one. Since the presidential election, we have seen 36. And of those 36 challenges, 2 of them were threats made to women in Muslim garb -- 1 at a university, 1 at a public library.

And almost all of the rest of them have been acts of vandalism. Some of the more sensational ones are things like someone comes into the library, finds all the copies of the Koran, rips them apart, shoves them in the toilet. But far more
common, and more disturbing in many ways, is that we're seeing is a rise of anti-Semitism and a rise of racist epithets. And so I just kind of wanted to talk a little bit about something that I learned when I first came back to -- or came to Chicago to work for ALA. I went back and started looking at the Library Bill of Rights. Before 1938, the motto of the American Library Association was "The best books for the most people at the least cost," okay, right -- pithy, to the point. And then in 1938, there was a public library director by the name of Forrest Spaulding in Des Moines, Iowa. And people started challenging a book written by a still-obscure German former paperhanger by the name of Hitler. The book was Mein Kampf -- hate speech by any description. And so people were saying of the -- to the library remove this book. And so Forrest Spaulding, for the very first time, put together what he called a library's bill of rights. And the idea was we must provide access to everything for everyone. That's the first time ALA stood up to make that statement. That was the beginning of our commitment to intellectual freedom. And so I remind that -- remind you all of this because I think there are, as Timothy Snyder would say, some parallels between that time and this time -- rising nationalism, populism, a tendency to scapegoat certain minorities. And so then I was looking at, okay, we're doing these public awareness campaigns. And I also want to point out that
Banned Books Week is, at this point, the popular thing that ALA does. We reach -- I was talking to the Public Affairs Office to say, what is the output of all this outreach? And they said we reach 1.8 billion new subscribers with Banned Books Week.

And I could tell that we were making progress because the very first time that we announced our top 10 most-challenged list in 2016, the Bible was on the list for the very first time. And that night I began to get all these direct messages on Twitter from people who were watching Bill O'Reilly because bill O'Reilly said today the American Library Association banned the Bible.

(MS. LARUE: Top-notch journalism. You know, so I just love the fact that, you know, the news was getting out there. And even if it was all scrambled, it gave us an opportunity to start talking about what, in fact, was happening, that all around the country we had people who were pushing libraries to remove or restrict access to content.

So then I started thinking okay, so that's what ALA does. And what about as an example of a Federal agency, the Department of Homeland Security? And so I was very intrigued to read about the National Cyber Security Awareness Month -- again, not as well known, clearly, as it needs to be. The month is October right before an election in November.

And then I was doing -- reading a little bit about
Stop. Think. and Connect (sic), and I find that, for myself, I'm kind of going in the opposite direction. It's like think about what's going on around you; stop -- don't Tweet anything, don't post anything on Facebook; and begin to disconnect and start talking to people -- so again, many thanks for the opportunity to come here.

And then I also found a wonderful bit of information right out there on Government websites about assessing Russian activities and intentions in the recent U.S. elections -- important, important work that you folks are preserving and making available to a country that desperately needs this information, that amidst all the discussion about fake news and -- you know, here's the truth. It is corrosive of democracy.

And I was reading about the wonderful -- you know, some claims made on the recent White House site that had to then go back and be changed about rising crime levels in D.C. and all kinds of interesting things -- important that, just as the Irish needed clerics who were honest, we need librarians who preserve the information and remind everybody that, in fact, there are facts.

Again, doing a scan of headlines of Government information over the past year, Trump is deleting climate change one site at a time. And then I was -- I read about the Disappearing Data Project, Joshua Eaton. HHS.gov and Healthcare.gov and all about disappearing information about
Obamacare; and Department of Energy about the staff phonebook disappeared; General Services, data sets disappeared; Bureau of Land Management about climate change information; Department of Agriculture, animal treatment, so-called ag-gag laws that are now going on around the country.

And then of course many of these things did not disappear. They just moved over to different archive sites. And many of them I know were scrolled away by some of you subversive librarians out there. Well done.

But it's also -- statistics are disappearing from Government websites almost in real time, things like about disaster relief for Puerto Rico. So it's important that we keep our eye on this.

And so this is something that, again, I want to come back to the deeper meaning about what some of this is about. So the vertical axis here is the percentage of people who trust Government much of the time, and along the bottom is a timeline. So we see that from Eisenhower and then kind of peaking at the beginning of LBJ, almost 80 percent of the population of America trusted the Government. You can see that it fell through Nixon, fell through Ford, fell through Carter, rose under Reagan, dipped, rose briefly under Bush, then fell precipitously, rose under Clinton, fell under Bush, rallied a little bit under Obama, and now we're moving into Trump. And now we're looking at 20 percent of the American people that trust Government. The
fundamental institution to oversee our wellbeing has -- is at 
near-historic lows.

If you think it's all about party -- so that's the red 
line, is Republicans; the blue line is Democrats; and the gray 
one is that there's no partisan leaning. And we can see that 
there is a little spike if your guy happens to be the one in 
power. But clearly, overall, we're seeing a continued decline in 
support for Government.

And so I wanted to tell a story about my grandfather, 
my granddad, who was a second-generation immigrant from Germany. 
I was, I think, eight years old, and we're walking along Findlay, 
Ohio, at the street. And he points to a fire hydrant. And he 
says, what do you think about that? And I said I -- Granddad, I 
don't think about that. I have never thought about a fire 
hydrant.

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: And he says well, let's think about it. 
You know, what's the deal? What's -- what is it connected to? I 
said well, it's connected to water. He said, where do you think 
the water comes from? Okay. So somewhere there is a pool of 
water.

And he says, and now how do you think it got to this 
fire hydrant? And I go okay, well, all right, miles and miles of 
pipes. And he says, have you ever seen a fireman come in and 
test this? I said well, yeah, now that you mention, I've seen
kind of a regular sort of making sure that everything still
works.

And he says, and you see this sign here that says you
can't park in front of it? And I go yeah. He says, you know, we
pay taxes for all this stuff. And he says and think about all of
the engineers, all of the workers, all the people who have
invested this time and attention in putting something there just
in case your house bursts into flame. He says notice the work
that has gone all down -- gone on all around you to ensure the
wellbeing and the safety of the common person, the planning and
intelligence of infrastructure.

And then I thought about this some years later because
I thought, you know, this is the first time I really had been
aware of the benevolence of the society around me, of the
intelligence of people who thought about these kinds of issues
and put their time and attention in gathering information about
how to do things better.

I once got into an argument with a guy who says, you
know, tell me the light -- you know, what's Government done for
me. And I said, how many people die of cholera anymore?
Government fixed the water supply. Government made it possible
for us to be healthy, something that is a fundamental
contribution to the value of Government.

When I was a public library director, one day, a
scoutmaster came in cleaning out his basement. He said, you
know, I found this stuff and I don't need it anymore. And he gave me 50 years' worth of Boy Scout manuals. And I thought oh, what a treasure trove, you know.

So I started digging through that and found one from 1948. And in 1948, the section about Government said so when you go out, kind of like the fire hydrant, and you see a public school or you see a public library, thank -- be grateful that people around you have invested and sacrificed so that you would have the ability to learn, that you would have the ability to better yourself.

By 1992, the Boy Scout manual had changed. And what it said was, you know, so if you see a park, if you see a library, you better use it or you're going to lose it. Everything was about use. Everything was about business.

There has been a fundamental shift in our society away from the notion of citizenship where citizenship means you have rights and responsibilities to a notion that we're -- now we're all consumers.

And I think back. After Pearl Harbor, a nation snapped into alignment. After 9/11, the president told us to go shopping -- a profound difference in citizenship and consumers.

So a shout-out to Gavin Baker here, who works at our ALA office. And so I -- again, as I sat through your talks about Title 44 yesterday, this is one of the things that ALA is trying to do, is that we lobby on behalf of the library community, and
we view this work and Title 44 as being very important.

And so since we went through lots and lots of detail about that yesterday, I'll just kind of skip through this. And this also masks some of my deep understanding of all of these issues. See my consultant, Gavin.

But it's important that we strengthen library partnerships for public access to Federal publications. And so among the ideas, it seemed to me -- I was talking to Bernadina (ph) about this -- I think very doable. I think things that we can do to advance the causes that all of you are so passionate about is to create access libraries, to accept gifts, to establish new partnerships to expand the scope of the outreach of depository libraries and others, to redraw those service area agreements, and to update program requirements.

And about the preservation of Federal publications is that we have to establish more clear authority and -- to create a preservation plan, preserve the digital publications, permit the digital deposit, and then this idea about improving the collection and distribution of digital publications. Clearly, we do have to update the definition of publication. There has to be some sort of a collection development plan. What we have found in other areas of librarianship to be absolutely essential to the defense of the work that we do, a clear statement of scope is essential.

And then encouraging the Agency compliance. I see in
the Federal world what I see in many other places is a tendency
to want to privatize. And privatization is a real threat and for
several reasons. First, it doesn't save any money. And we think
it's going to. But in fact, all it does is enrich a private
party and make it more difficult to be transparent about the work
that we do.

I don't know. I can't remember if the phrase was
something like rogue publications -- but trying to track down and
make sure that when Government produces, the public still has
access to it. We paid for it. We need to know what it says.

Digitizing historical publications is still essential.

Codifying free access. Again, there are -- is strong
pressure in our society now to monetize everything. And
believing in the public good remains an essential touchstone of
our profession.

Modernizing cataloging. I seem to want to tell a
story I told the other day, is that my cataloging professor was
Michael Gorman (ph). And I wonder if any of you heard this
story. His final exam was get from concrete to brazier in as few
intermediate subject headings as possible. One, foundations.

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: And what I love about that is it means, in
cataloging, everything connects to everything eventually --
eventually -- important to modernize.

Protecting the integrity of our data. As we've
learned, many of our storehouses are vulnerable. They're vulnerable to foreign hackers. They're vulnerable to social engineering. And so this idea that I heard discussed yesterday about having some redundancy in some secure vaults where we are preserving in multiple locations, the information that matters is significant.

A friend of mine is Connie Willis, and she is a science fiction author. And she was saying that she was very concerned about what she saw as a threat in the digital world. She says I can imagine a day where there are only three copies of the files of my books. Amazon has one, Google has one, and Apple has one. And if one of them or the other decides to pull it from the market to increase its value, then the book disappears -- and so very, very important for us to think about the long-term preservation and access in multiple locations to information that matters to our survival.

And then I wanted to give the big shout-out to preserving the reader privacy. I am more and more concerned about this. Everyone is looking over our shoulder all of the time. And I was reading here recently about there was a murder investigation where somebody staged something to look like someone had broken into the house and killed his wife. And they were able by going back and looking at the GPS setting on his phone to figure out that people hadn't walked where he had said they walked. Constant surveillance is something that is almost a
fact of life now.

I want to leave you in a happier note, however. And so, you know, one of the things that I want to encourage you all to do is that we are seeing now an influx of a new generation of librarians. And you need to know that we need to hear your voices.

So some of the things that all of you, I trust, will follow in the same way that I assiduously follow your alt IDs is come to the blog for the Office for Intellectual Freedom where we are constantly recruiting people to write. If you are passionate about your work -- and I know that you are -- and you have found a new issue that you want to discuss and want to be more broadly known, give us 350 to 500 words. We'll take the blog.

And then if it's -- if it generates some interest, then it's like we'll rope you into the next level, which is you can do a webinar for us or you can do a workshop for us. But we can pull you into some of our committee works, and we can put you out there to be the next generation of intellect freedom advocates. We are going to need champions. And so that's one way to get involved with us.

The second one is we do a weekly newsletter that comes out. And how many here have Fitbits? I'm here to tell you. You can read this newsletter once a week and you can hit your target heartrate in 30 seconds.

(Laughter.)
MR. LARUE: So if you just want to know what's going on in the United States with the occasional alarming information from overseas, sign up to our newsletter. And of course, we have a Twitter feed, @OIF.

And then I wanted to also mention that we have a new journal. It's called The Journal of Intellectual Freedom and Privacy where we're trying to do three things. One of them is we track many of these things, the challenges around the country, so that people can know about them. And that will include Federal challenges.

We also try to encourage a new generation of research about intellectual freedom issues. So we're publishing scholarly publications. But we also want reports from the field. And so if you're not interested in writing big research but you want to tell us about something that has a fundamental impact on our civic and shared wellbeing, we want to hear from you. Here's a way for you to grow your professional visibility and to let people know the importance of the work that you do.

So finally, you know -- and I can't help but notice this guy kind of looks like me except there's more hair and, of course, the halo.

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: But I want you all to know how vital the work is that we do. I believe that our civilization truly has never before needed librarians as it needs us today -- people who
are funny, people who are passionate, people who refuse to be
intimidated by authority at the same time they are working to
reestablish a long-term reinvestment/rediscovery of the value of
civic institutions. The work that we do is noble and important,
and I thank you so much for doing it.

So I think I'm a little ahead of schedule but want to
give you five minutes or so to make any comments or questions of
me.

Sir. And I guess we've got microphones, if you can
come up and speak.

MR. SEIBERT: I ran into a problem with my students,
and I think I found a solution. I call it information
inoculation. So often I have students who are awash in
information stress. They say things to me like oh, the
Government's going to put us in FEMA camps, and I sigh --

(Laughter.)

MR. SEIBERT: -- and say let's look at the information
at hand and, like, make a better decision about that conclusion.

So in the past, we had newspapers, and newspapers
managed the information for us. We did not have the internet.
That means that the information we got had been edited. And now
we live in a world where folks get the content and also recreate
and send out the content, making them little newspapers.
Everybody here is a little newspaper. Whenever you post on
Facebook, you're a newspaper. You're essentially sending contact
Now, oftentimes we vet the information, and we look at the information. We are the little editors. But not everybody is. So one of the things I tell my students is you're now newspapers, and that weight of being an editor falls now on your shoulders. And they don't really like that conclusion. But they think about it, and then they realize the gravity of information because, for some people, information can drive them to acts of madness. But for other people, information can be freeing.

So if we're going to live in a world with all of this information freedom, as we do, we also need to have information inoculation so that folks can vet the information and understand bias and understand what's going on with the information.

So my question for you is what is the ALA doing to push forward this new concept that I call information inoculation. Or maybe you have a different term for it. But it's very new. And looking at the last election, it's very prescient and dangerous, and we need to talk about it.

So what do you think?

MR. LARUE: Well, I like information inoculation a lot, you know. And I can remember back to the time when we started putting newspapers online, and I thought, you know, finally, you know, kind of the internet age. Everyone is now -- it's a democrat -- the democratization of information. Everyone can weigh in and think what wonderful conversations we'll have
online.

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: And it was this race to the bottom. And so I think that, you know, you put your finger on a piece of it, is that it's not just free speech rights. It's more of what my daughter, who now lives in Berlin. She says it's not that I'm opposed to free speech. I just think we need more free speech worth listening to.

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: And so I -- so well, we've talked a lot about this at ALA to say this may be a golden opportunity for us to stand up as trusted people.

And so I don't -- how many of you saw this? The Pew did a marvelous report where they said there are only three professions that are still trusted in America. The first one is firefighters -- I think because of the calendars --

(Laughter.)

MR. LARUE: -- nurses, and librarians. And if you think about that, it's because there's some sort of sense of responsibility and professional training to this one. You know, a firefighter doesn't say your house is on fire. Are you a Democrat or a Republican? And a nurse doesn't say I see that you're in the hospital. I have some questions about your lifestyle choices, right? And a librarian doesn't say why do you want to know this, but we say here are the resources.
So I think we see an opportunity for us to reestablish this notion of trusted information providers and to do a little bit of partnership with media, with some of the -- there's a news literacy project that's going on, same sort of ideas to say that libraries can be centers for robust vetting of information -- vetting of information. And I think there's some interesting projects that are going on where we're doing things like trying to reach out to schools to say we will appoint you as the editor, and we'll take 4 students who are going to be reporters and solicit 10 who will be commenters on the reporters to teach everybody the multiple faces of journalism and what it looks like to vet information.

So again, I think there's lots and lots of work to do here, but many people are looking to librarians to do it.

MR. SEIBERT: I forgot to introduce myself. I'm Matt Seibert. I work at Bucks County Community College. So feel free to email me if you want to talk about this --

MR. LARUE: That's great. Thanks. I --

MR. SEIBERT: Yeah.

MR. LARUE: -- appreciate it.

MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: One more.

MR. LARUE: Okay. One more question.

MS. HARTNETT: Yeah, hi. I'm Cass Hartnett from the University of Washington Libraries. And my question is actually not as a member of a council, not as a representative of my
institution.

It's a strange thing that's been bothering me for a while, and I realized that you're just the person to ask.

MR. LARUE: I can hardly wait.

(Laughter.)

MS. HARTNETT: A close friend of mine does not have a library card at our public library. And the reason why -- and she's a professor and very engaged in the world of knowledge. And the reason why is that the library requires showing ID and revealing your birthday. And she's a big privacy person and doesn't feel like she should need to show photo ID and give her birthday. Maybe they even require a piece of mail or -- you know, that's a pretty typical one, I know --

MR. LARUE: Yeah.

MS. HARTNETT: -- a few libraries. And I just couldn't believe it.

And when I acted really surprised, she said oh, that's okay. I've got a card at the county library, which doesn't require that, and I can get everything I need. I can get all the DVDs and things I need there. And I just -- I had this passionate speech in my mind about, you know, the library is somehow losing out because you're not a part of it. It's not just a one-way -- it's just a get everything you can get. It's -- you're a part of a community that shares its resources. I don't know. It's all confused in my head.
How do you react to this?

MR. LARUE: I started my life as a circulation clerk, you know, which was all about trying to recover the information. So you would ask for people's address to remind them to bring the books back. And that was, you know, all transactional. And now everything is -- bleeds over into so many other information systems.

And so I have had my taxes hacked, you know. So people have been applying -- using my Social Security number to get my taxes before I got them, the tax --

MS. HARTNETT: Yeah.

MR. LARUE: -- returns. And so I think, you know, librarians are beginning to understand that the information that we gather can be misused or stolen in ways that we hadn't considered before.

So part of it is let's talk about that issue. Let's make sure that we are very, very carefully guarding what information we do ask for and that we only ask for information that we need.

And so I think that rules exist to guide us for good reasons. But if we have someone in the community that says, you know, I am very concerned about this privacy, I am trustworthy, I am known to you, is there some reason why I shouldn't be able to participate in the library, we should be able to find a solution for them.
Okay. Thank you so much for your attention, and have a wonderful conference.

(Applause.)

(Off the record.)

MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: We also have, as Bert (ph) said, the conferences, events, work with regionals and other planning (ph) procurement offices of GPO and Federal agencies wherein we participate in local events when we visit the libraries.

So a new idea came forward -- sorry -- at a Congressional hearing, the Committee on House Administration hearing, where GPO's director, Davita Vance-Cooks was speaking on July 18th. And this is her quote. "I would say it's time for us" to make -- "to explore the option of grant-making authority for GPO so that we can support innovative digital initiatives in the library community."

Now, this hearing was held on July 18th, 2017, and we knew we'd get some questions as a follow-up to the hearing. The Hill went out for their recess in August, and the questions came back to GPO on 9/6/2017 from the committee. And they had a really tight turnaround time. And one of the questions was this idea of can -- what would it take to do a grant program for GPO for the Federal depository libraries.

So this idea of doing this presentation came about 10 days ago.

(Laughter.)
MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: So here's Kelly telling us it's due. Kelly, I just go the idea.

So we decided we would do an overview. And so that's what we're here. We can't answer every question. Thank you for correcting it. But we want to hear what the questions are, and we want to have a discussion.

So here is the recommendation that was read out yesterday afternoon as we talked about the council recommendations. And one of them was the new section -- sorry -- there you go -- on grants to libraries to add a section to Chapter 19 to give GPO grant-making authority and to enter into contracts of cooperative arrangements with depository libraries to enhance access to Government publications. Such activities may include, but not limited to, digitization of Government pubs, preservation, and cataloging.

Giving GPO grant-making authority would provide leverage to accelerate efforts to improve access to and preservation of Government publications and to foster greater cooperation between GPO and the depository libraries that will participate in these projects.

So DLC got some interesting comments back during this period, and I just wanted to share a few of these with you. And you can see the highlighted. We had some fun with this in some ways.

So grant -- "GPO grant-making authority helped FDLP
libraries with preservation, both print and digital."

Another comment, "Seeking grant making authority for GPO, I think you should support that -- but only if the funding for grants isn't simply cannibalized from other parts of the FDLP." That is, if we have a budget of X dollars, if we're told to implement a grant program at X dollars, what can we give up? It's a thought worth putting forth.

"Grant authority for preservation of digital and print."

"The ability to issue grants: Preservation requires funding. GPO being able to provide grants for digitization, physical space, cataloging and other preservation measures is needed. It is important that the physical copies be included in preservation efforts to aid library with problems relating to older buildings and space issues."

And this is something that we heard when we were GPO on the Go visiting libraries, also. I had one director say to me I consider this an archival program. And then I went to see what was on the shelf, and I could see why he said that. They had the globe back to the beginning sitting on open shelves falling apart. They had a lot of older material, and he was concerned about his responsibility as director of the library to ensure that that material continued to exist.

Well, my little eyes lit up and went oh, my God, look at this. The regional library had gone along with us. And he
said oh, I'm sure my folks are going to want to see this.

So after -- during that visit, we coordinated with a
couple of other libraries to take some older material, but not
the very oldest stuff. And I saw the regional person here at the
meeting, and he said we're taking it all. We're going to take it
just as (ph) even if we've got to copy because it's an extra
copy.

And so that is a library whose basic premise has
changed over the years. And they had these wonderful resources,
but they didn't have anybody to take care of them. And they
didn't have a use for them anymore because they no longer had a
graduate program. They had undergrad things. And the users in
this institution preferred digital.

So when we went to the library, it should have taken
us, oh, maybe about an hour, hour and a half to walk through. We
were there about four hours because we walked through with them
and talked with them about their collection and suggestions. And
with the regional accompanying us, we have a renewed advocate in
that library now -- not only the director, but the science
librarian who picked up these duties because she could see that
we were listening and we wanted to help them work together to
make the collection work better for their folks.

So it could be that this is the kind of thing that
we're talking about -- preservation, digitization, physical
space, cataloging. They all work together.
There's one more. "Add the ability to GPO to provide grants to the FDLP libraries for activities that promote the GPO mission to keep America informed in the 21st century, grants to assist preservation in the process of current collections, provide grants to libraries in need of assistance, to provide online access to information, et cetera." It's that service component that we're talking about.

And I'm going to turn this over to my colleague, Anthony Smith.

MR. A. SMITH: Okay. Thanks, Robin.

Preservation, preservation, preservation. It seems to be a recurring theme there, right?

I've got to say I'm not happy about this session. I'm just going to go ahead and say that. I don't know who scheduled us to follow Mr. LaRue.

(Laughter.)

MR. A. SMITH: Jeez. What a storyteller.

Okay. I'm just going to spend a little bit of time, first and foremost, talking about -- just give you a sort of a quick overview, or a primer, on Federal grant-making just so that we're sort of -- as Robin mentioned earlier, we're all sort of on the same page as we come into this dialogue session.

So essentially, with the Federal Government, there are three funding vehicles used by the Federal Government. Contracts are primarily used to purchase goods and services to support
Government -- the operation of Government offices.

Grants and cooperative agreements have a lot in common and with one, really, subtle difference. Both are designed -- are intended to support some type of public purpose. Where the difference lies is in the second line there under Federal Grants -- substantial programmatic involvement -- or no substantial programmatic involvement with regard to Federal grants.

It's just the opposite with cooperative agreements. With a cooperative agreement, an agency can be involved in the day-to-day activities of that award and have a voice in how that occurs. Grants, that's not the case.

And just to give you an example, because cooperative agreements are something that we don't typically hear a whole lot about, for many years at IMLS, we basically invited proposals to develop and host our annual Webwise conference. And that was done through a cooperative agreement vehicle. We were involved in the planning all the way through that process, but another institution took on responsibility for -- lead responsibility for developing and hosting that annual conference.

And we're going to talk exclusively about grants here for the rest of this session, but I wanted to give you sort of -- I wanted to frame this for you with regard to the different funding vehicles.

So we're going to talk about a couple of types of grants, first and foremost, discretionary grants. These are
generally used when you want to achieve the best possible outcome with a limited amount of funding, right? So you're really -- you don't have a lot of funding to work with, but your goals may be larger. So you're looking for proposals that can help you best achieve those outcomes.

Eligibility can vary, but at the very core is the requirement that funding support a public purpose, as I previously mentioned. And in addition, there are generally some type of a funding cap and some criteria around the program.

So this is an example of a discretionary grant that many of us I think are familiar with in the library community, IMLS's National Leadership Grant Program. It's one of the -- it is one of the most widely known. And as mentioned on the previous slide, eligibility will vary from program to program. For NLG, non-Government entities must submit evidence of nonprofit or 501 status.

Okay. I advanced up, skipped a slide.

Okay. So here I just want to give you a glimpse of the different categories under the National Leadership Grant program, the way they have this discretionary program structured. Basically, there's five different categories, if you've not ever looked at the call for proposals.

Sparks is up to $25,000, and it's really intended for risk. It's sort of the bleeding edge kind of, and it was established about five years ago to really sort of spark new
bleeding innovation within the library profession and with the acceptance that there could be some risk associated with that award.

Planning grants are really designed to do that preliminary work leading up to a full project. They're up to $50,000 and should lead to some sort of project. National Forums are designed to address some national issue within the profession. And interesting enough, I have a great example I would like to read to you. This award just came out. And as many of you -- some -- many of you in the room may be familiar with this one. But the University of North Texas, in collaboration with the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, the University of California Santa Barbara, the University of Missouri, the University of Pennsylvania, Stanford, Yale, the Center for Research Libraries, the Educopia Institute, and the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resource Coalition, SPARC -- a lot of partners -- will hold national forums in 2018 to address national concerns regarding the preservation of electronic Government information -- that is, PEGI, and you may be familiar with that acronym -- by cultural memory organizations for long-term access by citizens of the United States. By convening a series of expert groups and key stakeholders, the projects will identify and surface a broadly shared national consensus and agenda on specific future steps needed to preserve and provide long-term access to electronic Government information.
in the United States, a great example of what the national forum
category, our program, was intended to accomplish, which directly
relates to what we do.

The two other types are projects, which are up to 2
million, you know, full project; and also research grants, which
are up to $2 million.

Just some program criteria for the National Leadership
Grant Program -- and as you saw with the PEGI example, the first
bullet there, National Impact, National Leadership Grants are
looking for proposals that go beyond what -- a benefit to one
institution, and that can be leveraged more broadly in some
particular field or category.

Innovation -- or current significance I think is the
language that IMLS uses today to describe that.

Strategic collaboration -- having the right partners
at the table is so critical. It's not about the number of
partners. It's that you have the right people, the right
institutions to represent the effort that you're undertaking and
that you yourself as the institution that is making the proposal
can -- has the demonstrated expertise.

So I'm going to shift to another type of grant and --
which are mandatory grants. Now, these are generally based on
some type of formula. They're noncompetitive. Unlike the
discretionary grants, they're noncompetitive. So ideally,
everyone is eligible -- everyone that's eligible will receive the
benefit.

And last, all grant types have certain criteria that must be met.

So this is the mandatory grant example that, again, most of us in libraries are most familiar with, the Library Services and Technology Act, or grants to states. Many from the -- this program has been around since 1956 in some form. It was previously called -- had a different name, but it's been around for a very long time, and it's the largest source of Federal funding to support the library mission.

With this particular program, states are required to submit a five-year plan describing how funds will be used to meet the needs within the state. And funds are allocated using a population-based formula. And I believe that they still -- and I see Terry (ph) out there in the audience; hi, Terry -- one of my colleagues from IMLS. I believe they still -- the way that the formula is set up is that there is a flat base amount for each state to begin with, and then the formula is added on top of that, which is based on the population within the state -- respective states.

So what's in the five-year plan? Well, what do you do and for whom would be in the mission statement. There's a needs assessment based on -- which is -- the way that the grants to states five-year plans are structured is that it's based on the previous five-year plan evaluation. So you're essentially
continuing to build upon previous plans. There's goals which
should map to those needs assessments -- that need assessment.
The projects provide a description of how goals will
be addressed. IMLS uses six measuring success focal areas, and
each goal must also map to one or more. It's -- they -- and they
are life-long learning, information access, institutional
capacity, economic and employment development, human services,
and civic engagement.

Finally, on this page, evaluation plan. The
evaluation plan should describe how you plan to measure success
in that five-year period.

Just a few more components of that five-year plan.
And I really wanted to take time to go through this because I
think it's important when we start talking about the what-if
piece. IMLS requires that states provide detailed plans on how
libraries and library users participate in developing the plan.
Those are their key stakeholders, right? What's the strategy on
how do you involve your user community in coming up with what are
the priorities within your respective state?

They also require states to explain how they will
communicate back to those libraries and library users and the
general public. So there has to be some strategy in place for
communicating back as well.

A method for monitoring activities will also need to
be performed.
And then finally, state libraries must provide assurances, and that's a standard. An example is discriminatory practices are prohibited. So there's some standard language that had -- would have to be included.

So let's get into the what if. And I'm going to try to breeze through this.

How are we on time?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Five minutes.

MR. A. SMITH: Okay. So what if the FDLP had some sort of grant authority? So one idea that has been discussed is a Grant to Regionals Program. And I think what I personally like about this model is that it provides a means to help address some of the local program gaps that may vary from region to region.

It sort of gets at that, well, you know, the one-size-fits-all kind of solution that it -- so it allows for some flexibility with -- at the regional level.

And there's certainly a need for a sort of national effort or -- to address national priorities. So -- but there is that sort of collective uniqueness across the regions that I think would be of benefit.

So here's how it might work. And this is just a -- one possible scenario, really, to start having a discussion about this. And so GPO is given new appropriations along with grant-making authority. Grants to regionals would be designed to provide holistic or collective support across the entire area of
service. And the selectives are key, right, to the effectiveness of this effort.

A regional plan of action similar to what we saw would be drafted by regionals submitted for review and approval. And a per capita funding model could be used to create equity and distributions.

So what are some of the requirements? I have to go back to Director Vance-Cooks' quote. And one of the key words that jumps out there is "innovative." Innovation -- how do we inject innovation into this type of program or any type of grant program?

And here is just a few additional requirements. Stakeholder involvement is certainly important. With regard to the regional plan of action, outcome-based assessment strategy I think is an important part of that as well, that we do -- we can measure success in some way.

Of course, number -- the third bullet there is an obvious one. Some of you may not be familiar, but there are cost principles that have to be met within -- to -- the Federal guidelines for expenditures. So things like meals and gifts are -- those sorts of things are prohibited within Federal cost principles.

There may be some national priorities, right, within this where we've identified something. You know, again, going back to the earlier slides -- preservation, preservation,
preservation continue to pop up. And I -- and, you know, we've heard it time and time again.

And then there is certainly reporting requirements that would have to be addressed.

So here is just a list of some possible next steps.

And I'm going to leave you -- you can look at this list for yourself. There are some things that -- as Jim mentioned, there's still a number of unknowns at this stage. What's important, I think, is that we hear from you all, the councilmembers and the community as a whole, as these ideas start to develop.

I can say to you today that our now-official Superintendent of Documents has generally -- generously offered funding to work with a consultant to help shape some kind of program, an effective program. And so we'll be looking at how we might and who we might reach out to to help us sort of guide that process in the near future.

And with that, I will -- we're -- I know we're --

MR. SHAW: (inaudible - off mic).

MR. A. SMITH: Okay.

MR. SHAW: (inaudible - off mic).

Thank you very much, Robin and Anthony. Council, do we have -- we're really tight on time. But are there any particular questions or comments?

MS. CANFIELD: Jane Canfield from Catholic University
in Puerto Rico.

I have two specific comments. One, we should probably also look at the national archives and records administration grant programs, particularly in terms of those for our cataloging and preservation, as another possible model when we're talking about preservation and digitization. They offer grants in both of those areas, and they could be a model to look at.

Second -- and this is a personal comment -- much of what I do is education and community outreach. And we have not specifically mentioned, although in the terms of not limited to -- but we haven't specifically mentioned that I think it would be important for the grants to possible include educational and community outreach opportunities as well.

MR. BECK: Erik Beck, University of Colorado Law School.

This, of course, is a very exciting initiative. And I've got to say, especially to Anthony, it's very clear that this is not your first rodeo when it comes to planning for grants. I know you have experience working in the IMLS. You've worked in this space before, and that's manifestly clear by how detailed yours and Robin's presentation was here. So I think we're in good hands here.

And I want to say that in this last year, my library has actually undertaken this massive undertaking to try to secure a Federal grant for the digitization of Government documents.
And I've found that it's very difficult to find a grant that is really aimed at this kind of work.

And so I think that this initiative fills a gap in the Federal grant-making apparatus that isn't really there at the moment, especially in IMLS. There are a few grants that sort of -- this sort of work would fit into categorically. But with any one of those grants, you're really competing with a number of other library operations, which I think as far as the IMLS can -- is concerned, probably take priority over records management, which is kind of what we're doing.

Now, there is NHPRC grants, which Jane had alluded to. That's -- those are offered by the National Archives. But again, those are more focused at archives and other records management organizations. There really isn't anything in the library space. So I think this fills a gap and is completely appropriate.

MR. SHAW: Thank you. Other comments from council?

MS. B. WILLIAMS: Beth Williams from the Stanford Law Library.

I have two questions. First, yesterday during the Title 44 sessions, a question was posed about whether or not funding for these grants would come directly from GPO's budget. Does GPO have a response to that question this morning?

And second, GPO's draft proposal for Section 1900, that kind of prefatory purpose statement, has preservation separated from the FDLP as being one of the four primary purposes
for the SuDoc? And I'm just wondering. Though these grants are not necessarily going to be targeted to preservation activities that has been discussed at -- you know, at length, is that one of the reasons why preservation was considered separately from FDLP?

Thank you.

MR. A. SMITH: No to the second question.

With regard to the -- where the funding comes from, where do you think it should come from? And I think that's really where we are today, is we want you all to say, you know, that -- because your input is important. I think it's important in this process.

I know how I feel personally. I do think we need separate funding to support this, but I think that it's your opinions that are probably most important at this stage.

MS. B. WILLIAMS: So just in response, I'm going to answer your answer to my question with a question with another question.

(Laughter.)

MS. B. WILLIAMS: I'm not in a position to be able to say. I guess my concern would be that GPO's funding is not so robust as to be able to withstand a large allocation of funds. And so I mean, my hope would be that either you've earmarked particular parts of the operation that could survive cuts like this, but I would really -- my -- obviously, I would prefer that you didn't have to do that. So I'm just wondering what your
MR. A. SMITH: Yeah. It -- I mean, it would certainly require compromise if it had to come from the existing budget, right? There is something that we would have to give up in order to do that.

I feel as if we -- we're having a -- we struggle to -- with the existing budget to meet some of the bigger needs that are out there and that continue to come up.

And I don't know, Robin, if you have any --

MR. SHAW: I'm sorry, folks. I've been given the high sign from our people managing the stream that we need to close this session out.

So thank you very much.

By the way, this is Jim Shaw, University of Nebraska Omaha.

Clearly, we haven't had time to day to really address some issues that need attention. But we are here at the conference, and we'll have opportunities to see each other again.

And remember, folks. If you didn't -- since we didn't have time for questions from the floor today, remember that that Depository Library Council's web contact form is still up at the FDLP.gov Council page. And you are welcome to submit questions and concerns there that Council will see.

Thank you very much.

(Applause.)
MR. WALLS: All right. Good morning, everyone. We're a little past 10:30. I think we'll get started on the next session, Bridging the Divide, Preserving Government Information in all Formats.

All right. As you can see by the slide on the screen, this is not -- this is a big program with a lot of speakers. Each one of these folks whose name you see on the slide are partners, either Federal partners or depository library partners, who have agreed to partner with GPO to preserve U.S. Government information under one of the partner categories.

If you go to the new preservation website on FDLP.gov, you will see the definition of preservation. And one of the things that that definition talks about is strategic initiatives. And our partnership program is one of those primary strategic initiatives of working with our constituents, our depository libraries and Federal partners to preserve Government information in one of the partner categories.

Since we've got so many speakers and a lot maybe tight for time, I'm just going to quickly go through each of the categories that you're going to hear this morning.

Under Preservation Stewards, Susanne Ebanues, our partnership coordinator. You've been talking with her a lot about some of the ideas you have about Preservation Stewards and signing up for Preservation Steward partnerships.
We're going to have Thomas Mills, who's the Director of Notre Dame Kresge Law Library; Jana Ronan, who's the Interim Regional Government Documents Librarian, University of Florida; and Gwen Sinclair, who is the Head of Government Documents and Maps at the University of Hawaii. And a couple of these folks are -- have also agreed to speak to us this morning remotely even though they're not actually with us here in the room.

We're going to talk about digital content contributors, a little bit about the guidance documentation, and hear from Chelsea Dinsmore, the Director of Digital Production Services at the University of Florida Library.

And then finally, we're going to talk about the importance of archiving Federal web content. And Dory Bower, who's our Senior Archive Specialist, talk to us about the work that we're doing collaborating at the Federal level and at GPO; and hear from Abbie Grotke, who is the Lead Information Technology Specialist in the Web Archiving Team at the Library of Congress.

And that's what we have here this morning. We're going to let each of the speakers talk in succession, and then we're going to hold questions until the very end.

So up next is Notre Dame Law School Library, Thomas Mills.

MR. MILLS: Good morning. Can you hear me?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Yes.
MR. MILLS: Good morning?

AUDIENCE: Good morning.

MR. WALLS: Yes, we can hear you just fine. Proceed.

MR. MILLS: Okay. Okay. Thank you very much. Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you.

The story of our adventure to being a Preservation Steward actually started before I arrived here at Notre Dame. I started as Director in July. Before that, last year, our Government documents librarian left. And so we reached out to GPO for help -- some training help, and other issues that had arisen.

And it was decided that someone from GPO would come here to help us with training. And while the person was here, they took a tour of our collection and noticed that our CFR collection was nearly complete or, as she said at the time, the most complete collection that she had seen. She told us about the Preservation Steward program and asked if we would participate. And that was right before I arrived.

So when I arrived here, one of the first things that was presented to me was whether or not we would be participating in the Preservation Steward program. And my immediate response was yes. It was an obvious answer to me to say yes, but then I had to stop and say, okay, I have to explain this to our dean, my new boss, as to why we would be making paper CFR. Our dean is all about going electronic. And one of my first decisions was to
keep some paper.

And actually, she had a point. CFR is readily available freely on the internet, GPO websites, back to 1996. The Legal Information Institute at Cornell headed (ph) it up, paid Westlaw Lexis if you had a subscription. So it is available electronically.

So I had to decide, you know, what would I say to her when she asks me. The first is, because of the collection that we do have, it is nearly or the most complete one that the person from GPO had seen. And GPO had said that they would help us fill any of the few gaps that we had, so then we could complete the collection.

And we have the space. First of all, we're not tight for space here at the library. So there was no problem as far as that. In the future, as we face some space issues, there's a lot of other material in our library that we can withdraw or move to remote storage. And if we commit to keep the CFR, obviously, that would be something that we maintain site and be designated as such.

This also would allow other libraries to start and not have to maintain the paper CFR if they know that we are maintaining ours here and have committed to do so. And this, I think, feeds into the importance of collaborative projects amongst libraries, which is something that -- I came from Cornell Law Library here to Notre Dame -- that we were very much into at
Cornell and saw the importance of collaborative projects amongst libraries. And I felt this is something here at Notre Dame that we can contribute as we start to reach out and collaborate more with libraries both in our region and across the country.

So this idea of having a collection, maintaining it, the idea that we could fill the few holes that we have in with GPO's help, the importance of the collaborative projects -- but also, I think an important point for me was maintaining paper of CFR, the paper record, even though electronic is available. But the importance of preserving the paper in this day and age of not knowing the stability or what would be taken down from the internet, the idea that we do have it here in paper and it is freely available also played into my decision-making as to whether or not to scrap (ph) it.

I also think that playing into the decision of whether or not to keep it here at Notre Dame was also the idea of -- this idea of the -- like I said, for the future, maintaining -- continuing to collect it, not have -- other people not having to maintain the paper or going (inaudible) in their selection for CFR within the GPO program.

And these are actually all the points that I then raised with my dean and explained to her that I decided that we would become Preservation Stewards and commit to keeping the CFR. And it seemed to be a win-win situation for both us here at Notre Dame to become a Preservation Steward for something that, you
know, we already had a complete collection -- a collection of and
for, actually, the whole system had the collaboration amongst
librarians at libraries to maintain the record, the public
record, and in paper.

So as I said in the beginning, it was an easy decision
for me. And I think for most librarians it's an obvious decision
to say yes to collaborate and importance of maintaining CFR and
other Government documents. I think the tricky part was
explaining it to my dean and educating her so that she also would
agree with the decision that I had -- like I said, one of the
first decisions that I had when I arrived here at Notre Dame.

MS. RONAN: Good morning, everybody. Can you hear me?
AUDIENCE: Yes.
UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: We can hear you.
MS. RONAN: Okay. Hi. I'm Jana Ronan, and I am
currently serving as the Interim Regional Government Documents
Librarian here at the University of Florida in Gainesville.
I'm here to talk about our path to becoming a
Preservation Steward, but let me share a little bit about UF
activities with Government documents before I get into that.
The University of Florida, or UF, is the regional
Federal depository library for Florida, Puerto Rico, and U.S.
Virgin Islands. We have approximately 38 collaborative libraries
in the system.

This year marks 100 years that we have been with the
program. We are also an active participant in the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries Collaborative Federal Depository Program with over 35 Centers of Excellence. UF curates 21 USDA agencies within that program, the CFR, as Tom was just talking about, and the Federal Register.

There is also the Panama Canal Commission, including all other Federal documents and maps about Panama and the Canal.

For years, UF has been committed to making Federal documents more accessible. We started a catalog with over 300,000 documents that were stored in our offsite storage facility back in 2008.

In 2014, we made the goal to move of -- for moving the remainder of our Federal document collection to offsite storage. And as we did that, we made the commitment to catalog the entire collection. And you can read more about this process in the presentation entitled Management of Federal Documents at the University of Florida that the UF Dean of University Libraries Judy Russell and the Associate Dean of Discovery, Digital Services, and Shared Collections Ben Walker made at the American Library Association annual meeting in Orlando in 2016. It's stored in our -- in the UF Digital Institution Repository.

And Chelsea, thanks for pasting that URL into the chat window for me.

Presently, we have approximately 555,000 volumes catalogued.
Well, (inaudible) the topic of Preservation Stewards, these stewards play a crystal role in GPO achieving its mission of keeping America informed. In these days when people are walking around with their eyes glued to mobile devices and with the proliferation of all kinds of other technology, it's important to situate yourself at the library where your users are.

Cataloging and digitizing Government documents gets these important sources out there where users can Google it or they can easily access the content from a library searching tool such as the Web Scale Discovery search engine.

UF was already doing many of the things that a Preservation Steward is stipulated to do in the memorandum of agreement. We've been verifying the items are present as we go through and catalog them, that they're in good condition. We're storing the items in a controlled access environment permanently, the Florida Academic Repository, which is happily managed by the University of Florida Library. And we are providing conservation services to the collection.

It just made good sense to collaborate with the national program, as we have the infrastructure, expert staff, and established processes to curate preservation copies of records.

We have also digitized the collection to contribute to the effort, such as the Centers of Excellence that we are
(inaudible).

UF is also committed to preserve Congressional hearings.

Okay. I will say one concern that our team had as we explored the possibilities of becoming a Preservation Steward were some of the requirements that were laid out in the template of the memorandum of agreement. We were wondering about the flexibility of being able to edit some of that.

The team that -- this team that I'm talking about included Dean Russell (ph), who had served previously as Superintendent of Documents; Chelsea Dinsmore, the director of the library's digital production services -- she'll be speaking later; Associate Dean Ben Walker; David Van Cleate (ph), the Interim Department Chair of Cataloging Services; Jody Hewitt, the Manager of Government Documents Cataloging; and myself. When we reviewed the MOA template, it was unclear if there was -- we were able to adapt the MOA with GPO where our practices slightly varied.

Then some of us attended the Virtual Spring Depository Library Council meeting where other stewards talked about their experiences. And it's there that we learned that other institutions had had the abilities to alter the MOA in joining and we could potentially adapt it to accommodate certain local practices. So that was really -- it's a point at which we decided we really wanted to go with being a steward.
Perhaps the largest (inaudible) point concerned Fipnet. UF has not chosen to join Fipnet at this time. And previously, it seemed like membership was expected of a Preservation Steward; however, this wasn't the case, and we were able to adapt the MOA to reflect it. Cataloging practices was another concern, but we were able to incorporate our high level of cataloging into the agreement, although it was a process by which we note retention in the (inaudible).

Chelsea is going to talk -- Dinsmore -- the director of our digital production service will talk more about this in her presentation later today.

So I'll say we're at hard work now contributing content to the program. We're very proud to be a part of the Preservation Steward program.

Thank you for your time.

MS. SINCLAIR: Aloha. I'm Gwen Sinclair. I'm the head of the Government Documents and Maps Department at the University of Hawaii at Manoa Library. We're a regional depository serving Hawaii, Guam, and the Federated States of Micronesia. And I would like to share our experience in being a Preservation Steward.

And so in the picture you see everybody in our department with our former university librarian on the right-hand side.
So I -- when I first heard about the Preservation Steward program, I was very enthusiastic about it. But I really wondered how we could participate because as some -- as many of you probably know, we suffered a disastrous flood in 2004 that destroyed 95 percent of our depository collection. So we didn't have a complete set of anything, except I remembered oh, wait, we have United States Reports.

United States Reports was kept in a separate section of the library, so we had a complete run of it. So I thought well, maybe we can do this the United States Reports, and then we can actually support the Preservation Steward program by contributing to it and not just be one of the libraries that says what can we throw away.

So I contacted the -- first, I contacted my library director and got her approval. She was a former depository librarian, so she was very supportive. And then I contacted the Government Publishing Office folks to find out what the process was and learned that we had to go through a series of steps. So we had to inventory our holdings, assess the collection, determine what the condition of the volumes was. We had to make sure that they were all cataloged and linked to the records and property-stamped.

And finally -- I'll talk a little bit more about this in a minute -- we had to determine which volumes were issued by GPO and which were considered officially Government-issued. So I
knew that there were some reprints in our set of United States Reports. And for anybody who doesn't know what United States Reports is, it's the official reports of the U.S. Supreme Court.

So what did we learn from doing that? Well, a lot of volumes were not in very good condition, as I discovered. On the left hand of this slide, you can see a typical example of a book where the pages had become detached from the volume. It has some cellophane tape in it. Some of -- many of the volumes had insect damage. They had been kept in a building that wasn't climate-controlled. And then there were a number of the early volumes that were privately published. They weren't issued by the Government.

So then I contacted Susanne Ebanues and asked her, are these really part of the depository collection if they were privately published? So they did a little bit of research and found that, indeed, some of the volumes -- the pre-1976 volumes were privately issued. And they were not Government-funded, and so they're not in scope of the FDLP. It was only the 1876 to the present volumes that were actually in scope for the -- to be covered by the memorandum of agreement.

So even though I inventoried all of the volumes from Volume I to the most recent one, only 480 of the volumes were actually covered under the MOA. Of those volumes, 81 of them were either reprints, or they were not in good or fine condition. And that is the condition that they have to be in under the terms
of the MOA.

So I had to create a needs list of those 81 volumes, and I'm still seeking most of them. I have not really gotten that much response. But I'm hoping that once the FDLP eXchange goes online, I'll get a little bit -- be able to get some more of those volumes. And if any of you all know of any libraries that are getting rid of United States Reports, I'll -- I'm all ears. Let me know.

One of the other things that I learned was that many of our volumes had been acquired much later. Like, maybe in the 1930s some librarian had gone back and acquired many of the older volumes because they had the property stamps of other libraries like Northwestern University Law Library. We somehow got a lot of volumes from them and from many, many other libraries, including Federal libraries like the Department of the Interior Library.

We are keeping our volumes in open stacks, but they're not -- they're non-circulating. And I also learned that most of the volumes had never been depository-stamped. So they didn't have any property stamps at all except the ones that had property stamps from the other libraries on them. But they didn't have our property stamp. They weren't depository-stamped. They weren't barcoded. They hadn't been cataloged.

So this is actually a really good thing because it resulted in this whole set of volumes being cataloged and
property-stamped and so forth, which is, of course, what we were supposed to have done with them, you know, decades ago anyway.

So that's the very short story of something that actually took a really long time to do. So thank you.

(Laughter.)

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Chelsea, are you able to unmute?

MR. WALLS: Chelsea, if you're muted, please unmute your phone on the conference line.

Well, while we're waiting to sort out that technical difficulty, I'll go ahead and say that if you also look on the Preservation webpage, FDLP.gov, under the Preservation tab, you will see some new guidance documentation on preparing actual content packages for ingest into FDsys.

We had a document up previously. We got good feedback from you all about how to digitize for us if you wanted to digitize and have content put on FDsys.

MS. DINSMORE: Hello.

(Laughter.)

MR. WALLS: And following that, there's packaging guidelines.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Go ahead, Chelsea.

MS. DINSMORE: Hi. This is Chelsea. I'm back online. I'm back on the phone. I apologize for that. I shifted the phone, and somehow it hung up.
(Laughter.)

MS. DINSMORE: But thank you. Good morning, and thank you for inviting me to join you today.

The University of Florida Library became a regional depository library in 1907, and retention of Federal depository holdings have been our responsibility since that became a formal requirement of the program. UF signed a Preservation Steward memorandum of agreement, MOA, in June of this year with GPO. And as Jana mentioned earlier, signing up as a Preservation Steward was no great week (ph) for the UF Library collection, as we take our commitment to retaining Federal documents very seriously.

UF was an early participant in the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries -- that's ASERL, not to be confused with ACRL -- collaborative plan for managing FDLP's collection in the Southeast around 2010. ASERL was exploring ways to enhance cooperative training, outreach serving collection analysis, and development activities to improve access to Federal Government information for the citizens in the region.

The plan called for the creation of Centers of Excellence, or COEs, at depository libraries around the Southeast. Each library would select agencies to focus retrospective collecting efforts on and commit to keeping those materials in perpetuity, ensuring comprehensive collection and retention of FDLP content across the region while reducing the overall collecting efforts at each institution.
The ASERL program envisions the creation of comprehensive collections of U.S. Government information from each Federal Government agency. Built upon the foundation of existing holdings at existing regionals, these collections have become more complete with assistance from collectives in the 10 ASERL states. The program now includes 11 regional depository libraries -- oh, I believe we've got to 11 states in ASERL, actually -- and 30 selected depository libraries. Nine of these libraries participating aren't even ASERL members.

The program envisions at least two Centers of Excellence for each agency to ensure a minimum level of redundancy within the Southeast for both quick delivery and preservation. Centers of Excellence are asked to actively replace damaged or lost pieces; seek to fill holes in their collections as necessary; provide active preservation and permanent retention for the collection; catalog the pieces that they own on OCLC and identify them as an archival copy; as well as participating in GPO's program to set holdings on OCLC for regionals free of charge.

So as part of our COE program, UF undertook to digitize our holdings as well as to collect and retain the print edition. This route has several benefits, including reducing loss or damage of content of patrons and improving overall access beyond the patrons who can visit our library.
Next slide, please.

So unless you think that this is all an excuse to advertise the COE program, what this meant is that when we selected the Panama Canal as a special use case for the COE program, we found ourselves in an excellent, excellent position to then participate in the Preservation Steward program.

The Panama Canal project, as I said, was a special use case. It was developed around the topic rather than a specific agency. So this meant we had a set of materials that quite varied. The collection spans again of mass reports, hearings, agricultural research, tide tables, and even a few pieces of china, but we're not sure about the Government status on those.

(Laughter.)

MS. DINSMORE: Our goals have always been to share these images once we digitize them with GPO's high-trust internet archives and other trusted repositories as a means of furthering accessibility as well as for preservation space. This meant that we spent extra time on quality control ensuring that our scans were accurate replications of the originals.

This put us in a possibly unique position when the opportunity arose to become Preservation Stewards. We had a set of inventory and condition-assessed materials that were completely cataloged and scanned to (inaudible) standards and carefully QC'd so that we could provide to the GPO system with very little delays.
When it came to contributing our content to FDsys, we found it to be a reasonable process. Our system already had titles in individual folders. And we had JP2s of our images, and we use XML to hold our metadata. We did have to create PDFs in some of -- some cases, but that supported our broader efforts to extend access. So it was time well spent.

Those other files for each document was packed into a folder, and we used FTP, an electronic folder, of course. And we used FTP to send the whole batch to GPO. The first round of documents actually went on a hard drive, but the more recent batch was the -- went electronically, and we anticipate that being the process moving forward. And we've sent two batches so far, totaling about 800 items.

In exchange for sending our file to GPO, we gained the added reassurance of having another copy of the fields held in an external repository. GPO also provided back copies of the PDF files modified to include a stamp of authenticity.

You can see in the picture of the stamp here. It's actually very small on the pages. Sometimes you really have to look for it. But it's very -- I find it kind of cute.

Putting the files in FDsys also places the digital images in a more accessible place for FDLP librarians and users who are familiar with the system. They don't have to go out to
another portal finding files.

GPO also reviewed the catalog records, which provides additional confidence in the content. And finally, the authenticated documents can now be used as surrogates for the printed material, providing yet another layer of confidence for researchers.

We have now turned our attention to the other COE agency collections that we have on hand to begin prioritizing the order in which we'll contribute those to the project.

Thank you for your time.

MS. BOWER: Hello. I'm Dory Bower, and I'm an archive specialist at the Government Publishing Office. And one of my responsibilities is that I manage our web archive -- our FDLP Web Archive.

I thought I'd put people on the spot in the beginning here and just ask. I'm always kind of curious because I have presented a few times before at this conference. Just, in general, how many people are familiar with our FDLP Web Archive? Just only a few. Okay. I never know what sort of level of introduction I should give to this. And I do know that we have a few new attendees this year.

So -- but, you know, naturally, as -- a repetitive theme around our work is that, since the 1990s, much of the content that is being disseminated is now in electronic format and no longer in print. And in 1998, that was when GPO first
began manually harvesting electronic Government publications and
using PURLs for permanent access. And since this time,
naturally, agencies are starting to more and more disseminating
their information through their own websites, and they're not
going through the FDLP or informing the Superintendent of
Documents, as stated in Title 44, about when they're posting
information to their websites or taking it down.

So then this causes a problem for us in that how do we
continue our mission of keeping America informed, especially
considering the amount of content that is now being posted
directly onto agency websites and the ephemeral nature of, again,
being posted and taken down without warning.

So it was in 2011 that we thought a good response to
this was that we would start doing website level web archiving.
And we became an Archive-It partner then.

And it was important to us, of course, to get the
traditional publications, PDFs and information like that. But
with websites developing so much, there's so much interactive
content, video, what is really publication, and what we always --
we often discuss. So it was important just to get the look and
feel and all of the interactive nature of a website.

And I just have an example here of one of the websites
that we've been doing from the beginning, the U.S. Holocaust
Memorial Museum. And this was one of our first crawls in July of
2012, and you can just see over time. Here is May 2014, and this
is just their main webpage. And our last crawl that we've done of it, March 2017, that the website -- this is one that changes regularly. And they're constantly adding new content, and you can just see that the website is constantly changing and updating and adding new information and new ways of navigating through the website. So it is important to us to get the whole piece here.

So when we started doing website-level web archiving, what were our priorities for collection development? That it must be within scope of the FDLP, that it is generally not distributed through print, that it is information being disseminated on Agency websites and content that's not being cataloged. We do try to avoid duplication of effort with some content that we know that other institutions might be concentrating on. And then we worked closely with our Acquisitions staff to help us determine our needs in our early collection development.

So to date, what we have done is we first started with doing the Y3 class of the SuDoc classification scheme, which is the commissions, committees, and independent agencies. And when we completed that, we gathered a list through our Acquisitions department of what we call nonstandard Government websites, for example, sites like flu.gov or choosemyplate.gov.

We also started doing what we call Special Collections. And the first one that we did was for resources for Native American Resources on the web.
We also get notified through the FDLP community about content that they might like to see, that you all might like to see a part of this collection.

And also, I wanted to mention maintaining regular frequency of crawls. And this is something that is very resource- and labor-intensive for us. We do not just set a crawler to automatically crawl a site, like, every six months. We actually physically go in and reexamine the site. And so it does take a lot of time to go through this, and then also doing all this while we're maintaining the size of our account with Archive-It.

We all know that the size of the Government web is huge. And we had originally started doing about 3 terabyte a year. We're up to about 5 terabyte a year for our account. So that really is not a lot, considering how much is out there on the Government web. So we really kind of have to monitor what we're doing and how much space we're taking, and it causes us to have to make a lot of decisions about maximizing the use of our account.

I mentioned that notifications through the community. We get notified through a number of means. There's Document Discovery, which is a way which agencies contact us; through askGPO we get information about websites to crawl; through the Lost Docs Reporting Form; and then also, our staff are always monitoring listservs.
Moving forward from here, we are working with our new Collection Development Librarian, and we've been working on a new set of collection development parameters for adding new content. We'll hopefully be doing that soon.

We initially started doing a lot of smaller sites, and we've been moving into doing some larger sites now.

The special collections I mentioned, we're doing more with that, thematic collections. We've been working more with doing some healthcare-related websites. And of course, now the hot topic has been environmental and energy websites.

Also, we do extensive monitoring using Google Analytics of our use statistics and monitoring who is looking at what websites and for how long in that we see this as a means for understanding our community and what you all are interested in viewing and seeing. And that can help us with our collection development needs as well.

I also included here a link that myself and my contractor, Andrew Stumpf (ph), did recently, a webinar on our Google Analytics. So it gets into more detail about what we're doing with the Google Analytics. And so I've provided the link there. It's about 24 minutes in there that -- to learn more about our Google Analytics.

The collection size -- now we're at 12.2 terabyte with 99 -- over 99 million URLs crawled, 141 collections in Archive-It, and 181 records in our CGP. I've added here, also, a link to
our Project page, which this has an extensive question-and-answer section to tell you more about our collection.

And also, I wanted to mention that Ashley Dowan (ph), who I see out of the corner of my eye over there, one of our outreach librarians, recently also did a webinar as part of the FDLP Academy on using web archives in reference work. And she did an excellent job, so I encourage everybody to look at that. I've provided a link to that webinar there as well.

So there's two locations for access to the collection. Through the Archive-It page you can get to it and then through the CGP. I also wanted to mention about a year ago I was very excited that we have our own catalog now for the FDLP Web Archive in CGP. So you can get to that right from the main page, and then you can just search within the FDLP Web Archive, or there's a link that you can get to all of our records from there.

I also wanted to mention then in, you know, preservation of web resources -- and again, mentioning the huge size of the Government web and what can we do -- that collaboration is very important. And again, I mention with being contacted by the community, by the librarians and with concerns about certain web content. And with these nominations that came in, there was just always questions about, okay, well, what are other agencies doing and who is doing what. And again, I mentioned that we'd like to prioritize what we're doing to maximize the use of our account in Archive-It and not do websites
that maybe other agencies are working on or concentrating on.

So at that time -- it was a couple years ago -- we began talks with the Library of Congress, who organized our inaugural meeting of what we call now the Federal Web Archiving Working Group. And the initial group was the Library of Congress, GPO, and the National Archives. And in our initial meeting, we got management approval to move on with this group.

So then once we had our approval, what now? So we started then. Initially, our early meetings were just detailed presentations, letting each other know who's doing what and how they're doing it, what are the tools people are using, how are they tracking, information like that.

We started doing some outreach. I've included a link here to our first blog that we had that was on The Signal blog, Library of Congress's digital preservation blog. And also since this time, we've been working towards increasing participation in the group, and we currently have participants from Smithsonian, National Library of Medicine, Health and Human Services, and Department of Education.

Some topics that we've discussed, just to let you know some of the things that we talk about and some things that we've accomplished, we meet on a bimonthly basis at this point. And we are giving updates for each other about what is going on with your program and -- or problems that we've encountered over time over the last two months and developments and just keeping each
other well informed of what's going on.

We had developed an internal wiki where we could post information about our programs and post seedless (ph) and information like that.

We talk a lot about -- it ends up about developing contracts and RFIs and RFQs and, of course, some challenges that we have with that. So that tends to sometimes take up a lot of our discussion.

We've discussed processes for ingest and transfer of WARC files and shared with each other how we are doing this and offering advice to each other on this. We talk about policy topics, and we have shared internal policy documents with each other.

And then of course technical topics -- and the one that is always at the forefront is how do you archive social media. And it's constantly changing. We're constantly having new challenges with this. We're constantly having to share, okay, what are the problems you're having with Facebook now and how are you meeting these challenges.

And where we want to go from here -- so more outreach is very important to us and increasing the participation in this group and the knowledge of this group outside of it and who is doing what and making sure the public is aware of this.

We also are looking to build more relationship with content creators and, along with this, providing -- creating
guidance documentation, whether it be on just web archiving
guidance or also for content creators and how can you design a
website that is archive-friendly. So these are a couple kind of
guidance documents that we're looking into doing and then a web
presence for the group and having a means for us to be able to
distribute this information that we're gathering together or
guidance documentation that we might be writing. So we'd like to
find a means for getting this out to the public then.

And so with that, I will introduce one of our
partners, Abbie Grotke with the Library of Congress.

MS. GROTKE: Good morning, everybody. I thought I
would only have two minutes left, but apparently I get a lot of
time. So that's good. I won't use all of it, though.

So I will talk a little bit about what the Library of
Congress is doing around web archiving and also a little bit,
since Dory so nicely covered the Federal Government web
archiving, talk a little bit about our End of Term project, which
I think we've spoken at, at this conference. But it would be
good to give you an update on where we are with that.

So we have a lot of content, and this is actually a
little bit out of date. We just ran our numbers. I think we're
up to 1.3 petabytes maybe or 4 for -- after the last fiscal year.
So I like to point out that when YouTube came in around 2006
that's when we really skyrocketed. But you can see our scale is
a bit bigger than the GPO numbers, and we are collecting a lot of
content. It's about 25 terabytes a month at this point. We are outside of the scale of internet archive, so we do our own in-house crawling -- or we contract out the crawling to internet archive and do some in-house crawling.

I won't go into detail about this, but we can share slides later. But basically, we have a small core team that manages the program, but then we have a lot of people around the library selecting content, developing collections, and helping make it all happen at the library. So I lead the technical team that sort of manages the general project overall.

So our collections are pretty broad. We don't just cover Government information, but we do a lot of it. Some of our -- you can see here on the chart we do various events in the U.S. like our U.S. elections. We have a lot of thematic archives which are where our Government and law collections are. We have a lot of international collections because we have offices overseas and other divisions of the library that are selecting Government and other materials in other countries. So we have a real mix of content that we're managing and different types of collections.

In terms of the Government collections we have, we really focus on a couple main things. We are comprehensively collecting the Legislative Branch, and we now have a public archive -- I'll share that link in a moment -- of the Leg Branch.

And we also collect the -- we're collecting the
Congressional websites monthly, including committee sites. We just recently launched a Federal courts web archive, so that is up now. And we do selective crawling of Executive Branch. So we're not doing it all. We're not comprehensively archiving the Government web. But we have -- Maleah's (ph) here. And if there are questions about selection decisions, she can maybe jump up and help answer those. But we are -- we have a lot on our plate, but we're not doing all the Government web.

We do have a permissions-based approach for most of our web archiving. Government websites are not included in that. We collect those without permission. But everything else kind of falls under this permissions-based approach where we're notifying sites and trying to get permission for various aspects of the work.

Oh, and I wanted to point out on the bottom there there's a link to our collection development policies. This was recently updated. I think it was posted a few weeks ago, latest update to the guidance that the recommending officers in the library used to help develop the web archive collections.

So our collections are publically accessible. The URL is cut off there a little bit. But loc.gov, right from the home page, you can search the web. It's /websites. It gets you to our web archives. We have about a third of our collections that we've done over time available publically online.

So we're -- we've got a bit of a backlog in getting
collections out. We made some progress this year in launching things like the Legislative Branch web archive and the Federal courts. We also did some comics in some of our other web cultures, web archives.

So we're -- and we're getting a little bit more attention. We got some press on the LOC home page, which we were really excited about, to promote the use of our web archives. So we're hoping to get more collections out this year.

So we do a faceted search. And then there is no URL search that's easily found. You can get to it, and I'll share that link in a moment. But each website is cataloged and described. We are kind of short on catalogers to do this work, so we are doing more automated creation of records to get content out faster. But it is very labor-intensive, as you know.

So this is not a Government website, sadly. But I wish it could be. Dinosaur Comics is an example from our web comics -- web archive, but you can see that it's got a catalog record there. And then we've got our own version of Wayback running to access the content itself.

We are also under a one-year embargo, so I should mention that. So if you're looking for anything, even Government websites that we didn't seek permission for, you have to -- we only have up to about a year ago.

So here is our example of a website in the archive. We've got the banner at the top there.
We do have a URL search. It is buried a bit. You can go to webarchive.loc.gov. We're hoping in the next year to sort of elevate this and refresh our public presence about the archives.

Things that are not cataloged are available through here. So even if we haven't made the collections available as a collection on our website, you can get to the content.

We are also working with others around the library and hope to focus on this in the coming months and year about -- and one of my colleagues used this term -- the "lake" of data that we have. We have, as you saw, over a petabyte of data, so much to dig through, so little resources to describe it. So how do we make that available for researchers is really on our minds.

I don't know if you've seen the labs.loc.gov, which is a new effort to -- by our colleagues in the National Digital Initiatives part of the library that is allowing people to access data sets. And we really want to get in on that. So we're -- I think we're next on the list in terms of getting -- doing some experimenting. We participated in a pilot -- and I've got a link to a report there on The Signal -- where they use some of our crawl data.

It's really -- a lot of researchers using web archives are looking at how they can use it in bulk and how they can do analysis in ways that aren't through our public website and not clicking around the website like the basic access we have now.
So we're really interested in doing this and being able to provide collections of Government data, for instance, to researchers who might be interested in just that content is something on our minds. So we hope to have some success with that.

And then since we're talking about collaborations, I wanted to talk a little bit about the types of things we do. We know -- we're doing a lot at the Library of Congress, but we're definitely not able to do it all. We rely very heavily on partners in the Federal Government Web Archiving Group and the International Internet Preservation Consortium and then things like the NDSA survey that we've participated in that documents who's doing what web archiving around the U.S. If you are doing web archiving, the survey is open right now, so we encourage you to take that.

But I wanted to mention, specifically, the End of Term Web Archive, which is a collaborative effort that -- have people in the room heard about End of Term maybe? Yeah, some hands going up. James definitely has heard.

This is a project to document the changes in the Government web at the end of a presidential term. And we didn't just start it this year based on news about the changes that were happening currently. We began in 2008 and repeated the effort in 2012 and then again last year.

And it was a -- it's the varying part -- the partners
have varied over the years with GPO, Library of Congress, University of North Texas, Internet Archive. I'm leaving people out. Stanford joined this year, George Washington University. I think I probably missed somebody. But there are a number of us that sort of gather together like a band reunion, as one of my colleagues says, every couple of years to figure out what is the Government web, which is a big challenge in itself, and then try to preserve it. And the amount of data is just increasing incredibly.

In 2008, we didn't have that much. We tried to do some outreach elements as a part of this, and we collected, I think, 25 terabytes of content. And that increased the -- in 2012. Last year, we -- the partners, in entirety, collected 250 terabytes of data. A hundred of that was FTP content that was kind of a side project of the Internet Archive.

But part of the effort is to distribute the preservation copies to all the various members. So the Library of Congress, for instance, is going to have to transfer 150 terabytes from our partners to the library this year to make it part of our collection.

So it's a huge effort. We had about 11,000 nominations from the public and Government documents experts. And there were the Data Refuge project that was also doing a lot of preservation activities over the last couple months, or around the time, contributed a number of URLs to the project.
Just an amazing amount of collaboration and interest — we got a lot of press this year and James and Internet Archive and some of the other leaders in the End of Term project did a lot of talking to the press about web archiving, which was great to see that it was in the news. And perhaps not how — anyway, it was a little surprising. We were not — you know, in the last year, it was — we didn't get that much attention, but it's a really great effort.

And Internet Archive has made the -- that data available on their website, and we're working on updating the -- we have a portal that UNT -- oh, California Digital Library. I knew I left them out. They are hosting the front end to the collection, and we'll be updating that soon with the latest results.

So I think my time is up. I went over a little bit. We have a lot of information in -- on our website. And I will hand it over for questions.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: (inaudible - off mic).

MS. GROTKE: Oh, sorry. There you go. And I can share -- feel free to contact me, and I can share other information. All right.

MR. WALLS: All right. So we've heard a bit about Preservation Stewards, we've heard from digital content contributors, and we've heard about the FDLP Web Archive and our collaboration with the Library of Congress and the Federal Web
Archive Working Group.

Do we have any questions for any of the speakers, even the ones remotely, this morning?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: No, but it was great information. Thanks very much. It gave us lots of ideas to take back.

MR. WALLS: Thank you.


I was wondering about the sci-tech agencies, those that the Sendy (ph) people that's in Commerce, EPA, Defense Department, and so on. Is LC working with those players and GPO?

MS. GROTKE: I know that we have briefed Sendy and some of those agencies during the End of Term project time, and we also reached out to things like the Federal webmasters and other groups. Some of the data rescue events that were held I think broadened some of those agency partners.

I don't know about you guys.

MR. WALLS: Well, GPO is also working with Sendy, the data curation group, and others. We're participating with them as well.

Any other questions? No other questions. All right.

Well, hopefully, we've given you lots to think about.

If you have follow-up questions, the session is recorded, and you can also contact any of the speakers directly through the information they have provided.
Susanne Ebanues and I will be around the rest of the week. And if you see us and have questions about our partnerships, then please do ask.

Thanks very much for your attention.

(Applause.)

(Off the record.)

MS. HALL: Once again, good afternoon. If everybody wants to -- we already tried that, to get everybody to move forward because there's a lot of empty chairs. But if you -- wherever you want to sit is fine.

My name is Laurie Hall, and this session is what we usually have at conference, which is the LSCM update and an open forum.

So we've talked a lot about in a couple of sessions different things that are happening at GPO, but this will give you a little bit more information about some of our initiatives and projects, things that we've just completed in FY -- or are completing in FY-17 and are taking on in new challenges in FY-18.

So we're going to go over some general slides as well because we never know who's in the audience. Some of you are old-timers, but some of you are newbies. And we know from our numbers that are -- there's over 100 new time -- first-time attendees at this meeting.

So the way this goes, we'll go over some stuff. And please ask any questions that you have about the program, the
boxes of shipments, what's going on. We have a lot of our own
staff here from GPO who -- from the operational units who can
answer the questions. So we -- there should be somebody here who
can answer your questions. And please feel free to get to the
mic, and make sure you state where you're from, too.

And if we can't answer the questions, specifically, if
Fang has to go back and check the CGP or check -- talk with the
cataloger, we'll do that and make sure we get your card and get
you the answer post-conference.

So I think what we're going to do first is just do a
quick agenda. And this is what we're going to talk about. We're
going to talk about the organization and the structure, the
Superintendent of Documents versus the Library Services & Content
Management, just to give you a little overview of the distinction
between those two organizations or how they work.

Then we're going to talk about major initiatives and
then some of the next steps in 2018, things that are coming up,
and then question-and-answer.

And then Fang Gao, Robin Haun-Mohamed, Anthony Smith
are going to talk about their organizations and what they're up
to.

So let's start.

Okay. So the Superintendent of Documents sets the
strategic direction of the Title 44 programs. And we'll talk a
little bit about the four major programs in the next couple of
slides. But we support a lot of the strategic initiatives. We run the operation. We set policy. We collect and analyze data. We do outreach to various communities. We collaborate with a lot of Federal agencies. And we administer the FDLP, and we do that in the Superintendent of Documents organization.

As well, not only the FDLP and the other programs, the SuDocs also oversees the publication and information sales portion of the SuDoc organization, which entails the online bookstore and our two distribution facilities, one in Laurel warehouse, Laurel, Maryland, and one in Pueblo, Colorado. We do a lot of work for other agencies. Plus, at the Laurel warehouse, we prepare and distribute the FDLP depository shipments.

So that's that one.

The four programs that are handled under the Library Services & Content Management are the Federal Depository Library Program, the Cataloging & Indexing Program -- and that's a bigger mandate. The Cataloging & Indexing Program, we catalog all material that's funded by the Federal Government. And it includes stuff beyond what is distributed to depository libraries. So that's -- some people have that problem -- that distinction -- making that distinction between the two different programs.

The CGP encompasses all of that material, the stuff that we distribute to the depository libraries and the stuff that is published but is not disseminated that is not confidential in
nature. It's just the bibliographic record that it exists, and
that's in the CGP.

The International Exchange Service, we do that in
collaboration with the Library of Congress. We distribute
Government publications, mostly the Congressional register -- the
Congressional Record of the Federal Register and other key
hearings and Congressional documents and other key agency
documents to libraries throughout the world that are -- have a
treaty with the United States -- for instance, the National
Library of Australia, the British Library. And in turn, they
provide the Library of Congress with documents from their
Government. So we do that on behalf of the Library of Congress,
and we do that distribution out at the Laurel facility.

And then there's the By-Law Program, and that's kind
of a really small program that not very many people know about.
But in the bottom of some laws and legislation, it will say, you
know, the committee wants the Government Publishing Office to
print an additional 100 copies, 200 copies, and make those copies
available to anybody in the public that wants them. The public
basically can write to GPO, and we fulfill giving -- sending them
a copy. That doesn't happen very much anymore, and the By-Law
Program is relatively small. But that's a legislative way that
Government information gets out to anyone in the public that may
want a copy.

So there's that.
So there's our general mission. We've talked about that mission. It was -- that slide was up a couple times this morning. But we support those four statutorily mandated programs and making sure that Government information lifecycle management is performed for all those various formats.

So here's a picture of the staff at the main headquarters. Now, that's not everybody because some people are camera shy or they decided not to be here that day or they were on telework that day. So that's the group, and many of those folks are here in the audience today. So I wanted you to see.

That's also our main -- one of our main hallways in the old building on North Capitol. We take up a huge block on North Capitol. For those of you who haven't been to North Capitol, that's the 1906 building. Right, George? 1906? 1911 - 1903. I have a picture in the office. I was close.

(Laughter.)

MS. HALL: So that's part of the marble staircase that's still there. We're lucky to have some of the -- those older parts of the building still with us.

Okay. So here's Program number 1. And you all know what that is. That's the network of designated libraries that provide free public access to all the Government information products -- provide free, ready, and permanent public access to the things that we send to you.

And here's the Cataloging Index. It's that
comprehensive index of all the publications that are issued. And our record -- or system of access and system of record is the CGP, the catalog. It used to be the monthly catalog, the printed catalog. Some of you still have monthly catalog copies in your libraries that, as of 2004, the official we didn't publish it anymore, the printed version. And we now have the CGP, so if you had any questions about that history.

International Exchange Service. We still do send out some formats like CDs to some of these libraries, but it's a very limited amount of titles that we send out to the international exchange libraries. And it's been fairly stable in the number of libraries internationally that the Library of Congress has treaties with. So we occasionally add a few or take one off, but it's all throughout the world. It's rather fascinating.

Okay. So that -- and the By-Law, those two or more copies that are printed. And sometimes we keep some of those copies in our warehouses for distribution. And NARA receives some copies as well of our material through that arrangement.

Okay. So here's the internal organization of LSCM. We -- there's the Office of the Director. And we decide which projects we're going to work on or -- of that office. We work on the organizational structure, the staffing, the budget, the management, the facilities part of LSCM. We also do the social media, the strategic communications, and our promotion and marketing of all of the programs and, specifically, the FDLP
program.

And under that organization, there are -- there's
Library Technical Services, the Outreach and Support, and the
Projects and Systems group. And these are the folks that are
chiefs of those divisions, and they're going to talk about that a
little bit as we go forward.

So here's a picture of the LSCM organization. There's
a couple people that are missing on the photo that you've
probably heard their names. But there's also some new faces
there. So we have Scott Pauley.

Scott, are you -- you're here, right?

Yeah, there's Scott here. He's our new writer editor.

So he's helping us with the marketing and promotion of the
program, a lot of the news alerts, things that you -- you'll see.

And then George. George is not new to many of you,
but George is new to LSCM. He's kind of doing a dual role at
this point. He's working with Robin on the FDLP Academy and some
other projects, and he's still serving as his role as the GPO
historian and working for Andy Sherman on any kind of project
that comes his way, plus a lot of the archival work that a
historian takes care of for GPO.

So we're glad to have George and Scott with us this
year.

Okay. So the next is Technical Services, and Fang's
going to run through that real quickly and on to the next.
MS. GAO: Thank you, Laurie.

May name is Fang Gao, a Chief for Library Technical Services.

So LTS is, like Laurie said, is the one of the three divisions in LSCM. So what do we do? So in support of the Superintendent of Documents for programs mandated by Title 44, my staff are involved in all aspects of lifecycle management of Federal Government publications in all formats. We identify, acquire, classify, and catalog, archive and preserve, disseminate Government publications and make them available to depository libraries and the general public.

So to be more specific, this -- we identify new online-only resources and acquire tangible materials for shipment to FDLs. So this includes scope determination (ph) of Federal Government publications for FDLP. We also do research in assigning SuDoc classification numbers to Federal publications and do cataloging, also preparing and process tangible materials for shipment to libraries, including preparation of print materials for microfiche conversion.

We also create daily depository shipping lists. We also harvest and archive online versions of Government publication, be it in PDF format or MOBI or EPUB versions or Government website.

So we create the PURLs, persistent URLs, for these resources. So if a PURL -- a URL ever changes, we, GPO, will
make the changes, update the PURL, or redirect the link to the resources. So then you do not have to do it. So this will benefit the whole community.

So this morning, we just announced -- made an announcement about adding explanatory public note to our historical URLs in our bib (ph) records. So this comes -- how does this come about is when our outreach librarians are going out, visit libraries. And they've got questions and saying some of you are actually updating the URLs, which we thought, no, that's not something you should do because PURL alone is how you will access the resource. So when you click on the PURL, it takes you to the resource.

So for the URL, that's what we use when we create the PURLs. So the URL is not guaranteed. It will never change, right? So it's there. So we call it historic PURL -- URLs because we use it for creating PURLs.

So if you ever use -- need to get to the resources, use the PURL. So the URL is there just for reference. So we use it for creation, but we are not maintaining that. But we do maintain PURLs. So there's announcement out this morning.

So LTS staff also catalog Government publications according to national and international standards, so RDA, of course, and also LC-PCC policy statements and our own GPO cataloging guidelines and GPO classification guidelines.

So yesterday we spent an hour and a half session on
giving LTS updates. So we gave a little bit more details about how we are updating those guidelines.

So we are also a member for TCC, so making sure our data is part of the PCC data and making sure we -- the data we create are really trusted and integrated, valued in the global environment. And we work in ILS, Olive (ph), and OCLC utilities. We are one of the founding members of the OCLC network, and we've been named one of the top 10 original catalogers by OCLC. And the records we have available through CGP, the Catalog of Government Publications, OCLC, some archive, and also Z39.50.

We are also a member of DPLA, Digital Library of America. So we've been DPLA's content hub since 2014. So we partner with DPLA to access -- to increase access to Government information.

So most recently, we've also announced the availability of a GPO's cataloging records through our GPO GitHub repository. And I'm going to talk a little bit more later when I give you the briefing on our cataloging initiatives.

So on collection development activities, with the hiring of our new collection development librarian -- let's see. Meghan Menta (ph), are you here? Okay. She's probably attending some other sessions.

And also the formation of collection development working group -- so we've increased our collection development activities. We've been busy revising the scope documentation and
GPO's System of Online Access/Collection Development Plan.

We are also actively reaching out to the agencies, educating them on the FDLP program and opportunities to partner with the GPO.

We've been working with Library of Congress working on a study. They are doing a study for us to find out Federal agency publishing practices in the digital age. There was a session this morning. So they shared some preliminary findings from this research. So this will help us to make informed decisions later on.

So from time to time, we also receive requests for recalls and withdrawals. So recently, the Department of Defense requested that historic military registers containing PII should be withdrawn from FDLP. So thank you, everyone, to -- who complied with the recall.

So here's a picture. Yeah, we love pictures. So here's a picture of most of our Library Technical Services Team. So it's not -- yeah, it's hard to arrange a time where everyone was present. So this is most of our staff members.

So that's all I have, so I'm going to turn it to Robin now.

Thank you.

MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Good afternoon. The third time's a charm, but we'll be done with it soon.

Robin Haun-Mohamed with GPO.
Okay. So this is a lovely picture. When we get to my picture, my group's picture, it's not so lovely because we didn't really do it in the same setting. Kelly will say it's my own fault because I don't like pictures. Okay.

(Laughter.)

MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Outreach & Support. This is the group that does outreach and support. We visit libraries. We consult with libraries. We work with Lance Cummins and Bridget Govan on the request for participation, anniversaries, other events, and Kelly, of course, because we do periodic outreach to folks reminding them of the ability to celebrate the time you came into the depository library. And that's a lot of fun.

So this group is responsible for consultation and coordination with Federal depository libraries. I'm going to scroll through some more of these -- services for depository libraries. We work with the Cataloging Record Distribution Program. We work with the Federal Depository Library Directory updates.

We provide assistance with DSIMS. We are your go-to folks for those. Development of depository collections in relationship to I don't quite know what to do with this and I don't know who to talk to -- and usually my group is the first group that gets that request. LibGuides -- that is a pilot project that's moved along well. And we do a lot of askGPO support.
We're responsible for the Legal Requirements & Program Regulations and the administration of the Biennial Survey, which is the firsthand investigation of conditions of depository collections. That's actually mandated (inaudible).

And also, we are the team responsible for the Academy, working with others, of course, because it is total team effort. So the webinars, webcasts, the conferences, and the meeting coordination, support -- thank you, Kelly Seifert; thank you, Ashley Dahlen for all your work here today.

The FDLP eXchange -- we have been working with Lisa Russell and everybody involved in that to bring that up and work on the training related to that.

And this is our group. And now you can see why I don't like my picture. But we are missing Mr. George Barnum. He was shown in Laurie's picture.

And so I will turn it now over to Anthony. Don't worry. I'll be back with some stats for you.

MR. A. SMITH: It's a nice picture, Robin. You -- the pink pops. You stand out.

(Laughter.)

MR. A. SMITH: So a lot of those systems that Robin talked about and Fang talked about, Projects & Systems has a responsibility to develop, implement, and deploy systems and technology to support the program. So Fang, in her area, heavily relies on the ILS system. Robin mentioned the FDLP eXchange.
We'll talk a little bit about that shortly -- CRM, askGPO.

But Projects & Systems was formed fairly recently. It's relatively new. It was formed as a unit in 2012, really, with the idea of trying to bring together technology support. Yes, there is that projects in there, but a lot of these projects are technology-related projects. Many of them are. But that's our primary focus, is to provide technology support.

Oh, I do have to control the slides, don't I? Okay. Talk and chew gum at this -- walk and chew gum at the same time.

So the Division is responsible mainly for managing projects, leading system development projects, incorporating strategic planning to support preservation, as well as archival management requirements of the FDLP program.

So archival -- the Archival Management team oversees the duties involved in establishing best practices for harvesting and archiving web content from Federal agency sites, relatively small team that has a fairly large responsibility.

The Projects team provides -- these are in a different order. The Projects team provides management support for the many LSCM projects. This team is instrumental in keeping LSCM projects on track and monitoring resource allocations. So this is our project management group that does the work needed to move our projects through to completion.

Library Systems team maintains and supports the catalog of U.S. Government publications and MetaLib, FDLD, as
well as the Integrated Library System. And then finally, there
is the Web Content team which supports and maintains FDLP.gov,
Ben's Guide to the U.S. Government, and other related web
services and tools. And we'll -- I'll talk more about that when
I get another opportunity at the mic.

MS. HALL: And there's the picture.

MR. A. SMITH: Yes, there's our team. How many of our
folks are here? Could we stand, Projects & Systems? Because
these are the people that do the heavy lifting. I just want you
all to be recognized.

(Appplause.)

MR. A. SMITH: Thank you.

MS. HALL: Okay. I'm going to do depository
distribution. Our folks from the Laurel warehouse were here
yesterday, so they didn't want to come a second day because we
have to get a van and it's a little distance for them to come.

So the depository distribution area out at Laurel
processes the boxes that you get and the separate shipments that
you get. And they do that for the FDLP and International
Exchange Service. They do all the claims fulfillment. That --
so if you have a claim on your shipment, those would be the folks
that do that.

They also do the agency recalls. If an agency wants
something returned to GPO, most of the time we just ask you to
destroy it or shred it. But there are scenarios where we may ask
you to return something, and our Laurel facility will handle that.

They also do the initial preparation and receipt of material coming from either our plant where a lot of the hearings are printed or from private sector printers all over the country. So they're receiving the bulk shipments of, you know, 800 or 1,000 documents coming on a forklift or a big truck, semi-truck, that then they break down and prepare and put in your shipments. So that's what that group does, and here's a picture of the small staff. We used to have a really fairly big staff, but now we're down to close to 10. So that's what the warehouse looks like, and that's the group at the warehouse.

Okay. Back to Fang.

MS. GAO: Okay. Before I go on, talk about our initiatives, I really wanted to thank all the staff from LTS and LSCM. Thank you very much for the wonderful great year. And you're being really -- working really hard, and we had a great year.

So in order to make CGP as comprehensive as possible and to create a comprehensive index through the compass (ph) of Government publications and information products, we try to get as many records as possible into CGP. And so we started -- undertake national bibliographic records inventory initiatives. And you've been heard -- probably heard about it in the sessions from the previous years.
So through these initiatives, we try to identify fugitive U.S. Government publications and also pre-1976 titles not in CGP, but those that also fall within our program responsibilities.

So to date, more than 186,000 records have been transcribed and enhanced for historic titles. And the work on transcription of the shelf list is 60 percent complete. So the work is still continuing. So we're also doing the tests to make them available in OCLC. So we're trying -- doing the testing right now.

So we are also cataloging a collection of Congressional prints and hearings from Kansas State University. So the university, we did its collection of Congressional materials. So we acquired it for cataloging. So this -- through this effort, we added 17,600 records of historic hearings and prints to CGP.

So in FY-17, we continued working with Federal depository libraries and Federal agencies to increase access to Government publications. So we continued working on bibliographic records for USGS bulletins through the CGP, added 5,000 records as a result of the partnership with University of Colorado Boulder, and Colorado School of Minds.

We also continued working on adding bibliographic records from the University of Montana for 17 SuDoc classes. We are also continuing processing new materials available on Frasier
(ph) through partnership with the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

So we wanted to thank our depository libraries and Federal agencies who partner with us on these efforts.

So in terms of our cataloging records, so we have all these records available. So probably you already are aware that we just started making our cataloging records available on our GitHub. So the -- there's a test file. It has already been posted. And then later on, each month, by the 10th of each month, we are going to load the new monthly records to the repository.

And also, we have a Group 2 records, which is all the new records plus existing records. So those, the second group of records, will be refreshed on a semi-annual basis.

So hopefully, you will take advantage of this service. If you have any questions, you can let us know.

Thank you very much.

Back to you again, Robin.

MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Okay. So let's talk a bit about updates for Outreach & Support. GPO on the Go we did. We were going. We visited 39 states, the District of Columbia, and 233 libraries in 2016; 2017, to date, 34 states, 2010 libraries.

And what have we learned? Well, Federal depository libraries need support from GPO, especially as Federal -- as the coordinators, in general, have less time and resources to devote
to their depository collection. You all are doing more than just
documents. That came through clear.

GPO can help by improving the tools and the services
we offer our partner libraries and by developing new avenues for
additional customer services.

So some of the things that we have learned and have
put into place -- there was a webinar on how to cite. That was a
specific request for one of our libraries. We have worked on
LibGuides. I'll give you some more on that in just a minute.

That was something that that came across pretty clear.

And we also are working on updating and providing more
quick handouts, or go-to, how-to-do sheets. And I do want to
share that we have those sheets -- I think David mentioned them
this morning -- what do if you have mold or water and what to do
about access during these types of events. These were put
together as a result of nature acting out these last six weeks or
so.

There are some additional copies of those that were
left over from the presentation yesterday. And I'm going to have
them put out at the registration table. So if you're interested
in those and we still have some, take one, please. Otherwise,
you'll find them on the Preservation tab on FDLP.gov.

Okay. So LibGuides. So we worked on a pilot this
last spring on LibGuides. We -- everywhere we went, we saw
libraries using these and using them pretty effectively. And
somebody said, why don't you do that? And it was like, duh,
yeah, why don't we?

So we did a pilot working with some libraries and
staff to develop a LibGuides proof of concept idea. One of the
things we learned is that we have to be a little less strict on
our LibGuides. We pretty much said it all has to be Government
documents, Federal Government documents. And what we found from
many of our partners was it's really hard to develop a Federal-
only LibGuide. So what we'll be looking for in this next phase
will be material that is predominantly Federal publications.

Also, we -- working with Karen Russ, who is not able
to attend, but she made it clear from her very first day of
participating in the pilot that it was essential that we adhere
to Section 508 for accessibility. And so this is an area that
we're working very strongly with. As a legislative agency, we do
not have to adhere as closely as the Executive Branch for that.

The LibGuides are now live, and I don't -- I wish I
had the address. I didn't think of getting it until, of course,
just before we came up here. But this pilot, it's still a pilot.
It's going to be open to everybody.

Is Vicki Tate (ph) here? In another area. Hi, Ben
(ph).

UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: libguides.fdlp.gov.
MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: libguides.fdlp.gov. Thank you,
Ben, one of our team members.
UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: (inaudible - off mic).

MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: And there will be an announcement at 3:00 via email.

We are really excited about this because we think this is a way to share information with libraries that otherwise don't have the opportunity or the software to produce these resources. And we look for your participation. We would love to have your excellent LibGuides also available through our portal.

So that's the LibGuides. And the group that worked it, it's just like Anthony said. It's a project, which means we had people from Systems participating. We had people from Tech Services participating. We had people from my group. And it's — we're just really excited. So we look for feedback on that.

If you have the opportunity, take a look at it.

For the FDLP Academy, during FY-17, we conducted, facilitated, and/or developed 113 virtual events. Total attendance for all the virtual meetings, using Laurie's info again, exceeded 4,900 participants. The webinar archives in FY-17, over 3,900 attended the virtual sessions, including titles such as Introduction to SuDocs Classification -- that's a biggie; Confronting Misinformation: How Libraries Can Assist Patrons in the Digital Information Age; and Government Information on the Great American Eclipse. And believe me. We wanted to have a little talk with NASA about getting that stuff out earlier next time. But we were pretty excited to see it come anyway.
We look forward -- look for work related to the archive. There's a group working on reorganizing it because that list of entries is getting very, very long. So look for that as we go through this next year.

The most popular program in the Academy is the FDLP Certificate Program. We had 152 requests for the Fall 2017 program, and we filled the two cohorts with 25 people each. So we plan to offer it again early next year.

Let me share that the way we went about filling that was people that had applied and not gotten in last time got the first choice of getting into the program. And then we took the folks that were applying for the first time. So we'll use that same process again, hopefully working our way down.

The New Depository Librarian's Institute was held the -- last month, 9/20 and 9/21, with attendance ranging from 48 to 54 attendees, and a total of 63 unique attendees participated. The average number of sessions attended was three.

So the programs, you can review the FDLP Coordinator Certificate Program and the New Depository Librarian's Institute on the FDLP Academy archives. So if you weren't able to get in, you've got an immediate need, take a look at that. Also, give Outreach & Support a call. Either drop us an email, fdlpoutreach@gpo.gov, or the shared line, (202)512-1119. The number hasn't changed in 25 years. And we'll be glad to talk with you. There are so many new folks in the community.
The Biennial Survey for 2017, 20 -- will start October 23rd through November 30th. And it started 20 years ago via the World Wide Web. Before that, we had some other things. There was handwritten, fill-in, and then there was Scantron one or two years. Yeah, those things are being digitized. Scantron should be really interesting in digital format.

I think we unearthed the questions, though, didn't we, Ashely? She's saying yes, we did. Okay.

So update for the Cataloging Record Distribution Program is the current number participating in libraries right now, so 165. That's an increase of 30 libraries over this last fiscal year. And the number of libraries which left was five.

And the -- what we're finding out is that it's a great program for middle and large institutions. For small institutions, it can be difficult. And the five that left decided they were going to selectively copy catalog information - or the records that they're needing from our new electronic titles. So it was a good introduction and reminder for all those folks, but they just didn't have the technical experience, generally, to make a seamless process for them.

I wanted to share that we have two new libraries that came in this last fiscal year. I'm not even going to try to say that college name. It's Tuzzy Consortium Library in Barrow, Alaska; Fort Stockton Public Library in Fort Stockton, Texas. We are in the process of finishing up new admissions
for Miles City in Montana. And just arriving was an library in
Arkansas, a public library in Arkansas. And there's two pending.
And since they're pending, I won't say their names, but I'll just
give their area. Staten Island -- we've got one or two. And
we've got another interested one in North Dakota.

So that is the update for Outreach & Support. If you
have any questions related to any of that, that 512-1119 number
works, or email us.

Thanks.

MR. A. SMITH: All right. Robin, thanks for
reiterating the cross-unit collaboration for these projects.
It's such an important part of all the things that we do. I know
it's not much different for you all in libraries. It works the
same way. At least that was my experience when I worked in the
library. That's how we get things done.

I wanted to also mention our good friends in PST who
are here. And we often hand-in-hand with them on many, many
projects. And they're such an important part of this program, so
I just wanted to recognize those folks that are sitting out
there.

And the FDLP eXchange just happens to be a great first
example of a collaborative effort. It's our first product of our
-- of what we're referring to as our next-generation system,
which we call Library Services System, or LSS. And I'll -- I'm
just going to keep saying it every time I get up here. It's
going to sink in eventually.

But the FDLP eXchange, we're super excited and proud
that -- some of you may have seen Lisa Russell's presentation
yesterday evening.

Lisa, are you here? And any other project team
members that are here that served on the project? Melissa
Fairfield, Lisa are the only two here at present. They did some
phenomenal work, and I really just wanted to recognize them for
that.

We've -- we rolled out the training site yesterday,
and it was something that many had been asking for. They had
been asking for something that they could get their hands on. We
had provided the training sessions, the virtual training
sessions. But a lot of you were very interested in actually
going an opportunity to drive the new shiny car.

And so I think we felt that was just a great next step
here was to create this -- and I'm going to call it a sandbox.
It's an opportunity for you to be able to go in and get familiar
with the system and not have to worry about breaking anything,
right? So you can try out a few different approaches and a few
different things.

And we're going to gracefully move into the production
at the right time when we feel that we're all ready because we
have things that we have to learn on our end as well. So we're
trying to figure out -- we're trying to understand and recognize
certain data patterns that we're seeing come in, how we handle
those sorts of things. Batch processing from your library into
the system is something we want to look closely at and make sure
that we get that right.

So we're going to be doing a bit of analysis during
this sort of transition period. We're going to actually end up
with four instances. So the other three are being worked on now
and stood up. And those are -- two of the three you'll never
see. So they're a test instance that we will have in place to
support our development and a development system as well, in
addition to what you'll be using, ultimately, which will be the
production server.

So I was trying to think if there was anything else I
wanted to say about the eXchange for now.

Let me move on to the CGP enhancements. And we also -
- I got a chance to stop in on Patricia Duplantis, her
presentation, which always seemed to draw a very good crowd, and
for good reason. Patricia has intimate knowledge.

Patricia, if you don't mind, just wave your hand so
everybody knows who Patricia is.

She's been doing this for a number of years now and is
an excellent custodian of our CGP and talked a bit about a number
of the new enhancements that we introduced this year.

That included -- so we have our -- we're in our 10th
anniversary, and so we had a new look and feel for the CGP this
year. And we're hoping that the -- some of the navigation will
work a little more seamlessly for you as you're using the CGP.

There's a couple of new catalogs to search pages. We
have the Government e-books and FDLP Web Archive are two of the
new catalog to search pages. There's also been a few new
enhancements and updates to MetaLib resources, and then also FDLD
has a number of new fields and functionality. And if you --
hopefully, you had a chance to sit in on Patricia's presentation
to get all of the details on that.

Let me move on to the FDLP.gov and what's happening
there. There's been a lot of back-end work happening with FDLP
and, really, quite honestly, a lot of our services. And I want
to come back to that at the end because that really addresses
that -- the -- what's happening with this next gen, this LSS
environment, and the kinds of activities that we've been heavily
engaged in over the course of the past 18 to 24 months.

But the FDLP has also been enhanced. Probably one of
the primary features that we've added to -- this year is the
Preservation tab to really consolidate all of our information,
tools, and resources associated with preserving the collection.
And you -- I'm sure David provided an overview of that in his
session earlier today.

The -- some of -- a couple of the other enhancements
that we've added are we've created a side menu on pages with
significant content for easier navigation. There's been some
What's interesting when I look at the data is that FDLP.gov had over 127,000 site visitors in 2017. It doesn't sound like a whole lot, but keep in mind this site is -- it has a very focused audience, right? But the interesting thing is that it's nearly four times the number of visits from 2016.

What are we doing differently? What -- why are we getting so much more traffic? I'm asking you all for answers. I'm curious. What is it that is driving four times as much traffic to the site?

One last thing I'll say about FDLP.gov is that as part of the LSS strategy, we have started planning sessions around the next generation FDLP.gov, and we're very early in that process. Hopefully, by spring I'll be able to share a little bit more about what you can expect in that regard.

Finally on this slide, Ben's Guide has also seen several new enhancements and one of which is the inclusion of optimization for mobile as well as some improved navigation functionality as well.

So the Projects team as well as a -- and this is another example of one of these highly collaborative kind of efforts that involves so many different groups and people -- is the creation of new content to be ingested in FDsys. And Tech Services, our collection development manager, who's not here right?
UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: (inaudible - off mic).

MR. A. SMITH: Okay. Preservation certainly plays a key role. Our folks at PST are vital to the success of this.

But we're right now working, as you all know, on the bound Congressional Record. We currently have back to 1920 available with additional volumes coming soon. The Federal Register we now have available back to 1980 online as well as the GPO Style Manual has been made available, the 2016 version, and a few other things that we're continuing to add.

Just a couple of quick points about web archiving because I mentioned earlier that the group of people that work on all of this -- that work on this harvesting effort for web content is pretty small. My folks primarily develop some strategic planning and establish the operational methodologies for conducting web archiving. Some of Fang's group folks -- staff are involved in web archiving as well.

But we currently have 12 terabytes of content archived through the web harvesting process, and it's only going to continue to grow at an exponential rate. And it's -- I think it's one of those things that we recognize here we'll need to look more closely at how to scale moving forward as we -- as more content is being published via the web.

GPO partnerships -- and I can't say GPO partnership without saying Susanne Ebanues, who is sitting over on the side there. Good year for partnerships. And I think a lot of this --
and Susanne, I think you'll agree -- is the result of the libraries who have stepped forward to agree to be digital or Preservation Stewards. And we have -- currently have 10 libraries that have signed formal agreements to preserve content within their libraries.

I also have to mention the new partnership categories. And essentially, there are four plus one. So there's the Preservation Stewards. There's digital Preservation Stewards, digital content contributors, and cataloging and metadata contributors. And the fifth is other, right?

So we want to hear what ideas you have beyond those four things. And I think we wanted to leave that open for new ideas. And as things change, moving forward, we can adapt and move quickly with the change.

What do I have next?

Trusted Digital Repository. We also are -- Jessica Tieman, you may have seen her session. She did an update session on the Trusted Digital Repository audit.

And I am flipping because I thought I wrote down some notes on that. I did.

TDR is a -- it's a priority for Director Vance-Cooks. And Jessica Tieman was brought in as the expert in this area to lead us, provide leadership in this area pursuing ISO 16363 certification. And if you attended her session yesterday, I'm sure she mentioned where we are in that process right now.
We do have an RFP out which does -- it -- requests for proposals. I have to remember not to use so many acronyms. But there is a request for proposal out on FedBizOpps, which is all sources. When you put something on FedBizOpps, it go -- anybody can submit a proposal. It actually closes Friday, I believe.

Jessica, are you -- is that correct, Jessica?

MS. TIEMAN: Yeah --

MR. A. SMITH: Jessica's in the back. So just we want to recognize you for all you've contributed.

So I have the date right?

MS. TIEMAN: Yep.

MR. A. SMITH: Okay. I'm not doing too bad.

So after Friday, we should -- we'll be able to begin the work of doing the proposal evaluations and make a selection. And what -- the way the process works is we do the evaluations, make a selection, create an award, and have a kickoff meeting with the vendor. And so we'll -- we're getting close to the stage where we can actually begin the audit work.

Last thing I wanted to mention, which I kind of have covered, which are the preservation guidance and activities, there's been a lot of work over the past 12 months in this area. And I just want to recognize and thank our preservation librarian, David Walls. And Jessica Tieman has been a great help with our preservation efforts.

And there are two new documents that have gone --
guidance documents that have gone up in case you haven't seen the 
new Preservation tab yet on FDLP.gov. Contributing digital 
content -- you know, so something that the community has been 
asking for for quite some time now. What are the specifications? 
That's now available on FDLP.gov. In addition to that are the 
packaging requirements for submission to FDsys/govinfo. Both of 
those documents are available.

And we're available if you have questions about 
anything you see there. I believe there -- we actually have a 
designated email address which is available on the Preservation 
page where -- that you can contact if you have any questions 
related to any of these issues.

Robin mentioned the disaster planning. Those 
documents are also available on that page, again, another 
activity where we came together to address an issue or immediate 
concern.

And so I'm going to -- I think I'm done there. I 
think, yeah, that's Kelly's slide. Okay.

Thank you.

MS. SEIFERT: Good afternoon, everyone.

For those of you who haven't met me, my name is Kelly 
Seifert. And my role at GPO really falls into three categories – 
- mass communication to our libraries, promotion of the FDLP, and 
helping to produce this event and the spring event, the two 
conferences that we do each year.
So just briefly today, I wanted to talk to you about some resources for promoting the FDLP. And if you were in my session this morning, I -- the one thing I stated was we know that you wear a thousand hats. We know that promoting in the library falls at the bottom of your priority list, understandably. But we do have a lot of resources available to you to help you do that because public service begins with public awareness. So if your patrons don't know all that you have to offer, then your items won't get used.

So we do offer under the Requirements and Guidance tab on FDLP.gov -- it's at the top of every single page -- we have a Promotion tab. And that page lists a whole variety of resources. Number one, you can order free tangible promotional items that you can use in your library. This year, we've added several new things to the list. For example, we've added new Ben's Guide bookmarks. We've added new CGP pencils. And we recently had a new Constitution Day packet that I hope you guys took advantage of. We will be bringing that back next year as well.

In addition to the tangible items, we do offer digital items for download, images that you can use on your websites and in social media, as screensavers in your library, or also on display screens in your library.

Another thing we offer in the way of promotion is guidance. We offer tips and best practices for promoting your
library, for celebrating your anniversaries. And then recently, we launched a new inventory of obsolete promotional items. And that's helpful because we have lots and lots and lots of brochures and items that have been out for years. And sometimes we cycle through those. URLs become obsolete. Information becomes old and outdated. So we'd like everyone to look at that inventory and kind of refresh the items that you have in your library.

Another promotional offering that we've just started is the facilitation of idea exchange. And very often, we all get emails about look at this new display we put up. Look at the events that we hosted for our anniversary or for Constitution Day. And the information was coming to us, and it looks great, and we were excited about it. So we wanted to be able to share that with the community at large.

So we have a Constitution Day page that has galleries of photographs from all your celebrations. And we also have a Celebrating December Holidays gallery that does the same thing. We get tons and tons of photographs in December of all the different festive displays that you guys put up.

I also mentioned in my session this morning that next year we're going to expand some of our galleries and put up an anniversary gallery. The wonderful events that you put on for your anniversaries are fabulous, and we want to be able to share those and facilitate more idea exchange there as well.
So that's it for promotion.

As far as our communication tools go, we generally have two formal lines of communication. Number one is the email alerts that you receive from us. We do ask that one person from every depository sign up to receive the FDLP news and events email alerts. That's generally the coordinator. But the more, the merrier. We want anyone and everyone who wants to have access to these announcements be able to do so.

We put out things like webinar announcements, special event announcements. We also put out calls to action if there is a recall, if the Biennial Survey is up, so things like that that are important requirements of the program and also enhancements, such as our webinars and our events.

So that's the one official channel. Also, a -- that comes from FDLP.gov, the -- our other official channel. That's where you get all your guidance, your access to all the tools to help you manage your depository and your collections.

And we also have some informal channels. The first is at the FDLP Connection newsletter. We put that out. We showcase libraries in the newsletter. We showcase new partners in the newsletter. Any special projects that we're working on we give developments. We talk about enhancements that we've made.

So I say it's unofficial because never will we announce something vital and brand new for the first time in the Connection newsletter. We don't want you to feel like you have
to keep up with your email alerts, you have to look at FDLP.gov
everyday, you have to subscribe to the newsletter. The
newsletter is a complementary product that we want to offer you
to offer you additional information. So that's why we say it's
an informal channel.

And then finally, social media. We work with GPO's
Office of Public Relations, who run all of GPO's social media
channels. And we work to get the FDLP and your libraries
represented on our channels so that we can promote you guys to
our larger audience of GPO.

So that covers it for me. Back to Laurie.

There -- at the very last slide is my contact
information. If you have things that you've done that you want
to share, you want to participate in the idea exchange, or you
want your information showcased on social media, please contact
me.

Thank you.

MS. HALL: Okay. So what can I say? Wow. We've
highlighted most of the key important things, but there's a lot
of things that have gone on in 2017 that we haven't even touched
on.

Just to remind everybody, we did this in 2017 that
were -- with a hiring freeze, with a possible Government
shutdown, what, one or two, and potentially a new administration.
So we had a lot of those things at the back of our minds, but
look at all the things that we have accomplished. So I have to say I'm really, really proud of all the things that LSCM and folks in the SuDoc organization have done this year with the assistances -- Anthony, thank you -- PST, other organizations, human capital, Acquisitions. We couldn't have made it to the point where we are in many of these projects without the help of other folks in GPO. So it's been a very, very productive year, as far as I'm concerned.

So what's going on now in 2018? You know, we always start out in October and have a list of things that we want to get to. And then all of a sudden, what happened? Title 44, you know. Who knew? You know, how are we going to be able to do that, work on that part with all these other projects? It's going to be a challenge, but this group and this group out here and the rest of GPO, they're always up for it. I have to say they really do step up to the plate. They're willing to take on all kinds of things. So we really appreciate that, folks.

So here's some of the things that we had on our calendar to take in FY-18. So we'll be doing these in addition to anything that comes down our way with Title 44, some of those which could be very, very big projects. So let's stick with what we know at this point that we think we can get done.

Of course, we have the FDLP eXchange in the production mode. We're on the training site now in the production mode. That'll be the first thing, hopefully, in the first quarter of
FY-18.

We have more Preservation Stewards and new partners. We already have quite a few that have talked to Susanne already while we're here in the conference. We're also going to be working with Kelly and her staff, her team, on some new marketing approaches and better ways to promote the Preservation Steward program and some outreach things, talk also about the priority collections of things that we're looking for, for Preservation Stewards.

We've talked in previous meetings about some pilot projects. We're hoping to start working on some off those pilot projects related to condition assessment, inventory, cataloging, preservation projects, maybe digital deposit -- that came up today -- so more on that coming. But we're looking at some -- doing some pilot projects in those areas.

Anthony touched briefly on the FDLP.gov reorganization. We've already been starting some of that with some little tweaks here and there, but we're going forward with a full-fledged plan based on what we heard through the work practice study so -- and other comments from you. So we're working on that.

One thing we haven't touched on at all at conference, most of these other things that we're in the process of working on or finishing or bringing to the goal post we haven't talked about is we're getting ready to start a new project to replace
the askGPO tool. askGPO will not go away. The infrastructure tool that we are using is going to be replaced. So that is a massive, massive project that we're just in the process of having to kick off meeting with our vendor in a couple of weeks. So you'll hear more about that probably in the spring meeting. But it's not -- we're not getting rid of askGPO, per se; it's just the infrastructure.

LibGuides, as Robin reported, is about ready to roll out in production. Or actually, it is, right? Right? So that changed in the last couple of days. So that's one of the things that we're going to be doing.

We're going to continue to go on our library visits until the money runs out or somebody tells us not to. We really enjoy those visits. We get a lot out of the visits. Robin had positive things to say about going out to visit. I always go oh, my, I'm tired of being in airports or my back hurts from the beds at the hotels. But those are the other side of going out to visit you, and we really -- I really enjoy visiting, and I know your staff does, too. And we're glad to do that, to come to your institutions to see what's going on.

We have, of course, new offerings for the FDLP Academy that we're always looking to improve. And as Robin said, we're going to be looking at the web pages because now we have so many offerings it's hard to navigate through all the different archived webinars. So we're going to be working on just the
organization of that for better use.

We also plan on the LSCM staff and other staff in the SuDoc organization being at a lot -- attending a lot of meetings, classes, sessions, conferences. We're already signed up for a mid-winter. So you'll see us out and about. As the money continues or we're allowed to travel, we'll be out. We're willing to come to your anniversaries and celebrations and a lot of our other organizations that we think we need to be at the table at. So you usually will see somebody from GPO at all these different meetings in attendance, and we continue to plan to do that.

We're already planning for the Spring Virtual Meeting. We already talked about that. So as soon as we get back, there will be more information about that.

We forgot to add on this, the TDR audit, but Anthony reminded us of that. That should be conducted in FY 2018, key to be a priority. I missed it. I didn't mean to.

Sorry, Davita.

And most of this stuff -- all of this stuff will be announced on the news alerts or by contacting us or asking something through askGPO. So we have a lot on our plate. We'll have probably a lot more on our plate with Title 44 things coming forward. So we look forward to keeping you informed about all the things that we're working on. So thank you.

Anybody -- are we ready for questions now? Okay.
Feel free to ask us any questions. We're -- or ask about a project that we haven't talked about.

Oh, virtual folks.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: We have a question.

MS. HALL: Oh.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Somebody is asking about the LibGuides. "Can any FDL copy these LibGuides to their sites?"

MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: This is Robin Haun-Mohamed.

Yes, please. That was the idea behind it, is making them available to be used as they need to be used.

MS. HALL: Okay. I just added the contact slide as well, too.

Wow, no questions. Really? Come on, now. There's got to be some questions. There's got to be something that we haven't talked about.


MS. HALL: Don't forget who you are.

MR. G. SMITH: Oh, yes. Gavin Smith. I'm from the U.S. Senate Library.

One compliment and one question. The compliment is on fulfilling claimed items. I haven't had to do that very often. And the times that I have, they've been fulfilled very quickly.

So thank you for that.

And my question is then somewhat related to that, is
about the microfiche. There seems to have been some delays. I
don't think we're the only ones that have been sort of slow in
getting some of those. If you could speak to that, about when we
can expect to see the rest of the FY-17 microfiche and maybe if
we should start claiming some of them as well, some of the later
ones.

Thank you.

MS. HALL: I think I can -- I will take that
compliment back to Tony's folks at the Laurel facility.

Do you want to answer -- I could answer, but I'll let
you to make sure I don't miss -- Fang, answer the question just
in case I miss something.

MS. GAO: Yeah, thank you.

I know my staff -- you've been working very closely
with Steven (ph) sending a spreadsheet about there are Government
-- Congressional publications that are available on FDsys, but
they are not available in CGP. So we've been working closely
with you. And thank you for sending the spreadsheet to us.

In terms of microfiche, I know one of my supervisors,
Caroline (ph), she got some information from our staff, who deals
with that contract. So with microfiche, as we know, there are
not a lot of vendors out there. So when we have the contract and
when we have quality issues, we have to find another vendor. So
that was the delay.

Caroline, do you have anything to add?
CAROLINE: No, that's about it. There was -- we had to rebid the contract, so that caused a delay.

MS. GAO: Okay. I'll repeat it here. So we had -- when there's quality issues, we have to have the contract rebid. So that explains why. Yeah, it's -- that's the main issue here.

MS. HALL: Yeah, this is Laurie Hall. If I had my way -- I guess I shouldn't say this -- but I would really like to not have microfiche, one of those things that we could -- and we've brought that discussion up many, many times. And maybe that's something I would like to do in 2018, to work on that again. But with all the other priorities, I suspect that might not be one of them. But I think that's one of the things that we would really like to deal with at some particular point in time. Why not 2018? I'll add it to my list.

Sandee?

MS. MCANINCH: Sandra McAninch, University of Kentucky Libraries. I will speak for Barbie Selby (ph) on that particular point, however. Regionals have a problem with getting rid of microfiche as an option because a lot of them have selected fiche instead of paper hearings.

So Barbie, I did my due diligence.

MS. HALL: You're channeling Barbie now.

MS. MCANINCH: My question is about when you load into -- this camera is kind of in the way. I can't see who I'm talking to.
When you load your historical shelf list records into OCLC, are you going to automatic -- you're not going to automatically set regional holdings on those, are you?

MS. EBANUES: No.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: No.

MS. MCANINCH: No.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: No.

MS. MCANINCH: Okay.

MS. HALL: So that was Susanne Ebanues who was saying no.

MS. MCANINCH: No. Okay.

(Laughter.)

MS. MCANINCH: That's good. Thank you.

MS. HALL: Well, if the question comes to you in the shower tonight or on your flight home or while you're watching, you know, trashy TV, just, you know, please send us an email. Or here's our emails at GPO, or send us an askGPO question or find us. We still have one -- a couple hours today, and we're here until noon tomorrow. So --

UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Grant (inaudible - off mic).

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Laurie, any grant --

MS. HALL: Any grant questions? The -- that's kind of hard to answer some of those questions because we're still in the initial, you know, discussions. Grant comments -- it's sort of
like an if we had money or if we got permission -- if and then.

But as Anthony mentioned, we do have some plans in FY-18 to do some investigation, some, you know, further discussions with IMLS just about, in general, what something like that would look -- a project like -- a program like that would look like.

Sure nobody else has another question? Going once.

Going twice. What's that show? Texas Move. Sold.

(Laughter.)

(Applause.)

MS. HALL: Yeah, Texas -- is that Texas Flip and Move where they -- you know, they sell those houses and move them?

Sorry. You can tell we're having a good time.

(Laughter.)

(Off the record.)

MR. SHAW: Welcome, everybody, to the second Depository Library Council session of the day. My name is James Shaw. I am the acting chair of Depository Library Council, and I have the pleasure to, you know, from this monitor here, read the title of the session that's about to begin, Sunshine on Our Shoulders: Open Government and Open Scholarship.

I'm going to turn the session immediately over to Robbie Sittel, our fellow councilmember who will run the session.

Thank you, Robbie.

MS. SITTEL: Thank you, James.

All right. So as James said, this is Sunshine on our
Shoulders: Open Government, Open Scholarship. I just wanted to start by reading a definition of an open educational resource. We framed this around OERs, or open educational resources, and I found this definition on the Creative Commons wiki, which just sort of makes me feel like the Gov.Docs community wrote it. And it is, "Open education is the simple and powerful idea that the world's knowledge is a public good and that technology, in general, and the web, in particular, provide an extraordinary opportunity for everyone to share, use, and reuse knowledge."

So with that, I'm going to introduce each of our three panelists. We want this to be a conversation. So we want the conversation to first start with our panelists and then to bring in our councilmembers and then to bring in our community members. So we want it very much a dialogue and an active engagement with everyone in the room.

So our first speaker is Laura Sare. She's the Government Information Librarian at Texas A & M University and has worked with Government documents for 18 years. She is an associate professor and writes journal articles on the accessibility of Government information and is an active member of GODORT, the American Library Association's Round Table on Government Documents, and is also part of the communications -- she's the Communications Working Group Coordinator for CRL's TRAIL, which is the Technical Report Archive and Image Library.
She is also excited to be a volunteer for the HathiTrust state Government documents copyright review project that should start next year, and she is also the genesis for this conversation.

So she co-authored an article with her colleague at A & M, Sarah Potvin. And her -- their article is actually what inspired us to develop this panel today.

Our second speaker is Anita Walz. She's the Open Education, Copyright, and Scholarly Communication Librarian at Virginia Tech. She works with students, staff, faculty, and administrators on local, state, national, and international levels to inspire faculty to choose, adapt, and create learning resources which are more accessible to students.

Her work experience includes over 15 years in international, Government, and academic libraries, including the World Bank and the ERIC Digital Library. She was the project manager and a contributor to Virginia Tech's first open textbook fundamentals of business, which was published in 2006, and designed and administers an OER grant program at Virginia Tech, which provides funds and technical support to faculty who wish to adapt or author and broadly share openly licensed materials for teaching and learning.

She serves on the advisory board of the Open Textbook Network and the Open Virginia Advisory Council of the State Council of Higher Education. She has been a featured speaker in
several SPARC and ACR webinars. Her interests include economics
of higher education, library involvement, and open educational
initiatives, library publishing, and effective teaching practices
for college age and adult learners.

She is the author of the ARL SPEC Kit 351, which is
the Affordable Course Content and Open Educational Resources,
also published in 2016 -- she -- one journal article and several
book chapters.

She served as a Fulbright Specialist on OER in Central
Asia in April of 2017 and actually found her host person here
today.

So -- and then our final speaker is Allyson Rodriguez.

She is the Electronic Resources Librarian at the University of
North Texas where she identifies, evaluates, acquires, and
promotes education -- or electronic resources.

And previously, Allyson worked with evaluating and
adding open access resources to the library catalog and now
oversees the position that continues this job.

So with that, I'm going to hand it over to Laura.

MS. SARE: Howdy, everyone. My coauthor, Sarah, would
like to express her regrets. She wanted to come to this meeting
but wasn't able to for other commitments.

Today, I wanted to give a little background about my
article for those of you who haven't had a chance to read it.
And I wanted to describe the background of how Sarah and I came
to write our paper, as well as provide an example from it.

I also hope you will hear echoes from this discussion that our keynote speaker this morning, Mr. LaRue, mentioned earlier today. So it's been interesting to me to hear the echoes from my paper in the various sessions today.

So Sarah and I -- Sarah's new to the library, and we were talking to each other. I was trying to get to know here, and she was trying to learn what my duties were. I was trying to learn what her duties were. You know, she's a scholarly communication librarian at A & M. And we realized that we were both interested in the recent Federal mandates, such as the NIH mandate where the Federally funded research has to be put into PubMed so that people have access to this information, as well as the Office of Science and Technology policy directive, which again requires agencies spending more than 100 million in research to provide the research end data and publically available online.

And this also, again, if you read the NASA STI session, they were talking about their plan from this directive that they just recently implemented. So from now -- for grants issued in November of 2016, now they are putting that information -- they're using the PubMed access platform as well. So that was interesting to hear, that what I'm going to talk about is already in effect.

So Sarah and I realized -- as we talked, we realized
that we believed our duties expanded beyond just the campus population that we serve. We both view knowledge as the commons, which we defined as a resource shared by a group of people and is often vulnerable to social dilemmas. This led us to a discussion about the transformation of information acquisition, distribution, and these changes both in Government information and scholarly information.

I started off with ERIC, which is a Department of Education resource that some consider is to be the start of the open access movement because it provided journal information, bibliographies, and indexes to libraries and educational institutions for the promotion of education across the country.

We also noted that changes at the end of the 20th century led to new technologies that presented the main scope for making information freely accessible online as well as for closing that access as well. The privatization of Government information under the Reagan Administration helped spur this shift, a change that included political, economic, social, and technical aspects.

Sarah introduced me to author -- and I hope I get her name right -- Nancy Kranich. Explained -- she explained this as the changing dissemination modes also affected scholarly communication as well. Government information was privatized, journal publishers merged, and copyright laws were modified in response to corporate pressure and shifts in policy.
The adoption of new technologies meant that copying computer files made information easily transferrable. And as a result, even though more people than ever have access to computers and the internet, much valuable information is being withdrawn, lost, privatized, or restricted from the public.

It was also during the 1980s that the commercial information service sector worked hard at removing the Government from the dissemination portion of the Government information lifecycle -- lifecycle. They wanted to replace the Government as distributor and charge for information that was formerly free, eroding the concept of Government information as a public good. Government agencies were pressured to either privatize information, reduce the amount of materials they distributed, or were dissuaded from creating new information resources that would compete with commercial enterprises.

This idea of information as a commodity also affected the academic world with the start of the rising cost of serials. Libraries take notice -- oh, I'm sorry. I'm supposed to give you a slide.

Libraries take notice of all these changes, and the ARL agenda during this time focused on the crises in financing research influenced by the Reagan-era policies. This eventually led to the creation of ARL's SPARC initiative to fight this movement of information from being held what -- held behind what Nancy Kranich called a walled garden, which creates a threat to
both democratic principles of informed citizens as well as academic principles of building on prior research.

So this was some of the history showing the interrelationship of Government information as well as scholarly information. And so now I want to go into how this applies to us.

To advance the argument that Government information and scholarly communication activities and libraries have a common interest in scaling and tearing down this walled garden, Sarah and I argued that a shared ethos joins these efforts, even as we emphasize different publics, citizens versus researchers, and that we are further cemented by this new wave of Government mandates surrounding the availability of publically funded research. Our goal in advancing these arguments is to foster greater awareness of these complementary parallel efforts in libraries and to bring these units in to closer engagement.

Government information librarians can work with scholarly communication librarians by sharing their expertise on Government information sources and policy. Take copyright, for example. While scholarly communication librarians can focus educating their publics on fair use and Creative Commons, Government information librarians can educate on the need to ensure that state and local laws are not solely published by private publishers because citizens should be able to have free access to the laws that affect them.
So as you can see from this brief history summary, our disciplines of Government information and scholarly information have influenced each other, and the publics we serve overlap each other, making us ideal partners in this new age of information access.

So here is a shameless self-promotion of my article with Sarah. And you can go and read the complete history of Government policy and Sarah's history of open access movement.

Thank you.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: All right. So as Robbie said, I'm Allyson Rodriguez. I'm currently the Electronic Resources Librarian at UNT.

I wanted to give you a little bit of background because I deal -- my title has nothing to do with scholarly communications, nor does it have anything to do with Government documents. So I'm kind of like what am I here for.

(Laughter.)

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I promise there is a reason I'm here. But just to give you a little background, I started out as a teacher in a very low-income area right on the Texas-Mexico border, a small town called Del Rio. It was tough. I had students who had no money to do anything, and I was constantly struggling and trying to find a way to get them the education they needed, the resources they needed, to find things to send home with them to where I didn't have to go out and buy 30 copies
of a book, buy 30 copies of whatever it was because I can tell you I did not make very much money and I could not afford to buy all this stuff for these students that so desperately needed and so desperately wanted it.

Shortly after that, I started working as a library aide at a small Air Force base library in Altus, Oklahoma. My husband was in the Air Force, so we moved, and I couldn't transfer my teaching certificate. So I said okay, what's next? I also started at that time getting my MLS online.

So Altus and working in the Air Force base library was a little different from being a teacher, to say the least. There was -- it was a really good introduction for me into Government information, though, because if you have ever tried to find information as a Government worker on Government websites, it can be slightly frustrating. And so that was a really good learning experience for me because I had to help a lot of our patrons who were military members or retired military members find the information that they needed.

And then I got my first real librarian job. My husband got out of the Air Force, and we moved to Denton where I started as the strategic collections librarian. Usually, I get a good ooh on that one because it sounds like a super fancy title. But basically, what I was doing was I was identifying, evaluating, and adding open access resources to our library catalog so that they were discoverable by all of our students, by
all of our faculty, and by the general public.

I do not currently have this title, obviously, but I do supervise. We currently have a graduate student who's working on this current project.

To give a little background on the position itself, it was created at a time when we were going through some very severe library budget cuts. So we needed to find a way to still provide information to our students and to our faculty without breaking the bank and paying certain vendors all of our money.

So this position was created, and we -- but we said okay, that's great. There's all this free stuff out there, but what do we add? There's so much, and it's on all these different things. And it's on every subject imaginable.

Well, you know, our students don't necessarily need to find that. We don't have students who are getting medical degrees, so maybe we don't need to add some of that more medical-heavy information. We also don't have, you know, certain degrees on this or that, so we don't need to add that information.

There is also a lot of low-quality resources, we'll say, questionable resources that don't necessarily need to be found or promoted by the library. We don't need to say hey, students. Hey, little freshman kids, look at this because they will take it and run with it. And that's not what we want.

So we created a rubric that evaluate -- that we use to evaluate any resource that we add to the library catalog. We
have one for our paid-for resources, and we have one for our open
access resources. And they kind of -- they overlap in a lot of
areas, but they're also very different.

Within that rubric, we gave preference to content that
came from a .gov site because that tends to have more quality
than a lot of the resources out there. Yes, there might be bias.
There might be issues with Government resources. But they tend
to be of a much higher quality than the vast majority of the
content that's available out there. So we actually give
preference to Government resources.

In that position, I -- that's where I started working
with our scholarly communications groups, so our repository
librarian, our SCHOLCOMM librarian when he came on, our copyright
librarian. And we also always try to include our subject
librarians, or our liaison librarians, because they know what the
students are looking for. They know what the faculty are looking
for, and they can help us really direct our collection towards
all of that content.

So what did I find when I started looking around for
open access stuff as a scholarly communications -- or a strategic
collections librarian? Gov.Docs. It was amazing.

(Laughter.)

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I don't know if you know this, but
there's a wealth of information out there in Gov.Docs.

Sorry. I thought you all would enjoy that.
(Laughter.)

MS. RODRIGUEZ: But what we found is that a lot of our faculty, a lot of our students, really didn't know that it was available in Gov.Docs form, and so it was really on us and on our subject librarians to teach them and show them hey, this information is out there. It's actually provided to you for free by the Government. Go check it out.

So by digging through websites, getting suggestions from subject librarians, and just kind of keeping my ears open, in general, I was able to provide access to quality information on a huge array of subjects. And with our focus on students, because we were funded partly by a student use fee, I really wanted to focus on what would have a greater impact on those students.

And that's partly where the OER comes in because it was not just finding content for students to do their research projects on, but it was finding content for faculty to use in their classes so that students didn't have to go buy a textbook or so that students didn't have to go buy this computer access code to get this one little thing that they would only be -- ever be able to use once.

So some examples of what I found -- you may or may not be aware of a lot of these, but I wanted to kind of explain how they fit into our curriculum and our research at the -- at UNT, specifically.
So through some conversations with our subject librarians, I found out that we have new faculty members who were studying and starting to even teach classes on the medical humanities and on the history of medicine. And I was like, lo and behold, the National Library of Medicine has these great digital collections. And they were like oh, my God, that's perfect for my class. I can show them these examples of what I've been talking about, and we don't have to pay for it. They don't have to buy a book to see it. So it was a really great resource for those people to not only do the research, but also use it in classes.

And then you have DAVID, which is the Database for Annotation Visualization and Integrated Discovery, which is a tool that provides annotation for investigators to understand biological meaning behind a large list of genes. Basically, it's for really smart scientists, which I am not. So I am told it's a very, very useful thing. I look at it and try and look through it, and it doesn't make much sense to me, but the scientists seem to love it.

And so it's great that they know that it's there, that they can give it to those -- this would be more in line with, like, our grad students -- but to where they can take it to the grad students and say hey, use this. Use this for your classes.

Now, as I said, my background is in teaching. And so I actually found the Centers for Disease Control children's books
long before I ever came to this job because I had some little
guys who were just learning that washing hands is a good thing.
And you know, after we -- you know, we need to use a Kleenex to
blow our nose and things like this. And so being able to have a
really nice fun children's book and being able to print it off
and send it home with them or being able to let them sit down in
class and play with it, it really provided a great resource.

But it's also a great resource at UNT because we teach
teachers. We have a huge teacher prep college. And so being
able to show them, you know, this is where you can go and find
things for your students, these are the types of things you can
be reading to your students, it's really a great wealth of
information.

And then this last one that I have on here, the
EJSCREEN Mapping Tool, is actually something that was brought to
my attention by our GIS librarian. It's from the EPA. And what
it is, it's the Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool.
So it takes environmental data and demographic indicators and
lots of other data and puts it together in maps and reports. And
this is a fabulous tool for those learning GIS, those in
environmental sciences, those in any of the social sciences, or
even for yourself. I had way too much fun playing with this and
mapping all different kinds of places.

I was born and raised in Austin, Texas. And so this
is actually -- it's a little hard to see because I know it's real
tiny. But this is actually a map that shows the population
density of Austin and where all the public schools are located.
So it gives you a really good idea of where some of those --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (inaudible - off mic).

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- yeah, where you might have some
overcrowding, where you may need to start building some new
schools, and where you might have some opportunities for growth.

But as we know, it's not all perfect. So there were
some issues that we identified, some challenges or opportunities
for growth, as a lot of times we like to say.

So from time to time, as I believe has been mentioned
quite a lot today, Government websites, like just about any other
website -- it's not just Government websites; it's all websites -
- trust me -- they move, change, or disappear, which can lead to
dead links, which means, you know, if a professor has put this in
their syllabus, that could be a problem. If they -- if we put it
in the library catalog, it could be a problem. And so addressing
that link rot is one area that needs to be addressed and,
hopefully, will get better with time.

It's also not always clear how resources can be
reused. We all tend to know pretty much, you know, oh, it's
Gov.Doc, it's blah, blah, blah, blah, blah. We can reuse this.
It's not a big deal.

However, some of those faculty have had it pounded it
in their head everything is copyrighted. You can't do this, you
can't do this, you can't do this. And so it's a bit of
reeducation and getting them to be oh, okay, I can do this, and
it's okay. I'm not going to be sued. The school's not going to
be sued. It's all right. Calm down.

Some of the other problems, as we know -- and I will
say recently there have been some definite improvements in the
web interfaces in those GUIs that you see online. They are
definitely improving; however, some are still not the greatest.
And so that can be a little frustrating for both researchers and
for students if they don't know how.

But that is where my lovely Gov.Docs people come in
because they are great resources to be able to say here's the
best way to search this really awesome tool or I know about this,
let me show you how to use it in the appropriate way. And so I
think by pairing together Gov.Docs and other areas, we can really
get a lot of this information towards more usable for people.

And then the last thing is just kind of the sheer
amount. It's a little overwhelming thinking about all of the
information that the Government puts out on such a regular basis.
And so again, this is where Gov.Docs librarians really can come
in and provide their expertise and be able to say oh, I know
about this. That's great. Oh, I know about this. That's great
-- and be able to give us a lot of that kind of guidance.

I think that's all I have.

MS. WALZ: Hi. Good afternoon. My name is Anita
Walz. I'm the Open Education, Copyright, and Scholarly Communication Librarian at Virginia Tech. And I want to tell you about all kinds of open. I'm going to start out by talking a little bit about what we mean by open and follow up with challenges and solutions in openness.

So there are many kinds of open, many of which you see on the screen. These represent philosophies. They represent types of content. They represent processes, systems. But all of them are tools.

Probably because we're librarians, I thought what would be most interesting to you is to talk about content. And as we look at open content, things that are freely available online, things maybe that are openly licensed to adapt, remix, or create, it's important for us to consider what are the purposes. Is this content open enough? Does this content provide meaningful access?

In other words, does it make it easier for people to do whatever they're trying to do? Are they trying to use, read, build their own knowledge? Are they trying to create or to remix? Are they trying to teach?

A few key features of these various kinds of openness -- both open access, open educational resources, open data, open infrastructure -- include things that overlap with material that is in the public domain. These values, these features, are very much shared between the open community and content, which is in
the public domain, these being concern about rights, concern about access, concern about use, transparency, and so on.

I want to talk a little bit about open education, which relates, really, to process and content. As an instructor, and an instructor who values open education, there are six primary values that undergird a lot of many different ways of implementing open education. These could be sharing your course online. They could include creating assignments for students to do where they are building something in public and sharing it with the world. This could include creating a textbook or creating other kinds of materials or using these kinds of materials.

But this ethos, this -- these core values of sharing, of receiving and giving feedback in a community, talking about teaching publically, using open licenses, giving credit, and then focusing, really, on students and the needs of students undergird many of these practices.

I'd like to move on and talk a little bit about the user experience with content. Content, as you know, is owned by somebody unless it's public domain content, and then it is free to use in the U.S. And you know much more about that than I do.

But on the top of this list, which ranks from most open at the top to least open at the bottom with copyright, we see that public domain really takes the cake. I love public domain materials. Not only are they free to use, but they're
free to adapt; they're free to modify.

How many of you are familiar with Creative Commons licenses? Okay, great. So Creative Commons licenses essentially tell a reader what they can do with the material. They move a work from the status of all rights reserved to some rights reserved. They allow adaptation, most of them, the ones that are open, the top six in this list. They allow redistribution. Many of them allow -- or do require attribution legally, as Creative Commons works. And with regard to good scholarship, of course, public domain material should be cited. But if you didn't know what these looked like, how would you know what you were -- what you could do with these kinds of works? So I'd like to jump into five challenges and some solutions in -- with regard to openness.

We have some challenges in communicating with readers who encounter these licenses or who encounter public domain works. How do they know what it is? What can they do with it? Because of the complexity of works for permission, as Allyson mentioned, faculty believing that they can't copy anything, that everything is in copyright, there is a lot of work to be done both with faculty and with students with regard to copyright literacy.

So there are a few examples of ways to communicate the status of a work. The rightstatements.org site is helpful. Icons and symbols are helpful.
Also helpful, and probably because you have been doing this for a much longer time than I have, is including information in the front of a book with regard to what you can do. There are three examples on this page. On the left is the cover of our book Fundamentals of Business. You'll see circled is the Creative Commons license. The icon on the top on the right-hand side is an okay example. This is our first foray into doing this kind of work, and it describes the kind of license that's on the book. The example on the bottom, right-hand corner is much better. It explains what are the icons that are used, what do they mean, and then what can you do with this material.

Some other challenges -- and these I think -- some of these are common to public domain works. Some of them are not. Creative Commons licenses, by definition, require attribution. There is not a Creative Commons license that does not require attribution. So mixing them, because they're a little bit different, gets very complicated.

Creating works that have open licenses and knowing how to mark works used under permission, works used under a different license, or works used under fair use is very tricky, especially if you're trying to enable reuse or modification for someone who is downstream.

Accessibility -- this is important. If we have lots of people who are creating Creative Commons-licensed works, are they going to know how to make them as accessible as they really
should be?

And then there are some interesting challenges that are brought to us through modern technology. What is a book anyway? What a -- what could a book be? What could we utilize technology to develop in terms of something that is -- that fully utilizes the technologies available to us?

We're involved at Virginia Tech in production. And I know from personal experience that producing a print or an electronic product is a completely different process. What works in print might not work in electronic and vice versa.

And then we have a host of decisions to make with regard to planning for preservation. Where is this going to live, and then how do we manage versions into revenues? I'm told that these are issues that are also faced by the Gov.Docs community.

Because we want to enable remix, there are things that we might not have thought about as we're producing works. We might not have thought about how difficult it could be to edit a PDF. And some solutions to that are to produce content in a few different formats, specifically, EPUB or XML.

Because our works can be copied and shared freely, how do we know how many people are using them? Do we know who is using them or if they're valuable? How do we get that feedback that a market would provide that our openly licensed work is not providing for us?
And then how do we let people know, hey, this is out there? This is great. This is peer-reviewed. We spent a lot of time on it. It's state of the art. It's free for students. It's free for anyone.

I think some of these concerns will resonate with your community.

And then fourth, finding and curating these works. This is the problem with the web. Anyone can publish. How do you find and curate and build collections that are meaningful for people? A few examples here are the open textbook library out of the University of Minnesota; OER Commons, which is the product of a nonprofit; and then, of course, Google Advanced Search, which is not an aggregator but functions to locate materials based on metadata. These are a few of the ways of finding and curating works.

But they're not free. They're free to use. They're not free to build. So what do they rely on?

And my last slide is just to highlight the importance of building collaborator communities. Open education really is about -- it's about sharing. It's about building together. It's about building on what someone else has built. And creating communities as a solution to some of the longevity problems, some of the difficulties in knowing what's valuable and for whom, some of the difficulties in getting feedback I think is one solution.

Thank you very much.
(Applause.)

MS. SITTEL: Okay. So this is Robbie Sittel again, University of North Texas.

And with that, we want to open it up to discussion and conversations. So do the three of our panelists have thoughts or questions for each other? Comments? No?

Does Council have questions or comments for our panel?

MS. MCDONALD: I have a question. This is Celina McDonald, University of Maryland Libraries.

You mentioned about Creative Commons requires attribution. And I think it's Open Textbook Network. I might be messing up the name. But I know that when I've look through, there are some books that don't actually have attribution. And that's deliberate because the thing may have been published elsewhere and they want to make their money so they don't want everybody to know how to find the free one, I guess.

I was kind of trying to -- is -- does that mean it doesn't fall under Creative Commons, really?

MS. WALZ: There is a long backstory. A publisher experimented with a model using open licenses on their books, and then they decided to change their model. So they requested that copies of those items have their name taken off of them, have the author's name taken off, have some other data taken out of there, as is their right under Creative Commons.

Those items are still -- the license cannot be
retracted. Those items are still available. People are using them to remix all sorts of things that the book that we developed is a remix, a very deep remix of one of those licensed works. I'm happy to talk to you more offline about that.

But that is something that people ask a lot. Why did they request no attribution? And it's because they don't want to compete with themselves, like, sort of like you said.

MS. B. WILLIAMS: Beth Williams, Stanford Law Library. I have a comment and a question.

My comment is that I'm impressed with your institutions that have faculties that are concerned in the least about copyrighted materials.

(Laughter.)

MS. B. WILLIAMS: I work in several law schools, and none of my faculty have -- and lawyers have had any concern whatsoever about copying materials. So you must be doing something right.

My question is for Allyson, but I'd also like to pose it to Anita and Laura, too. This strategic collections librarian position is a new one to me. I'm not familiar. So -- and I noted that you said that the job has been taken over by a non-librarian with your oversight, I'm guessing. So is there a community of folks doing that kind of work? Because it's fascinating to play that role between the content and the classroom, which is not something that I have thought about.
And then maybe just if the other two panelists would
describe whether or not that position exists in your
institutions, too.

Thanks.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: All right. This is Allyson Rodriguez,
University of North Texas.

So I will say it's just some of my faculty that are
concerned about copyright. I think -- and I think there's
definitely a wide array. There are some who are very over-
concerned about copyright and some who like to pretend it doesn't
exist.

And the same with students -- we have the same -- you
know, kind of the same array with students. We have some who are
like oh, no, I can't. You know, they've gotten that talk from
that one professor who really drilled it into their head that,
you know, this is plagiarism and you will -- you know, you'll be
punished severely if you do this. So they -- you know, they come
to their subject librarians. And they're like oh, no, no. I
can't do that. It's -- I can't use that number of words. That's
too many words or, you know, things like that. So we do have --
we have both ends of the spectrum.

So the strategic collections librarian I will say is
probably a kind of unique one. I've been asked to speak a couple
times on it just because it was kind of unknown. UNT is pretty
unique in that they do a lot of things, and they just kind of go
with it. They're very creative in that way, and we're pretty lucky to be able to try out new things.

And so like I said, a large portion of this position was to do the open access and to be very heavily involved with -- in that. But it was also partly project-based. So it was here's this really weird because I -- the position was in the Collection Development Department. And so it was here's this really weird difficult thing that we don't know how to acquire properly.

Figure it out.

And so that was kind of the other half of my job.

There's -- there was really no one else for me to go to. I was kind of by myself in that one. I could ask some scholarly communications librarians. I asked some catalogers, some acquisitions librarians. But they all -- if they had anything to do with adding open access to the catalog, it was very limited in scope. It was definitely not a focus of their job. So it was kind of more a one-off thing.

Yeah, yeah. So it was very interesting to be in that position and to kind of create the way. I haven't seen any other positions like it. I've seen some that are moving closer to that.

But SCHOLCOM librarians are asked to do so much.

Like, I don't know if you all realize, but most of the time, the SCHOLCOM librarians are asked to do -- work with data. They're asked to do work with the repository. They're asked to do work
with, you know, faculty and copyright and do copyright instruction. And it's like they're just everything. They do so much.

And we're lucky we have several people who do those things. So we have one who deals a lot with the faculty, and we have one who deals with copyright. And we have a separate repository librarian. So yeah.

MS. SARE: This is Laura Sare, Texas A & M University. We do not have anything fitting that title or that resembles something that that title would cover. We do have a large scholarly communication group. There's four or five librarians right now, so they do divide that work up to where there's just a copyright librarian. There's just a digital repository librarian. And they still have a lot of work, but they are able to divvy it up. And then Sarah's more of a digital humanities-focused librarian.

MS. WALZ: Hi. Anita Walz from Virginia Tech. We also do not have a strategic collections librarian. I have gone to our collections department with some questions about how we can get more open access and openly licensed content into our discovery layer, specifically. And we've looked through that through the knowledge base and identified the collections that we want to add, but we have not mapped directly to class needs or research needs.

I assume, also, that some of this falls under the --
our librarian liaison or subject liaison responsibilities. But we don't currently have anyone with that particular description.

MR. SHAW: This is Jim Shaw, the Government Documents Librarian, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

Anita, one of your last slides had a couple of lines on it that talked about assessment and evaluation. And it's something I've been thinking about a little bit during this conference because -- and I think it really relates to Government Publishing Office and some of their initiatives.

And in order to understand and improve how your open resources are being used, you are going to have to capture some information to develop metrics. But when you capture information and develop metrics, you -- I think you have to have some place in your head how do you do that without in any way infringing upon the privacy of the user. In the Government's -- in the space we deal with, user privacy is really important.

So what do you capture? How do you keep it? How do you manage that, the balance you need to get the information you need to assess and evaluate and improve while, at the same time, protecting the privacy of the user?

MS. WALZ: Okay. So I'm going to show all of my cards on this question.

Anita Walz from Virginia Tech again.

The book that we published lives in our institutional repository, which is a DSpace repository. So the metrics we have
are number of downloads per file, number of views per -- of the
interface.

We also have city -- country and city data. I believe
it's based on IP addresses. We don't keep those. The -- it also
does not probably disambiguate if someone is coming from a VPN
and they're showing that they're in Las Vegas, whereas they're in
New Hampshire for real. That kind of information is not
collected.

We haven't collected a large amount of information. A
lot of what we've done is to see how the book works in our class.
But the feedback that I get, typically, is from people who are
looking for ancillary materials. Where is your test bank? Where
are your slides? Where are the PowerPoints for this course?

And because the PowerPoints for the course are --
there's a lot of material used under fair use, there's a lot of
material created by past faculty, those are not something that we
feel comfortable sharing or could even openly license at this
point and share with the public. So we've had to say no to those
things.

But I do tell people I want to know what you think of
it. I want to know if you're using it. At some point, we'll do
a more formal assessment. The purpose from the author's
viewpoint is to use it in his course, and sharing it with the
world is part of our purpose. So that does affect how we do
updates and what is most valuable, what are the motivators for
I'm sorry to not have a better answer on how to do that.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MS. SITTEL: I have a question. This is Robbie Sittel, University of North Texas.

I was in a session earlier where the speaker used the phrase "active collection development versus passive collection maintenance," which I thought was brilliant and is really aligned with some of the comments that we've heard throughout this conference. And it seems to me that what Allyson did was very muchly active collection development.

And we've also talked at this conference about digital deposits. Did you ever actually collect PDFs or digital objects to include in any of our digital libraries? Or were you always just pointing to outside resources?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: This is Allyson Rodriguez, UNT.

Yeah, actually, I did work with our Digital Libraries Division for a little while in adding some of the Creative Commons or certain other PDFs. We did a collection of children's books to add to our digital library so that they're available there and so that we have our own copy of it because, as I said, some of these things -- open access, whether Government information or not, they disappear. And so having our own localized copy is a really great thing.
But yeah, we have added some of those things to our own digital library in an attempt to preserve, make more accessible, and kind of ensure access.

MS. HARTNETT: Cass Hartnett, University of Washington Libraries.

I'm really interested in the question of public libraries here. Mr. LaRue got us pretty charged up today about the history and role of libraries in general. And it's -- it seems like one of the benefits of working in an academic structure in this case is that you always go back to the mission of the university or the college, and you can look to the curriculum to see which things are supported.

But wouldn't public libraries be the perfect repository for open education resources? And I'm wondering what the news from the open education -- or open textbook movement is about public libraries.

MS. SITTEL: I would add community colleges to that, too, if anybody has a perspective on that.

MS. WALZ: Anita Walz, Virginia Tech.

About two years ago, I tried to put together a panel about academic, public, and other types of libraries around open educational resources. And either it was too new or it -- I asked the wrong people. But I could not find very many people in the public library sector who could comment on deploying OER in their collections. Maybe that's changed. I don't know what the
conversation is on that level within the public library world.

On the community college level, however, they are miles and miles ahead of four-years and R-1s just because there is tremendous need on the part of students. Students spend -- tend to spend, or tend to be asked to spend, a larger percentage of their overall cost of education on books, on textbooks, sometimes even higher than tuition. Community college students, not all, but tend to be more financially marginal than students at other institutions just because the advertised tuition rates are much lower. So our most vulnerable students, I think, are at community colleges, generally.

So there are wonderful things going on with the community college consortium for OER -- lots and lots of adoptions, lots of needs, lots of people who know that there are a lot of -- there is a lot of need.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Allyson Rodriguez, UNT, again.

I will add to the community colleges. There are actually programs out there that are 100 percent OER and open textbook. I think it's Tidewater Community College that has an entire associates degree that you can get without ever having to buy a textbook.

So when Anita say they're -- I mean, they are miles and miles and miles and oceans ahead of us, ahead of academic libraries. They're really done some fabulous, amazing things that I think we should all strive towards.
I will say when I was teaching -- and I've seen even recently the K-12 libraries have a huge push for OER and for open content for classrooms and for students to take home. It's definitely been a big push, and more teachers and more school libraries are pushing towards making classroom content available. So I don't know necessarily about public libraries, but I do know K-12 community and definitely academic libraries are moving towards it.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Please, yes.

MS. SARE: This is Laura Sare, Texas A & M University. I would like to make a little plug. I don't know anything about the public libraries. But the scholarly communication group at Texas A & M under Bruce Herbert, we do have an open textbook initiative going where the -- since we're a STEM school, we have approached -- I can't remember which discipline it was, but it's a science discipline, a big -- or look for the bang for the buck, a big 100-level class and to have open access textbooks so that those students don't have to buy the $500 textbook even at a research university like Texas A & M. So if you have questions about that, contact Bruce Herbert at Texas A & M University.

MS. WALZ: Anita Walz, Virginia Tech.

I wanted to add just one bit of information. So we think of students saving money as a primary motivator for using openly licensed content or OER in courses. There is yet another
reason why these are being adopted, and it's -- it really has to
do with faculty motivators, that faculty are constantly tweaking
materials for their courses. If you do presentations or you
teach at all, you know that you probably do this, too.

And using openly licensed content gives faculty a lot
more control over their course materials. They can adapt it on
the fly. It's something that they don't have to wait for the
next edition to come out. They don't need to remove -- you know,
update the map to remove the UK from the EU. They can change
things that are current that are going on in our world and update
their material whenever they want. So it gives tremendous
flexibility to faculty.

Commercial publishers, of course, are noticing this,
and their motivator, their wave -- their -- to sell their
products is really to talk about cost savings, but they don't
talk about the flexibility that open licensing allows, partly
because their products don't allow that.

So -- and the social benefit and the sharing, the
value of creating and maintaining public goods is something that
this allows that commercial solutions do not.

MS. Y. WILLIAMS: Yvonne Williams, Memphis Public
Libraries.

Let me begin by saying, ladies, I appreciate you all
for coming. And thank you for the information that you've
shared.
At this point, our public libraries are not very much engaged in what you're talking about, but I plan to take this information back to our library.

And let me just say, Allyson, I appreciate your enthusiasm, especially when you talked about Gov.Docs. Thank you.

(Laughter.)

MS. Y. WILLIAMS: Thank you for that.

In addition, I want to take back to our library your thoughts about the Centers for Disease Control for children's books. I think that would be very useful for our children's librarian.

Thank you.

MS. SITTEL: Robbie Sittel, University of North Texas. My former life was in public library, so I'm just going to add public library comments to Yvonne's.

When I was a public librarian, I lived in Oklahoma, and our State Department of Education would host a bit, like, back-to-school teacher fair where all of these vendors would come in and tout their products. And we got to go as Gov.Docs librarians and drag out all of our EPA kids and other things to show them that we had materials, too, in the classroom. And as we move to an online environment, it would probably behoove us to figure out how to again let them know that those resources are available from the public library or just in general. So thanks.
Should we open it up to the audience?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah.

MS. SITTEL: Okay. Questions or comments from the audience?

MS. ORTH-ALFIE: Carmen Orth-Alfie, University of Kansas Libraries.

First of all, I want to thank you guys for bringing this to the Depository Library Council. This is something that I have cared about for quite a while as a Government information specialist that has also worked on open educational resources efforts.

One of -- I have several comments. One thing I'd like to know from GPO is whether or not there has ever been any discussion to add copyright public domain information in cataloging records to help make the copyright free aspect of Government information for visible and discoverable. I know there's a marked field for it and that it has just not really been used. So I'd like to know if GPO has ever considered that or reconsidered it.

Another thing I wanted to point out is that at the Open Ed Conference last year in Richmond, there was a panel that was discussing -- and I want to make sure I call it the right thing. Hold on a second. It's the Federal Open Licensing Playbook.

So I know there's some agencies that are working on
trying to make their copyright public domain information more clear. And these -- I believe this one was released by the State Department just this year. And it's referred to as Federal Open Licensing Playbook. And it's encouraging agencies to claim their copyright on the publications and then note that they are public domain.

And I have noticed that in some of the documents I see online. And I'm wondering -- another question for GPO is how much effort there is in communicating with agencies about there's a possibility of including that imprint about copyright in that it's in public domain and making that more of an increased effort to show that and make it more explicit and not have everybody just know that Government information is open.

I think that's all for right now.

MS. SITTEL: Does GPO want to comment?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Questions on the other program.

(Laughter.)

MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Robin Haun-Mohamed with GPO.

Really good questions. And if Melissa were in here -- Melissa, are you here? No.

Take a look at the LibGuides copyright statement. I think that we went with the open content.

And Laurie walked in at just the perfect time.

(Laughter.)
MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: So Carmen, can you repeat your question?

MS. HALL: Laurie Hall, GPO.

I got part of your question, Carmen, about the copyright -- well, not -- well, the free access, you know, in the marked record. So I want to talk to Fang about that because that would be something that would go before the Metadata Advisory Group in her area because I would think if it's a standard statement -- I have this -- some of that information in my head, but I can't pull it all up -- that we could just then, you know, put it in the records automatic, you know --

MS. ORTH-ALFIE: Yeah, I mean, I was envisioning --

MS. HALL: Right, right.

MS. ORTH-ALFIE: -- a bulk load --

MS. HALL: Right, right. A bulk -- yeah, a bulk change. So let me -- I just need that information, and I can take it back to Fang.

Secondly, about working with agencies, I've been in GPO for a long time. It was hard enough to even get them to be interested in ISBM assignments, one. That was -- not really happened -- a lot of work at GPO to try to get the agency publishers to do that.

We're just starting to get the agencies that come in to even understand the CIP data that we've been now starting as part of our cooperative project with LC. So that's an
educational process for folks at GPO at -- that also work with
the publishers.

So I don't think that it's not something that we can't
do. It's just in that whole training of our staff who deal with
the publishers, the agency publishers, for the print side. So I
mean, it's a little mountain, I think, or a little hill that we
could start working on probably as an educational project. But
that's -- just as long as you send it to me, then we'll start
thinking about adding it to our FY-18 things to do.

MS. ORTH-ALFIE: Carmen Orth-Alfie, University of
Kansas.

The other one I meant to mention was the open
government data and the information they have about making it
clear that it's public domain license.

MS. HALL: Right. So if you can just send all those
three things since I missed the first couple or little bits of
them, yeah, we can take that up.

MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO.

I just want to add to what Laurie was saying about the
copyright. But the Sendy group does have a copyright working
group, and they have put out a guide to copyright for Federal
agencies that is used across the agencies. And it's -- it was
updated not too long ago. And I can't recall -- I'm sorry -- if
that stuff is in there, but I'll check and see. And if not, I
will take it to the Sendy working group, too.
MS. QUINN: Aimee Quinn, Central Washington University. I have two comments and a question. First of all, thank you all for this great presentation.

And Laura, I love your article. I found it very interesting.

Second of all, a comment about one reason, I think, that, at least in higher, the four-year and the R-1, are not coming aboard on OER is because tenured faculty are not being paid for OER just yet. At least that's what I have heard from the faculty I have worked with.

They still need -- they're not being recognized as the kind of publications. There might be a change in that soon, but that's one of the things I hear from a lot of faculty.

My question, though -- and I don't know if there's an answer -- is when I worked in community colleges and from the public librarians I've worked with is they've always been looking for resources, especially for ESL. That could be open access and OER. And I don't know if there are specifically ESL materials that you have found, especially textbooks.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Allyson Rodriguez, University of North Texas.

I have not found many ESL. They are definitely important, especially in Texas. And that is one thing when I was a teacher I struggled to find because I did have -- my Spanish is
not fabulous. Don't let my last name fool you. My Spanish is not that great. This is a married last name. And I had students who spoke not a lick of English -- literally, walked over the border and started school that day.

So I struggled really hard. So I feel you on that. I wish there was more. I definitely wish there was more for elementary. And I think there could be an opportunity to do -- to have textbooks at a higher level in multiple languages.

I'm trying to think. It's been a while. There were some that I found that I used. I cannot for -- I think they were from -- they were some of my social studies resources. And they were in -- from the Texas State Historical Commission, possibly. Don't quote me on that. But there were some in there that were about Texas Government that were both -- that were in dual language.

But other than that, I can't think of many. I'm very sorry.

MS. QUINN: You know, I'm familiar with the Texas and New Mexico and Arizona State Governments. Both have dual language, but they're usually pretty old. And that's the problem.

MS. CANFIELD: Jane Canfield from Catholic University in Puerto Rico.

It happens that before the hurricane hit us I was -- I am working on, and actually have a scheduled date that I do not
remember, a webinar on ESL resources. At the moment, the one in
my head is Voice of America has a number of ESL resources. There
are others out there that I have identified. If and when we ever
get internet back again, I will be back on with GPO for the
webinar.

But if you will -- I'll give you my card, or see me
afterwards. I'll send you what I have already collected.

MS. SITTEL: Other comments or questions? Yeah. I
have one, too.

MS. HARTNETT: Cass Hartnett, University of Washington
Libraries.

What are our next steps, people? What -- a librarian
-- a Gov.Docs librarian and an open access librarian go into a
bar together.

(Laughter.)

MS. HARTNETT: What is the conversation? What are the
next steps that they take?

MS. WALZ: Anita Walz, Virginia Tech.

I think one thing that the open ed community needs to
do better is to more explicitly include public domain materials
in our -- the places where we're curating resources.

MS. SARE: Laura Sare, Texas A & M University.

Like I used in my example, just try to find that
common bond. Like the copyright issue, see where you can talk
with the scholarly communication librarian who might be going out
there and say hey, the copyright issue includes, you know, having
laws not privately published where people can't reproduce them.
And just be aware of each other's needs.
But you have to be able to proactive -- like, Sarah
and I were just trying to make sure that I understand what I
could get from her. That was what started the conversation. We
were trying to see what we could get from each other and then
realized how we could help each other. So it's a little
proactive and not just assuming I knew what she did and that she
knew what I did.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Allyson Rodriguez, University of North Texas.
I would add going to each other's conferences. This
has been extremely educational for me, and I think it could be
extremely beneficial. I know it's difficult with budgets the way
they are. A lot of SCHOLCOMM things are online now. Going to
those, listening, going to listervs, looking at the, you know,
SPARC website, finding some of those bigger players, and just
kind of connecting can really -- because you know your area best.
And so you can look and see, oh, that's a really good place where
I can connect with them. And going to conferences and meeting
people and having discussions I think can definitely spark some
discussions that could have a big impact.

MS. ORTH-ALFIE: Carmen Orth-Alfie, University of Kansas Libraries.
I'm going to second. You beat me to the punch about going to each other's conferences. So I would suggest that GPO include in the spring virtual conference, maybe inviting some of the Federal agencies and the groups that are working on making public domain clearly marked as public domain so that we're -- in the depository community more aware of what they're doing, and then also including someone from the open ed to maybe add to some of this as well. And then I also think we should get out there to other conferences.

MS. SITTEL: That was a good way to wrap it up. So if no one has anything else, I want to thank our speakers. I think this was a great conversation. I hope that you all go back and try to engage your faculty more on the conversation of open ed and tout govinfo while you're there.

So Jim, wrap us for the day?

MR. SHAW: Here comes the gavel. Thank you, everybody, for being here. I hope you've enjoyed the second day of our two-and-a-half-day gathering. Have a great evening.

Those of you who are interested in the regionals meetings, that's in this room. Is it, Bill?

BILL: (inaudible - off mic).

MR. SHAW: Washington? Okay. Okay. That will be at 6:30. 6:30. So I think it's scheduled from 6:30 to 8:00. Otherwise, I think everyone's free. So here we go.

Thank you. See you tomorrow.
1  (Applause.)

2  (Whereupon, the foregoing adjourned at 5:16 p.m.)
DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING

Wednesday, October 18, 2017
8:32 a.m.

PROCEDINGS

MS. HALL: Good morning, everyone. We're on the last day, last morning of the last day, so I hope everybody's had a good conference so far.

I'd like to introduce our keynote speaker for this morning. It's Jane Sanchez, who's the Law Librarian of Congress. She used to be my boss, now hopefully I'll say everything correctly.

In February she was appointed the Law Librarian of Congress. Jane has over 40 years of library and information management experience, both in the Federal government and the private sector.

She was previously the Director of Library Services and Content Management at GPO, and she's also worked in the Department of Justice as Associate Director of Library Staff. Prior to that she was the Department Head of History and Culture Libraries at the Smithsonian Institution. Prior to that she worked 17 years in the private sector with Bureau of National Affairs, which is now Bloomberg BNA.
I didn't know this, until I saw the remarks this morning, Jane does have a lot of background, from the very beginning, working with government documents. Her very first job out of college was to work in the government documents section at Northeastern University in Boston on Friday nights.

MS. SANCHEZ: It's not very busy --

MS. HALL: Yeah, I was going to say, it's not very busy on gov docs on Friday night, but she was there so she knew the resources.

So, she's continued to relationship with the depository community from GPO, from her prior experience, and also now at the Library of Congress.

So, please welcome her to give us her presentation.

So, Jane?

MS. SANCHEZ: I have to put my glasses. I now need reading glasses. Isn't that fun?

Thank you, Laurie, for your warm welcome. And I would like to thank GPO, and LSCM, and Laurie for inviting me here today.

It's nice to be back in familiar territory. When I was with GPO I always looked forward to this gathering of our colleagues to be able to put a name to a face, and to meet in person the stewards of our nation's information.

Today I would like to tell you about the Library of Congress's role as a selective federal depository and library. I
will tell you about the free sources of American primary law that the law library offers online, that perhaps you didn't know about.

And finally, I'll tell you what's on the horizon, and some of that is pretty exciting. In fact, Laurie and I are hatching something right now about the collections we are making available in the near and far future.

I always like to start with debunking the big myth that the Library of Congress possesses every book that was ever published. If you've ever toured the library one of the first things we like to tell folks is that we don't have every book ever published. The same goes for the law library, unfortunately.

We do no have every law book, every treaty, or every gazette, but we continue to work toward collecting the most comprehensive collection of law materials in the world, and we are still on track to do that.

With nearly three million volumes, the law library is in a unique position to do what we do; first and foremost, we support Congress; we support the Supreme Court, we hear from them every day, and they're right next door. We support executive branch agencies, federal courts, the practicing bar, state and local governments. We are the only part of the library that is, by mandate, to support all three branches of government, and we take that very seriously.
We also support American businesses, scholars who are working on legal research from all over the world come into the law library to do research with us, and we provide reference services, not only with U.S. federal, state, and local law, but also with laws from, get this, over 240 other nations and legal systems.

We have a large collection that supports not only government, but law students, and members of the public who simply want the most authentic, accurate, and authoritative information.

By the way, about half of our collection is foreign legal materials. So it's pretty impressive. In fact, we have visitors who come in to visit with us and the see materials in our collection that they can't see in their own countries. So it's pretty impressive.

I'm going off script for a moment. The Library of Congress has six foreign offices; those foreign offices are in Sao Paulo, they're in Asia, they're in six different areas of the world, and we have given them license to acquire for us the legal materials we need. They also acquire materials for the rest of the library, as well.

In addition, the Library of Congress has arrangements with a number of academic universities, and other places, and they also acquire materials for them, as well. So it's pretty impressive.
Physically, we are a government library but we are open to the public, and this comes as a big surprise. We just -- to many people -- we just had an open house on Columbus Day, we had about five thousand visitors that day, and almost 95 percent of them, once again, said oh, you mean the library is open to the public? I thought it was for Congress. No, it's not. It is open to anyone 16 or older who can get a reader registration card and come to our reading room, or any of the other 17 reading rooms at the library.

In our reading room, it's to use legal materials on site. We do not loan off site.

The Library of Congress is a selective federal depository library, and we have just recently signed an agreement with GPO to maintain two copies, to print copies, of congressional hearings that are held digitally in FDsys. I know that others are formally in the program, but we were asked to also participate, and of course, we absolutely agreed to do that.

The Library of Congress is committed to the stewardship of the hearings by ensuring each item is cataloged, providing ongoing maintenance to those items, maintaining environmental conditions for long term preservation storage, including items within the Library's collection and care conversation programs.

As many of you know, we have our own preservation and conservation group.
We will notify GPO of any major changes in the collection that we have, within the hearings.

One of the things that I love about the Library is that anything we acquire we never get rid of. So we are selective in acquiring and we are committed to keeping those items in perpetuity.

So, not everything is on Capital Hill, unfortunately. We kind of ran out of space. But we now have collections up at Fort Meade, and we also have in interim storage location in Cabin Branch. Cabin Branch is in Maryland; Fort Meade's in Maryland. Cabin Branch is kind of interim processing area until we can get the next modules built at out Fort Meade.

So, again, when we acquire, we keep. We are also committed to making sure that items are kept in good condition.

So, now I want to talk to you about some of the online resources for primary source materials. A couple months ago I heard the lament that almost none, none of the primary sources of American law were available for free, and that this information could only be found behind a pay wall.

It is part of my job description to be an evangelist for the Law Library, and one of my passions is to talk about the many collections of primary source American law, and Congressional materials, that the law library has already published online for free. I'm going to show you some of those today.
Earlier I talked about the myth of having every book ever published. I'd like to debunk to other myths. One, that all of our collection are online; not true, and two, that none of our collections are online. Again, not true.

Probably in our lifetime the library will not have every one if its 162 million-plus items digitized. There are things like copyright law that kind of impede that. But that's just the reality of the effort it takes to digitize such a vast collection.

It is also untrue that we have nothing online. We are making great progress in digitizing legal materials, and here's the important part; the digitization is the easy part. The hard part is providing descriptive metadata for each item, and sometimes as far as the case, section, and part to aid in search and discovery.

That is something that we are very committed to. We are not going to digitize collections and not make them accessible. So the hard part in the work comes in making them accessible.

We understand that not everyone can come to Capital Hill. That's why the Law Library began offering online access to digital resources as soon as we could.

Some of you may remember Dr. Belington, the former Librarian of Congress. When he came to the Library he was very passionate about digitizing materials, and especially unique
materials, and making them available to the world.

So since the 1990s the Law Library has worked on strategic projects aimed at making primary legal materials available online. Many of you may already be familiar with the Law Library's online offerings, perhaps you use them even on a daily basis and refer your patrons to these resources, but it's always worth repeating that those resources are online and free.

Okay. I will start with the collections that have a more, should I say household name? You may be familiar with Congress.gov. The site provides access to accurate, timely, and complete legislative information for members of Congress, legislative agencies, and the public.

It is presented by the Library of Congress using data from the Office of the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, the Government Publishing Office, Congressional Budget Office, and the Library's Congressional Research Service, which we call CRS. Congress.gov is usually updated the morning after a session adjourns. So it's quick.

We also, in the Law Library, help make content available through Congress.gov.

On Congress.gov you will find the full text of bills from 1989 to the present, and the full text of laws from 1995 to the present. You will also find the status of bills and amendments, as well as their full text or summaries.
And I have a flea flying around me up here. I don't know what that means. Sorry about that.

Anyone can sign up for Congress.gov email alerts to get changes and updates to current legislation, and that's a convenient way to track the evolution of a bill.

We frequently receive questions on how to contact one's member of Congress. On the home page of Congress.gov is a prominent section for contacting representatives and senators by state.

On Monday Congress.gov made available to the public a new collection called the House Communications Collection. This collection includes messages from the President to the House, as well as petitions, typically, from state and local governments. It includes memorials, reports from executive agencies that are required by legislation.

Each item includes an abstract of the communication, and if the communication is required by legislation, a citation to the legislation requiring the report, and a requirements number that is assigned by the House clerk, creating a link between the legislation and the communication.

It's a really neat feature. We just saw it last week, and it actually launched on Monday. So you may want to go and check it out.

So, I want to tell a little bit about page views of that one site. Last week along, Congress.gov had 1.6 million
It's not hard to see that Congress.gov has its finger on the pulse of current events. The statistics show that the most searched bills last week have, more or less, mirrored news headlines.

Ranked by page views, the top three bills last week were HR-399; this was to amend Title 18, U.S. Code, to prohibit the manufacture, possession, or transfer of any part, or combination of parts, designed to increase the rate of fire of a semi-automatic rifle. That does not convert the semi-automatic rifle into a machine gun, but they're bump stocks, basically.

The second highest was HR-392; Fairness for High Skilled Immigrants Act of 2017.

Number three, HR-367; the Hearing Protection Act of 2017. Hearing, this kind of hearing.

Makes sense; we've been all hearing about Cuba and some of the things that are going on in the embassy there. So I haven't looked at HR-367, but I have a feeling it has something to do with that.

The percentage of traffic from mobile devices to Congress.gov has increased quite a bit in the last year. Mobile visits made up 160,000 visits last week alone.

Folks are also finding Congress.gov via social media, and that was 26,000 visits just last week.

Of course, I've only highlighted a couple of the collections in Congress.gov, and a few of the things that this
powerful resource can do. I encourage you to try this legislative resource for yourself, and spread the word about this site.

Okay. Congressional Record. The historical Congressional Record, and it's predecessor, the Congressional Globe, are available online through the webpage, A Century of Law Making for a New Nation, and that covers the years 1873 to 1877. More recent issues, 1994 to present, are available through GPO FDsys, and 1995 to present through Congress.gov.

As a joint effort, LC and GPO work together to digitize the Law Library's collection of the Congressional Record. See, we do work together. The bound edition.

Per the agreement, GPO is making the digitized files available via FDsys online. GPO rolling out releases decade by decade, and they're available on FDsys and govinfo.

GPO released the 30s and 40s Congressional Record in August this year, and as we understand it, they plan to have all volumes available by spring 2018. At least that's where we are right now.

So, I would like to take a moment to mention here that on this page, because we have so many collections that are being digitized and placed online, we've created a digital projects page to keep you apprised of the status of these various projects, and I believe you each have access to handouts, and that will give you the link to this one single page.
But it's interesting to see what we're working on, and it kind of gives you a preview of where things are going, at least from our perspective.

So here we go with the Federal Register, and this is really exciting; I only learned about this when I went to the Law Library.

A couple years ago David Mau (ph), who is a former Law Librarian of Congress, negotiated an agreement with Hine Online (ph) to take their digitized files and to make them available for free on our website, and I'm going to talk about the various collections that we are working on right now.

The Federal Register is the official daily publication for presidential documents, executive orders, proposed interim and final rules and regulations, and notices by federal agencies. The Federal Register has been published by National Achieves and Records Administration since 1936, and documents from its inception through 1993, can be found on the Law Library's website.

Statutes at Large. The U.S. Statutes at Large is a collection of laws passed by the U.S. Congress in chronological order. The Law Library of Congress has digitized this collection and aims to make the Statutes at Large accessible to the public. The project is ongoing and our website will be continuously updated to incorporate additional years of legal material.

These are all currently available for bulk download by
Congress; however, about 50 Congress, the 19th through the 67th Congresses, have already had each statute separated and we're working on the rest. This is a big project; it's going to take time.

Separating the statutes allows a user to search individual descriptive metadata, group like cases together, and search the titles for desired cases.

All public laws covering the years 1789 to 1950 will be available by early 2018. Work on the rest of the volumes and private laws will then begin and should take less than a year.

The U.S. Treaty Series. U.S. treaty collection includes the U.S. treaty series 1795 to 1945, and the United States Treaties and Other International Agreements, or TIAS, from 1950 to 1982. The Law Library of Congress aims to make historic U.S. treaties accessible to the public. This project is ongoing and our website will be continuously updated.

Currently the years 1795 to 1949, from the Charles I. Bevans Collection, are available online. We are actively working on years 1950 through 1984, and those should be added in the summer of 2018.

So we've got lots of projects at varying stages, which is why that digital projects page, I think, is so important.

Last year we, like many agencies, did a lot of work on World War I, from the death of the Arch Duke to the Armistice on November 11th, 1918; over 20 countries issued various forms of
declarations of war that can be found in the official government publications of the time.

This presentation highlights those declarations that are available at the Law Library of Congress. The information can be accessed in alphabetical order by country. A map illustrating years of entry into the war is also provided. In addition, the presentation includes documents leading to U.S. involvement in the war, culminating in declarations of war against Germany on April 6th, 1917, and against Austria/Hungary on December 7th, 1917.

The collection makes one of many available from the Library of Congress on World War I. Many of the divisions, the various reading rooms, contributed materials to this World War I site.

Now, I'm going to talk about some of the stuff that we've got on the horizon. I've talked about collections of primary source law that are currently available, but we have many projects in the works, and we're continuously publishing new collections.

I'll give you a preview of what's to come, with a caveat that unforeseen circumstances -- and we all know what that means -- may delay release of new collections. We're a bureaucracy, like everyone, and there are lots of part of the Library that all come together to our digitization group, so we're one of many.
We are working on publication of the U.S. Code from 1925 to '93; it is nearing completion. The U.S Reports from 1754 to 2003 are, likewise, near completion. We hope to publish the Code of Federal Regulation, covering years 1938 through '95, early in 2018. And the Library of Congress is placing online more than 57,000 congressional committee hearings published from the 57th Congress through the 109th Congress.

The new congressional hearings collection covering both the House and Senate will be fully searchable. Filters will allow users to narrow their searches by date, committee name, or subject. Individual hearings can be viewed online or downloaded.

The Law Library, just this past year, digitized and will soon make available, approximately one thousand National Transportation Safety Board Advanced Decisions. These covered the years 1977 through 1981. These are enforcement decisions in aviation and marine cases.

We had these items in the Library, and we were asked for them so often that we decided it was probably a good idea to digitize them, and just make them available.

Decisions of the NTSB, or the National Transportation Safety Board, concern an airman, mechanic, or mariner's appeal of action on his or her certificate. This body of material is no longer available anywhere else, as far as we could tell, and it's not even on NTSB's online system, which is kind of interesting.

We're in the very early stages of two long-term
projects. The first is we are looking at digitizing and making available the serial sat (ph), and that's what Laurie and I were just talking about. This is going to be a huge project, but it is something that I'm confident that we can work together on.

The second is U.S. Supreme Court records and briefs. For those of you who operate in the legal space, or legal environment, this would be huge.

We think there are only seven physical locations for the U.S. Supreme Court records and briefs in the country. When I was at DOJ we had a city block long, a city block long back, and about three-quarters of a city block. So we had two and three-quarters of a city block for the U.S. Supreme Court records and briefs.

This is every case that goes before the Supreme Court, and it's all of the amicus curia briefs, anyone who submitted a brief, or submitted a plat map, or something that went with a case. So it's extremely important for anyone who's working in the law area. But we are looking to digitize that material as well.

These are the kinds of projects that make me, as Law Librarian, excited for the future. Just knowing that we are putting the country's laws into the hands of its citizens thrills me no end.

In keeping to print copies of congressional hearings, the Law Library is helping to safeguard some of the most
important government information for future generations, and in making available online, and for free, major collections of primary source materials in American law and American democracy, the Law Library is ensuring access to government information for all.

Thank you, again, for the opportunity to present to you today. I am happy to take questions.

Please look at your handouts. I know I covered a lot of information, lots of years, lots of dates, and that kind of thing, and if any of you were able to take notes, God bless you, but I will tell you -- okay, good.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Inaudible.)

MS. SANCHEZ: Good. One thing I will tell you, and I just thought about this today as I was coming this morning, I don't know how many of you read the Washington Post, but there's a new tag line that says Democracy Dies in Darkness, and I think that's what we're all about. We're making sure that American legal congressional material is in the light, and that anyone who wants to access that information can make it available.

And I just looked on my little IPhone before I thought I'd say something about this, and sure enough, there's controversy about what Democracy Dies in Darkness means, and was this a stab at our current -- no, it wasn't.

Apparently, it was something that was in a First Amendment case in front of the Supreme Court many, many years
ago, and Bob Woodward actually picked up on the phrase during the Watergate. So I'm not being political here; I'm being the opposite of political, but I do agree democracy does die in darkness, and I have to say to all of you, and all of the folks at the Law Library, that's what we do. We bring information to the light and that is pretty doggone awesome.

So, at any rate, yes?

MR. WOODS: Steve Woods, Penn State University Libraries. So, first of all, I do want to say thank you for making great efforts at digitizing these collections. It will be great for our users.

What I want to ask is what you mean by accessible, because there are two -- sort of two emerging things that I'm becoming more and more aware of as we digitize things. One is, the fact that many of our users are wanting to do data mining on these things, so there's that.

But the other that is becoming extremely important, particularly in our online community, online campuses, and these kinds of things, is accessibility for the blind, the people who - - so what efforts are you guys doing, in terms of thinking about, in your digitization of these collections, for both of those communities?

MS. SANCHEZ: Thank you, that's a great question. As many of you may know, we also -- there is a part of the library, which is the National Library Services for the Blind and
Physically Handicapped. That is one of the divisions at the Library that receives separate appropriations every year.

Unfortunately, while there is the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, we have not addressed to how to make our collections accessible to the blind and physically handicapped. But I appreciate what you're asking, and I will go back and have conversations with people about that.

Unfortunately, and I mean this in -- with great respect, the Ledge Branch, which is what GPO and LC is part of, we do not have to do 508 compliance, which makes things accessible. However, my feeling is, just because we're not required to do that, we still should. So I appreciate you bringing that up and will go back and see what we can do about that.

I know at DOJ, in my time at DOJ, we actually had separate PC's, and set ups, for people to actually go to one of our branch libraries in downtown D.C. that made things much more accessible to folks with handicaps, but that was just one of ten downtown libraries, but we were happy to get people to that library to use materials there.

So, by accessible, though, what I mean now is primarily, we do Perma.cc links, to make sure that the links don't fly away, and they continually are available. We also are doing metadata.

One of the things I didn't mention in our talk, too,
on some of our collections we're actually doing crowd sourcing. So we're using library students and law students to help us do the metadata on some of the collections. Obviously, once they've done that, we actually bring the collection back and we do a quality check at Library of Congress, but that has been something that has gained a lot more prominence, usage, in the last couple of years. We actually went down and talked to people at the Smithsonian Transcription Center to see what they were doing, and what we're doing is very similar to what they're doing.

So, I agree with you, access is still primarily access for the visually -- you know, folks who can see and don't have handicaps, so it is something we need to still work on.

Yes?

MS. JARRETT:  Good morning. Peggy Jarrett, University of Washington Law Library. And two things; first a shameless plug for our library, which is one of the library that has the U.S. Supreme Court briefs in paper from 1936, and we do lend them if anybody wants them.

My question is, this is so wonderful, all of this digitizing that you're doing; could you clarify the relationship between what you're doing on your website and govinfo, and how users would be looking at the U.S. Code and the C.F.R. on govinfo, and then the historical files, are they going to be on your site, or are they going to be ingested --
MS. SANCHEZ: I think what we would do, and again, we're at the very early stages, but obviously, the goal is not to duplicate efforts, but to make sure that we have jump links, and we have finding aids that get people to and from.

One of the things that we began looking at the Serial Sat this week, is that we found that there were little bits and pieces in Hoti Trust (ph), and various places, but there was no span. So we're looking to do that, and again, this morning, we had a nice side bar and we're going to work together with GPO. This is yet another project that we can work together on.

But the goal is, even if we don't digitize spans of materials, that we make sure that we include some sort of jump link, or something, that gets people to where that content is by clicking on a link and getting there. But we don't need to duplicate efforts, so we try to collaborate when we can, and we do. So I hope that answered your question.


MS. HALL: Thank you, Jane.

MS. SANCHEZ: Thank you.

MS. HALL: Appreciate it.

(A brief break was taken.)

MS. BONNELL: Good morning. Hi, there. Hey. Welcome. Hi. Thanks for attending. My name is Angela Bonnell and I'm the Documents Librarian at Illinois State University's Milner Library, and I have the opportunity today to talk to you
about the World War I posters that we have.

At Milner Library, what we've done is we've branded that collection, the print and the digital collection, as Answering the Call. And what I hope to share with you today are a few things; first, a little bit about the collection that we have, the World War I posters, and the great partnership that we have GPO on that, and I want to talk a little bit more about the university and community outreach that we've been able to enjoy since we've made those available.

Then the last thing I want to share is just a little bit, a little bit, about what we do when we reach out to those from the community, and through the coursework.

Yeah, if you have any questions along the way, please let me know. Okay.

So let's get started. I think. There we go. A little bit about the Answering the Call World War I poster collection, what is it? It's a pretty modest collection, when you think about some of the other GPO partnerships that are out there that are so wonderful.

This collection of World War I posters, it's 108 posters, of those 58 are unique. When I say that, I mean there are 50 duplicates. So we have some that are replicated.

From among those, there are two types; one is the posters that would have been distributed from federal agencies at the time, things like U.S. Fuel Administration, the U.S. Food
Administration, the Treasury Department, and most of what we have from that category would be the Liberty Loan campaigns.

The second type would be from the national organizations. Things that you would probably recognize, like the American Library Association, the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, YMCA, YWCA. So that's the second part that we have.

When we knew that we were going to digitize these, what we did is we selected from among the unique ones, that ones that had the best -- that looked the best, that were in the best condition, and from among those we -- when I say 'we', I should not say 'we'; I had nothing to do with this. This was the conservation lab. Milner Library has a conservation lab. Yay.

Jen Hod-Johnson (ph).

What they did is they repaired some of the tears, they slowly detached the adhesive. And I'm going to say that one more time. They slowly detached the adhesive, because there was a lot of cellophane tape on these posters. It was horrible. Then they removed surface dirt from those.

And the image that you see here -- this is from the yearbook, from 1919, the university yearbook, and it shows those posters in the background with the committee, and I'm not sure what committee that is, but this shows the posters when they were new.

Now, this one -- this is a Howard Chandler Christy,
this is -- these posters are a hundred years old, and most of
them, actually, are in pretty good shape, given that. This one
is the one that's the worst shape. This one is still in the
conservation lab. It's been backed -- I don't know why -- on
blue cardboard, or something -- I don't know what it is -- and
you can see the edges are really tough. So that one needs a lot
of attention, and he's the only one -- this poster's the only one
that hasn't been moved over into the our digital collection.
It's still waiting for repairs to be made.

The thing I'll then point out is -- sorry. This is me
all over again. Like, should I pointing at something? Oh, there
we go. Thank you -- oh, I'm sorry. Down. Sorry. I claim I'm
left-handed, so these problems just are part of me.

So, why we have these posters? And I think there are
probably people in the room who could tell you better than I
could why we had these posters. What happened was -- and I think
I've gone too far -- here we go.

When the U.S. entered the war in 1917 Woodrow Wilson,
by executive order, what he did was he created the Committee on
Public Information, the CPI, and he asked George Creel to chair
that group. George Creel then, he asked one of the famous
illustrators of the day, to create a sub-agency called the --
it's hard for me to say -- the DPP, the Division of Pictorial
Publicity, which is really hard for me to say, DPP. He created
the DPP.
The person who headed up that area was a famous illustrator of the day, Charles Dana Gibson, and you probably know him for the Gibson Girl, that illustration of that time.

What he then was tasked with doing, as part of this group, was they were -- what they had to do was they had to use the available media of the day, and you can imagine what that would have been, it would have been cable, telegraph, radio, moving pictures, movies, and they actually had posters then at that time, too.

So they used posters to help the public -- to encourage the public, to support the war effort. So, this what we had, and this is what Wilson was tasked -- what he had tasked the Creel Committee to do, and then what Charles Dana Gibson, what he was asked to do, as well.

He was able to illicit volunteers, artists of the day, people that you would probably recognize now; James Montgomery Flagg, of course famous for Uncle Sam; Jessie Wilcox Smith, famous children's illustrator of the time; and Howard Chandler Christy, famous artists like that.

So that is why the posters were created. There we go.

Why does Milner have these posters? The Milner Library, I should say. Milner Library is a federal depository -- yay -- we've been a depository since 1858. And when I say 1858, I know, someone here from GPO is saying, hey, you're really 1877. We were designated a depository in 1858 by Owen Lovejoy, but for some
reason we lost our depository status -- I don't know why --
during the Civil War. I’m not sure what that's about. If anyone
knows, has any ideas on that one -- but we were reappointed a
depository in 1877.

In 1890 the library hired its first full time
librarian. Her name was Angeline Vernon Milner. That's who our
library's named after now. She went by Ann so you might hear me
slip into calling her by her first name Ange.

She was ahead of her time. She had lots of great
things. This is an image of her in front of the library. You
can see she's with posters. She had a real interest in visual
culture. They probably wouldn’t have called it that at the time,
but she did.

She had -- as early as 1910, she had a circulating
collection to the students of mounted pictures, and I'm going to
tell you -- I shouldn’t tell you this -- but we have records of
her saying she chopped up -- I'm not joking, how horrible -- she
chopped up government documents for their images, and then she
mounted those. How horrible. Man. She had a real love-hate
relationship with documents.

So she had a circulating collection of mounted
pictures, slides, stereopticons, and one of things I will say
after -- before I get my slides out of order -- she displayed
posters, when they came in through the depository, of course, and
one of the things I want to mention, too, as we slide through --
there we go. So she had a real interest in visual culture, and I can only imagine that when was receiving some of these posters through the depository, she was probably thrilled, and she preserved them.

The other thing I know is that some of those are from national organizations, like American Red Cross. Because of her interest in images, she probably sought out, and maybe to stretch the collection development dollars that she had, the little that she had, so she purchased those.

The other thing I will mention, is as you saw in that photo, she had them on sticks. She hung them. We know that she affixed them. Not just for the images, but she really wanted to support the war. She did all that she could.

One of the things that she was tasked with doing, and I'll talk a little bit more about this later, is she was appointed to serve on the university's War Service Committee. That committee was tasked with determining everyone who was serving in the war, women and men, current students, alum, faculty staff, so that was a pretty big task and she was appointed to do that for very specific reasons.

So she had a real interest in those. She saved those. I'm going to take the time to say she was ahead of the -- these were ephemera. She loved images. In theory, based on the Creel Commission, CPI, these were intended to solicit support from the public during the war, but after the war she saved them. Yay.
And now we have those; so this is what we have.

Why did we digitize them? Because they were such a small collection, relatively, given some of the other collections that Milner has, the library has, it wasn't too hard for me to get these digitized. The woman that you see there, her name is Sarah Caldwell, and she's from our digital center. Milner has its own digital center.

And this is where I have to read because these are the things I do not know, and they tell me this is so. All right. We digitized these because it fit in their schedule. The posters we digitized in-house by Milner Library's digital center using the Better Light 8KHS Super 8,000 Flatbed Scanner. I hope that means something to someone.

Each of the posters was scanned five times and focus stacked and color corrected. The images were saved as TIF files, and then JPEGs, the JPEGs were subsequently ingested into content DM. Each poster was researched by our documents department, by our unit. We were able to hire an art student.

So not only were the posters researched by their historical -- who the artist might be with their size, but we also took a look at the type of art that was involved, because we used these with some of our art classes, and then all that information was used in content DM.

The thing that I'll say about these; in our content DM site, we obviously have the JPEG's, but we really have TIF's that
were reserved, that were created in -- and again, I don't know, this isn't my field -- but archival quality. So we have some really big TIF's, and what is nice is -- hallelujah -- the university's alumni magazine has written an article to commemorate the centenarians of the war, the beginning of the war in the U.S., and they asked for -- they wanted to come over, and they wanted to take photos of the posters, and the photographer, she got on a ladder and she looked down, and she was going to take a photo, and I said why wouldn't you just -- do you want to just use our digital images, and she kind of looked at me like, you know, you'll -- I'll just do this -- but when I said to her what we had, her eyes lit up, and she was thrilled that we actually had such ginormous TIF files, that then were being used -- that could be used in our alumni magazine.

So it was a really nice moment. Our digital center does an incredible job, so I just want to give a shout out to them on that.

One of the things that we did -- again, knowing that we had this digital collection, is we wanted to promote the digital collection and the print collection. The art librarian, her name is Kathleen Lonbom, and I, we got some university foundation funding.

With that -- you know what, I want to take the time to mention this -- with that funding we were able to support some programming for the launch of the Answering the Call digital
site, and then to display some of these posters, and this was in 2014. It wasn't a whole lot of money, but it was enough to -- enough for cookies, cheese, and iced tea, and it was also enough -- yeah -- we'll do everything we can get people in the door -- and it was also enough to give a modest honoraria, honorarium, to -- we had eight speakers from the community, from the campus and from the regional area, and that was an incredible way to highlight the collection.

This is a collection that people didn't know that we had, just a few people, so people were thrilled when they realized that we had these.

We also were given some funding by our administration to -- for this exhibit. These are old posters; they allowed us to buy Plexiglas that filters out the UV light, nice frames, and the mats to make them look -- you know, they just look really nice in there.

Not enough for all of them, of course, but we selected, I think it was about 22 or 23, that were displayed on the main floor at the library. So this is what we had.

At the same time, the Illinois Regional Librarian, his name is Blain, Blain Redemmer (ph). He's the best guy. Do you know Blain? He's the best. I'm always yammering about these things to him and he gets probably bored with me, he's like, oh, Angie, but he was super nice and he posted what we were doing on social media -- yay -- and then what happened was GPO found out
about it -- yay -- and then I was contacted -- if you can also
believe it -- on my birthday, on my birthday in 2014, by Susan
Abunas (ph), and she asked me if we would be interested in
serving as a partner with these posters. I was thrilled. I'm
like, yay.

Of course, then I had to go to my administration and
say, hey, this is something you really want to do, right? And
thankfully, they also agreed with that.

So it took about a year to set up the memorandum of
understanding, and if any of you are considering being a partner
with GPO I would do it, it's just been the best experience, best
experience ever, it's been really a joy.

Now, when I was talking to Ashley Dolin (ph), she's
like, hey, you can say bad things, too, but there is no bad thing
from GPO. This was -- it was a great experience.

The only thing bad that happened -- not bad -- the
only thing that was difficult though the partnership were the
things that, as a university, we introduced into it. I'm from
the State of Illinois, and I think this is where I could insert a
joke -- is there anyone from Illinois here? Yeah. Yay. So it's
just a tough -- Illinois is a tough state, for a variety of
political reasons, it's tough. So those were the reasons.

We had to send the MOU through our general counsel.

It wasn't horrible, but it took a long time, and then something
got lost, and these signatures -- you know, it's not easy, I will
just say, to get a signature from a provost, and the dean, and
then that copy was lost.

So there's nothing bad about this, except the things
that we did to ourselves. So we had to have two copies, and then
we had -- lesson learned -- walk these pieces of paper that are
important from one place to another.

So this is what we have. What did we do for GPO and
what did GPO do for us? Again, it's just a win-win. I don't
have -- I can't say enough nice things.

What we did for them were things that, of course, we
would want to do. We wanted to make sure that these were free,
accessible to everyone. So if anything should happen to our
digital collection -- we can't maintain it for some reason --
we'll happily give that over to GPO, and that goes without
saying.

We will always make these freely accessible; that goes
without saying. Why would we not want to do that?

What we also did is we gave them the information that
we used in researching each poster, the metadata that we used, so
that they could use that information in cataloguing them. And
the other thing that we did was we -- for those items, that
obviously, the scope of this project was just the depository
items, they weren't interested in Red Cross, or YMCA, or
Salvation Army.

When we looked for the SuDocs, and we used the
documents catalogs that we have, because still have those print, and they're out on the open shelves, so anywhere we could find the SuDoc for any of these posters, we gave that to them as well. So that was -- there was nothing hard or difficult about any of that.

What they did for us, of course, is they catalogued them, and they created a (inaudible) for them, and they made them accessible to everyone in the whole wide world, and they, of course, point to our content DM site, which is just amazing.

So this was just an incredible experience, and again, I can't say enough nice things about Susan Abunas; she was great to work with. So if any of your considering it; great to work with.

Next, I want to talk a little bit about the second piece of this presentation, which is the campus and community outreach. Here I've struggled with how to present some of this, but I kind of really want to go out of my way to make sure I stress a few things.

We created an exhibit in 2014, and that was on the main floor of the library, and I'm going to show you some images to show you how that worked in just a moment.

As you can see from the promotional material, this was scheduled from August 18th through December 12th. We put these up and people were thrilled. I mean, the reaction was incredible, and it was so incredible that the history department
asked us to extend the exhibit through February. Why? Because they work with annual the McLean County Museum of History, the History Department at ISU, and the K through 12 Regional Education Office, they produce a history symposium every year and they wanted the posters to be a showcase piece of that exhibit.

Every other year it flips from one location to another, and that year in 2015, it was scheduled to be ISU, and they asked for the library to sponsor several workshops on these posters. So this was just really incredible.

Now, we talked with our conservation librarian, and she agreed that they could stay up for another month, so we did that, and that was -- we had over 200 people attend, and again, it was more promotion -- again, it was nice -- our administration saw the interest that it received from the community.

Of course, we're open to the public, as well, so it was the longer we had it up, the more people came in, so that was incredible. We got incredible feedback from the community.

That was 2014-2015. Also, at the same time, there was -- and I know this thing seems like a very, kind of, random thing, but we have -- the theatre department was producing a Shakespeare, Loves Leapers Lost, and it was going to be set during World War I era, so also in 2015, in February, they said, hey, can you just keep up those posters through the summer when this production is going on?

We, obviously, couldn't keep them up that long, but
what we did do is we took down all of the posters, we kept
several of those matted, and we then put them back up during the
production so we could, actually, accommodate them.

So we could point to their production of Love Leapers
Lost, set during World War I era, and then they pointed to us as
well. So, it was just a really nice situation, where we were
both -- you know, one big happy family, and it was -- that was
great.

Again, you know, you put together these exhibits, and
you're going to see acknowledgements at the end, these things are
not easy to do. It's a lot of hard work from a lot of different
people, so I was not interested, necessarily, in putting together
another exhibit. Very -- it was just a lot of work -- but then I
was -- 2017 was the history department, again, when they were
having their -- it was -- their history symposium was being held
onsite, on campus, and they asked us again to put up the posters
for the classes again.

They wanted different posters, which was fine, and
then we had someone from campus who asked us -- because, of
course, 2017 is the centennial of when the U.S. entered the war,
so we put them up again, but this time we did it a little bit
differently, and in that we included World War I posters,
different ones than what we had had before, World War II posters,
and then we also have -- we also have an item -- it's hard to
describe -- it's an English language piece that was produced in
1936 for the 1936 Olympics. It's truly German propaganda, it was
produced about the Nazi's, it was stuffed within the posters.

When we did an inventory -- and one of the things I
forgot to mention, I realized, is why did we use -- why did we
all of a sudden realize that we wanted these posters out, and
digitize them?

These posters -- I forgot to say the most important
thing -- these posters had been rolled up in cardboard boxes for
a very long time, and I knew they were there; somebody on campus
needed space where they were, they needed flat file space, and
I'm like, I can take those off your hands, because I had flat
file space in the doc's office. So they gave them to us, not
only the World War I posters, but the World War II posters; we
have about 600 World War II posters. So I should have mentioned
that before.

So that exhibit included posters from 1917 through
1945, and also that 1936 Olympic piece, which is just a horrific
thing to read, because it was published in 1936, and any of you
who know history, at that point the -- well, I won't go there,
but I will point out -- so, for instance, this is that exhibit,
Propaganda on All Fronts, and this exhibit very drastically --
much different from the 2014 exhibit.

In the 2014 exhibit we placed the World War I posters
up, and we had a little bit of explanatory text describing what
they were and why we have them.
When we were creating the Propaganda on All Fronts Exhibit in 2017, this was the summer of 2016, and you're probably way ahead of me, you're probably thinking -- and we knew that we were having World War I, World War II, and this 1936 piece, so we had to create a lot more content, and this is what I think about yesterday's -- James LaRue, when he was speaking, he talked about, you know, what we have done, and that is content management of librarians, collecting, gathering and presenting, but he talked, maybe, the thing that we should be doing, or what were trying to do, is to provide meaning, and that really resonated with me.

Because with this exhibit, we really had to go out of our way because had some really controversial images, the Nazi symbol. I couldn't tell you how many images there were, symbols that appeared in these posters, and I was really fearful, especially when the results of the election came out, and what was going on on campuses throughout the nation.

But, thankfully, we provided enough context and explanation of what these posters were about, that I think it helped people to understand what they were and what we were and were not trying to do.

So this is the Propaganda on All Fronts Exhibit, and you can see those posters. They're being displayed on -- and I think it's called the Iroquoian (ph) Hanging Hardware System, you'll see -- it's got a rail at the top, a rail clip, if you can
see that, a wire, and then a hook.

Kathleen Lonbom, our Art Librarian, she investigated hanging hardware systems; she's created a gallery space in the library, and it's been incredible. This is -- the hanging system has probably been up for about ten years, and this is how we were able to display these posters safely. It's a really slick system; it's a really elegant system. So that's how we've been able to do that.

This is Propaganda on All Fronts. Here is the Answering the Call, that exhibit in 2014. You can see that there's a different in photo quality. The second -- the first photo is -- we have a graphic designer who took photos of the exhibit -- this is with my IPhone, but I'm happy to have it. So this is that exhibit, 2014.

Then I want to segue into -- people didn't know we had these; once they realized we had the exhibit and we had these posters, then we were sought out by faculty members to include these resources in their classes, which was really incredible.

This photo showed the Art 2016 Graphic Design History Class from the fall of '16. I love working with the graphic design students. I love working with the lithography students, because they will look at these posters; they'll get their nose right up into the prints.

We do things to help preserve them. We ask the students to wash their hands. For some of them we've got, like,
a Mylar sheet that we put over some of them so, you know, their
coffee is not being spilled, or anything like that. But I love
seeing students work with these. It's just fascinating to see
how they interact with the print piece, and I'm going to touch on
that in a moment.

So here's Art 2016. There have been a number of
classes, too, history classes, interdisciplinary classes that
have come in. We've also had high school classes and community
organizations come in to take a look at the posters.

Now, this image that you're seeing is -- one of the
things we realized with the history classes, particularly, was
there was some context missing, and I'm trying to be kind. I
love students, they're great, but when we showed them some of
these posters, it was really lost on them what they were seeing.

So what we tried to do, and this is one I'm going to
stop, pause, and mention, Ange Milner was tasked with creating
that war roster, and I'm going to be very deliberate about what
she was doing, and I'm going to read here for a moment, "In large
measure because of Milner's organizational abilities, attention
to detail, and familiarity with the student body, she was
appointed to the university's war roster service committee, and
that was to document service of all ISNU students, faculty,
staff and alumni who served in the war. Not only did she know
many of the students and alumni, but she was affectionately
referred to as Aunt Ange." So she is someone that people loved
and she was beloved. She just wasn't some librarian out there, to them. She was loved by the student body.

"Her strong connections to students are powerfully evident when reading the letters." What she did was, over the course of the war, she created a roster of 821 men and women from ISNU, so you can create 821 folders. "She scoured the newspapers, anything she could find, finding any information she could have about them. She collected letters, clippings, photographs, and other information about each individual serving in the war.

"After the war she sent surveys to the students asking for their branch of service, dates of enlistment, places deployed, and when they were last enrolled or associated with the university.

"After the war ended the roster was pronounced by the Illinois State Historical Library as one of the most complete in the State. Today over 600 files still exist in the university archives."

Again, these files exist because Milner was ahead of her time; she wanted to preserve a record of what was going on at the time, and save them, and that's why she saved those posters, too. So the posters, and all these files, were saved.

What you're seeing here is John Walker Duff; he was a ISNU student who served during the war. What we wanted to do, what we tried to do, and we worked with the history faculty; this
is what we did, we paired a poster -- we picked ten representative posters, we paired that with an ISNU student, we used some of those clippings that had been digitized, we worked those together with sample letters and the newspaper accounts, to help build a bigger picture of what was going on, and that has been really successful.

Now, I will say, this image that you're seeing here, we have a graphic designer, his name is Elias Writeham (ph), and he's incredible. I showed him -- this is the booklet that I give to the students with the history classes, this booklet, and he's -- I said, can you make it better, Elias? And he kind of paged through it, and he was such a kind man, and he just said a simple yes. Like, you could tell his eyes hurt looking at this.

He was just -- so this -- I'm going to call it edition one, and we're working on edition number two, because there are things I could have done much better in creating this booklet that we, again, give to students.

So, please don't make me take the ones that I brought with me back on the airplane. I kept -- there's a stack of these on one of the chairs in the front row, so if you want to take a look and see what we've got, it's right up in the front, and please take them because if you don't take them, then I'll have to take them back on the plane.

And this is a version of what we have that we'll see in the future, and we'll probably, actually, also make these
available online. In it there's a content analysis worksheet that the students work their way through, and they work in groups and activities.

So this -- when we talk about the outreach that we've done, we've really tried to go out of our way to make them -- work with faculty to provide something that's a little bit more than just, oh, here's an excellent poster that -- you know, primary source material. So that's what we've tried to do.

So here we see that image. I'm sorry that I am in this photo, so I have to say that. Then but back in the back you'll see the History Librarian, Vanette Schwartz. So this has been a really collaborative process.

This is IDS-121, (inaudible) Germany, and there you can see those posters and the students working with them. That's not a staged shot; they're actually -- I don't know, shockingly, if they're actually listening to me and what we're talking about. So this is one of those classes that we had.

Here's Monica Noreen, she's the faculty member for that class, and you can see, again, we're working together on that.

Before I move on to a little bit more about what we actually do with those -- with the activities, I want to take the time, again, to point out, this is Ange Milner, she's in her office, probably, you know, 1918-1919, she's working with a student. His name is Kenneth Pringle. Kenneth Pringle was a U-
high (ph) student, because ISU had a -- two lab schools, elementary and high school, and so he helped her with all the cuttings, and all the clippings, and all the letters; they worked together.

She was more than a librarian. People really loved her. Her -- you know, she was librarian, but she really loved the students. Everything she did, she would do for them. By all accounts, again, she wrote over 600 letters to students and alumni, anyone she knew, when they were serving in the war. Whether they're in the home front or overseas.

One of the things that we've tried to do to reach out to students to help them understand what is going on with -- to help them better understand these resources, is I've worked with Kathleen Lonbom, again, who's the -- again, Art, Theatre, and Dance Librarian, and she's actually worked with -- she has a digital -- the digital collection of children's art, and it's online, and she's also concerned about accessibility. And, I'm sorry, I forgot the name of the person who was Penn State who asked the question about accessibility. I'm sorry. In the last session.

So what she's done for all of those child art collections, is she's -- not all of them, as many as she can -- she's written, along with the students, descriptions of them and made them available in the content DM site. So when you go to that image, if you cannot see, you can click a button and on that
you will get a description of what that image is.

Knowing that Kathleen has those talents, one of the things that we realized we could also do is, we could provide the talents of the School of Theatre and Dance, some of their incredibly talented students, they could read some of these letters and help to bring some of these students who served during World War I, more alive.

So I'm going to play something next, but first I want you to think about something, and I hope this will be effective. We'll see if it's not. If it's not effective, you can be like, Angie, this is stupid. But when you think about Paris in the springtime, do you have an image of what that could be? Like, what three words would you use if you were thinking about Paris in the springtime?

I've never been to Paris, and certainly not been there in the springtime. What I imagine is something like Grace Kelly and American in Paris, right? That's what -- I imagine something -- that's the image that I have. What do you guys think? Is that similar? Do you have any ideas? People have been to Paris in spring?

And I don't want to startle you, but you're going to hear sound now. You're going to hear Ronald Romaine. At the time when he recorded this -- this is just a short clip. He was an MFA candidate, and he's just an incredibly talented person. So you're going to hear and see what Ron L. Feek (ph) thought of
Paris in the springtime. I think.

RECORDING PLAYING: I'm in Paris. Have not called on the American Library Association yet, but intend to do so soon and will let you know of the outcome. I have passed up the school for a time, as I could not leave at present. Paris is wet, dark, and moldy. John L. Feek.

MS. BONNELL: So, to this person serving overseas, Paris is wet, dark, and moldy, and this is what he is typing to Ange Milner. He is sending her letters. The John L. Feek folder in the archives is really thick. John L. Feek and Ange Milner, they were close. You could tell they really had a rapport. Their conversations were not -- again, this was not like, hi, hope you're well, thanks for writing me a letter, I appreciate it. They talked about a lot of different letters. Their relationship is really rich.

So this is just one thing that Milner was doing, and this is one of those things that we try to convey, because I think this has been effective in working with students, for them to understand what was going on during this war, it helps to tie the posters with a person.

I will also way, when we honor those students who -- former ISNU students, I think it says something to our current students, that we continue to value them as well.

This is one story with John L. Feek. You'll see here -- this is an image -- this was from the exhibit, the 2017
exhibit. There you'll see names. There are 723 names of those people at ISNU who served. This is from the roster that Milner created. This is the Triptych, that again, Elias created. He did it so easily, too. You'll see -- I'm not sure if it's, kind of -- there's some gold stars there, so there are 11 ISNU students who died during the war.

So when you think about John L. Feek having a story; you think about all of these individuals having a story, and that's what we're trying to convey, and that's -- we use those posters -- we try to use those posters in that way. Try to make those connections.

And there's one other clip I want to show you, and this one -- this one's a little bit different. This one is a little bit longer, and I hope you'll indulge me in this one, because this, I think, really captures. This is one that we play at the beginning of the -- this history students, for the history -- always the history students. This one is about a minute long, and I hope you'll appreciate why I'm sharing this. So don't be startled, again.

RECORDING PLAYING: My dear Ms. Milner, I just received your letter yesterday so I will answer it at once. I have not received any letter for some time, so yours was more than acceptable. Your letters are more gossipy in the way I enjoy than many others. Your talk of shop refreshes me. Sometimes I need just that kind of stimulus.
I was up to Paris a week ago and the enclosed views show how I look. I have numbered them in order as I think they represent me. Whichever one you think suitable for the index publication, allow them to use it. Divide or give those you do not care for to Ms. Eff (ph) or Edna, but you keep any or all you desire. I am inclosing such matter as may be useful to the index.

I only took my physical exam for promotion this week, so I may not have my captaincy in time for publication; however, as soon as I receive it, if I do, I shall cable you. I know of no one I would rather hear it first than you. Then if you will drop a card to my aunt, Ms. Russell, Elliott, Illinois, letting her know of the fact. I must stop. Write when you can.

Lieutenant John L. Feek.

MS. BONNELL: So again, this is a relationship that he had with the librarian. I will comment, too, in case you're wondering happened to John L. Feek. Sorry, it's a sad story. I'm going to go there.

He didn't die during the war, but he got tuberculosis, he came back to school on and off, he -- ultimately he died, and on January 13th, 1924, and in his files that Milner kept, again, his war roster files, what you find when you open up his file are letters of condolences that were sent to Milner for him, because what you read is that -- he was like a son to her. She wasn't married; she didn't have any kids. So she really cared for him,
and people were really sad for her that he had passed away. He was, I think, in his early 30s.

And, oddly enough -- so he died January 13th, 1924, four years later, to day, January 13th, 1928, that's when Milner died too.

So, why am I mentioning all of these things? The things that I think about when I share some of these resources, for instance, when you think about the digital collection and the print collection that we have, which of these -- like they're digitized, right? And I know -- I'm just joking, I -- if I could do it with a straight face, I would, but I can't.

Like what do we get rid of? Do we get rid of the posters now they're digitized? Do we get rid of the letters, and the other things, because they're now digitized? No. And, thankfully, that's one of those things that seems really obvious to our administration.

So that when I say things like this, the posters and the letters, those are things that we keep forever, right? Isn't that something that we would do? Permanent public access? Yay, that seems obvious. No fee.

So I sometimes think of myself as -- do you remember those little See and Says? Like you pull the string or the lever? Yeah? So sometimes I feel like, pull that lever and Angie pops out with permanent public access, no fee. And I can say this about these, and it's obvious, but the -- and the nice
thing about these posters, too, it's been a really nice segue for other depository collections as well.

At what point -- you know, I know we can't keep everything, but it's -- this has been a really incredible segue to that. So people understand, oh, yes, Milner shouldn't have kept these, by all account, by the Creel Committee, these were meant to be used for the public at that time to encourage the public to support the war. She should have -- she could have thrown the out, I suppose, at that time, but she didn't, she saved, them, and that's incredible.

The last thing I want to comment about, too, is so last night I was agonizing over this presentation because that's what I do, and I was fretting and worrying, but I was still reading my email, because also what I do, and I got an email from Rachel. Rachel is watching virtually. Hi, Rachel. I don't know Rachel. I don't know her, but she saw that I was presenting on this, and she said, oh, this is great, I think you're great, the collection seems nice, and she indicated that she had her own Pinterest collection or World War II poster. I'm like, oh, that is so sweet. I don't know her, but she's out there watching, and it makes me happy.

So she now knows, if she's watching this, about John L. Feek. She knows about the posters. She knows about all this, and that's the magic, that's the power of promoting your collections this way, so it makes me really happy.
The other thing I'm going to go out of my way to say, too, is that's great, the digital collections are great, but I still -- I can't wait, November 13th is when I'll pull out the posters again to show the graphic design history class.

We'll be showing those and I love to see the students when they get their nose up to that print, everything safe and sound, we're okay, but I still love people -- I love to see students interact with the original piece as well.

And that point, it think -- and I'm going to look to Robin, it's -- what is it -- On the Go and On the Shelf? Yay. So like these two work in tandem together, and it's just been an incredible experience.

Thank you for letting me share my story about the success that we've had with these collections, and if you have any questions -- oh, sorry. One more thing.

Not last -- last but not least, all the people who went into creating the work that we've done, archives, the preservation department, the digital center, librarians, graphic designers, student assistants, our administration, of course, and the School of Theatre and Dance, and the grant funding that we received for this. So this has been a -- a lot of people have taken a lot of time, and effort, and talent, to put this together.

And, thank you. If you have any questions, let me know.
MR. STEVENS: This is John Stevens, the University of Delaware. I really enjoyed your presentation and the use of multi-media made it more lively. I just wanted to ask because I was on the edge of my seat, did John L. make captain?

MS. BONNELL: He did. Thank you for asking that.

Yes, he did, and it wasn’t too long after that, too. And I'm trying to think -- yeah, because there are actually some photos of him with that -- sorry, I'm not -- I don't know what that means, but he's with that outfit on -- I'm sorry, the uniform. I'll say uniform. Sorry. I probably just offended a million people when I did that. But yes, there are photos of him, too, but I don't like that photo of him, so I didn't use that photo.

But yes, he did. Thank you for asking.

MR. STEVENS: Thank you.

MS. BONNELL: And now we all know. Yeah. Oh, and yeah, please do take the booklets in the back because I don't want to fly back with them, and also what you'll see is -- one of the handouts, the full transcript for the letter that Ron Romaine -- for the letter he sent to Milner.

And, thank you. Have a nice day. Oh, there's a question. I'm sorry. I’m sorry.

MS. BILBRAY: Hi, I'm Ginny Bilbray, I'm from (inaudible) College in Arizona, and I was just -- I don't know if I missed it -- are you digitizing the World War II posters?

MS. BONNELL: You know, we are, but those are a lot
more complicated because of the number that we have, and you
know, the World War I posters are in public domain, even those
that weren't part of the depository program, the -- so we are,
but we're doing the in-cycles.

We're working on the Department of Treasury, which
again, we have the most of, and those will be revealed -- right
now the only access we have to the World War II posters is
through a lib guide, and I will say that I don't even promote
that site and it gets tons of views, and there's, I don't know,
maybe 50 of those that are there. But we will be, slowly and
surely. There's just so many, it's hard to navigate

MS. BILBRAY: Thank you.

MS. BONNELL: You're welcome.

MS. SISKA: I have a question. I'm Patricia Siska
from Queens Public Library, and I just -- I loved your talk and
presentation, thank you very much. A lot of good ideas have come
away.

MS. BONNELL: Thanks.

MS. SISKA: I just had a question. I think it's
probably -- you've probably been asked this, and probably it's
copyright issues, but you don't have the rights to -- or do you -
- to make reproductions? There are a couple of -- that one of
the person and the line of books -- I've forgotten the name of it
here, but they're posters I'd love to obtain a copy of that, but
I know digitally we can get a copy, but do you -- did you have
that question and answer it? Do you offer for sale?

MS. BONNELL: Oh, no, wait, so yeah, we would never make anyone pay for anything, and I'm not sure if I quite understand your question.

I know that, this is what I did, I worked with our -- I'm sorry, I'm forgetting her title, I know her as Sarah -- I work with the person who works over at the university administration to talk about what we have, and what we can and cannot do, so we make these freely available, all the posters -- I mean, I'm assuming -- are you talking about which part the --

MS. SISKA: Yes, I didn't think this through, but I just thought I'd ask about -- well, it seems like from -- and I know these are free and they're a government publication, so of course the question I'm asking may be doesn't make any sense at all about making something available commercially. I guess, I'm thinking in a kind of marketing commercial sense, which isn't appropriate maybe.

MS. BONNELL: Yeah, well -- maybe you think like an administrator. Maybe you're destined to be -- yeah, I wouldn't -- we have no mechanism -- oddly enough, at Illinois State University in the State of Illinois, we probably ought to have a mechanism for getting money, right? Given -- that is -- I can't even imagine the headache of trying to create a system, something like point of sale system, I can't imagine.

No, if anyone ever wanted anything, a digital copy of
anything -- and again, I have the TIF's, which is nice. The JPEG's to me, are a little -- you know, the resolution is not so great, but if you ever want anything, just let me know and I'd be happy to send that to you. They're big files, though, so we'd have to -- you know, but thank you.

Thanks, everyone. Thanks for letting me share. Have a nice day. Safe travels.

(A brief break was taken.)

MR. SHAW: It's just always amazing how things get quiet after that gavel goes. Should probably have these in the classroom with me.

Hello, everybody. My name is James Shaw. I'm the Acting Chair of the Depository Library Council for this conference, and if -- I hope I do not offend anybody in the room, but you know how sometimes it gets more serious at church when the pastor takes his jacket off because it's just too warm? I am going to remove my jacket. For some reason it's usually cool up here, but right now it feels very warm to me. So I apologize if my sartorial transgression offends anybody, but I took my jacket off anyway.

Okay. The very first thing I should say is, again, I am acting chair because our colleague, Karen Russ, from the University of Arkansas at Little Rock is dealing with some major health concerns this week and unable to be here, so please, keep her in your thoughts and we will, again, all wish her a speedy
and full recovery, and back in the traces with us as soon as she can. So thank you for your concern for Karen.

So, welcome to the wrap up session for the 95th FDLP conference. I can't give you a number for the DLC meetings, because they don't all necessarily coincide with the conferences, so who knows how many those have been, since 1973, or so, but thank you all for being here at this conference.

And the wrap up, we intend this to be a wrap up, sort of a circle back around, sum up what we've done here, and also provide some information about what council will be doing over the next few weeks, in terms of following up what's happened here today.

So, by way of wrapping up, on Monday council held three sessions, that were pretty well attended, on modernization of Title 44 and the recommendations that we developed, and sent to the Director of the Government Publishing Office, Davita Vance-Cooks and Superintendent of Documents, Laurie Hall. Congratulations again, Laurie. And opened up the floor for folks to respond to our recommendations; we do appreciate everybody who participated in that.

We had three keynote address, including the Librarian of Congress. I got a chance to shake her hand. This is the first time I've ever met a Librarian of Congress, and she laughed at me. It was a friendly laugh.

We had over 30 break out sessions, and I hope folks
were able to enjoy any number of those, and this was an unusual
conference because the way things came together late in the
summer, with the Title 44 recommendations, the conference agenda
got jumbled up in a way that's -- nobody recalls ever seeing
before.

Yesterday we had an early morning council session, a
late afternoon council session, and in the middle of the day
there weren't council sessions going on, so we all had an
opportunity to get out and about and meet you in the hallways,
and meet you in the breakout rooms, and thank you so much for
allowing us to join you because the conversations, and comments,
and questions, and things that came up, they were also very
helpful.

So, I know, at least me personally, thinking something
to be mindful of for future conference agendas, and things.

Perhaps the most important thing we do at a wrap
session, though, is the many thank you's that we need to extend.
First of all, to the Government Publishing Office, and all their
staff, who sponsor this every year.

Those of you who are involved in conference logistics,
everything from making sure there's food out there, to getting
the schedules together, to making sure that the A/V systems are
appropriately contracted for and implemented, and everything else
that goes into it, we owe GPO a big thank you for taking this on
every year. It's a big deal, and we certainly appreciate it.
We want to thank our keynote speakers, all the people who presented. It takes time. It takes time. Even if you're quite experienced, and well along in your career, it takes time and effort to put together a presentation, get it organized, get your thoughts together and get yourself ginned up and reading to go in front of a room full of people, and so we wanted to say thank you to everybody who did that.

That participation helps make this conference very rich and substantial, and people walk away learning stuff, and that's always cool. So thank you to everybody who participated as presenters in our keynotes.

Here's an unusual thank you, maybe the first one that's ever been done at one of these conferences, and that is to the staff of the House Committee on Administration, several of whom, were here a lot.

On Monday they were in the room during the Title 44 sessions. At the end of the day on Monday, two of them actually took to a microphone and gave us a little information about what was going on and what we might expect. So that was really cool, and I very much appreciate that.

We're all in this together trying to improve a program, make a program better than what it is now. It's a good program now, but we've got a lot of people working to try to find way to make it even better, and we really appreciate our folks from the legislative branch of government showing up to observe,
and learn, and participate. Really appreciated that.

I'm actually going to -- in all these thank you's, I want to -- I don't mean to exclude anybody, but I do want to call out one particular person, our friend from ALA, Gavin Baker, who has been here all conference, a lobbyist, and someone who's very, every experienced in the legislative process, who has talked to a number of us on council and given us advice and counsel on what to expect, and how we might help further this process along.

So, Gavin, I think I see you out there, thank you so much for being here. It's very much appreciated.

The last of the thank you's, to everybody here. Give yourself a round of applause. This has been a very good conference. We all appreciate everybody's attendance and contributing.

I'm going through my notes here, which are really scrawled. You know, my mother's 89 years old, and to this very day she's appalled at my handwriting. And, frankly, I can see why.

Okay. It's important to talk about next steps. The primary focus of Depository Library Council this conference has been Title 44 modernization. That's really the very core. There is -- a couple of other things got talked about and looked at, too, but that was the core of this conference.

So you folks, who have been through this conference with us, should know that we've set a goal, a task for ourselves,
that by next Friday, October 27th, I believe it is, next Friday -- thank you, thank you -- by next Friday we are going to draft a follow up memorandum to Devita Vance-Cooks, the GPO Director, and to Laurie Hall, the Superintendent of Documents, that will refine and clarify our recommendations and our justifications a little bit.

We're not making big changes. I think, based on everything that was said on Monday, and other comments we've heard from people, we think we're really well centered in what we put out there, but we do want to make a few refinements that several of you suggested on Monday, in particular.

So we hope to have that draft follow up done by next Friday, we can all review it, maybe do a little bit of word-smithing on it, and then very shortly get that out.

The reason why we want to move very quickly is because it seems, at this point, certain -- you know, nothing can be absolutely certain in the legislative process, but it seems as certain as it can be that the House Committee on Administration will be putting a real live bill forward soon, potentially in the next few weeks, maybe by the end of the year.

We don't know the exact timeline, but we're pretty confident there's going to be a bill regarding Title 44 modernization, so we want to get, sort of, our final refined recommendations to GPO fairly quickly, so that they will have that information to help them as they work with the Committee, in
terms of expressing the sense that -- our best considered sense
of the FDLP community as what needs to happen. So we're going to
be working on that next week.

On my campus at the University of Nebraska, we're also
trying to bring an end to negotiations with Elsevero (ph) over a
new license, so it's going to be an interesting week next week.
Yeah.

By the way, one more thank you, one more thank you
before I move on from the -- from that. The tenor of the
discussion on Monday was wonderful. It was -- I think I truly
speak for council on that. We don't perfectly agree with each
other on everything, but you know, we did a good job. We talked
about some things that strike at the heart of what this program
is, and what it should be doing. Give yourselves a hand; we did
a good job. Okay.

Following up the Title 44 recommendations, in our
working session this morning, council identified three or four
additional recommendations we'll be sending to GPO. These are
not as time sensitive. These are things that have to do with,
perhaps, addressing some concerns about the program. You know,
we've got a couple of comments -- I'll give you one example, just
to give you a sense of the scale of what we're talking about.

Everybody has probably used the FDLP Academy by now,
and you've noticed that there's been so many webinars, and it's
getting -- if you're trying to find a particular something in
there, even using control-F, and you know, searching key words, and stuff, it can be a little awkward.

So, just a small thing to -- what we call an explore and consider recommendation, to ask our colleagues at GPO to take a look at that and see if there might be a way of applying some tagging and filtering to make it a little easier to identify specific kinds of things.

And the additional recommendations are things like that; they're small things like that we can probably express in just three, or four, or five sentences, and we'll be working over the next several weeks to develop those, and those came from comments from colleagues here.

Oh, and I told my colleagues, I'm adding explore and consider to my personal tool kit for when I'm doing committee work at home, and stuff, that I'll be using that.

Okay. That actually -- my scribbled notes here, I've actually run through my wrap up notes here on that. So before I go to some additional announcements, I wanted to ask council if anybody needs to jump in and clarify something I said, or wants to add something to what I just said about what I just said. No? Anybody. I can't be doing that good a job, come on.

Okay. Well, then I think we're ready to do a few formal announcements.

The first big announcement, it's customary to announce the -- who will be Chair of Depository Library Council next year,
2017-18, and who will be Secretary, and this time around, those of you who work at state libraries will be exceedingly proud because the next chair will be Laurie Thornton. Laurie Thornton from the Arizona State Library. And the next Secretary, Kirsten Krumsy (ph), State Library of Ohio.

These are wonderful colleagues. Council is a wonderful group of colleagues. We especially appreciate those who are willing to step up and get out there, and take point on some things, and we will do our best to support them.

And I think I can speak for Melissa Bernstein and I, Melissa, University of Utah, and I at the University of Nebraska at Omaha, we're the last two standing of our class, for a variety of reasons, and if it weren't for our colleagues coming, several of whom took shorter than three year appointments to fill gaps, and stuff like that, this could have been a little chaotic the last couple of years, and so I think I can fairly speak for Melissa and me; we've really appreciated everybody coming on board and jumping in and lending a hand.

I think Melissa has an announcement, too.

MS. BERNSTEIN: Melissa Bernstein from the University of Utah Law Library, and Jim, we did a little stealth commendation before this morning that we would like to share with everyone. Oh, wait -- excuse me -- no, I'm not -- the Depository Library Council commends Council Member James Show, Government Documents Librarian and Professor at the University of Nebraska
at Omaha, for stepping in on short notice to become Acting Chair of Depository Library Council. Jim did a wonderful job leading the Fall 2017 DLC meeting and FDL conference, and we are grateful for his leadership. So thank you very much.

MR. SHAW: Thank you. Thank you very much. Yeah, it was a little short notice, but again -- again, once we got the recommendations drafted, people dropped anything and everything they were doing, and jumped on it, and we got through everything; it's a team effort all the way around. So thank you very much, but it wouldn't have happened without the team.

I'm looking at my notes again here. I guess what I'd like to do at this point, is open up the center microphone to the room and give people -- give everybody here a little -- a chance to add anything you'd like to add now.

Now, on the agenda this working -- this fine wrap up session is scheduled to go, I think, until 12:00 noon; we don't have to go that long unless we truly need to. But you guys get to help decide how long this goes by, you know, taking the time and liberty to step up and add some more to it. Thank you very much. Please go ahead.

MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs, Stanford University. I have, maybe, three things. I'll keep them short.

First, thanks, Jim, for your great job wrangling council. I know it was a hard thing to do, and it is appreciated, and so thank you.
Number two, I'd like folks to go and sign our petition to support Title 44, because that is a -- that has put pressure and given information to the House, to our House colleagues, and to the staffers, and to other folks, to Devita, and has really, I hope, sort of driven the conversation. So we need more signatures to keep the pressure on the House.

The Title 44 conversation here in DLC has been largely positive, and interesting, but there are other aspects to Title 44 that we should be aware of, because while FDLP might be supported very well, it's not clear whether GPO will be supported very well in any Title 44 edit. So I'd like to -- I'd like our community to really keep the pressure on the House to move that forward.

The third thing is that I known ALA mentioned gift authority, but I didn't hear it mentioned here, maybe obliquely, but it wasn't mentioned -- I don't think it was mentioned in council's recommendations, and so I'd like to make sure that that gets into the record, as well.

It's sort of the other side of the coin to grant authority, but I think, for me, gift authority is maybe more important to FDLP and GPO than grant authority, necessarily. Because gift authority allows GPO, for example, to accept catalogue records from libraries, which they can't do now.

So if you could work gift authority in, that would be really good. So, thank you all.
MR. SHAW: Mr. Jacobs, before you walk away, do you have a mind reading capacity, perhaps, that you haven't revealed?

MS. JACOBS: Why, yes, I do. Fancy you should say that. Oh, and -- by the way, the petition link is in the Twitter feed, so you can get to it from there.

MR. SHAW: Okay. Gift authority has come up; it's on the radar. It came up at the regionals meeting last night, and it came up again this morning. I think we can expect council will work something up on that. So thank you very much.

Appreciate that comment.

MS. JARRETT: Peggy Jarrett, University of Washington Law Library. I want to thank council, and everybody here, for such productive and thoughtful conversations, and I want to really encourage everybody to think about the next steps, in terms of legislative advocacy.

We do belong to different organizations, the American Association of Law Libraries is my home, and we are very active. Emily Felton (ph), who many of you know, had a baby on Monday, and so that's why she was not here. A little council baby.

But, I know, as you mentioned, Agana Baker (ph) was here; work with your library associations, and most of all, go back to your institutions and convince your colleagues why they need to care about this.

I know that we all do this, so this is really just a pep talk for going back and saying, hey, this thing is really
important, and if you can contact your legislator and give this particular point of view, that would be really, really helpful because we all need to make our voices heard. So thank you.

MR. SHAW: This is truly remarkable. We have yet another example of mind reading capacity.

In my scribbled notes, like the very last thing I have down here to close out with, so I'll say it now, though, it's not necessarily closing out at this point, but expect a bill, okay? And when the word comes down through your list-serves, and your email, and however you get the information, be ready. Be ready to make the contacts; your senators, your representatives.

Those of us, like me, who live in states that have senators and representatives on the House Committee on Administration, or the Joint Committee on Printing, be especially prepared to get a paragraph or two off, make a contact, and promote the bill.

Honestly, folks, whatever the bills is, we all know it won't be the prefect bill because no such thing exists, but if it's a bill that can push us along, have a colleague that puts the ball a few more yards down the field, make things better, let's get behind it and show our legislative colleagues that the FDLP community really cares and we want to promote things. Thank you.

MS. HALE: Good morning. Kathy Hale, State Library of Pennsylvania. I want to especially thank you for including in
your recommendation about the ten thousand number, because I think that will really encourage, especially small public libraries, to continue within the system, that may not have the room for all ten thousand types of volumes, and that can go more electronic. So I think we really need to push our public libraries to continue in the system, so that we can have free access to this government information.

MR. SHAW: Thank you. Did a pin just drop? I've taught many -- oh, thank you, Jane.

MS. CANFIELD: On a very personal note, I would like to say a sincere thank you to GPO, and in particular to Bridgett Gohan (ph), who handles the council's travel arrangements for accomplishing the near impossible feat of getting me out of Puerto Rico and to the council meeting after a category five hurricane. I really, really appreciate the effort.

MR. SHAW: Welcome, sir.

MR. JACOBS: I sheepishly return to the mic. James Jacobs, Stanford University. One more reminder. Anybody interested in in digital deposit, which has been talked about a lot over this conference, and since 2004, at least, go to bit.ly/digital-deposit. We're collecting names and emails for people who are interested, to get the conversation going and move that forward. Thanks. It's also in the Twitter feed, as well.

MR. SHAW: Thank you.

MS. ABBOTT: Bernadine Abbott Hodeski (ph). I would
like encourage everyone, when you go back, to take that document, the one page document, that Godor (ph) put together, GL Vasquelequez (ph), and the Federal Docs Task Force, that lays out what a depository library is, and send it to your member of congress right away, because many of these members of congress are new, they don't even know that this program exits, a lot of them don't even know GPO exists, for that matter, because as a former public printer said about the Congressional Record, when he talked to members of congress, they seemed to think that it came together by immaculate conception, and that's not the way it works.

But the majority of them do not know anything about our program, and now is the time to contact them, and it's an information thing. You're not really lobbying; you just say, perhaps you would like to know that you have these libraries in your district. But do it to every single member of congress, and find out who their chief of staff is for each of those members, and send it to the local office. It needs to go to all of them. You need to get the local office people on board, and if you can, go visit them and talk to them about the wonderful proposals that you've brought forward that you would like them to support. Now is the time to do it.

If you don't do it you may get a bill that will say some things that you want, but it will do a lot of other things that you do not want. So you want a clean bill that will help
libraries, and will help keep GPO intact so they can help
libraries get this information.

MR. SHAW: Thank you. I've taught a lot of classes
for many years; I'm not afraid of silence. But I also won't drag
the silence out. Well, hearing -- no, go ahead.

MS. HALL: Laurie Hall, GPO. I don't know if we're
really at the end, but I wanted to take this opportunity to, on
behalf of the GPO staff here and back at main, to thank everyone
for being here, working with us over the last couple of months,
working out the details, getting their slides in on time. I
think that was -- made it very successful. There weren't too
many bloops. So, thanks for that.

Just wanted to remind everybody about the conference
evaluation that's going to be up on the webpage, FDLP.gov. You
also get a link, thank you for being here, and an email so you'll
have an opportunity to evaluate the conference. Tell us the
good, the bad, and ugly.

It's also at the very bottom of the app, is the link
to that survey, so please tell us what you think, and thank you,
again, for enabling us to have this conference, and we've really
enjoyed it. We've gotten a lot of information. Had a lot of
conversations. Things that we will take back and do, so we
really appreciate all the interaction with all of you. So
thanks.

MR. SHAW: Well, I'm going to exercise Chair's
prerogative. I should get to do something fun, right? So here we go; we are concluded.