

1 2017 DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING

2 Monday, October 16, 2017

3
4 P R O C E E D I N G S

5 (9:00 a.m.)

6 2017 Depository Library Council Meeting
7 & Federal Depository Library Conference Kickoff

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

13 [Applause.]

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

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

1 keep Karen in your thoughts.

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

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

13 Depository Library Council Members

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

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

18 MS. WILLIAMS: Yvonne Williams, Memphis Public
19 Library.

20 MS. CLARK: Mary Clark, Library of Virginia.

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

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

25 MS. THORNTON: Lori Thornton, New Mexico State
26 Library.

1 MS. HARTNETT: Cass Hartnett, University of
2 Washington.

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

5 MS. MCDONALD: Celina McDonald, University of
6 Maryland.

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

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

15 [Laughter.] [Applause.]

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

18 [Laughter.]

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

26 You will find a copy of Council's Memorandum

1 to Director Vance-Cooks in your conference folder
2 if you have not seen it already or if you need to
3 refresh your memory.

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

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

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

20 Tomorrow, Mr. James Larue from the ALA Office
21 for Intellectual Freedom will be a keynote address
22 and on Wednesday, Ms. Jane Sanchez, the Law
23 Librarian of Congress, will be here. So we have

1 got some really good speakers here this week. I
2 think we're very fortunate.

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

11 [Laughter.]

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

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

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

24 If your regional is unable to be here today,
25 you are welcome to meet up with the GPO Outreach

1 Librarians who will be there also at the
2 registration desk. So everyone gets lunch; that is
3 a good deal.

4 The PEGI Group; Preservation of Electronic
5 Government Information: Their group will be
6 holding a working lunch and forum, today, from
7 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. I understand that they
8 asked for RSVP's several weeks ago. If you did
9 RSVP to go, they will be in the Capitol View Room,
10 way up high, in the hotel.

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

14 [Applause.]

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

24 My additional announcements that magically
25 appeared: Law Librarians and Friends -- it is

1 good to know law librarians have friends --
2 tonight at the, I am going to pronounce it "Sine"
3 Irish Pub, if you have never been there, walk over
4 to the Mall, through the Mall, through the parking
5 garage, up and down the stairs, on the other side;
6 just keep going in that direction and follow your
7 colleagues heading that way.

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

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

19 [Laughter.]

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

25 Okay. Now, time to get a little serious

1 because it is important.

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

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

17 [Applause.]

18 Davita Vance-Cooks

19 Director, U.S. Government Publishing Office

20 MS. VANCE-COOKS: Good morning.

21 ALL: Good morning.

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

23 ALL: Yes.

24 [Applause.]

25 MS. VANCE-COOKS: Welcome to the 2017 Federal

1 Depository Library Conference, our 95th gathering
2 of colleagues.

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

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

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

20 [Applause.]

21 Thank you. We appreciate you so much.

22 Now, we have a great conference planned for
23 you today and the next day and the day after that.
24 We have a number of interesting workshops and
25 other activities. And I am particularly delighted

1 and excited that my good friend, Dr. Carla Hayden,
2 the 14th Librarian of Congress, will provide a
3 keynote address this morning.

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

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

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

18 [Laughter.]

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

21 [Applause.]

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

1 know that Laurie is now the Superintendent of
2 Documents.

3 [Applause.]

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

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

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

22 Wow. Wow. This is who we are. This is what we
23 do. This is why we exist doing our best to help
24 Keep America Informed by providing Access to
25 Congressional Information.

1 We closed FY17 in a financially strong
2 position. For FY18, the GPO submitted for the
3 third consecutive year, a flat appropriations
4 request.

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

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

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

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

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

25 We supported the development of an updated

1 senate website;

2 We printed the Trafficking in Persons Report
3 for the State Department;

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

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

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

14 The GPO continued to embrace Digital
15 Initiatives. We are partnering with the Library of
16 Congress to digitize and make available all
17 volumes of the bound Congressional Record from
18 1873 to 1998.

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

22 We are partnering with the National Archives
23 Office, so the Federal Register, to digitally
24 release historic issues of the Federal Register
25 dating back to the first Federal Register in 1936;

1 to date, we have released digital volumes back to
2 the 1980s.

3 You can clap on that. That is good.

4 [Applause.]

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

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

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

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

18 [Laughter.]

19 Let me tell you some of these awards. Let me
20 tell you about them: We won the American Printing
21 History Association Institutional Award of 2017
22 for our work in preserving and documenting the
23 Agency's history and making its resources
24 available to the public through presentations and
25 exhibitions;

1 We won the In-plant Innovator Award sponsored
2 by In-plant Graphics magazine, for our plant
3 modernization initiatives;

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

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

20 Plant Operations was recertified by the
21 Sustainable Green Printing Partnership for meeting
22 sustainable environmental standards and our
23 Passport and Secure Credential Facility Operations
24 achieved ISO 9001:2015 Certification; you know we
25 feel good about what we have done.

1 In February, May and July of this year I
2 testified before Congress, that there was a need
3 to revise the laws governing the Federal
4 Depository Library Program.

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

13 It is time for those laws to catch up with the
14 FDLP today and to clear the way for continued
15 progress in the future. Accordingly, in May I
16 asked the Depository Library Council to provide
17 recommendations to modernize those laws in Chapter
18 19 of Title 44 of the U.S. Code.

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

24 I appreciate the work performed by the
25 Depository Library Council and I also appreciate

1 the many comments, suggestions and recommendations
2 provided by the FDLP Community; obviously, there
3 are many areas of consensus within the community.
4 And I believe that it is directly related to the
5 fact that all of us deeply care about the program
6 and we want it to be relevant in the digital
7 environment. I look forward to the discussions
8 about these recommendations during this
9 conference.

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

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

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

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

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

24 We will complete the preparations for the next
25 generation of passports and we will continue to

1 digitize historical documents;

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

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

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

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

21 [Applause.]

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

25 [Laughter.] [Applause.]

1 Laurie Beyer Hall, Superintendent of Documents
2 U.S. Government Printing Office

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

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

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

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

23 I want to echo Davita's remarks and welcome
24 you all here to this meeting. As I think last
25 year, we were talking about how many years this

1 has been going on and it has been 44 years since
2 we had our first meeting.

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

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

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

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

25 We had a session this morning on disaster

1 recovery. We have been monitoring you. If we can
2 be in contact with you, we have been reaching out
3 to you.

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

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

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

23 So as Davita said, every year we put this
24 event together and do not get me wrong. It is
25 organized chaos at GPO since probably the end of

1 August just to get this meeting together. You
2 know, we all -- now it is all together.

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

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

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

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

25 As Davita said, this event is particularly

1 important because we are talking about Title 44
2 reform, you know, modernizing the FDLR, the
3 digital age. And another key theme that we chose
4 for the conference is "Safeguarding Government
5 Information Access for All" and we heard that
6 throughout our visits, in questions and inquiries
7 from you all.

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

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

20 We are also going to be presenting, the GPO
21 staff is going to be presenting on Title 44,
22 changes to other chapters like Chapter 17, in
23 other parts that impact the GPO organization. So
24 those sessions will be at the end of today and
25 then there is going to be a session tomorrow

1 morning about the possibility of having grant
2 authority. So be prepared to attend those, I think
3 those will be some very good sessions.

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

11 [Laughter.]

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

18 I am really excited about making some of these
19 changes and I think the SuDocs organization really
20 stands ready to do some of these changes. So I am
21 looking forward to that next chapter. And I think
22 I also conveyed to the community, and I hope it
23 was okay with you, that when we talk to you, we
24 know you are facing major budget cuts, and
25 staffing levels and space issues.

1 And now, we hear more and more from you that
2 you really do need more flexibility to be part of
3 the FDLP. We have also heard that you know, you
4 want us to take on more responsibility, especially
5 for digital content, but you also need some help
6 in preserving those historic collections on paper,
7 that you know, are in your collections, many of
8 them for a long time, and help you preserve these
9 national assets.

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

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

1 questions.

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

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

21 So, my staff is here to talk to you about
22 various things that we are doing and to give you
23 any product status updates. If you have conflicts
24 and you can't attend anything, there is all kind
25 of stuff on fdlp.gov. We also have, in your

1 packet, an LSCM handout.

2 So it gives you also some updates and links to
3 where there is more information about specific
4 initiatives and projects, and also at the end of
5 the year, coming out, they will usually. The first
6 quarter of the FY18 is the LSCM Year in Review. So
7 we will consolidate all of that in that
8 publication that comes out. Okay.

9 So, in the past year there was a lot of work
10 on the FDLP Exchange, which is the upcoming
11 replacement for the needs and offers. And during
12 the summer, we launched a suite of training and
13 educational tools that many of you took advantage
14 of. And this morning I am pleased to announce that
15 the training site for FDLP Exchange will go live
16 right now, or this afternoon or today. So it is
17 going to be available for you.

18 [Applause.]

19 Thanks. Thanks, Lisa Russell, our key project
20 person. She is also going to do a session this
21 afternoon on that. So, now we are giving you some
22 time to play a little bit in the space before we
23 go to the final production site for those regions.
24 You may want to test it before you are making a
25 decision whether to adopt.

1 We are going to be loading data in the interim
2 and getting ready for the final production site,
3 which is forthcoming, so please stay tuned.

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

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

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

25 Our FDLP Academy, our educational program,

1 continues to be extremely popular. Since we
2 launched the program, we have brought to you over
3 400 free webinars and webcasts. We have welcomed
4 over 20,000 attendees and we have recorded our
5 archives. The recorded archives have been viewed
6 over 68,000 times.

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

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

1 in, just historic collections into gov.info.

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

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

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

22 In our distribution facility, out in Laurel,
23 we have sent to you over 4,000 titles and almost
24 850,000 individual copies of documents. So we know
25 the tangibles are slowing down, but you are still

1 getting a fair amount of material, and also from
2 the SuDocs organization, just as Davita said, we
3 have launched the new bookstore.

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

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

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

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

25 It kind of allows you to jot down some

1 thoughts. And we also like the little sides
2 because it is not so bulky to carry around. So we
3 are also willing to hear any feedback that you
4 have about the conference itself and our
5 information. And all of this is also posted, along
6 with the presentations, to fdlp.gov.

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

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

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

25 The online survey as well. When you are done

1 and flying back home or taking the train back
2 home, we will give you the link to our online
3 survey and we would really appreciate your
4 feedback on that. So, I think I have covered
5 everything that I was going to do. So back to you,
6 Jim. Thank you.

7 [Applause.]

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

10 MS. HALL: Thank you.

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

18 [Applause.]

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

21 [Applause.]

22 MR. SHAW: That's me.

23 [Applause.]

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

1 Continental Divide.

2 [Laughter.]

3 [Applause.]

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

11 [Applause.]

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

13 [Laughter.]

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

21 [Applause.]

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

1 you are interested.

2 [Laughter.]

3 [Applause.]

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

13 [Laughter.]

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

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

24 [Applause.]

25 Break

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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

1 recognition for her calm and reassuring presence
2 during the civil unrest in that city two years
3 ago;

4 She has earned multiple awards, received
5 honorary degrees, served on numerous boards;

6 Today, following appointment by the President
7 and confirmation by the senate, she is the 14th
8 Librarian of Congress, the first woman and the
9 first African American to hold that position, and
10 I cannot begin to tell you how good it feels to
11 have someone to share that experience with.

12 And yes, I am doing the shimmy, all right?

13 Carla and I have a distinct and unique
14 connection in that regard and our connection also
15 extends to our agencies, the GPO and the Library
16 of Congress. Those two agencies have a long
17 history of collaboration in making sure that
18 congressional information is free and available to
19 everyone. We work together to keep America
20 informed, and you might ask how.

21 Well, GPO builds the digital databases for the
22 Congressional Record, the bills, the reports, the
23 hearings and other legislative documents. The
24 Library uses them for its congress.gov website and
25 the legislative information system that it makes

1 available to every member of congress.

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

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

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

22 DR. HAYDEN: Unh-uh.

23 MS. VANCE-COOKS: And in her interview with
24 the magazine she said, "Libraries are a
25 cornerstone of democracy where information is free

1 and equally available to everyone."

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

5 [Applause.]

6 Keynote - Dr. Carla Hayden, Librarian of Congress

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

15 [Laughter.]

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

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

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

1 going.

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

6 [Laughter.]

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

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

21 And during this morning's opening remarks, the
22 spotlight was on GPO's message of Keeping America
23 Informed and the Library of Congress has that
24 mission as well. Many of you probably know that
25 the Library of Congress was actually started, and

1 it is in our name, to keep Congress informed and
2 to be the reference arm for the really when you
3 think about it, how new our Nation was at that
4 time in 1800.

5 The first Congress was established and one of
6 the first things that happened was a recognition
7 that our lawmakers needed to have reference
8 services. The Law Library, of the Library of
9 Congress exists now because it survived the fire
10 when that group, the British I think it was --
11 1812 they used books from the Library of Congress
12 to start the fire in the Capitol because the
13 Library of Congress was located in the Capitol
14 building.

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

23 And one of my favorite quotes is from Roberto
24 Minguell the History of Reading, and it is a
25 chapter that has -- it is called Forbidden Reading

1 and it has a section that says, "As dictators,
2 slave owners and other illicit holders of power
3 have known an illiterate crowd is the easiest to
4 rule. If you cannot keep a people from learning to
5 read the next best recourse is to limit its
6 scope."

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

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

21 MS. VANCE-COOKS: Okay.

22 DR. HAYDEN: Thomas Jefferson because his
23 library was 6,000 volumes, as he said, contained
24 what he thought was essential. There is subject
25 that a member of Congress should not have to

1 refer. And it included everything, the Koran, laws
2 from all over the world that were established.

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

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

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

21 What is significant about that draft is that
22 you see the sections that they took out of the
23 Declaration of Independence that had to do with
24 slavery, and the accompanying documentation that
25 says, "If we keep this in, this Declaration would

1 never be passed," primary sources being able to
2 make the comparison.

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

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

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

1 know the combination to.

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

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

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

23 Why do we need to provide this information?
24 Why do we need to do this? We are at a cross roads
25 and we have an opportunity to, as one government

1 official mentioned to me, step out and claim our
2 space in the information ecosystem. We are those
3 trusted sources and we provide that information.

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

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

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

24 And so these Special Forces are now actually
25 very dedicated to making sure that if reports that

1 they have provided, the non-confidential reports
2 that they provide will be, to the public that
3 people will see the expertise and the value of
4 having nonpartisan objective research into topics
5 of the day. And so we are actually very pleased
6 that that recognition will be there.

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

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

22 You will know that for instance Alexander
23 Hamilton and you can see some of the official
24 papers when he was Department of Treasury, but you
25 will also see the last letter that he wrote to his

1 wife before he was, as he said, off to the
2 interview when he said, "If you get this, it's not
3 a good sign." But those types of things that fill
4 in, they are just as important in some ways, as
5 other official documents to understand the
6 context. And that is where this network and having
7 official documents supplemented by whatever we can
8 provide, to give the public -- and it is
9 ultimately, as you know, about the public -- the
10 best context that they can have for discussions.

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

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

24 MS. VANCE-COOKS: What?

25 DR. HALL: Well, I will say it. It is all in

1 front of us you are the ones that have to make
2 sure that government information gets to the
3 people, and is preserved. I had an opportunity to
4 participate one day in an Open Government
5 Information Conference at the Archives. And the
6 number of groups and people who were concerned
7 about government information disappearing,
8 especially in the digital age.

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

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

18 Now, if the Library of Congress were really
19 trying to work and build on the work of previous
20 Librarians of Congress -- 1802 -- every Librarian
21 of Congress has tried to advance the access, but
22 we also know, that in this day, and age we have a
23 particular challenge. And I am just going to say
24 this right here 30 million items to be digitized,
25 original documents that give that context.

1 We have a treasure chest, that is waiting to
2 be opened but we have a lot to do. And so we want
3 to let everyone know, that we are part of the
4 effort and we are going to be revealing and
5 talking about some of our challenges, and want to
6 partner with you, with that. The opportunity that
7 we have -- and I have in here in the big letters,
8 "You are the frontline."

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

14 [Laughter.]

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

24 They are not doing it for obviously pay or
25 grand salaries. They are doing it because they

1 believe that an informed public hopefully will be
2 able to look at all sides of different issues and
3 make informed decisions. And at a time where we
4 are, looking at the fire holes of information, and
5 that is how it has been described, and we are in
6 the information business.

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

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

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

24 You will get a chance to hear about other
25 partnerships. You will get a chance to interact

1 with your colleagues. One of the best things about
2 conferences like this, is the interaction with
3 your colleagues.

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

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

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

19 When you are modernizing, when you are doing
20 the physical changes that you need to do, being
21 able "To SuDoc or not" oh okay I need to go to
22 that one. And also ALA's Office for Intellectual
23 Freedom." To get renewed, "How Librarians Saved
24 Civilization" tomorrow with James Larue. What
25 "When Women Didn't Count" I have a special

1 affinity for that one, but also things like "
2 Tangible and Digital Preservation." "Effective
3 Relationships Among Depository Libraries, and "
4 Small-Scale Web Archiving in an Age of
5 Uncertainty."

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

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

24 [Laughter.]

25 There is murmuring. And that was significant

1 because Melville Dewey (phonetic) at my swearing
2 in was turning over, as he said, "In 1876, when
3 the American Library Association was founded," as
4 he famously said, "It's time to let females into
5 the profession because they can endure pain and
6 boredom --

7 [Laughter.]

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

13 [Laughter.]

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

22 Look at the people that are trying to do
23 things in communities. Look at people who are
24 interested in government because of all of the
25 things that are going on. They want to know. There

1 is more of an upsurge in terms of getting
2 information, being involved, especially among
3 young people.

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

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

18 [Laughter.]

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

25 And I hope that we can continue to all work

1 together to make sure that this is the most
2 informed citizenry that we could ever have. We
3 have an opportunity let us seize it. Let's get
4 renewed, and thank you.

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

11 [Applause.]

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

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

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

24 DR. HAYDEN: Uh oh.

25 MS. VANCE-COOKS: Yes, I do. I do.

1 DR. HAYDEN: Conferences.

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

4 DR. HAYDEN: Oh.

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

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

17 DR. HAYDEN: Ooh.

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

21 DR. HAYDEN: Thank you.

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

24 [Laughter.]

25 DR. HAYDEN: Look at the color.

1 MS. VANCE-COOKS: Oh my God.

2 DR. HAYDEN: Look at the color.

3 MS. VANCE-COOKS: I know. I know. I know. Oh,
4 I am making myself laugh. Hold on a minute.

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

8 DR. HAYDEN: Wonderful.

9 [Applause.]

10 DR. HAYDEN: Oh yeah.

11 [Applause.]

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

14 MS. VANCE-COOKS: Wear it with pride.

15 DR. HAYDEN: I will.

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

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

19 MS. VANCE-COOKS: Okay.

20 DR. HAYDEN: We have to work on that.

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

25 I had been watching her career for quite a

1 while and I have been so impressed by her. And as
2 we were chatting, we ended up standing beneath our
3 guy Ben Franklin. She mentioned him.

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

7 DR. HAYDEN: Ooh.

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

12 DR. HAYDEN: With Ben.

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

16 DR. HAYDEN: Oh, that is nice.

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

19 DR. HAYDEN: Oh thank you.

20 [Applause.]

21 MS. VANCE-COOKS: You are welcome.

22 DR. HAYDEN: Oh, that is beautiful.

23 [Applause.]

24 MS. VANCE-COOKS: And each one of you has a
25 copy of that photo in your folder. James is going

1 to give you the details in a few minutes, but if
2 you would like us to sign the photo, we will be
3 happy to do so. Okay.

4 DR. HAYDEN: That is beautiful.

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

7 MS. HALL: Thank you.

8 DR. HAYDEN: I love it.

9 Presentation 2017 Library of the Year Award

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

19 As many of you know, each year GPO selects a
20 library that furthers the FDL P mission of ensuring
21 the American public has free access to its
22 government information in extraordinary ways.
23 Libraries demonstrate creativity, innovation and
24 public service at its finest. And this year we are
25 so pleased to award the Federal Depository Library

1 of the Year award to a library who we feel has
2 long been overdue to receive this honor, and it is
3 with great pleasure that we present the 2017
4 Federal Depository Library of the Year to the
5 Department of the Interior Library.

6 [Applause.]

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

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

23 They are an unmatched access point for those
24 researching legislative history. They have
25 outstanding educational programs for their

1 patrons. I have listened to, many of them myself.

2 They have a vast historic print collection,
3 and a lot of tangible and electronic resources to
4 meet the needs of information seekers. They do an
5 excellent promotion of their Government
6 information collection to their agency, as well as
7 outside their agency.

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

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

23 So before we hear from the staff at the
24 Department of Interior Library, they have put
25 together a little video. So let us take a look at

1 what has been going on at Department of Interior
2 Library.

3 [Video.]

4 [Applause.]

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

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

12 [Applause.]

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

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

25 First, let me mention their names. Right here

1 with me is Judy Din, our Head of Technical
2 Services and our FDLP Coordinator.

3 [Applause.]

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

8 [Applause.]

9 Shannon Lynch, our Law Librarian.

10 [Applause.]

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

14 [Applause.]

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

18 [Applause.]

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

1 success.

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

5 [Applause.]

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

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

18 [Applause.]

19 MR. SHAW: Well, everybody this closes our
20 keynote session. Just, Dr. Hayden and director
21 Vance-Cooks are working their way to the back of
22 the ballroom and there is a table back there, and
23 they will be happy to sign your copy of the
24 photograph that everybody should have in their
25 packets. Thank you very much. Enjoy the rest of

1 the day.

2 Lunch Break

3 Council Session One - Title 44 Reform

4 MR. SHAW: Welcome everyone. Thank you for
5 coming, to the first of the afternoon three
6 sessions on Title 44 Reform. These sessions are
7 sponsored by the Depository Library Council, and
8 by the time we part company early this evening, we
9 will have had an opportunity to really drill down
10 into Chapter 19 of Title 44, and think long and
11 hard about potential amendments to improve the
12 Federal Depository Library Program.

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

25 So I will thank my colleagues for jumping in.

1 If you feel the need, you are welcome. I will not
2 be offended.

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

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

21 What was really interesting about that, I
22 think we all understood at that point in time that
23 possible work on Title 44 might be in the offing.
24 We did not realize we were going to get an
25 official charge from the Director during that

1 call. And I think the word is "dead air" or "hear
2 a pin drop" or you know, something like that for
3 at least a minute or two until we began to grasp
4 what was going on there.

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

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

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

25 But one thing we kept in mind, as Council, is

1 that our charge was to, really stay pretty hard-
2 focused on the Federal Depository Library Program
3 Chapter 19. So we did make note of other things
4 that were coming up in the comments, but based on
5 our charge from the Director, we stayed pretty
6 focused on Chapter 19.

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

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

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

21 So we spent a day, and I think it was August
22 10, if I remember correctly. We spent a day in
23 Washington, at GPO really talking these things
24 through. And at the end of the day, we divided
25 ourselves into some smaller working groups, two or

1 three colleagues, to address different sections,
2 and based on our discussion that day, to write up
3 our recommendation and a rationale or
4 justification for it.

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

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

22 Everything comes together about September 25,
23 when I submitted the Memorandum to Director Vance-
24 Cooks and to now Superintendent of Documents,
25 Laurie Hall. Everybody should have a copy of the

1 Depository Library Commission's Recommendations in
2 your conference packet. If you do not, I am sure a
3 way can be found to get one for you, but that is
4 the official document from Depository Library
5 Council, and as I said this morning, you will
6 notice, there are quite wide margins on it, plenty
7 of space to write comments.

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

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

25 Well, most of you in the room may know, that

1 through the summer into the fall, the House
2 Committee on Administration has been looking at
3 Title 44, not just the Federal Depository Library
4 Program Chapter 19, but other sections of it as
5 well. In fact, they have held four hearings on
6 Title 44.

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

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

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

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

25 I found it quite heartening to watch the

1 Congressional Committee at work gathering
2 information, questioning people who know something
3 about this topic and you know, sometimes almost
4 scratching their heads, trying to figure out, you
5 know, how this all comes together and what can we
6 do, as a committee, to improve things.

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

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

15 ALL: Yeah. You did, actually.

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

18 [Laughter.]

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

23 We are supposed to be looking at Sections
24 1901, 1902, 1904 and 1909 of Chapter 19. And I was
25 thinking earlier today, how best what it be to do

1 this? I think what I am going to do, is take each
2 section one at a time, work through the
3 recommendation, the rationale or justification for
4 the recommendation, and then give folks in the
5 room an opportunity to step up and say what you
6 think, add something to it, or a demurrer from it
7 or whatever.

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

12 [Laughter]

13 Okay. So are we all ready?

14 ALL: Yes.

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

17 U.S. Code §1901

18 Amend 44 U.S. Code §1901 to redefine 'Government
19 publication' so that it may be clearly interpreted
20 to include government information in all formats,
21 so that electronic, and possibly as yet
22 undeveloped formats created to inform the public,
23 at government expense or as required by law, can
24 be incorporated into the Federal Depository
25 Library Program.

1 Now, you read that recommendation, some of you
2 will likely recognize some of that language is,
3 actually in the current section, you know, "at
4 government expense or as required by law," that
5 sort of thing. And what we want to do there in
6 suggesting that recommendation, a more inclusive
7 definition will help ensure that Government
8 information continues to be made freely available
9 to the public, currently and in the future, as
10 reflects the central mission and purpose of the
11 FDLP.

12 When the contact forms started getting
13 populated and we started getting the messages and
14 when the various letters came in from the several
15 professional organizations that contributed
16 letters. The letters that came in from directors
17 of libraries across the country -- because GPO did
18 send out a letter to all the directors of
19 depository libraries to invite their
20 contributions. This might be as close to a
21 unanimous, it was not unanimous, that is as close
22 to unanimous as you can probably get. That we need
23 to think about Government information and
24 Government publications very expansively and not
25 tie them to any particular format or formats.

1 We need to have flexibility. Build some
2 flexibility into the definition so that going
3 forward, however things transpire technologically,
4 GPO, the FDLP will have it in a statute that hey
5 we can participate in this. We can help distribute
6 this. We have got statutory authority to be
7 involved in this, whatever it is.

8 Is that a fair representation?

9 FEMALE VOICE: Yeah.

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

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

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

25 So, I am thinking in terms of, you know,

1 social media and that sort of thing. That you know
2 the White House or the President will tweet, for
3 example. I mean would that be considered something
4 that would fall under this umbrella of a
5 government publication.

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

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

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

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

25 MS. DIVALENTINO: Thank you.

1 MR. SHAW: Tom?

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

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

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

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

24 But the real hang up there has been in the
25 format. It is actually listed as a publication.

1 And there is a lot of information, particularly in
2 areas of things like data sets from the Census,
3 things like that; though GPO makes them available
4 in the past, through printed formats, the
5 difficulty that you run into is that a lot of the
6 public, what we consider public information is not
7 a publication.

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

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

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

25 To what extent did that inform this kind of

1 recommendation, or was that seen as something that
2 was not going to be part of what Council is
3 recommending?

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

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

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

22 MS. WILSON: That is a great question, Kate. In
23 fact, a lot of the language that was used for the
24 purposes of our recommendation came from a
25 different section of Title 44. You know I think it

1 might behoove the folks that are actually drafting
2 this legislation, to think about marrying the
3 various -- there are two definitions for -- there
4 is one definition for "government information" and
5 one for "government publication." I think it might
6 be much more efficient if we had a single
7 definition within Title 44. And so that is where a
8 lot of our thinking came from. Does that answer
9 your question?

10 KATE: Yeah. Thank you.

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

21 I am also heartened that we are talking about
22 expanding the scope of what the FDLP does. I think
23 that is really important and it has been a
24 historic stopping point for libraries collecting
25 information like data sets. And FOIA-ed government

1 information that is now public information, but it
2 was not originally public information. So it is
3 really interesting, thanks.

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

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

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

20 So you know under the law, as it is now, there
21 are really two key things that flow out of this
22 definition. Number one, if you are an agency and
23 you produce something that is under this
24 definition, you have to provide it to GPO and; (2)
25 Whatever GPO gets in a tangible format has to be

1 provided at no cost, in a tangible format to
2 anybody in the FDLR who wants it.

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

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

16 MR. SHAW: Okay. Does anyone...

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

23 So when we think of government information, I
24 will give you an example. I think it was a couple
25 of years ago now, I went to a very excellent

1 information seminar here about data.gov, and how
2 the results of a lot of government research are
3 out, but the raw data is not. And apparently,
4 there are some issues with that.

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

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

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

25 So I do not know that there is a specific

1 answer to your question, aside from the impression
2 that I get from discussion with our Council up
3 here, is we would like as much included as
4 possible. How that is going to be handled is
5 something that GPO is going to have to get
6 involved in, but I am not going to speak for GPO
7 on that point.

8 MR. SHAW: I will follow on that for just a
9 bit. I think, when we get to Section 1902, the
10 next section, there is some information there that
11 complements what is in our recommendation for
12 1901. Specifically lifecycle. That giving GPO
13 statutory authority and statutory foundation to
14 manage the lifecycle of federal information would
15 address some of what, I think you are concerned
16 about.

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

23 So I think that gets to your question a little
24 bit because section 1901 and 1902 do sort of go
25 together.

1 FEMALE VOICE: One of -- and this is speaking
2 for myself personally, but one of the concerns
3 that I brought to Council was that I find out
4 frequently, I will go to a website in my
5 particular case, 100 percent of my users happen to
6 be Spanish speakers. One day there will be a
7 Spanish information document on that website.

8 And three months later, it may have
9 disappeared. And maybe there is an archived
10 version somewhere that I can get to, but maybe
11 there is not. So from my perspective, my concern
12 was agencies publish a great deal of information
13 in electronic format. Over which GPO does not have
14 any particular control.

15 And I would like to see there be some
16 requirement for that information, even if it is
17 taken off the website, being retained and
18 accessible in some way.

19 MS. ABBOTT-HODUSKI: Hi. Bernadine Abbott-
20 Hoduski, Joint Committee on Printing, staffer,
21 retired. The current law in the current situation
22 is a situation where all of this information
23 should be available, but it does not mean all the
24 libraries have to take it. Except for the
25 regionals.

1 And from the sounds of the discussion, the
2 regionals do not want to have to take everything
3 again. So it is just a matter of everything should
4 be available for libraries to select, to go to
5 their libraries or access. Not saying that
6 everyone will be forced to take it.

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

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

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

1 interpreted over the centuries.

2 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

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

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

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

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

24 And then regulations can be changed, amended,
25 whatever you know as someone who has been around

1 the Federal Register for a long time.

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

4 (No audible response.)

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

8 U.S. Code §1902

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

20 Boy those are big words there. The rationale?

21 U.S. Code §1902 - Rationale

22 Electronic publications are now an integral
23 component of our nation's documentary heritage and
24 must be included in legal deposit arrangements. We
25 think that the GPO is uniquely well suited to

1 manage this enhanced role in managing electronic
2 information through all the stages of its
3 lifecycle.

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

12 FEMALE VOICE: You are doing great.

13 MR. SHAW: Okay.

14 FEMALE VOICE: That is right.

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

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

19 MR. SHAW: I would be happy to.

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

24 MR. SHAW: I am not sure I understand your
25 question, sir.

1 MR. CHAMPION: Well, the legislative,
2 executive and judicial branches are specific
3 without agencies. If I understand correctly. Would
4 this particular phraseology here, apply only to
5 their agencies or would it apply to them as well?

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

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

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

15 MR. CHAMPION: Okay.

16 MR. SHAW: Thank you, sir.

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

20 FEMALE VOICE: (Inaudible) 2:12:50

21 MR. CHAMPION: Thank you.

22 MS. SITTEL: Robbie Sittel, University of
23 North Texas. I think lifecycle is from its initial
24 beginning, and to the preservation and access
25 point of it, so as it is now, items are created

1 and GPO is not made aware of their creation, and
2 we now, as a library community are trying to
3 figure out how to preserve and provide long-term
4 access to those materials, specifically
5 electronic.

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

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

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

25 MS. ABBOTT-HODUSKI: The current low right now

1 includes all three branches of government. And of
2 course, if you are (inaudible) a library program
3 is part of the legislative branch. It is the
4 responsibility of Congress. So at the Joint
5 Committee on Printing, we had to tread lightly
6 with the Supreme Court and with the court system
7 to persuade them that they really did come under
8 the law and they were very cooperative.

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

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

25 It is their agency, but GPO can provide them

1 the services to help them with that lifecycle, but
2 what we really want is the end product available
3 to the public and to every other agency. So, we
4 want the Supreme Court to have all of legislative
5 documents. We want Congress to have all of the
6 Supreme Court reports.

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

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

22 I just do not want you to lose that aspect of
23 it when you get into Title 44 revision. Now, GPO
24 provides a lot of services to these agencies.
25 Those are vital to their ability to publish.

1 And JCP always told the agencies, if you work
2 with GPO, you do not have to pay for these
3 documents going out to the public. We have an
4 appropriation for it, but if you are not careful,
5 you might sever that particular aspect of getting
6 this information out to the libraries, that
7 central function of what GPO and the Joint
8 Committee on Printing does.

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

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

22 MS. WILLIAMS: Beth Williams, Stanford Law
23 Library. I just want to echo Robbie's comments,
24 and say the idea here was to try and insert GPO,
25 into the process of self-published information

1 that is going on in every branch of government. In
2 an effort to try and increase access and most
3 notably, preservation of all of this content.

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

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

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

24 MS. QUINN: Amy Quinn, Central Washington
25 University. I wanted to echo, I mean what Robbie

1 and Beth just said, but also I think it was at
2 this conference last year that I had lunch with a
3 couple of data curators in the federal government,
4 and at that time they were working on regulations
5 to define what is an electronic information
6 lifecycle. And I think David Walls (phonetic)
7 probably was part -- I cannot remember if you were
8 at that lunch or not, but there are some
9 definitions on what exactly that lifecycle is.

10 And it wasn't exactly as Robbie was
11 describing, at least from the agency perspective
12 as opposed to the librarian because we had a very
13 long discussion and debate about what we wanted
14 versus what they were perceiving, but I would
15 advise Council to look at those regulations and
16 how they were looking at what a lifecycle is for
17 electronic information. Thank you.

18 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

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

1 it before this session.

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

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

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

23 MS. WILLIAMS: Beth William Stanford Law
24 Library. Just speaking for myself, yes. In fact,
25 one of the other functional potential benefits of

1 inserting GPO, as having some kind of voice for
2 the lifecycle of information, if they are the
3 arbiters of what is operationally necessary or
4 educationally necessary, then that just by its
5 definition, is going to expand, right.

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

16 MS. KATE: Sure. I would say, then, looking at
17 it broadly without looking at the wordsmithing
18 angle, just to encourage everybody to think about
19 all the possible values of public interest. That
20 it is not just the general public, but it is the
21 legal public. It is the people who need to know
22 how agencies operate on an internal basis, that
23 that is part of the public interest. So
24 administrative purposes are a part of the public
25 interest and that is information that we need to

1 have.

2 MR. FISCHLSCHWEIGER: Tom Fischlschweiger,
3 Broward County main library. Part of this, when I
4 looked at, went back and actually went to the
5 bound volume of Title 44, what struck me is how
6 actually archaic the language itself is because it
7 is so obvious to me, that a lot of 1901 and 1902
8 were created, simply to save the government money.

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

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

23 I think it was for a census taker or something
24 like that and it included the answer key. Well, so
25 there are certainly going to be some exceptions

1 that have to be made, but the statute is again,
2 written very broadly as far as there have to be
3 some exceptions. But the legislation does not tell
4 us what that exception has to be.

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

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

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

23 I appreciate the fact that you put the word
24 "authenticate" into the proposal. I would hope
25 that stays in there through the various

1 reiterations, the wordsmithing, whatever. The one
2 thing I did notice is somewhere along the way, it
3 would be great if you develop standards for
4 authentication that would be uniform across all
5 the different agencies.

6 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

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

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

22 And if we say anything that you create is
23 public, we are putting them in a place where they
24 have to make that decision and I do not know that
25 that is quite possible. Do you hear what I am

1 saying? We do a lot of work in our own
2 institutions where we create publications in the
3 activity of what we do in our jobs that we do not
4 want public.

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

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

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

25 So I was wondering if you guys could comment

1 on you know, sort of stepping back and thinking
2 about what does it mean as a producer of that, and
3 what that would look like with what you guys are
4 looking at.

5 MR. SHAW: Thank you, sir, for that comment. I
6 actually think in our recommendation on Section
7 1901, just before, there is that clause in there,
8 "as yet undeveloped formats created to inform the
9 public." And to me, that implies that the product
10 itself was designed to go out to the public, and
11 that might address them of your concern there.

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

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

22 And I am going, I am sorry because I happen to
23 be chairing this session. Our colleague, may
24 please come up to the microphone? I just want to
25 say you will be the last on this section before we

1 move on because I am looking at my watch, so thank
2 you.

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

11 MALE VOICE: That is above our pay grade. I am
12 a Florida State Depository Library, as well as
13 Federal Depository Library. Back in, I want to say
14 1997 or 1998, I went to a State Depository Library
15 meeting at the University of Florida. And the
16 people from the Florida Department of State who
17 were running the state depository there were
18 saying there is -- this may have changed since
19 then I have not been keeping up with it. There was
20 a requirement that if a state agency in Florida
21 publishes a document with more than 50 copies,
22 they are required to print the additional copies
23 and send them out to be depository program.
24 Guess how many state agencies now print 48
25 copies?

1 [Laughter.]

2 Okay? There is a way around almost anything,
3 but the problem we are having now, is that the
4 existing definition of publication is literally,
5 and I do mean literally, bound up in the idea that
6 it is a physical thing, tangibly printed as an
7 individual document.

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

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

24 MR. SHAW: Thank you, everybody. This has been
25 good discussion so far. We are going to move on to

1 the next section. I do want to remind everybody on
2 Council, especially. When you activate your
3 microphone start with your name and your
4 institution.

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

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

12 U.S. Code §1904

13 Amend 44 U.S. Code §1904 to permit the
14 Superintendent of Documents to develop and
15 maintain a mechanism to enable depository
16 libraries to select only those publications they
17 need, in whatever format is most appropriate.
18 Remove references to a classified list.

19 U.S. Code §§1904-Rationale

20 The current item list is based on issuing
21 agency, and it has proven very awkward in
22 supporting selections based on topic or geography.
23 This amendment would permit the Superintendent of
24 Documents to create a new selection mechanism that
25 would afford greater flexibility to depository

1 libraries as they shape their collections to
2 address local needs.

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

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

17 So that's -- and I bring that up too because
18 in your packets you also have from GPO their Title
19 44 modernization recommendations that they
20 developed at the request of the House Committee on
21 Administration.

22 In this context, they also use the word
23 mechanism. And I think, that maybe Council gets
24 credit for suggesting it. I do not know. I have
25 not asked.

1 But if anyone has a question about the word
2 mechanism, what does that mean? That is the
3 genesis of it there.

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

6 MR. SHAW: Indeed.

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

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

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

21 MS. HARTNETT: Cass Hartnett, University of
22 Washington libraries. I think our intention there,
23 and I am not quite sure, but choosing from
24 available formats the one that is most appropriate
25 for the collection.

1 MR. SUDDUTH: Bill Sudduth, University of
2 South California. At any point, was there
3 discussion on Council that was maybe a section
4 that is more operational and does not raise itself
5 to the level of statutory, or needs to be in law?
6 And one way of looking at it, it is very
7 operational and mechanical.

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

10 [Laughter.]

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

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

23 It is just getting to the point where it is
24 not tenable. Looking back at the forecast study,
25 the questions that were asked at that point, there

1 were a lot of responses. There was nothing uniform
2 in terms of what they do want.

3 Libraries want to be able to search by -- to
4 select by topic, to select by geography, to select
5 by anything. The only consensus is what they do
6 not want, and what they do not want is the item
7 list. But unfortunately, the item -- I was
8 actually a bit taken aback. When I looked at Title
9 44, it actually says that the Superintendent of
10 Documents will create an itemized list.

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

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

25 Now, most people can get the digital without

1 having to be a depository. So some of the -- a lot
2 of these public libraries are dropping out because
3 they cannot get the thing they really need for
4 their users, is the paper. So I think that needs
5 to be eliminated.

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

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

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

24 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

25 MS. KROMSEE: Kristin Kromsee, State Library

1 of Ohio. I believe that has not been allowed by
2 GPO in many years, for libraries to select
3 multiple formats. I think that is part of the
4 legal requirements in program regulations. Correct
5 me if I am wrong. Oh, then yeah, the regionals can
6 take those, but nobody -- can take multiple
7 formats but that is all.

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

15 MALE VOICE: Thank you.

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

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

25 Okay. Our next section, 1909, and this is the

1 last section up for comment during the current
2 session.

3 U.S. Code §1909

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

10 And the rationale.

11 U.S. Code §1909 - Rationale

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

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

1 comments we receive, this was very common.

2 Would anyone on Council care to comment?

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

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

18 And we felt the 10,000-book requirement was
19 quite arbitrary, and again indicative of 1960s
20 thinking, based upon print, ship, collect and
21 store, which most everyone else is getting away
22 from, so that is why we are looking at repealing
23 this. But notice, we are not getting rid of it
24 entirely from the standpoint of, there should be
25 no infrastructure, no staffing, no facilities

1 requirement, this would allow GPO to set up some
2 form of standard by which libraries could be
3 reviewed for inclusion and continued participation
4 in the FDLP.

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

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

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

24 In my state, we have officially designated
25 public libraries. That the only reason they can be

1 officially designated is because the City gives
2 them a building and absolutely nothing else. So I
3 think that while there is some ability to define
4 what capacity is, I think there also needs to be
5 some of that flexibility piece in there as well.

6 Where you know, if you do not have a huge
7 budget, but you still have dedication and
8 commitment to the mission of the program and that
9 is reflected in organizational documents at the
10 library itself, I think those are the kinds of
11 things that should be looked at in the whole.

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

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

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

1 depository either. Thanks.

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

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

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

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

24 But leave the experts who, I hope there are
25 experts at GPO at designation and what would be

1 successful, what are best practices, all of those
2 kinds of things, and leave that up to the staff at
3 GPO, to use as a framework for whether they should
4 qualify or not.

5 MS. WILLIAMS: Thanks very much.

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

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

21 MS. QUINN: Amy Quinn, Central Washington
22 University. I am channeling the spirit of
23 Schuller, so forgive me. In looking back at
24 library history, we do not want to make some of
25 the mistakes that were made when the depository

1 first started and the depository law was written
2 back in 1962. And that -- where depositories were
3 created without really thought and care as to why
4 people created depositories left and right, and
5 not given the idea that not every institution
6 needed a depository.

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

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

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

21 We are visionaries. We always have been. Even
22 though some of us remember, we talk about the same
23 thing over and over again, because we try to
24 remember what our community is, and this is where
25 Schuller comes -- is in my head.

1 So I would challenge the Council and everybody
2 here, to think about, as we think about a service
3 model and getting rid of this area, which I have
4 never understood, because how do you count 10,000
5 books? And do not get me started on that. But what
6 is it we really want as our service model for the
7 future FDLP?

8 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

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

15 And I very much would like to see that, if
16 somebody would like to be a depository that goes
17 to the FDLP and they take a look, and they work
18 with them, especially now since there has been so
19 much effort on providing educational opportunities
20 and certifications and everything else. And I very
21 much think, if a library really feels that this is
22 something they want to do and they work with their
23 regional and they work with the FDLP that they
24 should be able to get in and not have to count
25 every single piece of microfiche in their

1 collection. To try to bump up to that 10,000-item
2 level, so thank you very much.

3 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

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

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

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

20 MS. LASSITER: Sherry Lassiter, University of
21 California Santa Barbara. I want to first of all,
22 echo the support for this type of change to
23 something that allows more meaning into the
24 process. And I also want to continue to support
25 the idea that more and different kinds of

1 libraries should be able to join the program,
2 particularly to provide services.

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

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

20 MR. SUDDUTH: Bill Sudduth, University of
21 South Carolina. I think the last four speakers
22 have really hit the nail on the head. Section 1909
23 when it was written, is punitive and prescriptive,
24 and it should be flipped on its head and become
25 proactive.

1 MR. FISCHLSCHWEIGER: Tom Fischlschweiger,
2 Broward County Main Library. When we were given
3 this charge by Director Vance-Cooks, I was struck
4 very much by the concept of the flexibility that
5 she was requesting we look at. And flexibility, I
6 know, is a word that scared a lot of people
7 because it means, you know, what might happen.

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

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

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

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

25 [Laughter.]

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

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

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

22 I think we might consider the possibility that
23 in order to serve the public effectively a
24 depository library is going to need to have that
25 kind of equipment, the software, the workstations,

1 you know, in order to look at and use -- access
2 and use digital information.

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

8 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

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

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

18 (No audible response.)

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

23 Council Session Two - Title 44 Reform

24 MR. SHAW: Welcome back everybody that was at
25 the first Title 44 session, and welcome to those

1 who may be just coming for this second session. I
2 recognize many faces, but I think a few new people
3 sneaked in. I am James Shaw the government
4 documents librarian and collections coordinator
5 for the Criss Library at the University of
6 Nebraska at Omaha, and I am serving as Chair for
7 this session.

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

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

17 If there are comments that are left unsaid, or
18 you think of something you forgot to say, or would
19 like to add. The Depository Library Council
20 contact form is still open at ftlp.gov, or as I
21 have already said today, you could even scribble
22 remarks and comments on the recommendations and
23 hand it to one of us Council members, and we would
24 be glad to receive it, however you wish to convey
25 her thoughts and concerns.

1 And then again, for anyone who is speaking
2 either up here, on Council, or out on the floor,
3 please preface your remarks with your name and the
4 institution of gainful employment, so we know. We
5 know you are and where you are from.

6 So we will pick up the discussion with Section
7 1911. And what we have on the slides is the
8 Council recommendation as we have it in the
9 packet. And then the justification, I will read
10 through them. I might make a couple of clarifying
11 comments along the way, or maybe Council members
12 will offer something and then we will open up a
13 central microphone.

14 U.S. Code §1911

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

23 The rationale.

24 U.S. Code §1911 - Rationale

25 When a regional depository exits the

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

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

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

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

24 (No audible response.)

25 MR. SHAW: It must be post-break stupor.

1 Comments from the floor?

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

15 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

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

22 There has to be some way to ensure that those
23 discards are brought to the attention of the whole
24 regional depository community in some way. There
25 are many ways that this could happen, and maybe

1 it does not need to be in the law, but there needs
2 to be a nod to not losing the last copy of
3 anything in the process of allowing selectives to
4 discard once there is no regional.

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

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

20 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

21 MS. SITTEL: Robbie Sittel, University of
22 North Texas. I think, in our discussions we did
23 take your comments into account, which is why the
24 notion, that oversight has to be provided by the
25 SuDoc, is there.

1 It was our thought that in working with GPO,
2 these selectives would be ensured that they would
3 be counseled accordingly, and GPO could help to
4 provide the safeguard that a last copy would not
5 be discarded.

6 MS. ABBOTT-HODUSKI: Bernadine Abbott-Hoduski.
7 I am curious. What do you mean by "in a manner
8 never intended"? Since before the '62 law, every
9 depository library had to keep everything that
10 they selected. And when I started as a depository
11 librarian, it had everything that they had ever
12 selected, thank God.

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

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

24 MS. KROMSEE: Kristin Kromsee, State Library
25 of Ohio. I know many depositories did not decide

1 to become depositories until after the law was
2 changed to allow those libraries to weed things
3 from their collection. I think that is what we
4 mean --

5 MS. ABBOTT-HODUSKI: Oh, okay.

6 MS. KROMSEE: -- by and large.

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

10 MR. SHAW: Other comments from counsel?

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

13 [Laughter.]

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

21 For those of us, who want to create a space on
22 our shelves, we withdraw the item from whichever
23 location, and they ship it to the state library.
24 And we have been in boxes labeled both in the
25 catalog because we have a Wyoming State Consortia

1 Catalog. So the public can still view those
2 documents.

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

10 MR. BECK: Oh yeah, absolutely.

11 MS. SLIDER: Okay.

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

14 MS. SLIDER: You are welcome.

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

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

1 counterproductive.

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

9 MALE VOICE: Thanks a lot for that.

10 MS. SLIDER: You are welcome.

11 MR. BECK: It was really helpful.

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

22 Every library is different of course,
23 according to what they want. And every state is
24 different. So I am just wondering. There is going
25 to be fewer and fewer paper in the future. So we

1 are only talking about the older collections, is
2 that what we are talking about? This crushing
3 burden that people are suffering from in some
4 states or some libraries?

5 (No audible response.)

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

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

15 FEMALE VOICE: Please speak in the mic.

16 MR. BECK: Oh, I am sorry.

17 FEMALE VOICE: Who are you?

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

20 MS. BERNSTEIN: Melissa Bernstein, University
21 of Utah. I would actually disagree with that
22 because I think -- I do think a lot of it is
23 probably historical. So it is not a matter of
24 deselecting it. It is stuff that is in our
25 collections that we find is either super low use.

1 We are all -- I do not know. There is probably
2 -- you could probably count on one hand and have
3 fingers left with libraries that are not facing
4 space issues, whether it is because of your
5 administration or somebody else. They want a
6 smaller footprint for the library.

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

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

18 MR. SHAW: Please go ahead.

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

1 not weed.

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

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

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

24 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

25 MR. SUDDUTH: Bill Sudduth, University of

1 South Carolina. In looking at this, did Council
2 consider the trend of what we are seeing across
3 our, particularly in academic, but other libraries
4 of regional cooperation at the regional level? But
5 also, the trend where there might have been a
6 couple of states already and a couple of states
7 considering single collections within their state
8 or none, just single collections.

9 But pooling their collections in states or
10 parts of states, pooling their collections in a
11 single location, and doing that delivery on
12 demand? Because again, a lot of us have gone from
13 the just in case model, to the just in time model
14 when it comes to delivering information.

15 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

16 MS. PRITCHETT: Hallie Pritchett, University
17 of Georgia. Since I have been a depository
18 coordinator, the vast majority of our depositories
19 that have done major weeding projects have been
20 because they are trying to create new study
21 spaces, information commons, what have you. And in
22 every case. the reason they targeted the
23 government documents collections was because it
24 was older materials that were not catalogued and
25 were never used.

1 And you know, I certainly am not going to say
2 you cannot you know weed these collections because
3 I do not want you to have whatever. I mean we do
4 not make it easy for our selectives in our state
5 and we have a regional, me, to weed their
6 collections.

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

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

18 One of the challenges we always face with
19 managing government documents collections is, oh
20 well, it is not used. And or the usage does not
21 match the way that our traditional monographic
22 serials collections are used. And a lot of the
23 reasons we know is that in so many cases, these
24 are much more akin to what we think of roughly
25 speaking, as primary sources in that they are non-

1 substitutable for what it is that they are.

2 So it is not that they are really accessed or
3 used as part of academic research in the same way.
4 So what I wonder about, and this is not
5 necessarily a question, but I wonder how do these
6 kinds of conversations take place among the
7 archival community when they are talking about
8 managing large collections of resources that are
9 in that same way, non-substitutable but that have
10 been managed and described and distributed in very
11 different ways from ours?

12 MS. QUINN: Amy Quinn, Central Washington
13 University. My institution recently did a
14 collection analysis of our main collection and I
15 did one of our depository collections. And one of
16 the things that came out of this collection
17 analysis was that the main collection we found
18 over 70 percent of it was older, was mostly the
19 20th century, only 10 percent was from the 21st
20 century.

21 Our depository collection is almost identical
22 as far as the tangible collection. And what is
23 interesting about that, is we are primarily a stem
24 institution, which means that most of the
25 materials we have in our print tangible resources

1 is not useful. We needed more 21st century.

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

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

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

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

24 And there are great cataloging records for
25 most of our materials out there. We just need to

1 get it out there into our online catalogs because
2 then we can access it better and we can teach it
3 to our users. We are a service opportunity. Our
4 legacy is ourselves. We are the experts.

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

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

11 [Laughter.]

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

14 U.S. Code §1912

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

19 Those are senatorial designated depositories.
20 That is why that is there.

21 Rationale:

22 U.S. Code §1912 - Rationale

23 Regional depositories have shouldered great
24 responsibilities and accumulated enormous
25 collections since their advent with the Depository

1 Library Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-579). The burdens of
2 finding and managing appropriate space for their
3 collections have grown so onerous that some
4 regional depositories may decide to leave the
5 FDLP. Shared regional collections and services
6 have already proven successful within several
7 states, and the amendment would extend this
8 flexibility across state lines.

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

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

21 Does Council have anything to add or comments
22 to make?

23 (No audible response.)

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

1 Yes?

2 MS. HARTNETT: Yes. Cass Hartnett, University
3 of Washington Libraries. I think part of the
4 rationale here too is just looking at the way,
5 those consortia in general, outside of the
6 Depository Library Program, the way that library
7 consortium, our future as libraries, I think we
8 understand as consortia around collections.

9 And there has been such progress made in
10 inventorying collections and understanding how
11 many extant copies of things we have. And I think
12 some of the most vibrant consortia have been
13 multistate consortia. So I am just adding a little
14 commentary.

15 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

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

21 For that matter, you know, in Georgia, several
22 of my selectives are actually closer to the
23 University of Florida. So realistically, geography
24 is not necessarily as important as people seem to
25 think it is. You know, I mean if we could serve as

1 a regional for an adjoining state that would be
2 perfectly fine for us.

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

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

15 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

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

24 MS. MCDONALD: This is Celina McDonald, the
25 University of Maryland. Presently, senators are

1 involved in the decisions of whether or not a
2 regional stays a regional or whether or not -- so
3 that is the justification because if you're going
4 to have a regional set up in basically somebody
5 else's territory, they are going to need to be
6 consulted, and make sure that they are involved in
7 the process.

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

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

12 MS. MCDONALD: It could be, but --

13 MS. ROGERS: I mean could it --

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

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

17 MR. SHAW: Yeah.

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

22 MS. ROGERS: It is indefinite?

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

24 MS. ROGERS: Okay. Thank you.

25 MS. SITTEL: Robbie Sittel, University of

1 North Texas. I think this was an issue also, that
2 came up with the Nebraska/Kansas, and so this was
3 considered a way to address prior concerns with
4 this type of agreement.

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

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

21 MS. WILLIAMS: Beth Williams, Stanford Law
22 Library. I do not have a satisfying answer for
23 your question, but I can say I think that on the
24 whole we spent the bulk of our time in meeting and
25 conferring about possible changes on this subject.

1 And we had a diversity of opinions amongst this
2 group.

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

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

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

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

25 If in an era, where we are very concerned

1 about institutions leaving the program, if you put
2 something into the law, that basically puts some
3 hoops into the law, that you have to jump through
4 to leave, you may be less willing to get involved
5 in the first place. There is a balancing act we
6 are trying to achieve here, that that alluded to,
7 and I think that is important to note, too.

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

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

21 MS. ORTH-ALFIE: Carmen Orth-Alfie, University
22 of Kansas. The thing I would like to address is
23 that not all regionals were voluntarily regionals.
24 And so I think that having language within this
25 that refers to someone from the outside making

1 decisions and not just the administration and
2 within the library, or the University or that
3 institution that is holding the library.

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

7 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

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

20 In my case, I voluntarily started looking for
21 historical documents about Puerto Rico and the
22 Caribbean and collecting them with just that idea
23 in mind. So yes, the Center of Excellence idea
24 was, even though we did not formally write
25 anything about it, it was something we discussed

1 and talked about as part of our rationale in terms
2 of shared regional libraries.

3 MR. SHAW: Okay. Thank you.

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

7 MS. ABBOTT-HODUSKI: Bernadine Abbott-Hoduski.
8 Back in the '80s when we were talking about
9 revising the regional system, part of the argument
10 was that if you were a state library, you might be
11 able to go out and help the libraries manage their
12 collections because that's a job that they do.
13 They help people do that.

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

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

25 I mean one library might agree to do the

1 disposal process. One might agree to do the
2 consulting and another might agree to coordinate
3 the collection.

4 MR. SHAW: Thank you very much.

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

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

9 FEMALE VOICE: There is more.

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

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

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

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

25 I went up to his office. I sat down. And the

1 first thing he said was, "How fast can you
2 dismantle the depository?"

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

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

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

17 Reducing the footprint significantly, but
18 without the ability to weed and to weed
19 significant portion and in a fairly short amount
20 of time, we would not be in the program today. The
21 problem right now -- it doesn't look like it, but
22 the changes to 1911 and 1912, that we are
23 proposing here, it doesn't sound like it, but are
24 actually preservation methods because right now,
25 as it's enshrined in law, it is either or.

1 You are in the program or you are out of the
2 program. There is no safety valve on this boiler,
3 and it is boiling over. It is that simple.

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

9 MR. SHAW: Thank you very much.

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

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

14 U.S. Code §1911 & §1912

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

20 Rationale.

21 U.S. Code §1911 & §1912-Rationale

22 This amendment would permit regional
23 depository libraries to hold authenticated
24 electronic copies in lieu of physical copies, thus
25 reducing their burdens in finding and managing

1 space for Government publications. This amendment
2 also encourages wider distribution of
3 authenticated electronic copies, which helps
4 ensure their survival over time. Should a
5 technical failure or government shutdown render
6 GPO's authenticated electronic copies unavailable,
7 copies held by regional depositories would remain
8 available.

9 MR. SHAW: That is quite a mouthful. I would
10 like to start with a comment of my own on this
11 one. When I look at this, I think of the overall
12 context of the situation with regionals, what all
13 is going on right now with the depository program.

14 I am thinking of preservation stewards. I am
15 thinking of regional discard process. I am
16 thinking of making electronic documents widely
17 available in a manner that is structurally,
18 architecturally within the system helps ensure
19 their survival over time. The idea of lots of
20 copies keeps stuff safe.

21 There is a lot going on in this. And I think
22 it is important to think of the overall context of
23 everything we are trying to bring to bear here to
24 provide more flexibility to libraries to
25 participate while advancing the cause of making

1 the information available as widely as possible.

2 So that is my comment and I invite others.

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

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

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

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

22 Not every institution that is a regional is
23 also set up to be a fantastic data-management
24 storage facility, so the burden is going to have
25 to be distributed and it is going to have to be

1 distributed among many partners. I am not up here
2 to say absolutely no, but the word "hold" in this
3 context seems very strong.

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

14 MR. SHAW: Thank you very much.

15 MS. JARRETT: Can you hear me? There we go.
16 Peggy Jarrett, a short person, University of
17 Washington Law Library. So I am reading this and I
18 -- am I missing something? How does this relate to
19 the regional discard policy? And when we talked
20 about that, we discussed heatedly a lot about the
21 number of physical copies, and many of us in the
22 community, myself included, think that four is a
23 much smaller number than is actually needed.

24 So when I read this, it says that regionals
25 can discard the print, if they decide to keep an

1 authenticated digital version, but there is no
2 mention of how many print copies need to be
3 available.

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

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

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

22 With the tangible materials, of course, you
23 are distributing. As an added bonus, you have
24 these copies distributed throughout the country.
25 And while retention does not equal preservation,

1 at least you have a distributed program where
2 these materials the locks method is keeping them
3 safe.

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

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

14 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

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

19 MR. SHAW: A couple of them.

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

1 function and that the essential aspect would
2 continue.

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

9 MR. SHAW: Mm-hmm.

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

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

23 MS. WILLIAMS: Beth Williams, Stanford Law
24 Library. I am not sure how to respond to a couple
25 of the really thoughtful points here, except to

1 say, I completely disagree. I think if there are
2 regionals that are not set up to, or thinking
3 about the future of their institutions as being
4 largely digital collections with digital
5 management and long-term preservation
6 responsibilities, as a regional I is not sure how
7 to respond to that except to say you have to.

8 You are not going to be able to keep doing
9 what you are doing for the next 25 years. So that
10 is just my crystal ball, which you know, you can
11 take or leave. And then the idea of setting up
12 mirror sites seems to be a very workable solution,
13 potentially, if there is national corporation, to
14 resolving a lot of our, I think, our shared
15 concerns about preservation, long-term
16 preservation of e-born information.

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

23 MR. SHAW: Three hundred bods.

24 [Laughter.]

25 MR. SUDDUTH: When you are talking about

1 tangible products and you talking about electronic
2 access, you are talking two completely different
3 worlds because electronic world there is cost.
4 Cost has always been a part of it and cost is
5 always going to be figured into it, whether you
6 store it, or whatever.

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

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

21 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

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

24 MS. PRITCHETT: Hallie Pritchett, University
25 of Georgia. And I guess yes to both Robbie and

1 Bill. It is two very distinct types of collections
2 with very distinct needs and issues. And again, we
3 had a very robust digital library program at UGA.

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

13 But, again the point is, that there are only
14 so many things we can do with the way we are set
15 up. And to be able to -- and I can speak to this
16 because of what we do with our estate documents.
17 We have been digitizing estate documents for over
18 20 years, making them available online. That is a
19 huge burden and our state collection is about a
20 quarter of the size or smaller than the U.S.
21 Documents Collection.

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

1 be reasonable.

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

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

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

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

1 that information.

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

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

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

21 MR. SHAW: Before we have the last two
22 comments. You gentlemen will be our last two. I
23 will have to cut it off then because we will have
24 a break and then the last session. So thank you,
25 sir.

1 MR. STAKEM: James Stakem, Stanford
2 University. Just, I guess, a clarification since
3 locks is being tossed around. There are 10
4 regionals in the locks U.S. docs' project right
5 now. So there are regionals doing digital
6 preservation of government information.

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

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

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

25 MR. STAKEM: Yeah. We are collecting all the

1 content on FDsys.

2 MS. KROMSEE: Cool.

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

5 MS. KROMSEE: Cool.

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

9 [Applause.]

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

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

1 why in the world did we write that?

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

8 MR. SHAW: Thank you very much.

9 MALE VOICE: And sorry just one last thing.
10 Since you mentioned digital deposit. Tomorrow
11 12:00 to 12:30, just a quick little digital
12 deposit meeting in, I think, the Wilson room, over
13 on the other side.

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

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

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

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

23 Council Session Three - Title 44 Reform

24 MR. SHAW: Welcome back everybody. Some of you
25 are hanging in there. I see here, you know, it has

1 like the finish line is still, like 300 yards out,
2 and you have already run 5k or almost 5k and there
3 you are. We are getting down to the end of the
4 day. Our third session on Title 44 Modernization
5 today.

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

12 MS. ETKIN: Mm-hmm.

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

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

25 If I sound a little like hazy, I am. Okay.

1 Here we go folks.

2 New Section on Grants to Depositories

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

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

16 Here is the rationale.

17 New Section on Grants to Depositories - Rationale

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

24 MR. SHAW: I remember years ago when I would
25 go out to the stacks and grab a whole cart full of

1 documents and roll them back to my office, and to
2 be so thankful to the catalogers at the University
3 of Minnesota, and Michigan, and a few other
4 institutions that they already created really good
5 catalog records for me. So I could get them in
6 with boilerplate copy cataloging and not have to
7 originate the records myself.

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

10 MS. ETKIN: Hello.

11 MR. SHAW: That is what I think of.

12 In any event.

13 MS. ETKIN: Hi. Hello. Over here. Hi.

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

18 MR. SHAW: Mm-hmm.

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

24 Or would this be sort of like a brand new line
25 item that would not impact any other part of the

1 budget at the GPO?

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

6 MS. WILLIAMS: Okay. Sounds great.

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

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

24 MR. SHAW: I will take a shot at that. When I
25 see the phrase, "cooperative arrangements" with

1 "depository libraries" I am reading that
2 expansively. I would presume that a depository
3 library would be involved in some way because it
4 is a depository program, but I can conceive of
5 situations where other libraries might be involved
6 in the project.

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

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

18 I think that is really important because
19 honestly, grants succeed when there's more than
20 one library collaborating and consortia can often
21 be the best way to manage some of these bigger
22 kinds of projects. So that is why I think it is
23 important to make sure it is clear, that those
24 kinds of entities would also be part of this
25 option. Should it go forward. Thank you.

1 MS. SITTEL: Robbie Sittel, University of
2 North Texas. I have a follow-up question for you,
3 Arlene. Are you thinking similar, like a past year
4 grant, similar to the LSTA money that IMLS gives
5 to state libraries to do statement projects or
6 what kind of --

7 MS. WEIBLE: Well, I was thinking --

8 MS. SITTEL: What are you thinking?

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

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

21 You know, the grants to states program of IMLS
22 is more in that kind of block grant model, which I
23 do not think is what this is really conceived as.
24 So I am just trying to think of scenarios where it
25 could be -- there are participating depository

1 libraries, but the entity that actually receives
2 the grant may not technically be a depository
3 library because of an organizational confine.

4 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

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

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

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

24 So we would prefer -- you know, if we were
25 funding that kind of project, we would prefer one

1 where we can see that collaboration as opposed to
2 just benefiting a single library. And I think I am
3 the last actually, in the way that they do their
4 grants, also really favors those kinds of
5 collaborative grants, probably more so than the
6 individual library, an individual library.

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

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

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

25 MS. CARO: Susanne Caro, University of Montana,

1 going a little touchy feely. I am very excited
2 about this, and I think one of the benefits of
3 libraries in the depository system getting these
4 grants is to show our value also to our
5 administrators because when you can bring in grant
6 money, all of a sudden you are looked at in a much
7 different light.

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

13 (No audible response.)

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

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

21 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

22 MS. QUINN: Amy Quinn, Central Washington
23 University. And I am going to piggyback on what
24 Arlene was saying because I can also see. I am in
25 the same consortium she is.

1 But I can also, see where depository libraries
2 may want to partner with schools and/or like
3 tribal -- they are not tribal depositories, but
4 tribal libraries, to try to build in government
5 information reaching out to communities that do
6 not have access.

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

16 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

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

22 If Congress passed legislation that gave GPO
23 grant making authority, but the Appropriations
24 Committee did not provide additional funding, so
25 they were working within their current budget,

1 what is the scope of a grant-making program that
2 you are envisioning?

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

8 Help me understand what you are seeing here.

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

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

22 And so we want to proceed. I think Council
23 wants to proceed with the recommendation and then
24 do everything we can to be advocates for GPO, to
25 help them get as much it can, and figure out how

1 to help the depository community, the library
2 community, as much as we can. I think that is
3 where we are at right now.

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

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

13 MR. SHAW: Lori, could you identify yourself?

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

16 MR. FISCHLSCHWEIGER: Tom Fischlschweiger,
17 Broward County Main Library. At this point we
18 really don't know a lot of those kind of details,
19 but I would not get too bogged down in the how
20 will the money be spent and how much money will be
21 spent and where is that money going to come from.

22 We do not really know. At least I do not
23 because I was virtual. I was not here so I did not
24 get to meet with Director Vance-Cooks. You guys
25 were lucky you got to talk to her.

1 In terms of when that proposal was made, but I
2 think of this as, in some ways, when we talk about
3 preservation, digitization, et cetera, there's a
4 lot of more rubber meets the road stuff GPO can
5 do. We were talking earlier about removing the 10K
6 limit and you have a small tribal library, a small
7 rural college.

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

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

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

24 MR. BAKER: Just to, quickly respond, Jim. You
25 characterized what I said as a concern, but I just

1 want to be clear. I am a lobbyist. So it is my job
2 to figure out the details of how this stuff will
3 work. So do not necessarily think of it as a
4 concern, but you know I am looking for information
5 to help articulate what are the needs and what are
6 the priorities of the community, and being able to
7 advocate for you know what are the essential
8 things that we really want to see to get done.

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

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

13 MS. JARRETT: It is very quick.

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

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

20 And many years ago, when I was on Council,
21 when people were starting to talk about
22 digitizing, that was something that we asked about
23 and the answer was always GPO does not have grant
24 making authority. This is something we have wanted
25 for a long time. So thank you for putting that in.

1 MR. SHAW: And thank you for everybody's
2 comments. I am going to turn the podium over to
3 Cindy Etkin, Library Services and Content
4 Management, U.S. Government Publishing Office.
5 Cindy Etkin, Sr. Program Planning Specialist
6 Office of the Superintendent of Documents, GPO

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

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

23 After a hearing is conducted, there is a
24 period of time where additional questions can be
25 sent for clarification or for finding out

1 information for which there was not enough time
2 during the congressional hearing. So after the
3 July 18 hearing, we received questions for the
4 record, QFR's. Among the questions received was:

5 "You have initiated the process of reviewing
6 Chapter 19 of Title 44 U.S. Code to ensure it
7 comports with the current needs of the Federal
8 Depository Libraries; what have you identified as
9 areas in need of improvement or revision?"

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

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

20 So our response:

21 "The mandates of Chapter 19 of the Depository
22 Library Program are grounded in the era of ink on
23 paper, printed publications. They should be
24 revised to allow GPO to administer the FDLP and
25 other public information programs of the

1 Superintendent of Documents, effectively in the
2 digital age and provide flexibility for the
3 libraries to continue to participate and best
4 serve their communities."

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

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

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

25 We looked at Chapter 41, which is system of

1 online access and we were looking at of course,
2 Chapter 19 as well. So when I decided to put
3 together the recommendations that we put forward
4 on the slides, I was looking at a category of
5 recommendations that we at GPO think we need to
6 better administer the program.

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

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

23 Having not yet had any designation from the
24 Congress, GPO has been taking on this role for
25 digital content, and so we thought it appropriate

1 that we go ahead and say okay, let us ask for it.
2 So there we go, lifecycle management. And someone
3 mentioned "What you mean by lifecycle management?"

4 And in here, we have identified:

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

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

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

24 The authority to digitize previously printed
25 and historical materials that have been

1 disseminated to the public and to assist in the
2 effort to provide authority for GPO to accept and
3 ingest digitized content, metadata, cataloging
4 information and other products into FDSys and
5 govinfo, our shared repositories for preserving
6 print and digital government information.

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

17 Because there are a lot of federal agencies
18 that are maintaining their own repositories, and
19 because of the cost of redundancy, we know that
20 there is a lot of content that will never come
21 into govinfo. So we want to partner with the other
22 agencies that have repositories, like we are with
23 the National Library of Medicine and we are going
24 to have discussions with the National Agricultural
25 Library.

1 They have their own missions to keep
2 comprehensive collections, and so we want to work
3 collaboratively to make sure that there is access
4 to all of this content, but we do not want to
5 expend the taxpayer dollar to create redundancy
6 because those are huge, huge collections in many
7 cases. We want to collaborate and want to work
8 together.

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

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

25 And then it's referring to an index for

1 congressional materials and the catalog of
2 government publications, which we all have
3 together as one product in the catalog of
4 government publications. And you can do a sub
5 search for the congressional materials. So we had
6 two different sections referring to creating a
7 product, which we now have in one tool.

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

18 One of the things that occurred to us when we
19 started looking at all of the suggestions that
20 came in, and the comments that came in, were to
21 ensure free access to government publications for
22 the general public, which is already in the law.
23 And there were some other things that were coming
24 in on those suggestions that are already in the
25 law. And then it occurred to us that well, if we

1 are looking at a revision of all of Title 44 that
2 means putting in new things, but it also means the
3 possibility of taking things that we like out.

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

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

21 And we thought, okay, we put everything
22 together, then we talk about all of this as one
23 big set of programs, that work interrelated. So
24 that is the reason that we kind of put it all
25 there together. So, we came up with this purpose:

1 "In order to ensure the public's right to free
2 equitable and convenient access to its
3 government's information, there is hereby
4 established the Public Information Programs of the
5 Superintendent of Documents in the Government
6 Publishing Office to include the Federal
7 Depository Library Program, Cataloging and
8 Indexing, Online System of Access and
9 Preservation."

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

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

24 So this is where we get the support services,
25 the education; the support services that we are

1 looking at providing for preservation. This is
2 where we get some of those kinds of things to
3 become the service oriented, all in the name of
4 public access.

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

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

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

22 So in moving Chapter 41 in here, we were also
23 recommending that repeal of 4102 and 4103, which
24 4102 is the one section that says that GPO may
25 charge a fee -- I forget the exact wording. So we

1 are going to rid of that, and 4103 is the
2 requirement that GPO provide a biannual report on
3 GPO access and since we don't have GPO access
4 anymore, we thought oh, we don't need to do that
5 report, do we.

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

13 Who responded to the call for suggestions?

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

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

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

23 And who else? So we had a whole list of
24 associations and organizations that responded. You
25 can see them all there, from the American Library

1 Association, to the University Librarians from the
2 ten University of California campuses, the
3 California Digital Library and everything in
4 between. And we thank everyone who submitted
5 comments.

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

24 They want more digital, they want privacy,
25 item selection; more flexibility in being able to

1 add items to their collections. The discard
2 process is not just regional discard, but also for
3 selectives to discard. What if they don't have a
4 regional in their state?

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

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

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

25 So, as we are closing down the day, and before

1 we head into questions I put together this
2 graphic. I want to look at the intersection of
3 ideas. So we have that universe that the
4 Depository Library Council recommended. And then
5 we have that universe that came from you all from
6 the Associations. And then we have recommendations
7 that GPO was putting forward in response to the
8 questions for the record from the July meeting.
9 And I must say that we have an awful lot of
10 consensus in what is needed.

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

19 We have had lots of good ideas from the
20 Council, from you all in the community, and GPO
21 had been listening and we appreciate the hearings
22 that the House Administration Committee has held
23 to give us this opportunity. And thank you all for
24 testifying, Beth and Celina. Did anybody else out
25 there testify?

1 Laurie? Well yeah, Laurie did of course. Thank
2 you. Thank you. Thank you.

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

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

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

23 MR. SHAW: Yeah. Thank you Cindy for taking us
24 through GPO's responses to the House Committees
25 questions. It is the VIN diagram is very wonderful

1 because while there is not perfect agreement, I
2 think we are largely all, everyone on the same
3 page of what we want to do to help improve this
4 program, the Federal Repository Library Program.
5 And so when the time comes that there is actually
6 a bill proceeding through, we will be able to
7 voice our continued support in a unified way.

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

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

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

20 Part (b) that talks about the head of each
21 department, independent agency and establishment
22 shall deposit with and notify the SuDocs of
23 digital and tangible versions of every document
24 issued. Do you anticipate language that this
25 language is broad enough so that with the proper

1 disclaimers and so on, harvesting can be
2 considered as part of the -- how do I put this --
3 consenting to having one's agency's domain
4 harvested as a form of deposit?

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

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

19 (No audible response.)

20 MS. BERNSTEIN: Melissa Bernstein, University
21 of Utah. This is more of a process question. I
22 like to know where we are going. So now that we
23 have given our recommendations and we gotten GPO's
24 recommendations and there has been all this
25 testimony, sort of, what is our next step? What is

1 the next step? Are we waiting to see what, if any
2 bill, is -- or legislation is proposed, or where
3 do we go?

4 FEMALE VOICE: I am looking at Andy or Bob.

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

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

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

20 MS. BERNSTEIN: Thank you.

21 MR. FLEET: Jamie Fleet from the Democratic
22 Staff Director for the Committee on House
23 Administration. I just wanted to echo Bob's
24 comments on the timeline. It is our hope to have a
25 bipartisan proposal on this matter, and we

1 appreciate the Chairman's commitment to regular
2 order on it, and very much appreciate all of your
3 feedback today and the testimony that Laurie and
4 Beth and so many others have provided the
5 Committee, it's been very helpful as we try to
6 modernize and reform this program. So thank you.

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

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

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

25 "We look forward to the DLC Conference in

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

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

19 And as acting chair of Council, I just want to
20 say to everybody, so everyone can hear, thank you
21 very much for being here. We do appreciate it.

22 This is how -- again, I am going to speak for
23 myself for just a moment -- the legislative
24 process should work, that our Representatives
25 reach out, ask questions, sometimes tough

1 questions that we have to try to answer for them.
2 And then they are going to go back to their own
3 woodshed and try to hammer out something that will
4 improve things for this program and for our
5 country.

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

8 [Applause]

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

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

18 [Applause]

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

23 And GPO, as a whole, whatever happens to the
24 production and procurement part of GPO is going to
25 affect the Depository Library Program and the

1 Public Access Programs and Bylaw Program and
2 material that goes to the Library of Congress,
3 Senate and House Library, National Archives, all
4 of the agencies that get bylaw publications.

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

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

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

1 there.

2 Anyone else on Council care to respond?

3 (No audible response.)

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

6 MS. MCANINCH: That is a lot of pressure.
7 Santee McAninch, University of Kentucky Libraries.
8 And yes, I love the purpose, too. I think that is
9 perfect for Chapter 19. The Federal Depository
10 Library Program is a system of redundancy on
11 purpose in case disasters occur and we lose copies
12 in various parts of the country, we have other
13 copies available.

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

23 MR. SHAW: Thank you very much to everybody
24 who attended this afternoon and those of you who
25 hung on for all three sessions, wow. I appreciate

1 your commitment to Title 44.

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

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

4 you all again tomorrow.

5 [Applause.]

6 [Event concluded.]

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DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING

Tuesday, October 17, 2017

8:33 a.m.

P R O C E E D I N G S

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

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

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

11 So with no more mention, please do come up, Jamie.

12 (Applause.)

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

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

21 (Laughter.)

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

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

1 abnormal psychology?

2 (Laughter.)

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

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

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

18 (Laughter.)

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

1 you could have far more use. And I'll talk more about this in a
2 moment.

3 Anybody who is in Government faces budget problems.
4 As a long-time public library director, I know all about that and
5 have a few words to say about that later. And I was very
6 intrigued by this -- and I hope afterwards I can hear some more
7 about it -- that many of you feel that you're moving from this
8 content management where we just collect, gather, and present to
9 more of an expectation that we have to tell people what it means.
10 And I think that discovery of the deep purpose of librarianship
11 is to say what does all of this stuff add up to, what does it
12 tell us about ourselves.

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

17 (Laughter.)

18 MR. LARUE: -- not always accurate. And I think that
19 you folks are grappling in much the same way as everyone that I
20 talk to in librarianship to say how do we measure the impact of
21 our work. And so for a long time, we've been focused on the
22 input -- we spent this much money; we added this many records --
23 started to talk a little bit about output -- here are the people
24 who are using them, the kind of per-capita sort of uses, some
25 sense of the measurement -- but beginning to wonder what the

1 outcome is -- not just the measurement of satisfaction with our
2 services, but how does the service that we provide change
3 people's lives.

4 And then I found -- and I -- is this accurate? So I'm
5 going to put this out there to say, if I understand it correctly,
6 that, at present, most of you are still seeing the greatest
7 demand for print, right -- depository materials are still the
8 most significant -- but that there is a tremendous thirst for
9 digital materials. Is that accurate?

10 So in some ways, you're kind of falling between what I
11 see as the public and the academic worlds. In the public, still,
12 the bulk of what we're doing is print. But I know that -- and
13 I'm kind of -- I worry about this sometimes. I'm a book-a-day
14 reader, and I no longer go to the library because I can't find
15 what I want from the library. And so I'm kind of starting to
16 drift off into a new digital world that gives me what I want when
17 I want it in a way that's no longer available at the library. So
18 I feel that in some ways I'm a test case for some of these
19 things.

20 So then I look over to see. So what were the big
21 topics of interest that people are coming back to you for?
22 Politics and law -- no surprise; business and economy -- lots of
23 startup economies are start of businesses out there; health and
24 safety; education -- long-time educational activist here;
25 environment and international stuff; and computers and internet.

1 So in other words, you are doing -- people are interested in
2 everything that you provide. And the only things that you don't
3 seem to be doing is fiction and children's material. Oh, I'm
4 sorry. You do politics.

5 (Laughter.)

6 MR. LARUE: So I wanted to talk a little bit about
7 what I think is speaking of adding meaning. And this kind of
8 goes back to one of the things I was talking about in Utah. The
9 Office for Intellectual Freedom has teamed up with the Office for
10 Library Advocacy because we've noticed something. And I have a
11 very small citation there at the bottom of the slide from OCLC.

12 And they did a wonderful survey -- and a wonderful,
13 eye-opening survey -- a few years ago back in 2008. And I had
14 been running a library, and we had done -- we had been very, very
15 successful and went back to the voters absolutely convinced that
16 we would win because we'd done, we thought, everything right and
17 lost. And I was devastated. I thought everything that I had
18 figured out about psychology, about working with communities,
19 about making the case for the significance of libraries had
20 fallen through.

21 And when I went to this OCLC meeting at a members
22 council, then Cathy De Rosa, who was the vice president of
23 marketing, put up a slide. And she said use has nothing to do
24 with support. And I started thinking about that.

25 And the two stories that I'll tell you is I was

1 running a library campaign standing outside the library. And a
2 woman walks up, and she was -- came to visit the library probably
3 twice a week. And she would check out 20 books each time she did
4 that because she had four kids. And those of you who have had
5 small children know if you read to your kids, you have two
6 choices. You can read the same book 20 times --

7 (Laughter.)

8 MR. LARUE: -- or you can read 20 different books.
9 It's like a sanity preservation program.

10 So she walks out with all her 40 books in her hand,
11 and I said, you know, hope you'll vote for the library. And she
12 said my taxes are too high.

13 And then the next week, I heard about this man, 85
14 years old, who went up to the library to the north of me,
15 Arapahoe County. And he would wander in once a week dragging in
16 one of his old guy friends, and he would say look at this
17 magnificent building. And I'm here because a community that
18 cares about a library is a great community, and I'm not going to
19 live anyplace else. So look at this magnificent investment.

20 He says, you remember back in the good old days when
21 we built big civic buildings we could be proud of and lived in
22 modest homes?

23 (Laughter.)

24 MR. LARUE: He said and now we build starter castles
25 and build our houses -- or build our public buildings out of

1 split-face concrete block. He said but look at this magnificent
2 building.

3 Well, the library director thought that was a pretty
4 good pitch. And she went up, and she said Joe, great talk. What
5 I want you to do is -- can you work in the fact that we have
6 DVDs? And he goes you have DVDs? I should get a library card.

7 (Laughter.)

8 MR. LARUE: Use has nothing to do with support.

9 And so what OCLC found out was that over the past
10 generation of library use, what we've seen is that use has gone
11 like this until recently. It started to fall off because of that
12 digital revolution, I think. But support, the number of
13 libraries, public libraries now, that make it to the ballot, or
14 when they do, is falling. School librarians are disappearing
15 around the country. Funding for academic institutions is on the
16 chopping block. And so we are in, I believe, a crisis.

17 I found myself one time. I was, again, making one of
18 these cases for an increase in library funding in Douglas County
19 -- very, very conservative county, lots and lots of Republicans.
20 And so I went to the Republican kind of central committee, which
21 had a breakfast meeting. And I said hello, I'm here to raise
22 your taxes --

23 (Laughter.)

24 MR. LARUE: -- which got a laugh, which you always
25 hope for. And eventually they said, as they always do when I

1 talk -- they say, how come you don't run the library more like a
2 business? And I said, you know, I just want to ask a couple of
3 questions. How many businesses in this room are in debt? Every
4 hand went up. I said in my tenure as library director, we built
5 seven institutions out of savings -- no debt.

6 I said how many of you have seen a 56 percent increase
7 in use in the past three years? One hand goes up. And how many
8 of you managed to reduce the number of people you employ and
9 increase their salaries over the same period? His hand went
10 down.

11 I said how come you don't run your businesses more
12 like a library?

13 (Laughter.)

14 MR. LARUE: And so one of the things that I think we
15 really have to claim as a matter of pride -- and I would love to
16 see this hashtag trending by the way -- run your business like a
17 library -- is the fact that, in fact, most of us do a magnificent
18 job of stewarding public resources, that, in fact, we are among
19 the best-run businesses often in our communities. And yet there
20 is something very, very strange that goes on in our society --
21 and I think I know why this is; we talk about this in advocacy --
22 is that there is a -- something that happened shortly after 1964
23 where a conservative group, Bill Buckley and a few others, put
24 together two words that had never been next to each other before
25 -- tax burden.

1 And before that, taxes weren't -- we didn't see them
2 as a burden. In fact, that's how we got Al Capone, right? He
3 didn't pay his taxes. And so after that, if you walk up and say
4 you're a crook, they go I pay my taxes.

5 Well, if you accept the frame of tax burden, there's
6 only tax burden and tax relief. And so what's happened over the
7 past 40, 50 years is that we've seen consistent conservative
8 framing. And this really isn't about politics; it's about money,
9 if there is a difference between the two. And the idea is that
10 now tax burden is on the form. It's on the tax form.

11 So what we have seen is marketing across all types of
12 libraries for use to talk about the marvelous services that we
13 offer. But we have failed to deal with the fundamental issue of
14 our time, which is that we have been pulling apart support for
15 investment in public infrastructure for a long time. And I hope
16 that the tide is turning on that.

17 I also was very interested to go back and see what the
18 council had recommended to the GPO in 2016, and it was brief and
19 succinct. I liked it. So to go from, you know, the top 10,
20 number 3 was set dates for future DLC meetings. Got to love
21 that. Anything worth doing is worth overdoing, right?

22 (Laughter.)

23 MR. LARUE: Okay. And then number 2, increase
24 communication about the test phase and implementation of the
25 regional discard policy -- very, very important work. And as I

1 sat in and listened to your discussions about Title 44 yesterday,
2 lots of, you know, we have to manage these collections, but we
3 don't want to be throwing away everything.

4 And then finally, a very prescient focus on
5 incorporate more social media.

6 So in my research for this talk, I went back and found
7 the alt -- the rise of the alt Twitter tags -- @AltStateDpt;
8 @ALT-usic, which now I understand has been dismantled and
9 replaced with something else; USEPA; National Park Service. And
10 I love this quote from Forbes -- "...there is nothing to separate
11 @AltNatParkSer from @NatlParkService except its much higher
12 follower count."

13 (Laughter.)

14 MR. LARUE: Isn't that brilliant? And then the FDA
15 and the NASA and the Rogue accounts.

16 So I have to say if the goal was to raise awareness
17 through social media about Government information, well done.
18 Well done. Lots and lots of articles that have popped up about
19 this and a real focus on the fact that people -- there was a kind
20 of a subversive quality that was going on here and awareness that
21 if people are saying that they -- there's information that the
22 Government doesn't want you to know, we're going to tell you
23 anyway.

24 And so I -- two things I want to say about this. The
25 first one is I recommend that every single one of you look up

1 Horsefeathers, 1932. Groucho Marx does the best song ever
2 written and has some dance moves that, in my vision, like,
3 they're way ahead of Michael Jackson. I mean, he just has this
4 whole knee thing he could do that was amazing.

5 And so the -- just the first verse is, "I don't know
6 what they have to say. It makes no difference anyway. Whatever
7 it is, I'm against it. No matter what it is or who commenced it,
8 I'm against it." You know, I love that. I just think that's
9 brilliant.

10 And so the whole idea about resistance is a very cool
11 thing, and the idea that librarians can be sexy because we're
12 talking about things that others don't want you to know is very
13 important.

14 But I also wanted to mention the book On Tyranny:
15 Twenty Lessons from the Twentieth Century. And how many of you
16 have already seen this book? Okay. So Timothy Snyder is a
17 professor of history for Yale, and his specialty was the --
18 watching the rise of tyrannies. And there were three that he
19 studied in some depth.

20 And the first one was the rise of Hitler's Germany.
21 It was the rise of the Soviet Union. And after the Soviet Union
22 fell, it was the rise of Putin. And so he talks about 20
23 lessons, and I just want to kind of run through those very
24 briefly. So just listen to these and see if they resonate.

25 The first one is do not obey in advance.

1 Two, defend institutions. And I want to underscore
2 this and come back to it. Right now, institutions are under
3 attack, particularly public institutions. And often, even
4 librarians participate in this. We'll say things that are anti-
5 Government. Let's think about that. Let's think about that.

6 Three, beware of the one-party state.

7 Four, take responsibility for the face of the world.

8 Five, remember professional ethics. And to riff on
9 this one for just a bit, there's a fascinating discussion that
10 happened at ALA, and I was relatively new to ALA at the time.
11 And after the -- when Julie Todaro became the ALA president, we
12 issued a new kind of a statement to indicate our willingness to
13 work with the Trump Administration on some key issues. And the
14 pushback to this was incredible. And so many, many librarians
15 were very, very upset with us.

16 And so we did kind of an open house where we talked
17 about this at a conference. And our very first speaker got up
18 and said it says right in our professional ethics that there is a
19 difference between our private views and our professional views.
20 And one of our young millennial librarians stood up and said you
21 need to understand that for my generation there is no difference
22 between the personal and the professional.

23 So I think that what we're finding is that with every
24 generation of new librarians we have to reinvestigate our
25 fundamental values and hold them up to the light and see what

1 still makes sense. So that idea about remember professional
2 ethics I think is important.

3 Six, be wary of paramilitaries.

4 Seven, be reflective if you must be armed. And Snyder
5 makes some interesting points. We have a lot of people out there
6 in our society who carry guns, you know, because it's their job
7 to carry guns. And in that case, there's still many good people
8 that have to be aware of the responsibilities to the body of
9 politic when you carry a gun.

10 Stand out is number eight.

11 Number nine is be kind to our language. There are
12 many offenses committed in its name.

13 Ten, believe in truth. Isn't it old-fashioned but
14 charming --

15 (Laughter.)

16 MR. LARUE: -- to believe that there are, in fact,
17 facts and that we can identify them?

18 Eleven, investigate. And my favorite story about this
19 one, and the reason I became a librarian, I walked into a
20 bookmobile at the age of six. And Ms. Johnson was there, and she
21 smiled at me as if I was the man she had been waiting for all of
22 her life.

23 (Laughter.).

24 MR. LARUE: And she said do you have any questions.

25 And I said well, yeah, I do. I have been reading all these comic

1 books, and I saw this phrase "the speed of light." How did they
2 figure out that light had a speed? And then how did they figure
3 out how fast it was? I thought it was like it was light or it
4 was dark.

5 And so then I got ready for -- you know, and now some
6 adult is going to tell me how foolish I am. And Ms. Johnson,
7 eyes a-twinkle, said what a fascinating question; let's find out
8 -- had me at hello.

9 (Laughter.)

10 MR. LARUE: Number twelve, make eye contact and small
11 talk. And so this is fascinating. At a time where we are
12 extremely fractious, at a time where we can't agree about things,
13 being pleasant is a wonderful thing.

14 Thirteen, practice corporeal politics means actually
15 show up at meetings -- see what's going on, talk to people.

16 Fourteen, establish a private life. And I remember
17 talking with my daughter about this, you know, who got very, very
18 interested in reading really, really early. And I said, you
19 know, you have to cultivate an inner life because when the public
20 life goes awry, then you still have books you can read and things
21 you can think about.

22 Fifteen, contribute to good causes.

23 Sixteen, learn from peers in other countries.

24 Seventeen, listen for dangerous words.

25 Eighteen, be calm when the unthinkable happens.

1 Nineteen, be a patriot. Don't let someone else define
2 what patriotism means.

3 And twenty, be as courageous as you can.

4 So I don't put all those up on the slide because I
5 think it's important to hear them, and it's also important to
6 track down this book. It's a tiny, little tract, about 130
7 pages. And it does something that I think is important for our
8 time, which is to remind us that patriotism starts within, right,
9 and that we have the ability to be courageous.

10 So there are some problems with the resistance world,
11 and so I got fascinated by looking at the alt Twitter tags. The
12 courts are now saying that, you know, as funny as some of them
13 are -- and they are genuinely funny -- that they may not be
14 satire, that we can't consider them as satire, which means that
15 some of the original copyright violations where the alt Twitter
16 accounts were using official Government logos, not kosher, not
17 cool. They had to pull them.

18 And those of you who have to deal with the Hatch Act,
19 you know that public employees can advocate for Federal
20 legislation. So there has been some transfer of ownership of
21 some of these accounts.

22 And but I want to point out that there is, in fact,
23 some personal exposure. And I know that the Administration has
24 gone after some of these account people to find out who the
25 owners are, who the leakers are.

1 And courage can have a cost. And so one of the things
2 I want to remind you all of is that we have something at the
3 American Library Association. It's called the Merit Fund. And
4 this is something -- I think of this as a distressed librarian
5 fund. If you take an important stand and lose your job, remember
6 that this fund is out there. And it's just contributions that
7 people make to it, and it can make a mortgage payment. It can
8 make an apartment payment. It can buy your family food. We
9 can't support you for the rest of your life. But while you're
10 looking for another job, we can help you.

11 So then I got interested in saying okay, so let's talk
12 more and more deeply about what this public awareness is about.
13 So ALA does its National Library Week April 9th through 15th. We
14 have started to do the Office for Intellectual Freedom something
15 called Choose Privacy Week. This has been going on for a number
16 of years. It hasn't quite achieved the same level as some of our
17 other work, but there's some parallel to other Government work.

18 I fear -- and I just came back from a speaking
19 engagement in Oslo, Norway. And they said, how is the fight for
20 privacy going in the United States? Can I see thumbs? Who thinks
21 that we're winning? Holding our own? I -- yeah, if Google
22 doesn't know about it, the Government does, right? And so it --
23 we are fighting a rearguard action, but all the more reason to
24 think about it and to talk about it because I don't think the
25 rest of our communities have caught up with us.

1 And then Banned Books Week, which has been around
2 since 1982 -- and I wanted to talk a little bit about this.
3 Since last year, we've seen a rise in challenges of about 17 to
4 20 percent. And one of the things that -- and how many of you
5 saw the news item lately that To Kill a Mockingbird was
6 challenged in Biloxi, Mississippi, and removed by a school board
7 because it apparently made some people uncomfortable? What --
8 and I'm thinking that would be the purpose of a classic.

9 (Laughter.)

10 MR. LARUE: And I -- the one way you know that a
11 classic exists is it pisses off one generation after another.
12 That's the definition of a classic.

13 But one of the other things we noticed is that -- one
14 of the questions that one of the reporters asked me was what do
15 you think this is about. Why are we seeing kind of a rise? And
16 I said well, I'll tell you something that was interesting.
17 Before the presidential election last year, we had received in
18 the past three years one report of a library hate crime -- one.
19 Since the presidential election, we have seen 36. And of those
20 36 challenges, 2 of them were threats made to women in Muslim
21 garb -- 1 at a university, 1 at a public library.

22 And almost all of the rest of them have been acts of
23 vandalism. Some of the more sensational ones are things like
24 someone comes into the library, finds all the copies of the
25 Koran, rips them apart, shoves them in the toilet. But far more

1 common, and more disturbing in many ways, is that what we're
2 seeing is a rise of anti-Semitism and a rise of racist epithets.

3 And so I just kind of wanted to talk a little bit
4 about something that I learned when I first came back to -- or
5 came to Chicago to work for ALA. I went back and started looking
6 at the Library Bill of Rights. Before 1938, the motto of the
7 American Library Association was "The best books for the most
8 people at the least cost," okay, right -- pithy, to the point.

9 And then in 1938, there was a public library director
10 by the name of Forrest Spaulding in Des Moines, Iowa. And people
11 started challenging a book written by a still-obscure German
12 former paperhanger by the name of Hitler. The book was Mein
13 Kampf -- hate speech by any description. And so people were
14 saying of the -- to the library remove this book.

15 And so Forrest Spaulding, for the very first time, put
16 together what he called a library's bill of rights. And the idea
17 was we must provide access to everything for everyone. That's
18 the first time ALA stood up to make that statement. That was the
19 beginning of our commitment to intellectual freedom.

20 And so I remind that -- remind you all of this because
21 I think there are, as Timothy Snyder would say, some parallels
22 between that time and this time -- rising nationalism, populism,
23 a tendency to scapegoat certain minorities.

24 And so then I was looking at, okay, we're doing these
25 public awareness campaigns. And I also want to point out that

1 Banned Books Week is, at this point, the popular thing that ALA
2 does. We reach -- I was talking to the Public Affairs Office to
3 say, what is the output of all this outreach? And they said we
4 reach 1.8 billion new subscribers with Banned Books Week.

5 And I could tell that we were making progress because
6 the very first time that we announced our top 10 most-challenged
7 list in 2016, the Bible was on the list for the very first time.
8 And that night I began to get all these direct messages on
9 Twitter from people who were watching Bill O'Reilly because bill
10 O'Reilly said today the American Library Association banned the
11 Bible.

12 (Laughter.)

13 MR. LARUE: Top-notch journalism. You know, so I just
14 love the fact that, you know, the news was getting out there.
15 And even if it was all scrambled, it gave us an opportunity to
16 start talking about what, in fact, was happening, that all around
17 the country we had people who were pushing libraries to remove or
18 restrict access to content.

19 So then I started thinking okay, so that's what ALA
20 does. And what about as an example of a Federal agency, the
21 Department of Homeland Security? And so I was very intrigued to
22 read about the National Cyber Security Awareness Month -- again,
23 not as well known, clearly, as it needs to be. The month is
24 October right before an election in November.

25 And then I was doing -- reading a little bit about

1 Stop.Think.andConnect (sic), and I find that, for myself, I'm
2 kind of going in the opposite direction. It's like think about
3 what's going on around you; stop -- don't Tweet anything, don't
4 post anything on Facebook; and begin to disconnect and start
5 talking to people -- so again, many thanks for the opportunity to
6 come here.

7 And then I also found a wonderful bit of information
8 right out there on Government websites about assessing Russian
9 activities and intentions in the recent U.S. elections --
10 important, important work that you folks are preserving and
11 making available to a country that desperately needs this
12 information, that amidst all the discussion about fake news and -
13 - you know, here's the truth. It is corrosive of democracy.

14 And I was reading about the wonderful -- you know,
15 some claims made on the recent White House site that had to then
16 go back and be changed about rising crime levels in D.C. and all
17 kinds of interesting things -- important that, just as the Irish
18 needed clerics who were honest, we need librarians who preserve
19 the information and remind everybody that, in fact, there are
20 facts.

21 Again, doing a scan of headlines of Government
22 information over the past year, Trump is deleting climate change
23 one site at a time. And then I was -- I read about the
24 Disappearing Data Project, Joshua Eaton. HHS.gov and
25 Healthcare.gov and all about disappearing information about

1 Obamacare; and Department of Energy about the staff phonebook
2 disappeared; General Services, data sets disappeared; Bureau of
3 Land Management about climate change information; Department of
4 Agriculture, animal treatment, so-called ag-gag laws that are now
5 going on around the country.

6 And then of course many of these things did not
7 disappear. They just moved over to different archive sites. And
8 many of them I know were scrolled away by some of you subversive
9 librarians out there. Well done.

10 But it's also -- statistics are disappearing from
11 Government websites almost in real time, things like about
12 disaster relief for Puerto Rico. So it's important that we keep
13 our eye on this.

14 And so this is something that, again, I want to come
15 back to the deeper meaning about what some of this is about. So
16 the vertical axis here is the percentage of people who trust
17 Government much of the time, and along the bottom is a timeline.
18 So we see that from Eisenhower and then kind of peaking at the
19 beginning of LBJ, almost 80 percent of the population of America
20 trusted the Government. You can see that it fell through Nixon,
21 fell through Ford, fell through Carter, rose under Reagan,
22 dipped, rose briefly under Bush, then fell precipitously, rose
23 under Clinton, fell under Bush, rallied a little bit under Obama,
24 and now we're moving into Trump. And now we're looking at 20
25 percent of the American people that trust Government. The

1 fundamental institution to oversee our wellbeing has -- is at
2 near-historic lows.

3 If you think it's all about party -- so that's the red
4 line, is Republicans; the blue line is Democrats; and the gray
5 one is that there's no partisan leaning. And we can see that
6 there is a little spike if your guy happens to be the one in
7 power. But clearly, overall, we're seeing a continued decline in
8 support for Government.

9 And so I wanted to tell a story about my grandfather,
10 my granddad, who was a second-generation immigrant from Germany.
11 I was, I think, eight years old, and we're walking along Findlay,
12 Ohio, at the street. And he points to a fire hydrant. And he
13 says, what do you think about that? And I said I -- Granddad, I
14 don't think about that. I have never thought about a fire
15 hydrant.

16 (Laughter.)

17 MR. LARUE: And he says well, let's think about it.
18 You know, what's the deal? What's -- what is it connected to? I
19 said well, it's connected to water. He said, where do you think
20 the water comes from? Okay. So somewhere there is a pool of
21 water.

22 And he says, and now how do you think it got to this
23 fire hydrant? And I go okay, well, all right, miles and miles of
24 pipes. And he says, have you ever seen a fireman come in and
25 test this? I said well, yeah, now that you mention, I've seen

1 kind of a regular sort of making sure that everything still
2 works.

3 And he says, and you see this sign here that says you
4 can't park in front of it? And I go yeah. He says, you know, we
5 pay taxes for all this stuff. And he says and think about all of
6 the engineers, all of the workers, all the people who have
7 invested this time and attention in putting something there just
8 in case your house bursts into flame. He says notice the work
9 that has gone all down -- gone on all around you to ensure the
10 wellbeing and the safety of the common person, the planning and
11 intelligence of infrastructure.

12 And then I thought about this some years later because
13 I thought, you know, this is the first time I really had been
14 aware of the benevolence of the society around me, of the
15 intelligence of people who thought about these kinds of issues
16 and put their time and attention in gathering information about
17 how to do things better.

18 I once got into an argument with a guy who says, you
19 know, tell me the light -- you know, what's Government done for
20 me. And I said, how many people die of cholera anymore?
21 Government fixed the water supply. Government made it possible
22 for us to be healthy, something that is a fundamental
23 contribution to the value of Government.

24 When I was a public library director, one day, a
25 scoutmaster came in cleaning out his basement. He said, you

1 know, I found this stuff and I don't need it anymore. And he
2 gave me 50 years' worth of Boy Scout manuals. And I thought oh,
3 what a treasure trove, you know.

4 So I started digging through that and found one from
5 1948. And in 1948, the section about Government said so when you
6 go out, kind of like the fire hydrant, and you see a public
7 school or you see a public library, thank -- be grateful that
8 people around you have invested and sacrificed so that you would
9 have the ability to learn, that you would have the ability to
10 better yourself.

11 By 1992, the Boy Scout manual had changed. And what
12 it said was, you know, so if you see a park, if you see a
13 library, you better use it or you're going to lose it.
14 Everything was about use. Everything was about business.

15 There has been a fundamental shift in our society away
16 from the notion of citizenship where citizenship means you have
17 rights and responsibilities to a notion that we're -- now we're
18 all consumers.

19 And I think back. After Pearl Harbor, a nation
20 snapped into alignment. After 9/11, the president told us to go
21 shopping -- a profound difference in citizenship and consumers.

22 So a shout-out to Gavin Baker here, who works at our
23 ALA office. And so I -- again, as I sat through your talks about
24 Title 44 yesterday, this is one of the things that ALA is trying
25 to do, is that we lobby on behalf of the library community, and

1 we view this work and Title 44 as being very important.

2 And so since we went through lots and lots of detail
3 about that yesterday, I'll just kind of skip through this. And
4 this also masks some of my deep understanding of all of these
5 issues. See my consultant, Gavin.

6 But it's important that we strengthen library
7 partnerships for public access to Federal publications. And so
8 among the ideas, it seemed to me -- I was talking to Bernadina
9 (ph) about this -- I think very doable. I think things that we
10 can do to advance the causes that all of you are so passionate
11 about is to create access libraries, to accept gifts, to
12 establish new partnerships to expand the scope of the outreach of
13 depository libraries and others, to redraw those service area
14 agreements, and to update program requirements.

15 And about the preservation of Federal publications is
16 that we have to establish more clear authority and -- to create a
17 preservation plan, preserve the digital publications, permit the
18 digital deposit, and then this idea about improving the
19 collection and distribution of digital publications. Clearly, we
20 do have to update the definition of publication. There has to be
21 some sort of a collection development plan. What we have found
22 in other areas of librarianship to be absolutely essential to the
23 defense of the work that we do, a clear statement of scope is
24 essential.

25 And then encouraging the Agency compliance. I see in

1 the Federal world what I see in many other places is a tendency
2 to want to privatize. And privatization is a real threat and for
3 several reasons. First, it doesn't save any money. And we think
4 it's going to. But in fact, all it does is enrich a private
5 party and make it more difficult to be transparent about the work
6 that we do.

7 I don't know. I can't remember if the phrase was
8 something like rogue publications -- but trying to track down and
9 make sure that when Government produces, the public still has
10 access to it. We paid for it. We need to know what it says.

11 Digitizing historical publications is still essential.

12 Codifying free access. Again, there are -- is strong
13 pressure in our society now to monetize everything. And
14 believing in the public good remains an essential touchstone of
15 our profession.

16 Modernizing cataloging. I seem to want to tell a
17 story I told the other day, is that my cataloging professor was
18 Michael Gorman (ph). And I wonder if any of you heard this
19 story. His final exam was get from concrete to brazier in as few
20 intermediate subject headings as possible. One, foundations.

21 (Laughter.)

22 MR. LARUE: And what I love about that is it means, in
23 cataloging, everything connects to everything eventually --
24 eventually -- important to modernize.

25 Protecting the integrity of our data. As we've

1 learned, many of our storehouses are vulnerable. They're
2 vulnerable to foreign hackers. They're vulnerable to social
3 engineering. And so this idea that I heard discussed yesterday
4 about having some redundancy in some secure vaults where we are
5 preserving in multiple locations, the information that matters is
6 significant.

7 A friend of mine is Connie Willis, and she is a
8 science fiction author. And she was saying that she was very
9 concerned about what she saw as a threat in the digital world.
10 She says I can imagine a day where there are only three copies of
11 the files of my books. Amazon has one, Google has one, and Apple
12 has one. And if one of them or the other decides to pull it from
13 the market to increase its value, then the book disappears -- and
14 so very, very important for us to think about the long-term
15 preservation and access in multiple locations to information that
16 matters to our survival.

17 And then I wanted to give the big shout-out to
18 preserving the reader privacy. I am more and more concerned
19 about this. Everyone is looking over our shoulder all of the
20 time. And I was reading here recently about there was a murder
21 investigation where somebody staged something to look like
22 someone had broken into the house and killed his wife. And they
23 were able by going back and looking at the GPS setting on his
24 phone to figure out that people hadn't walked where he had said
25 they walked. Constant surveillance is something that is almost a

1 fact of life now.

2 I want to leave you in a happier note, however. And
3 so, you know, one of the things that I want to encourage you all
4 to do is that we are seeing now an influx of a new generation of
5 librarians. And you need to know that we need to hear your
6 voices.

7 So some of the things that all of you, I trust, will
8 follow in the same way that I assiduously follow your alt IDs is
9 come to the blog for the Office for Intellectual Freedom where we
10 are constantly recruiting people to write. If you are passionate
11 about your work -- and I know that you are -- and you have found
12 a new issue that you want to discuss and want to be more broadly
13 known, give us 350 to 500 words. We'll take the blog.

14 And then if it's -- if it generates some interest,
15 then it's like we'll rope you into the next level, which is you
16 can do a webinar for us or you can do a workshop for us. But we
17 can pull you into some of our committee works, and we can put you
18 out there to be the next generation of intellection freedom
19 advocates. We are going to need champions. And so that's one
20 way to get involved with us.

21 The second one is we do a weekly newsletter that comes
22 out. And how many here have Fitbits? I'm here to tell you. You
23 can read this newsletter once a week and you can hit your target
24 heartrate in 30 seconds.

25 (Laughter.)

1 MR. LARUE: So if you just want to know what's going
2 on in the United States with the occasional alarming information
3 from overseas, sign up to our newsletter. And of course, we have
4 a Twitter feed, @OIF.

5 And then I wanted to also mention that we have a new
6 journal. It's called The Journal of Intellectual Freedom and
7 Privacy where we're trying to do three things. One of them is we
8 track many of these things, the challenges around the country, so
9 that people can know about them. And that will include Federal
10 challenges.

11 We also try to encourage a new generation of research
12 about intellectual freedom issues. So we're publishing scholarly
13 publications. But we also want reports from the field. And so
14 if you're not interested in writing big research but you want to
15 tell us about something that has a fundamental impact on our
16 civic and shared wellbeing, we want to hear from you. Here's a
17 way for you to grow your professional visibility and to let
18 people know the importance of the work that you do.

19 So finally, you know -- and I can't help but notice
20 this guy kind of looks like me except there's more hair and, of
21 course, the halo.

22 (Laughter.)

23 MR. LARUE: But I want you all to know how vital the
24 work is that we do. I believe that our civilization truly has
25 never before needed librarians as it needs us today -- people who

1 are funny, people who are passionate, people who refuse to be
2 intimidated by authority at the same time they are working to
3 reestablish a long-term reinvestment/rediscovery of the value of
4 civic institutions. The work that we do is noble and important,
5 and I thank you so much for doing it.

6 So I think I'm a little ahead of schedule but want to
7 give you five minutes or so to make any comments or questions of
8 me.

9 Sir. And I guess we've got microphones, if you can
10 come up and speak.

11 MR. SEIBERT: I ran into a problem with my students,
12 and I think I found a solution. I call it information
13 inoculation. So often I have students who are awash in
14 information stress. They say things to me like oh, the
15 Government's going to put us in FEMA camps, and I sigh --

16 (Laughter.)

17 MR. SEIBERT: -- and say let's look at the information
18 at hand and, like, make a better decision about that conclusion.

19 So in the past, we had newspapers, and newspapers
20 managed the information for us. We did not have the internet.
21 That means that the information we got had been edited. And now
22 we live in a world where folks get the content and also recreate
23 and send out the content, making them little newspapers.
24 Everybody here is a little newspaper. Whenever you post on
25 Facebook, you're a newspaper. You're essentially sending contact

1 -- content back out.

2 Now, oftentimes we vet the information, and we look at
3 the information. We are the little editors. But not everybody
4 is. So one of the things I tell my students is you're now
5 newspapers, and that weight of being an editor falls now on your
6 shoulders. And they don't really like that conclusion. But they
7 think about it, and then they realize the gravity of information
8 because, for some people, information can drive them to acts of
9 madness. But for other people, information can be freeing.

10 So if we're going to live in a world with all of this
11 information freedom, as we do, we also need to have information
12 inoculation so that folks can vet the information and understand
13 bias and understand what's going on with the information.

14 So my question for you is what is the ALA doing to
15 push forward this new concept that I call information
16 inoculation. Or maybe you have a different term for it. But
17 it's very new. And looking at the last election, it's very
18 prescient and dangerous, and we need to talk about it.

19 So what do you think?

20 MR. LARUE: Well, I like information inoculation a
21 lot, you know. And I can remember back to the time when we
22 started putting newspapers online, and I thought, you know,
23 finally, you know, kind of the internet age. Everyone is now --
24 it's a democrat -- the democratization of information. Everyone
25 can weigh in and think what wonderful conversations we'll have

1 online.

2 (Laughter.)

3 MR. LARUE: And it was this race to the bottom.

4 And so I think that, you know, you put your finger on
5 a piece of it, is that it's not just free speech rights. It's
6 more of what my daughter, who now lives in Berlin. She says it's
7 not that I'm opposed to free speech. I just think we need more
8 free speech worth listening to.

9 (Laughter.)

10 MR. LARUE: And so I -- so well, we've talked a lot
11 about this at ALA to say this may be a golden opportunity for us
12 to stand up as trusted people.

13 And so I don't -- how many of you saw this? The Pew
14 did a marvelous report where they said there are only three
15 professions that are still trusted in America. The first one is
16 firefighters -- I think because of the calendars --

17 (Laughter.)

18 MR. LARUE: -- nurses, and librarians. And if you
19 think about that, it's because there's some sort of sense of
20 responsibility and professional training to this one. You know,
21 a firefighter doesn't say your house is on fire. Are you a
22 Democrat or a Republican? And a nurse doesn't say I see that
23 you're in the hospital. I have some questions about your
24 lifestyle choices, right? And a librarian doesn't say why do you
25 want to know this, but we say here are the resources.

1 So I think we see an opportunity for us to reestablish
2 this notion of trusted information providers and to do a little
3 bit of partnership with media, with some of the -- there's a news
4 literacy project that's going on, same sort of ideas to say that
5 libraries can be centers for robust vetting of information --
6 vetting of information. And I think there's some interesting
7 projects that are going on where we're doing things like trying
8 to reach out to schools to say we will appoint you as the editor,
9 and we'll take 4 students who are going to be reports and solicit
10 10 who will be commenters on the reporters to teach everybody the
11 multiple faces of journalism and what it looks like to vet
12 information.

13 So again, I think there's lots and lots of work to do
14 here, but many people are looking to librarians to do it.

15 MR. SEIBERT: I forgot to introduce myself. I'm Matt
16 Seibert. I work at Bucks County Community College. So feel free
17 to email me if you want to talk about this --

18 MR. LARUE: That's great. Thanks. I --

19 MR. SEIBERT: Yeah.

20 MR. LARUE: -- appreciate it.

21 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: One more.

22 MR. LARUE: Okay. One more question.

23 MS. HARTNETT: Yeah, hi. I'm Cass Hartnett from the
24 University of Washington Libraries. And my question is actually
25 not as a member of a council, not as a representative of my

1 institution.

2 It's a strange thing that's been bothering me for a
3 while, and I realized that you're just the person to ask.

4 MR. LARUE: I can hardly wait.

5 (Laughter.)

6 MS. HARTNETT: A close friend of mine does not have a
7 library card at our public library. And the reason why -- and
8 she's a professor and very engaged in the world of knowledge.
9 And the reason why is that the library requires showing ID and
10 revealing your birthday. And she's a big privacy person and
11 doesn't feel like she should need to show photo ID and give her
12 birthday. Maybe they even require a piece of mail or -- you
13 know, that's a pretty typical one, I know --

14 MR. LARUE: Yeah.

15 MS. HARTNETT: -- a few libraries. And I just
16 couldn't believe it.

17 And when I acted really surprised, she said oh, that's
18 okay. I've got a card at the county library, which doesn't
19 require that, and I can get everything I need. I can get all the
20 DVDs and things I need there. And I just -- I had this
21 passionate speech in my mind about, you know, the library is
22 somehow losing out because you're not a part of it. It's not
23 just a one-way -- it's just a get everything you can get. It's -
24 - you're a part of a community that shares its resources. I
25 don't know. It's all confused in my head.

1 How do you react to this?

2 MR. LARUE: I started my life as a circulation clerk,
3 you know, which was all about trying to recover the information.
4 So you would ask for people's address to remind them to bring the
5 books back. And that was, you know, all transactional. And now
6 everything is -- bleeds over into so many other information
7 systems.

8 And so I have had my taxes hacked, you know. So
9 people have been applying -- using my Social Security number to
10 get my taxes before I got them, the tax --

11 MS. HARTNETT: Yeah.

12 MR. LARUE: -- returns. And so I think, you know,
13 librarians are beginning to understand that the information that
14 we gather can be misused or stolen in ways that we hadn't
15 considered before.

16 So part of it is let's talk about that issue. Let's
17 make sure that we are very, very carefully guarding what
18 information we do ask for and that we only ask for information
19 that we need.

20 And so I think that rules exist to guide us for good
21 reasons. But if we have someone in the community that says, you
22 know, I am very concerned about this privacy, I am trustworthy, I
23 am known to you, is there some reason why I shouldn't be able to
24 participate in the library, we should be able to find a solution
25 for them.

1 Okay. Thank you so much for your attention, and have
2 a wonderful conference.

3 (Appause.)

4 (Off the record.)

5 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: We also have, as Bert (ph) said,
6 the conferences, events, work with regionals and other planning
7 (ph) procurement offices of GPO and Federal agencies wherein we
8 participate in local events when we visit the libraries.

9 So a new idea came forward -- sorry -- at a
10 Congressional hearing, the Committee on House Administration
11 hearing, where GPO's director, Davita Vance-Cooks was speaking on
12 July 18th. And this is her quote. "I would say it's time for
13 us" to make -- "to explore the option of grant-making authority
14 for GPO so that we can support innovative digital initiatives in
15 the library community."

16 Now, this hearing was held on July 18th, 2017, and we
17 knew we'd get some questions as a follow-up to the hearing. The
18 Hill went out for their recess in August, and the questions came
19 back to GPO on 9/6/2017 from the committee. And they had a
20 really tight turnaround time. And one of the questions was this
21 idea of can -- what would it take to do a grant program for GPO
22 for the Federal depository libraries.

23 So this idea of doing this presentation came about 10
24 days ago.

25 (Laughter.)

1 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: So here's Kelly telling us it's
2 due. Kelly, I just go the idea.

3 So we decided we would do an overview. And so that's
4 what we're here. We can't answer every question. Thank you for
5 correcting it. But we want to hear what the questions are, and
6 we want to have a discussion.

7 So here is the recommendation that was read out
8 yesterday afternoon as we talked about the council
9 recommendations. And one of them was the new section -- sorry --
10 there you go -- on grants to libraries to add a section to
11 Chapter 19 to give GPO grant-making authority and to enter into
12 contracts of cooperative arrangements with depository libraries
13 to enhance access to Government publications. Such activities
14 may include, but not limited to, digitization of Government pubs,
15 preservation, and cataloging.

16 Giving GPO grant-making authority would provide
17 leverage to accelerate efforts to improve access to and
18 preservation of Government publications and to foster greater
19 cooperation between GPO and the depository libraries that will
20 participate in these projects.

21 So DLC got some interesting comments back during this
22 period, and I just wanted to share a few of these with you. And
23 you can see the highlighted. We had some fun with this in some
24 ways.

25 So grant -- "GPO grant-making authority helped FDLP

1 libraries with preservation, both print and digital."

2 Another comment, "Seeking grant making authority for
3 GPO, I think you should support that -- but only if the funding
4 for grants isn't simply cannibalized from other parts of the
5 FDLP." That is, if we have a budget of X dollars, if we're told
6 to implement a grant program at X dollars, what can we give up?
7 It's a thought worth putting forth.

8 "Grant authority for preservation of digital and
9 print."

10 "The ability to issue grants: Preservation requires
11 funding. GPO being able to provide grants for digitization,
12 physical space, cataloging and other preservation measures is
13 needed. It is important that the physical copies be included in
14 preservation efforts to aid library with problems relating to
15 older buildings and space issues."

16 And this is something that we heard when we were GPO
17 on the Go visiting libraries, also. I had one director say to me
18 I consider this an archival program. And then I went to see what
19 was on the shelf, and I could see why he said that. They had the
20 globe back to the beginning sitting on open shelves falling
21 apart. They had a lot of older material, and he was concerned
22 about his responsibility as director of the library to ensure
23 that that material continued to exist.

24 Well, my little eyes lit up and went oh, my God, look
25 at this. The regional library had gone along with us. And he

1 said oh, I'm sure my folks are going to want to see this.

2 So after -- during that visit, we coordinated with a
3 couple of other libraries to take some older material, but not
4 the very oldest stuff. And I saw the regional person here at the
5 meeting, and he said we're taking it all. We're going to take it
6 just as (ph) even if we've got to copy because it's an extra
7 copy.

8 And so that is a library whose basic premise has
9 changed over the years. And they had these wonderful resources,
10 but they didn't have anybody to take care of them. And they
11 didn't have a use for them anymore because they no longer had a
12 graduate program. They had undergrad things. And the users in
13 this institution preferred digital.

14 So when we went to the library, it should have taken
15 us, oh, maybe about an hour, hour and a half to walk through. We
16 were there about four hours because we walked through with them
17 and talked with them about their collection and suggestions. And
18 with the regional accompanying us, we have a renewed advocate in
19 that library now -- not only the director, but the science
20 librarian who picked up these duties because she could see that
21 we were listening and we wanted to help them work together to
22 make the collection work better for their folks.

23 So it could be that this is the kind of thing that
24 we're talking about -- preservation, digitization, physical
25 space, cataloging. They all work together.

1 There's one more. "Add the ability to GPO to provide
2 grants to the FDLP libraries for activities that promote the GPO
3 mission to keep America informed in the 21st century, grants to
4 assist preservation in the process of current collections,
5 provide grants to libraries in need of assistance, to provide
6 online access to information, et cetera." It's that service
7 component that we're talking about.

8 And I'm going to turn this over to my colleague,
9 Anthony Smith.

10 MR. A. SMITH: Okay. Thanks, Robin.

11 Preservation, preservation, preservation. It seems to
12 be a recurring theme there, right?

13 I've got to say I'm not happy about this session. I'm
14 just going to go ahead and say that. I don't know who scheduled
15 us to follow Mr. LaRue.

16 (Laughter.)

17 MR. A. SMITH: Jeez. What a storyteller.

18 Okay. I'm just going to spend a little bit of time,
19 first and foremost, talking about -- just give you a sort of a
20 quick overview, or a primer, on Federal grant-making just so that
21 we're sort of -- as Robin mentioned earlier, we're all sort of on
22 the same page as we come into this dialogue session.

23 So essentially, with the Federal Government, there are
24 three funding vehicles used by the Federal Government. Contracts
25 are primarily used to purchase goods and services to support

1 Government -- the operation of Government offices.

2 Grants and cooperative agreements have a lot in common
3 and with one, really, subtle difference. Both are designed --
4 are intended to support some type of public purpose. Where the
5 difference lies is in the second line there under Federal Grants
6 -- substantial programmatic involvement -- or no substantial
7 programmatic involvement with regard to Federal grants.

8 It's just the opposite with cooperative agreements.
9 With a cooperative agreement, an agency can be involved in the
10 day-to-day activities of that award and have a voice in how that
11 occurs. Grants, that's not the case.

12 And just to give you an example, because cooperative
13 agreements are something that we don't typically hear a whole lot
14 about, for many years at IMLS, we basically invited proposals to
15 develop and host our annual Webwise conference. And that was
16 done through a cooperative agreement vehicle. We were involved
17 in the planning all the way through that process, but another
18 institution took on responsibility for -- lead responsibility for
19 developing and hosting that annual conference.

20 And we're going to talk exclusively about grants here
21 for the rest of this session, but I wanted to give you sort of --
22 I wanted to frame this for you with regard to the different
23 funding vehicles.

24 So we're going to talk about a couple of types of
25 grants, first and foremost, discretionary grants. These are

1 generally used when you want to achieve the best possible outcome
2 with a limited amount of funding, right? So you're really -- you
3 don't have a lot of funding to work with, but your goals may be
4 larger. So you're looking for proposals that can help you best
5 achieve those outcomes.

6 Eligibility can vary, but at the very core is the
7 requirement that funding support a public purpose, as I
8 previously mentioned. And in addition, there are generally some
9 type of a funding cap and some criteria around the program.

10 So this is an example of a discretionary grant that
11 many of us I think are familiar with in the library community,
12 IMLS's National Leadership Grant Program. It's one of the -- it
13 is one of the most widely known. And as mentioned on the
14 previous slide, eligibility will vary from program to program.
15 For NLG, non-Government entities must submit evidence of
16 nonprofit or 501 status.

17 Okay. I advanced up, skipped a slide.

18 Okay. So here I just want to give you a glimpse of
19 the different categories under the National Leadership Grant
20 program, the way they have this discretionary program structured.
21 Basically, there's five different categories, if you've not ever
22 looked at the call for proposals.

23 Sparks is up to \$25,000, and it's really intended for
24 risk. It's sort of the bleeding edge kind of, and it was
25 established about five years ago to really sort of spark new

1 bleeding innovation within the library profession and with the
2 acceptance that there could be some risk associated with that
3 award.

4 Planning grants are really designed to do that
5 preliminary work leading up to a full project. They're up to
6 \$50,000 and should lead to some sort of project.

7 National Forums are designed to address some national
8 issue within the profession. And interesting enough, I have a
9 great example I would like to read to you. This award just came
10 out. And as many of you -- some -- many of you in the room may
11 be familiar with this one. But the University of North Texas, in
12 collaboration with the University of North Carolina at
13 Greensboro, the University of California Santa Barbara, the
14 University of Missouri, the University of Pennsylvania, Stanford,
15 Yale, the Center for Research Libraries, the Educopia Institute,
16 and the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resource Coalition,
17 SPARC -- a lot of partners -- will hold national forums in 2018
18 to address national concerns regarding the preservation of
19 electronic Government information -- that is, PEGI, and you may
20 be familiar with that acronym -- by cultural memory organizations
21 for long-term access by citizens of the United States. By
22 convening a series of expert groups and key stakeholders, the
23 projects will identify and surface a broadly shared national
24 consensus and agenda on specific future steps needed to preserve
25 and provide long-term access to electronic Government information

1 in the United States, a great example of what the national forum
2 category, our program, was intended to accomplish, which directly
3 relates to what we do.

4 The two other types are projects, which are up to 2
5 million, you know, full project; and also research grants, which
6 are up to \$2 million.

7 Just some program criteria for the National Leadership
8 Grant Program -- and as you saw with the PEGI example, the first
9 bullet there, National Impact, National Leadership Grants are
10 looking for proposals that go beyond what -- a benefit to one
11 institution, and that can be leveraged more broadly in some
12 particular field or category.

13 Innovation -- or current significance I think is the
14 language that IMLS uses today to describe that.

15 Strategic collaboration -- having the right partners
16 at the table is so critical. It's not about the number of
17 partners. It's that you have the right people, the right
18 institutions to represent the effort that you're undertaking and
19 that you yourself as the institution that is making the proposal
20 can -- has the demonstrated expertise.

21 So I'm going to shift to another type of grant and --
22 which are mandatory grants. Now, these are generally based on
23 some type of formula. They're noncompetitive. Unlike the
24 discretionary grants, they're noncompetitive. So ideally,
25 everyone is eligible -- everyone that's eligible will receive the

1 benefit.

2 And last, all grant types have certain criteria that
3 must be met.

4 So this is the mandatory grant example that, again,
5 most of us in libraries are most familiar with, the Library
6 Services and Technology Act, or grants to states. Many from the
7 -- this program has been around since 1956 in some form. It was
8 previously called -- had a different name, but it's been around
9 for a very long time, and it's the largest source of Federal
10 funding to support the library mission.

11 With this particular program, states are required to
12 submit a five-year plan describing how funds will be used to meet
13 the needs within the state. And funds are allocated using a
14 population-based formula. And I believe that they still -- and I
15 see Terry (ph) out there in the audience; hi, Terry -- one of my
16 colleagues from IMLS. I believe they still -- the way that the
17 formula is set up is that there is a flat base amount for each
18 state to begin with, and then the formula is added on top of
19 that, which is based on the population within the state --
20 respective states.

21 So what's in the five-year plan? Well, what do you do
22 and for whom would be in the mission statement. There's a needs
23 assessment based on -- which is -- the way that the grants to
24 states five-year plans are structured is that it's based on the
25 previous five-year plan evaluation. So you're essentially

1 continuing to build upon previous plans. There's goals which
2 should map to those needs assessments -- that need assessment.

3 The projects provide a description of how goals will
4 be addressed. IMLS uses six measuring success focal areas, and
5 each goal must also map to one or more. It's -- they -- and they
6 are life-long learning, information access, institutional
7 capacity, economic and employment development, human services,
8 and civic engagement.

9 Finally, on this page, evaluation plan. The
10 evaluation plan should describe how you plan to measure success
11 in that five-year period.

12 Just a few more components of that five-year plan.
13 And I really wanted to take time to go through this because I
14 think it's important when we start talking about the what-if
15 piece. IMLS requires that states provide detailed plans on how
16 libraries and library users participate in developing the plan.
17 Those are their key stakeholders, right? What's the strategy on
18 how do you involve your user community in coming up with what are
19 the priorities within your respective state?

20 They also require states to explain how they will
21 communicate back to those libraries and library users and the
22 general public. So there has to be some strategy in place for
23 communicating back as well.

24 A method for monitoring activities will also need to
25 be performed.

1 And then finally, state libraries must provide
2 assurances, and that's a standard. An example is discriminatory
3 practices are prohibited. So there's some standard language that
4 had -- would have to be included.

5 So let's get into the what if. And I'm going to try
6 to breeze through this.

7 How are we on time?

8 UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Five minutes.

9 MR. A. SMITH: Okay. So what if the FDLP had some
10 sort of grant authority? So one idea that has been discussed is
11 a Grant to Regionals Program. And I think what I personally like
12 about this model is that it provides a means to help address some
13 of the local program gaps that may vary from region to region.
14 It sort of gets at that, well, you know, the one-size-fits-all
15 kind of solution that it -- so it allows for some flexibility
16 with -- at the regional level.

17 And there's certainly a need for a sort of national
18 effort or -- to address national priorities. So -- but there is
19 that sort of collective uniqueness across the regions that I
20 think would be of benefit.

21 So here's how it might work. And this is just a --
22 one possible scenario, really, to start having a discussion about
23 this. And so GPO is given new appropriations along with grant-
24 making authority. Grants to regionals would be designed to
25 provide holistic or collective support across the entire area of

1 service. And the selectives are key, right, to the effectiveness
2 of this effort.

3 A regional plan of action similar to what we saw would
4 be drafted by regionals submitted for review and approval. And a
5 per capita funding model could be used to create equity and
6 distributions.

7 So what are some of the requirements? I have to go
8 back to Director Vance-Cooks' quote. And one of the key words
9 that jumps out there is "innovative." Innovation -- how do we
10 inject innovation into this type of program or any type of grant
11 program?

12 And here is just a few additional requirements.
13 Stakeholder involvement is certainly important. With regard to
14 the regional plan of action, outcome-based assessment strategy I
15 think is an important part of that as well, that we do -- we can
16 measure success in some way.

17 Of course, number -- the third bullet there is an
18 obvious one. Some of you may not be familiar, but there are cost
19 principles that have to be met within -- to -- the Federal
20 guidelines for expenditures. So things like meals and gifts are
21 -- those sorts of things are prohibited within Federal cost
22 principles.

23 There may be some national priorities, right, within
24 this where we've identified something. You know, again, going
25 back to the earlier slides -- preservation, preservation,

1 preservation continue to pop up. And I -- and, you know, we've
2 heard it time and time again.

3 And then there is certainly reporting requirements
4 that would have to be addressed.

5 So here is just a list of some possible next steps.
6 And I'm going to leave you -- you can look at this list for
7 yourself. There are some things that -- as Jim mentioned,
8 there's still a number of unknowns at this stage. What's
9 important, I think, is that we hear from you all, the
10 councilmembers and the community as a whole, as these ideas start
11 to develop.

12 I can say to you today that our now-official
13 Superintendent of Documents has generally -- generously offered
14 funding to work with a consultant to help shape some kind of
15 program, an effective program. And so we'll be looking at how we
16 might and who we might reach out to to help us sort of guide that
17 process in the near future.

18 And with that, I will -- we're -- I know we're --

19 MR. SHAW: (inaudible - off mic).

20 MR. A. SMITH: Okay.

21 MR. SHAW: (inaudible - off mic).

22 Thank you very much, Robin and Anthony. Council, do
23 we have -- we're really tight on time. But are there any
24 particular questions or comments?

25 MS. CANFIELD: Jane Canfield from Catholic University

1 in Puerto Rico.

2 I have two specific comments. One, we should probably
3 also look at the national archives and records administration
4 grant programs, particularly in terms of those for our cataloging
5 and preservation, as another possible model when we're talking
6 about preservation and digitization. They offer grants in both
7 of those areas, and they could be a model to look at.

8 Second -- and this is a personal comment -- much of
9 what I do is education and community outreach. And we have not
10 specifically mentioned, although in the terms of not limited to -
11 - but we haven't specifically mentioned that I think it would be
12 important for the grants to possible include educational and
13 community outreach opportunities as well.

14 MR. BECK: Erik Beck, University of Colorado Law
15 School.

16 This, of course, is a very exciting initiative. And
17 I've got to say, especially to Anthony, it's very clear that this
18 is not your first rodeo when it comes to planning for grants. I
19 know you have experience working in the IMLS. You've worked in
20 this space before, and that's manifestly clear by how detailed
21 yours and Robin's presentation was here. So I think we're in
22 good hands here.

23 And I want to say that in this last year, my library
24 has actually undertaken this massive undertaking to try to secure
25 a Federal grant for the digitization of Government documents.

1 And I've found that it's very difficult to find a grant that is
2 really aimed at this kind of work.

3 And so I think that this initiative fills a gap in the
4 Federal grant-making apparatus that isn't really there at the
5 moment, especially in IMLS. There are a few grants that sort of
6 -- this sort of work would fit into categorically. But with any
7 one of those grants, you're really competing with a number of
8 other library operations, which I think as far as the IMLS can --
9 is concerned, probably take priority over records management,
10 which is kind of what we're doing.

11 Now, there is NHPRC grants, which Jane had alluded to.
12 That's -- those are offered by the National Archives. But again,
13 those are more focused at archives and other records management
14 organizations. There really isn't anything in the library space.
15 So I think this fills a gap and is completely appropriate.

16 MR. SHAW: Thank you. Other comments from council?

17 MS. B. WILLIAMS: Beth Williams from the Stanford Law
18 Library.

19 I have two questions. First, yesterday during the
20 Title 44 sessions, a question was posed about whether or not
21 funding for these grants would come directly from GPO's budget.
22 Does GPO have a response to that question this morning?

23 And second, GPO's draft proposal for Section 1900,
24 that kind of prefatory purpose statement, has preservation
25 separated from the FDLP as being one of the four primary purposes

1 for the SuDoc? And I'm just wondering. Though these grants are
2 not necessarily going to be targeted to preservation activities
3 that has been discussed at -- you know, at length, is that one of
4 the reasons why preservation was considered separately from FDLP?

5 Thank you.

6 MR. A. SMITH: No to the second question.

7 With regard to the -- where the funding comes from,
8 where do you think it should come from? And I think that's
9 really where we are today, is we want you all to say, you know,
10 that -- because your input is important. I think it's important
11 in this process.

12 I know how I feel personally. I do think we need
13 separate funding to support this, but I think that it's your
14 opinions that are probably most important at this stage.

15 MS. B. WILLIAMS: So just in response, I'm going to
16 answer your answer to my question with a question with another
17 question.

18 (Laughter.)

19 MS. B. WILLIAMS: I'm not in a position to be able to
20 say. I guess my concern would be that GPO's funding is not so
21 robust as to be able to withstand a large allocation of funds.
22 And so I mean, my hope would be that either you've earmarked
23 particular parts of the operation that could survive cuts like
24 this, but I would really -- my -- obviously, I would prefer that
25 you didn't have to do that. So I'm just wondering what your

1 thinking is.

2 MR. A. SMITH: Yeah. It -- I mean, it would certainly
3 require compromise if it had to come from the existing budget,
4 right? There is something that we would have to give up in order
5 to do that.

6 I feel as if we -- we're having a -- we struggle to --
7 with the existing budget to meet some of the bigger needs that
8 are out there and that continue to come up.

9 And I don't know, Robin, if you have any --

10 MR. SHAW: I'm sorry, folks. I've been given the high
11 sign from our people managing the stream that we need to close
12 this session out.

13 So thank you very much.

14 By the way, this is Jim Shaw, University of Nebraska
15 Omaha.

16 Clearly, we haven't had time to day to really address
17 some issues that need attention. But we are here at the
18 conference, and we'll have opportunities to see each other again.

19 And remember, folks. If you didn't -- since we didn't
20 have time for questions from the floor today, remember that that
21 Depository Library Council's web contact form is still up at the
22 FDLP.gov Council page. And you are welcome to submit questions
23 and concerns there that Council will see.

24 Thank you very much.

25 (Applause.)

1 (Off the record.)

2 MR. WALLS: All right. Good morning, everyone. We're
3 a little past 10:30. I think we'll get started on the next
4 session, Bridging the Divide, Preserving Government Information
5 in all Formats.

6 All right. As you can see by the slide on the screen,
7 this is not -- this is a big program with a lot of speakers.
8 Each one of these folks whose name you see on the slide are
9 partners, either Federal partners or depository library partners,
10 who have agreed to partner with GPO to preserve U.S. Government
11 information under one of the partner categories.

12 If you go to the new preservation website on FDLP.gov,
13 you will see the definition of preservation. And one of the
14 things that that definition talks about is strategic initiatives.
15 And our partnership program is one of those primary strategic
16 initiatives of working with our constituents, our depository
17 libraries and Federal partners to preserve Government information
18 in one of the partner categories.

19 Since we've got so many speakers and a lot maybe tight
20 for time, I'm just going to quickly go through each of the
21 categories that you're going to hear this morning.

22 Under Preservation Stewards, Susanne Ebanues, our
23 partnership coordinator. You've been talking with her a lot
24 about some of the ideas you have about Preservation Stewards and
25 signing up for Preservation Steward partnerships.

1 We're going to have Thomas Mills, who's the Director
2 of Notre Dame Kresge Law Library; Jana Ronan, who's the Interim
3 Regional Government Documents Librarian, University of Florida;
4 and Gwen Sinclair, who is the Head of Government Documents and
5 Maps at the University of Hawaii. And a couple of these folks
6 are -- have also agreed to speak to us this morning remotely even
7 though they're not actually with us here in the room.

8 We're going to talk about digital content
9 contributors, a little bit about the guidance documentation, and
10 hear from Chelsea Dinsmore, the Director of Digital Production
11 Services at the University of Florida Library.

12 And then finally, we're going to talk about the
13 importance of archiving Federal web content. And Dory Bower,
14 who's our Senior Archive Specialist, talk to us about the work
15 that we're doing collaborating at the Federal level and at GPO;
16 and hear from Abbie Grotke, who is the Lead Information
17 Technology Specialist in the Web Archiving Team at the Library of
18 Congress.

19 And that's what we have here this morning. We're
20 going to let each of the speakers talk in succession, and then
21 we're going to hold questions until the very end.

22 So up next is Notre Dame Law School Library, Thomas
23 Mills.

24 MR. MILLS: Good morning. Can you hear me?

25 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Yes.

1 MR. MILLS: Good morning?

2 AUDIENCE: Good morning.

3 MR. WALLS: Yes, we can hear you just fine. Proceed.

4 MR. MILLS: Okay. Okay. Thank you very much. Thank
5 you for the opportunity to speak with you.

6 The story of our adventure to being a Preservation
7 Steward actually started before I arrived here at Notre Dame. I
8 started as Director in July. Before that, last year, our
9 Government documents librarian left. And so we reached out to
10 GPO for help -- some training help, and other issues that had
11 arisen.

12 And it was decided that someone from GPO would come
13 here to help us with training. And while the person was here,
14 they took a tour of our collection and noticed that our CFR
15 collection was nearly complete or, as she said at the time, the
16 most complete collection that she had seen. She told us about
17 the Preservation Steward program and asked if we would
18 participate. And that was right before I arrived.

19 So when I arrived here, one of the first things that
20 was presented to me was whether or not we would be participating
21 in the Preservation Steward program. And my immediate response
22 was yes. It was an obvious answer to me to say yes, but then I
23 had to stop and say, okay, I have to explain this to our dean, my
24 new boss, as to why we would be making paper CFR. Our dean is
25 all about going electronic. And one of my first decisions was to

1 keep some paper.

2 And actually, she had a point. CFR is readily
3 available freely on the internet, GPO websites, back to 1996.
4 The Legal Information Institute at Cornell headed (ph) it up,
5 paid Westlaw Lexis if you had a subscription. So it is available
6 electronically.

7 So I had to decide, you know, what would I say to her
8 when she asks me. The first is, because of the collection that
9 we do have, it is nearly or the most complete one that the person
10 from GPO had seen. And GPO had said that they would help us fill
11 any of the few gaps that we had, so then we could complete the
12 collection.

13 And we have the space. First of all, we're not tight
14 for space here at the library. So there was no problem as far as
15 that. In the future, as we face some space issues, there's a lot
16 of other material in our library that we can withdraw or move to
17 remote storage. And if we commit to keep the CFR, obviously,
18 that would be something that we maintain site and be designated
19 as such.

20 This also would allow other libraries to start and not
21 have to maintain the paper CFR if they know that we are
22 maintaining ours here and have committed to do so. And this, I
23 think, feeds into the importance of collaborative projects
24 amongst libraries, which is something that -- I came from Cornell
25 Law Library here to Notre Dame -- that we were very much into at

1 Cornell and saw the importance of collaborative projects amongst
2 libraries. And I felt this is something here at Notre Dame that
3 we can contribute as we start to reach out and collaborate more
4 with libraries both in our region and across the country.

5 So this idea of having a collection, maintaining it,
6 the idea that we could fill the few holes that we have in with
7 GPO's help, the importance of the collaborative projects -- but
8 also, I think an important point for me was maintaining paper of
9 CFR, the paper record, even though electronic is available. But
10 the importance of preserving the paper in this day and age of not
11 knowing the stability or what would be taken down from the
12 internet, the idea that we do have it here in paper and it is
13 freely available also played into my decision-making as to
14 whether or not to scrap (ph) it.

15 I also think that playing into the decision of whether
16 or not to keep it here at Notre Dame was also the idea of -- this
17 idea of the -- like I said, for the future, maintaining --
18 continuing to collect it, not have -- other people not having to
19 maintain the paper or going (inaudible) in their selection for
20 CFR within the GPO program.

21 And these are actually all the points that I then
22 raised with my dean and explained to her that I decided that we
23 would become Preservation Stewards and commit to keeping the CFR.
24 And it seemed to be a win-win situation for both us here at Notre
25 Dame to become a Preservation Steward for something that, you

1 know, we already had a complete collection -- a collection of and
2 for, actually, the whole system had the collaboration amongst
3 librarians at libraries to maintain the record, the public
4 record, and in paper.

5 So as I said in the beginning, it was an easy decision
6 for me. And I think for most librarians it's an obvious decision
7 to say yes to collaborate and importance of maintaining CFR and
8 other Government documents. I think the tricky part was
9 explaining it to my dean and educating her so that she also would
10 agree with the decision that I had -- like I said, one of the
11 first decisions that I had when I arrived here at Notre Dame.

12 MS. RONAN: Good morning, everybody. Can you hear me?

13 AUDIENCE: Yes.

14 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: We can hear you.

15 MS. RONAN: Okay. Hi. I'm Jana Ronan, and I am
16 currently serving as the Interim Regional Government Documents
17 Librarian here at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

18 I'm here to talk about our path to becoming a
19 Preservation Steward, but let me share a little bit about UF
20 activities with Government documents before I get into that.

21 The University of Florida, or UF, is the regional
22 Federal depository library for Florida, Puerto Rico, and U.S.
23 Virgin Islands. We have approximately 38 collaborative libraries
24 in the system.

25 This year marks 100 years that we have been with the

1 program. We are also an active participant in the Association of
2 Southeastern Research Libraries Collaborative Federal Depository
3 Program with over 35 Centers of Excellence. UF curates 21 USDA
4 agencies within that program, the CFR, as Tom was just talking
5 about, and the Federal Register.

6 There is also the Panama Canal Commission, including
7 all other Federal documents and maps about Panama and the Canal.

8 For years, UF has been committed to making Federal
9 documents more accessible. We started a catalog with over
10 300,000 documents that were stored in our offsite storage
11 facility back in 2008.

12 In 2014, we made the goal to move of -- for moving the
13 remainder of our Federal document collection to offsite storage.
14 And as we did that, we made the commitment to catalog the entire
15 collection. And you can read more about this process in the
16 presentation entitled Management of Federal Documents at the
17 University of Florida that the UF Dean of University Libraries
18 Judy Russell and the Associate Dean of Discovery, Digital
19 Services, and Shared Collections Ben Walker made at the American
20 Library Association annual meeting in Orlando in 2016. It's
21 stored in our -- in the UF Digital Institution Repository.

22 And Chelsea, thanks for pasting that URL into the chat
23 window for me.

24 Presently, we have approximately 555,000 volumes
25 catalogued.

1 Well, (inaudible) the topic of Preservation Stewards,
2 these stewards play a crystal role in GPO achieving its mission
3 of keeping America informed. In these days when people are
4 walking around with their eyes glued to mobile devices and with
5 the proliferation of all kinds of other technology, it's
6 important to situate yourself at the library where your users
7 are.

8 Cataloging and digitizing Government documents gets
9 these important sources out there where users can Google it or
10 they can easily access the content from a library searching tool
11 such as the Web Scale Discovery search engine.

12 UF was already doing many of the things that a
13 Preservation Steward is stipulated to do in the memorandum of
14 agreement. We've been verifying the items are present as we go
15 through and catalog them, that they're in good condition. We're
16 storing the items in a controlled access environment permanently,
17 the Florida Academic Repository, which is happily managed by the
18 University of Florida Library. And we are providing conservation
19 services to the collection.

20 It just made good sense to collaborate with the
21 national program, as we have the infrastructure, expert staff,
22 and established processes to curate preservation copies of
23 records.

24 We have also digitized the collection to contribute to
25 the effort, such as the Centers of Excellence that we are

1 (inaudible).

2 UF is also committed to preserve Congressional
3 hearings.

4 Okay. I will say one concern that our team had as we
5 explored the possibilities of becoming a Preservation Steward
6 were some of the requirements that were laid out in the template
7 of the memorandum of agreement. We were wondering about the
8 flexibility of being able to edit some of that.

9 The team that -- this team that I'm talking about
10 included Dean Russell (ph), who had served previously as
11 Superintendent of Documents; Chelsea Dinsmore, the director of
12 the library's digital production services -- she'll be speaking
13 later; Associate Dean Ben Walker; David Van Cleate (ph), the
14 Interim Department Chair of Cataloging Services; Jody Hewitt, the
15 Manager of Government Documents Cataloging; and myself. When we
16 reviewed the MOA template, it was unclear if there was -- we were
17 able to adapt the MOA with GPO where our practices slightly
18 varied.

19 Then some of us attended the Virtual Spring Depository
20 Library Council meeting where other stewards talked about their
21 experiences. And it's there that we learned that other
22 institutions had had the abilities to alter the MOA in joining
23 and we could potentially adapt it to accommodate certain local
24 practices. So that was really -- it's a point at which we
25 decided we really wanted to go with being a steward.

1 Perhaps the largest (inaudible) point concerned
2 Fipnet. UF has not chosen to join Fipnet at this time. And
3 previously, it seemed like membership was expected of a
4 Preservation Steward; however, this wasn't the case, and we were
5 able to adapt the MOA to reflect it.

6 Cataloging practices was another concern, but we were
7 able to incorporate our high level of cataloging into the
8 agreement, although it was a process by which we note retention
9 in the (inaudible).

10 Chelsea is going to talk -- Dinsmore -- the director
11 of our digital production service will talk more about this in
12 her presentation later today.

13 So I'll say we're at hard work now contributing
14 content to the program. We're very proud to be a part of the
15 Preservation Steward program.

16 Thank you for your time.

17 MS. SINCLAIR: Aloha. I'm Gwen Sinclair. I'm the
18 head of the Government Documents and Maps Department at the
19 University of Hawaii at Manoa Library. We're a regional
20 depository serving Hawaii, Guam, and the Federated States of
21 Micronesia. And I would like to share our experience in being a
22 Preservation Steward.

23 And so in the picture you see everybody in our
24 department with our former university librarian on the right-hand
25 side.

1 So I -- when I first heard about the Preservation
2 Steward program, I was very enthusiastic about it. But I really
3 wondered how we could participate because as some -- as many of
4 you probably know, we suffered a disastrous flood in 2004 that
5 destroyed 95 percent of our depository collection. So we didn't
6 have a complete set of anything, except I remembered oh, wait, we
7 have United States Reports.

8 United States Reports was kept in a separate section
9 of the library, so we had a complete run of it. So I thought
10 well, maybe we can do this the United States Reports, and then we
11 can actually support the Preservation Steward program by
12 contributing to it and not just be one of the libraries that says
13 what can we throw away.

14 So I contacted the -- first, I contacted my library
15 director and got her approval. She was a former depository
16 librarian, so she was very supportive. And then I contacted the
17 Government Publishing Office folks to find out what the process
18 was and learned that we had to go through a series of steps.

19 So we had to inventory our holdings, assess the
20 collection, determine what the condition of the volumes was. We
21 had to make sure that they were all cataloged and linked to the
22 records and property-stamped.

23 And finally -- I'll talk a little bit more about this
24 in a minute -- we had to determine which volumes were issued by
25 GPO and which were considered officially Government-issued. So I

1 knew that there were some reprints in our set of United States
2 Reports. And for anybody who doesn't know what United States
3 Reports is, it's the official reports of the U.S. Supreme Court.

4 So what did we learn from doing that? Well, a lot of
5 volumes were not in very good condition, as I discovered. On the
6 left hand of this slide, you can see a typical example of a book
7 where the pages had become detached from the volume. It has some
8 cellophane tape in it. Some of -- many of the volumes had insect
9 damage. They had been kept in a building that wasn't climate-
10 controlled. And then there were a number of the early volumes
11 that were privately published. They weren't issued by the
12 Government.

13 So then I contacted Susanne Ebanues and asked her, are
14 these really part of the depository collection if they were
15 privately published? So they did a little bit of research and
16 found that, indeed, some of the volumes -- the pre-1976 volumes
17 were privately issued. And they were not Government-funded, and
18 so they're not in scope of the FDLDP. It was only the 1876 to the
19 present volumes that were actually in scope for the -- to be
20 covered by the memorandum of agreement.

21 So even though I inventoried all of the volumes from
22 Volume I to the most recent one, only 480 of the volumes were
23 actually covered under the MOA. Of those volumes, 81 of them
24 were either reprints, or they were not in good or fine condition.
25 And that is the condition that they have to be in under the terms

1 of the MOA.

2 So I had to create a needs list of those 81 volumes,
3 and I'm still seeking most of them. I have not really gotten
4 that much response. But I'm hoping that once the FDLP eXchange
5 goes online, I'll get a little bit -- be able to get some more of
6 those volumes. And if any of you all know of any libraries that
7 are getting rid of United States Reports, I'll -- I'm all ears.
8 Let me know.

9 One of the other things that I learned was that many
10 of our volumes had been acquired much later. Like, maybe in the
11 1930s some librarian had gone back and acquired many of the older
12 volumes because they had the property stamps of other libraries
13 like Northwestern University Law Library. We somehow got a lot
14 of volumes from them and from many, many other libraries,
15 including Federal libraries like the Department of the Interior
16 Library.

17 We are keeping our volumes in open stacks, but they're
18 not -- they're non-circulating. And I also learned that most of
19 the volumes had never been depository-stamped. So they didn't
20 have any property stamps at all except the ones that had property
21 stamps from the other libraries on them. But they didn't have
22 our property stamp. They weren't depository-stamped. They
23 weren't barcoded. They hadn't been cataloged.

24 So this is actually a really good thing because it
25 resulted in this whole set of volumes being cataloged and

1 property-stamped and so forth, which is, of course, what we were
2 supposed to have done with them, you know, decades ago anyway.

3 So that's the very short story of something that
4 actually took a really long time to do. So thank you.

5 (Laughter.)

6 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Chelsea, are you able to
7 unmute?

8 MR. WALLS: Chelsea, if you're muted, please unmute
9 your phone on the conference line.

10 Well, while we're waiting to sort out that technical
11 difficulty, I'll go ahead and say that if you also look on the
12 Preservation webpage, FDLP.gov, under the Preservation tab, you
13 will see some new guidance documentation on preparing actual
14 content packages for ingest into FDsys.

15 We had a document up previously. We got good feedback
16 from you all about how to digitize for us if you wanted to
17 digitize and have content put on FDsys.

18 MS. DINSMORE: Hello.

19 (Laughter.)

20 MR. WALLS: And following that, there's packaging
21 guidelines.

22 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Go ahead, Chelsea.

23 MS. DINSMORE: Hi. This is Chelsea. I'm back online.
24 I'm back on the phone. I apologize for that. I shifted the
25 phone, and somehow it hung up.

1 (Laughter.)

2 MS. DINSMORE: But thank you. Good morning, and thank
3 you for inviting me to join you today.

4 The University of Florida Library became a regional
5 depository library in 1907, and retention of Federal depository
6 holdings have been our responsibility since that became a formal
7 requirement of the program. UF signed a Preservation Steward
8 memorandum of agreement, MOA, in June of this year with GPO. And
9 as Jana mentioned earlier, signing up as a Preservation Steward
10 was no great week (ph) for the UF Library collection, as we take
11 our commitment to retaining Federal documents very seriously.

12 UF was an early participant in the Association of
13 Southeastern Research Libraries -- that's ASERL, not to be
14 confused with ACRL -- collaborative plan for managing FDLP's
15 collection in the Southeast around 2010. ASERL was exploring
16 ways to enhance cooperative training, outreach serving collection
17 analysis, and development activities to improve access to Federal
18 Government information for the citizens in the region.

19 The plan called for the creation of Centers of
20 Excellence, or COEs, at depository libraries around the
21 Southeast. Each library would select agencies to focus
22 retrospective collecting efforts on and commit to keeping those
23 materials in perpetuity, ensuring comprehensive collection and
24 retention of FDLP content across the region while reducing the
25 overall collecting efforts at each institution.

1 Next slide, please.

2 The ASERL program envisions the creation of
3 comprehensive collections of U.S. Government information from
4 each Federal Government agency. Built upon the foundation of
5 existing holdings at existing regionals, these collections have
6 become more complete with assistance from collectives in the 10
7 ASERL states. The program now includes 11 regional depository
8 libraries -- oh, I believe we've got to 11 states in ASERL,
9 actually -- and 30 selected depository libraries. Nine of these
10 libraries participating aren't even ASERL members.

11 The program envisions at least two Centers of
12 Excellence for each agency to ensure a minimum level of
13 redundancy within the Southeast for both quick delivery and
14 preservation. Centers of Excellence are asked to actively
15 replace damaged or lost pieces; seek to fill holes in their
16 collections as necessary; provide active preservation and
17 permanent retention for the collection; catalog the pieces that
18 they own on OCLC and identify them as an archival copy; as well
19 as participating in GPO's program to set holdings on OCLC for
20 regionals free of charge.

21 So as part of our COE program, UF undertook to
22 digitize our holdings as well as to collect and retain the print
23 edition. This route has several benefits, including reducing
24 loss or damage of content of patrons and improving overall access
25 beyond the patrons who can visit our library.

1 Next slide, please.

2 So unless you think that this is all an excuse to
3 advertise the COE program, what this meant is that when we
4 selected the Panama Canal as a special use case for the COE
5 program, we found ourselves in an excellent, excellent position
6 to then participate in the Preservation Steward program.

7 The Panama Canal project, as I said, was a special use
8 case. It was developed around the topic rather than a specific
9 agency. So this meant we had a set of materials that quite
10 varied. The collection spans again of mass reports, hearings,
11 agricultural research, tide tables, and even a few pieces of
12 china, but we're not sure about the Government status on those.

13 (Laughter.)

14 MS. DINSMORE: Our goals have always been to share
15 these images once we digitize them with GPO's high-trust internet
16 archives and other trusted repositories as a means of furthering
17 accessibility as well as for preservation space. This meant that
18 we spent extra time on quality control ensuring that our scans
19 were accurate replications of the originals.

20 This put us in a possibly unique position when the
21 opportunity arose to become Preservation Stewards. We had a set
22 of inventory and condition-assessed materials that were
23 completely cataloged and scanned to (inaudible) standards and
24 carefully QC'd so that we could provide to the GPO system with
25 very little delays.

1 Next slide, please.

2 When it came to contributing our content to FDsys, we
3 found it to be a reasonable process. Our system already had
4 titles in individual folders. And we had JP2s of our images, and
5 we use XML to hold our metadata. We did have to create PDFs in
6 some of -- some cases, but that supported our broader efforts to
7 extend access. So it was time well spent.

8 Those other files for each document was packed into a
9 folder, and we used FTP, an electronic folder, of course. And we
10 used FTP to send the whole batch to GPO. The first round of
11 documents actually went on a hard drive, but the more recent
12 batch was the -- went electronically, and we anticipate that
13 being the process moving forward. And we've sent two batches so
14 far, totaling about 800 items.

15 In exchange for sending our file to GPO, we gained the
16 added reassurance of having another copy of the fields held in an
17 external repository. GPO also provided back copies of the PDF
18 files modified to include a stamp of authenticity.

19 Next slide, please.

20 You can see in the picture of the stamp here. It's
21 actually very small on the pages. Sometimes you really have to
22 look for it. But it's very -- I find it kind of cute.

23 Putting the files in FDsys also places the digital
24 images in a more accessible place for FDLP librarians and users
25 who are familiar with the system. They don't have to go out to

1 another portal finding files.

2 GPO also reviewed the catalog records, which provides
3 additional confidence in the content. And finally, the
4 authenticated documents can now be used as surrogates for the
5 printed material, providing yet another layer of confidence for
6 researchers.

7 We have now turned our attention to the other COE
8 agency collections that we have on hand to begin prioritizing the
9 order in which we'll contribute those to the project.

10 Thank you for your time.

11 MS. BOWER: Hello. I'm Dory Bower, and I'm an archive
12 specialist at the Government Publishing Office. And one of my
13 responsibilities is that I manage our web archive -- our FDLP Web
14 Archive.

15 I thought I'd put people on the spot in the beginning
16 here and just ask. I'm always kind of curious because I have
17 presented a few times before at this conference. Just, in
18 general, how many people are familiar with our FDLP Web Archive?
19 Just only a few. Okay. I never know what sort of level of
20 introduction I should give to this. And I do know that we have a
21 few new attendees this year.

22 So -- but, you know, naturally, as -- a repetitive
23 theme around our work is that, since the 1990s, much of the
24 content that is being disseminated is now in electronic format
25 and no longer in print. And in 1998, that was when GPO first

1 began manually harvesting electronic Government publications and
2 using PURLs for permanent access. And since this time,
3 naturally, agencies are starting to more and more disseminating
4 their information through their own websites, and they're not
5 going through the FDLR or informing the Superintendent of
6 Documents, as stated in Title 44, about when they're posting
7 information to their websites or taking it down.

8 So then this causes a problem for us in that how do we
9 continue our mission of keeping America informed, especially
10 considering the amount of content that is now being posted
11 directly onto agency websites and the ephemeral nature of, again,
12 being posted and taken down without warning.

13 So it was in 2011 that we thought a good response to
14 this was that we would start doing website level web archiving.
15 And we became an Archive-It partner then.

16 And it was important to us, of course, to get the
17 traditional publications, PDFs and information like that. But
18 with websites developing so much, there's so much interactive
19 content, video, what is really publication, and what we always --
20 we often discuss. So it was important just to get the look and
21 feel and all of the interactive nature of a website.

22 And I just have an example here of one of the websites
23 that we've been doing from the beginning, the U.S. Holocaust
24 Memorial Museum. And this was one of our first crawls in July of
25 2012, and you can just see over time. Here is May 2014, and this

1 is just their main webpage. And our last crawl that we've done
2 of it, March 2017, that the website -- this is one that changes
3 regularly. And they're constantly adding new content, and you
4 can just see that the website is constantly changing and updating
5 and adding new information and new ways of navigating through the
6 website. So it is important to us to get the whole piece here.

7 So when we started doing website-level web archiving,
8 what were our priorities for collection development? That it
9 must be within scope of the FDLDP, that it is generally not
10 distributed through print, that it is information being
11 disseminated on Agency websites and content that's not being
12 cataloged. We do try to avoid duplication of effort with some
13 content that we know that other institutions might be
14 concentrating on. And then we worked closely with our
15 Acquisitions staff to help us determine our needs in our early
16 collection development.

17 So to date, what we have done is we first started with
18 doing the Y3 class of the SuDoc classification scheme, which is
19 the commissions, committees, and independent agencies. And when
20 we completed that, we gathered a list through our Acquisitions
21 department of what we call nonstandard Government websites, for
22 example, sites like flu.gov or choosemyplate.gov.

23 We also started doing what we call Special
24 Collections. And the first one that we did was for resources for
25 Native American Resources on the web.

1 We also get notified through the FDLP community about
2 content that they might like to see, that you all might like to
3 see a part of this collection.

4 And also, I wanted to mention maintaining regular
5 frequency of crawls. And this is something that is very
6 resource- and labor-intensive for us. We do not just set a
7 crawler to automatically crawl a site, like, every six months.
8 We actually physically go in and reexamine the site. And so it
9 does take a lot of time to go through this, and then also doing
10 all this while we're maintaining the size of our account with
11 Archive-It.

12 We all know that the size of the Government web is
13 huge. And we had originally started doing about 3 terabyte a
14 year. We're up to about 5 terabyte a year for our account. So
15 that really is not a lot, considering how much is out there on
16 the Government web. So we really kind of have to monitor what
17 we're doing and how much space we're taking, and it causes us to
18 have to make a lot of decisions about maximizing the use of our
19 account.

20 I mentioned that notifications through the community.
21 We get notified through a number of means. There's Document
22 Discovery, which is a way which agencies contact us; through
23 askGPO we get information about websites to crawl; through the
24 Lost Docs Reporting Form; and then also, our staff are always
25 monitoring listservs.

1 Moving forward from here, we are working with our new
2 Collection Development Librarian, and we've been working on a new
3 set of collection development parameters for adding new content.
4 We'll hopefully be doing that soon.

5 We initially started doing a lot of smaller sites, and
6 we've been moving into doing some larger sites now.

7 The special collections I mentioned, we're doing more
8 with that, thematic collections. We've been working more with
9 doing some healthcare-related websites. And of course, now the
10 hot topic has been environmental and energy websites.

11 Also, we do extensive monitoring using Google
12 Analytics of our use statistics and monitoring who is looking at
13 what websites and for how long in that we see this as a means for
14 understanding our community and what you all are interested in
15 viewing and seeing. And that can help us with our collection
16 development needs as well.

17 I also included here a link that myself and my
18 contractor, Andrew Stumpf (ph), did recently, a webinar on our
19 Google Analytics. So it gets into more detail about what we're
20 doing with the Google Analytics. And so I've provided the link
21 there. It's about 24 minutes in there that -- to learn more
22 about our Google Analytics.

23 The collection size -- now we're at 12.2 terabyte with
24 99 -- over 99 million URLs crawled, 141 collections in Archive-
25 It, and 181 records in our CGP. I've added here, also, a link to

1 our Project page, which this has an extensive question-and-answer
2 section to tell you more about our collection.

3 And also, I wanted to mention that Ashley Dowan (ph),
4 who I see out of the corner of my eye over there, one of our
5 outreach librarians, recently also did a webinar as part of the
6 FDLP Academy on using web archives in reference work. And she
7 did an excellent job, so I encourage everybody to look at that.
8 I've provided a link to that webinar there as well.

9 So there's two locations for access to the collection.
10 Through the Archive-It page you can get to it and then through
11 the CGP. I also wanted to mention about a year ago I was very
12 excited that we have our own catalog now for the FDLP Web Archive
13 in CGP. So you can get to that right from the main page, and
14 then you can just search within the FDLP Web Archive, or there's
15 a link that you can get to all of our records from there.

16 I also wanted to mention then in, you know,
17 preservation of web resources -- and again, mentioning the huge
18 size of the Government web and what can we do -- that
19 collaboration is very important. And again, I mention with being
20 contacted by the community, by the librarians and with concerns
21 about certain web content. And with these nominations that came
22 in, there was just always questions about, okay, well, what are
23 other agencies doing and who is doing what. And again, I
24 mentioned that we'd like to prioritize what we're doing to
25 maximize the use of our account in Archive-It and not do websites

1 that maybe other agencies are working on or concentrating on.

2 So at that time -- it was a couple years ago -- we
3 began talks with the Library of Congress, who organized our
4 inaugural meeting of what we call now the Federal Web Archiving
5 Working Group. And the initial group was the Library of
6 Congress, GPO, and the National Archives. And in our initial
7 meeting, we got management approval to move on with this group.

8 So then once we had our approval, what now? So we
9 started then. Initially, our early meetings were just detailed
10 presentations, letting each other know who's doing what and how
11 they're doing it, what are the tools people are using, how are
12 they tracking, information like that.

13 We started doing some outreach. I've included a link
14 here to our first blog that we had that was on The Signal blog,
15 Library of Congress's digital preservation blog. And also since
16 this time, we've been working towards increasing participation in
17 the group, and we currently have participants from Smithsonian,
18 National Library of Medicine, Health and Human Services, and
19 Department of Education.

20 Some topics that we've discussed, just to let you know
21 some of the things that we talk about and some things that we've
22 accomplished, we meet on a bimonthly basis at this point. And we
23 are giving updates for each other about what is going on with
24 your program and -- or problems that we've encountered over time
25 over the last two months and developments and just keeping each

1 other well informed of what's going on.

2 We had developed an internal wiki where we could post
3 information about our programs and post seedless (ph) and
4 information like that.

5 We talk a lot about -- it ends up about developing
6 contracts and RFIs and RFQs and, of course, some challenges that
7 we have with that. So that tends to sometimes take up a lot of
8 our discussion.

9 We've discussed processes for ingest and transfer of
10 WARC files and shared with each other how we are doing this and
11 offering advice to each other on this. We talk about policy
12 topics, and we have shared internal policy documents with each
13 other.

14 And then of course technical topics -- and the one
15 that is always at the forefront is how do you archive social
16 media. And it's constantly changing. We're constantly having
17 new challenges with this. We're constantly having to share,
18 okay, what are the problems you're having with Facebook now and
19 how are you meeting these challenges.

20 And where we want to go from here -- so more outreach
21 is very important to us and increasing the participation in this
22 group and the knowledge of this group outside of it and who is
23 doing what and making sure the public is aware of this.

24 We also are looking to build more relationship with
25 content creators and, along with this, providing -- creating

1 guidance documentation, whether it be on just web archiving
2 guidance or also for content creators and how can you design a
3 website that is archive-friendly. So these are a couple kind of
4 guidance documents that we're looking into doing and then a web
5 presence for the group and having a means for us to be able to
6 distribute this information that we're gathering together or
7 guidance documentation that we might be writing. So we'd like to
8 find a means for getting this out to the public then.

9 And so with that, I will introduce one of our
10 partners, Abbie Grotke with the Library of Congress.

11 MS. GROTKE: Good morning, everybody. I thought I
12 would only have two minutes left, but apparently I get a lot of
13 time. So that's good. I won't use all of it, though.

14 So I will talk a little bit about what the Library of
15 Congress is doing around web archiving and also a little bit,
16 since Dory so nicely covered the Federal Government web
17 archiving, talk a little bit about our End of Term project, which
18 I think we've spoken at, at this conference. But it would be
19 good to give you an update on where we are with that.

20 So we have a lot of content, and this is actually a
21 little bit out of date. We just ran our numbers. I think we're
22 up to 1.3 petabytes maybe or 4 for -- after the last fiscal year.
23 So I like to point out that when YouTube came in around 2006
24 that's when we really skyrocketed. But you can see our scale is
25 a bit bigger than the GPO numbers, and we are collecting a lot of

1 content. It's about 25 terabytes a month at this point.

2 We are outside of the scale of internet archive, so we
3 do our own in-house crawling -- or we contract out the crawling
4 to internet archive and do some in-house crawling.

5 I won't go into detail about this, but we can share
6 slides later. But basically, we have a small core team that
7 manages the program, but then we have a lot of people around the
8 library selecting content, developing collections, and helping
9 make it all happen at the library. So I lead the technical team
10 that sort of manages the general project overall.

11 So our collections are pretty broad. We don't just
12 cover Government information, but we do a lot of it. Some of our
13 -- you can see here on the chart we do various events in the U.S.
14 like our U.S. elections. We have a lot of thematic archives
15 which are where our Government and law collections are. We have
16 a lot of international collections because we have offices
17 overseas and other divisions of the library that are selecting
18 Government and other materials in other countries. So we have a
19 real mix of content that we're managing and different types of
20 collections.

21 In terms of the Government collections we have, we
22 really focus on a couple main things. We are comprehensively
23 collecting the Legislative Branch, and we now have a public
24 archive -- I'll share that link in a moment -- of the Leg Branch.

25 And we also collect the -- we're collecting the

1 Congressional websites monthly, including committee sites. We
2 just recently launched a Federal courts web archive, so that is
3 up now. And we do selective crawling of Executive Branch. So
4 we're not doing it all. We're not comprehensively archiving the
5 Government web. But we have -- Maleah's (ph) here. And if there
6 are questions about selection decisions, she can maybe jump up
7 and help answer those. But we are -- we have a lot on our plate,
8 but we're not doing all the Government web.

9 We do have a permissions-based approach for most of
10 our web archiving. Government websites are not included in that.
11 We collect those without permission. But everything else kind of
12 falls under this permissions-based approach where we're notifying
13 sites and trying to get permission for various aspects of the
14 work.

15 Oh, and I wanted to point out on the bottom there
16 there's a link to our collection development policies. This was
17 recently updated. I think it was posted a few weeks ago, latest
18 update to the guidance that the recommending officers in the
19 library used to help develop the web archive collections.

20 So our collections are publically accessible. The URL
21 is cut off there a little bit. But loc.gov, right from the home
22 page, you can search the web. It's /websites. It gets you to
23 our web archives. We have about a third of our collections that
24 we've done over time available publically online.

25 So we're -- we've got a bit of a backlog in getting

1 collections out. We made some progress this year in launching
2 things like the Legislative Branch web archive and the Federal
3 courts. We also did some comics in some of our other web
4 cultures, web archives.

5 So we're -- and we're getting a little bit more
6 attention. We got some press on the LOC home page, which we were
7 really excited about, to promote the use of our web archives. So
8 we're hoping to get more collections out this year.

9 So we do a faceted search. And then there is no URL
10 search that's easily found. You can get to it, and I'll share
11 that link in a moment. But each website is cataloged and
12 described. We are kind of short on catalogers to do this work,
13 so we are doing more automated creation of records to get content
14 out faster. But it is very labor-intensive, as you know.

15 So this is not a Government website, sadly. But I
16 wish it could be. Dinosaur Comics is an example from our web
17 comics -- web archive, but you can see that it's got a catalog
18 record there. And then we've got our own version of Wayback
19 running to access the content itself.

20 We are also under a one-year embargo, so I should
21 mention that. So if you're looking for anything, even Government
22 websites that we didn't seek permission for, you have to -- we
23 only have up to about a year ago.

24 So here is our example of a website in the archive.
25 We've got the banner at the top there.

1 We do have a URL search. It is buried a bit. You can
2 go to webarchive.loc.gov. We're hoping in the next year to sort
3 of elevate this and refresh our public presence about the
4 archives.

5 Things that are not cataloged are available through
6 here. So even if we haven't made the collections available as a
7 collection on our website, you can get to the content.

8 We are also working with others around the library and
9 hope to focus on this in the coming months and year about -- and
10 one of my colleagues used this term -- the "lake" of data that we
11 have. We have, as you saw, over a petabyte of data, so much to
12 dig through, so little resources to describe it. So how do we
13 make that available for researchers is really on our minds.

14 I don't know if you've seen the labs.loc.gov, which is
15 a new effort to -- by our colleagues in the National Digital
16 Initiatives part of the library that is allowing people to access
17 data sets. And we really want to get in on that. So we're -- I
18 think we're next on the list in terms of getting -- doing some
19 experimenting. We participated in a pilot -- and I've got a link
20 to a report there on The Signal -- where they use some of our
21 crawl data.

22 It's really -- a lot of researchers using web archives
23 are looking at how they can use it in bulk and how they can do
24 analysis in ways that aren't through our public website and not
25 clicking around the website like the basic access we have now.

1 So we're really interested in doing this and being
2 able to provide collections of Government data, for instance, to
3 researchers who might be interested in just that content is
4 something on our minds. So we hope to have some success with
5 that.

6 And then since we're talking about collaborations, I
7 wanted to talk a little bit about the types of things we do. We
8 know -- we're doing a lot at the Library of Congress, but we're
9 definitely not able to do it all. We rely very heavily on
10 partners in the Federal Government Web Archiving Group and the
11 International Internet Preservation Consortium and then things
12 like the NDSA survey that we've participated in that documents
13 who's doing what web archiving around the U.S. If you are doing
14 web archiving, the survey is open right now, so we encourage you
15 to take that.

16 But I wanted to mention, specifically, the End of Term
17 Web Archive, which is a collaborative effort that -- have people
18 in the room heard about End of Term maybe? Yeah, some hands
19 going up. James definitely has heard.

20 This is a project to document the changes in the
21 Government web at the end of a presidential term. And we didn't
22 just start it this year based on news about the changes that were
23 happening currently. We began in 2008 and repeated the effort in
24 2012 and then again last year.

25 And it was a -- it's the varying part -- the partners

1 have varied over the years with GPO, Library of Congress,
2 University of North Texas, Internet Archive. I'm leaving people
3 out. Stanford joined this year, George Washington University. I
4 think I probably missed somebody. But there are a number of us
5 that sort of gather together like a band reunion, as one of my
6 colleagues says, every couple of years to figure out what is the
7 Government web, which is a big challenge in itself, and then try
8 to preserve it. And the amount of data is just increasing
9 incredibly.

10 In 2008, we didn't have that much. We tried to do
11 some outreach elements as a part of this, and we collected, I
12 think, 25 terabytes of content. And that increased the -- in
13 2012. Last year, we -- the partners, in entirety, collected 250
14 terabytes of data. A hundred of that was FTP content that was
15 kind of a side project of the Internet Archive.

16 But part of the effort is to distribute the
17 preservation copies to all the various members. So the Library
18 of Congress, for instance, is going to have to transfer 150
19 terabytes from our partners to the library this year to make it
20 part of our collection.

21 So it's a huge effort. We had about 11,000
22 nominations from the public and Government documents experts.
23 And there were the Data Refuge project that was also doing a lot
24 of preservation activities over the last couple months, or around
25 the time, contributed a number of URLs to the project.

1 Just an amazing amount of collaboration and interest -
2 - we got a lot of press this year and James and Internet Archive
3 and some of the other leaders in the End of Term project did a
4 lot of talking to the press about web archiving, which was great
5 to see that it was in the news. And perhaps not how -- anyway,
6 it was a little surprising. We were not -- you know, in the last
7 year, it was -- we didn't get that much attention, but it's a
8 really great effort.

9 And Internet Archive has made the -- that data
10 available on their website, and we're working on updating the --
11 we have a portal that UNT -- oh, California Digital Library. I
12 knew I left them out. They are hosting the front end to the
13 collection, and we'll be updating that soon with the latest
14 results.

15 So I think my time is up. I went over a little bit.
16 We have a lot of information in -- on our website. And I will
17 hand it over for questions.

18 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: (inaudible - off mic).

19 MS. GROTKE: Oh, sorry. There you go. And I can
20 share -- feel free to contact me, and I can share other
21 information. All right.

22 MR. WALLS: All right. So we've heard a bit about
23 Preservation Stewards, we've heard from digital content
24 contributors, and we've heard about the FDLP Web Archive and our
25 collaboration with the Library of Congress and the Federal Web

1 Archive Working Group.

2 Do we have any questions for any of the speakers, even
3 the ones remotely, this morning?

4 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: No, but it was great
5 information. Thanks very much. It gave us lots of ideas to take
6 back.

7 MR. WALLS: Thank you.

8 MS. ABBOTT HODUSKI: I -- Bernadine Abbott Hoduski.

9 I was wondering about the sci-tech agencies, those
10 that the Sendy (ph) people that's in Commerce, EPA, Defense
11 Department, and so on. Is LC working with those players and GPO?

12 MS. GROTKE: I know that we have briefed Sendy and
13 some of those agencies during the End of Term project time, and
14 we also reached out to things like the Federal webmasters and
15 other groups. Some of the data rescue events that were held I
16 think broadened some of those agency partners.

17 I don't know about you guys.

18 MR. WALLS: Well, GPO is also working with Sendy, the
19 data curation group, and others. We're participating with them
20 as well.

21 Any other questions? No other questions. All right.

22 Well, hopefully, we've given you lots to think about.
23 If you have follow-up questions, the session is recorded, and you
24 can also contact any of the speakers directly through the
25 information they have provided.

1 Susanne Ebanues and I will be around the rest of the
2 week. And if you see us and have questions about our
3 partnerships, then please do ask.

4 Thanks very much for your attention.

5 (Applause.)

6 (Off the record.)

7 MS. HALL: Once again, good afternoon. If everybody
8 wants to -- we already tried that, to get everybody to move
9 forward because there's a lot of empty chairs. But if you --
10 wherever you want to sit is fine.

11 My name is Laurie Hall, and this session is what we
12 usually have at conference, which is the LSCM update and an open
13 forum.

14 So we've talked a lot about in a couple of sessions
15 different things that are happening at GPO, but this will give
16 you a little bit more information about some of our initiatives
17 and projects, things that we've just completed in FY -- or are
18 completing in FY-17 and are taking on in new challenges in FY-18.

19 So we're going to go over some general slides as well
20 because we never know who's in the audience. Some of you are
21 old-timers, but some of you are newbies. And we know from our
22 numbers that are -- there's over 100 new time -- first-time
23 attendees at this meeting.

24 So the way this goes, we'll go over some stuff. And
25 please ask any questions that you have about the program, the

1 boxes of shipments, what's going on. We have a lot of our own
2 staff here from GPO who -- from the operational units who can
3 answer the questions. So we -- there should be somebody here who
4 can answer your questions. And please feel free to get to the
5 mic, and make sure you state where you're from, too.

6 And if we can't answer the questions, specifically, if
7 Fang has to go back and check the CGP or check -- talk with the
8 cataloger, we'll do that and make sure we get your card and get
9 you the answer post-conference.

10 So I think what we're going to do first is just do a
11 quick agenda. And this is what we're going to talk about. We're
12 going to talk about the organization and the structure, the
13 Superintendent of Documents versus the Library Services & Content
14 Management, just to give you a little overview of the distinction
15 between those two organizations or how they work.

16 Then we're going to talk about major initiatives and
17 then some of the next steps in 2018, things that are coming up,
18 and then question-and-answer.

19 And then Fang Gao, Robin Haun-Mohamed, Anthony Smith
20 are going to talk about their organizations and what they're up
21 to.

22 So let's start.

23 Okay. So the Superintendent of Documents sets the
24 strategic direction of the Title 44 programs. And we'll talk a
25 little bit about the four major programs in the next couple of

1 slides. But we support a lot of the strategic initiatives. We
2 run the operation. We set policy. We collect and analyze data.
3 We do outreach to various communities. We collaborate with a lot
4 of Federal agencies. And we administer the FDLP, and we do that
5 in the Superintendent of Documents organization.

6 As well, not only the FDLP and the other programs, the
7 SuDocs also oversees the publication and information sales
8 portion of the SuDoc organization, which entails the online
9 bookstore and our two distribution facilities, one in Laurel
10 warehouse, Laurel, Maryland, and one in Pueblo, Colorado. We do
11 a lot of work for other agencies. Plus, at the Laurel warehouse,
12 we prepare and distribute the FDLP depository shipments.

13 So that's that one.

14 The four programs that are handled under the Library
15 Services & Content Management are the Federal Depository Library
16 Program, the Cataloging & Indexing Program -- and that's a bigger
17 mandate. The Cataloging & Indexing Program, we catalog all
18 material that's funded by the Federal Government. And it
19 includes stuff beyond what is distributed to depository
20 libraries. So that's -- some people have that problem -- that
21 distinction -- making that distinction between the two different
22 programs.

23 The CGP encompasses all of that material, the stuff
24 that we distribute to the depository libraries and the stuff that
25 is published but is not disseminated that is not confidential in

1 nature. It's just the bibliographic record that it exists, and
2 that's in the CGP.

3 The International Exchange Service, we do that in
4 collaboration with the Library of Congress. We distribute
5 Government publications, mostly the Congressional register -- the
6 Congressional Record of the Federal Register and other key
7 hearings and Congressional documents and other key agency
8 documents to libraries throughout the world that are -- have a
9 treaty with the United States -- for instance, the National
10 Library of Australia, the British Library. And in turn, they
11 provide the Library of Congress with documents from their
12 Government. So we do that on behalf of the Library of Congress,
13 and we do that distribution out at the Laurel facility.

14 And then there's the By-Law Program, and that's kind
15 of a really small program that not very many people know about.
16 But in the bottom of some laws and legislation, it will say, you
17 know, the committee wants the Government Publishing Office to
18 print an additional 100 copies, 200 copies, and make those copies
19 available to anybody in the public that wants them. The public
20 basically can write to GPO, and we fulfill giving -- sending them
21 a copy. That doesn't happen very much anymore, and the By-Law
22 Program is relatively small. But that's a legislative way that
23 Government information gets out to anyone in the public that may
24 want a copy.

25 So there's that.

1 So there's our general mission. We've talked about
2 that mission. It was -- that slide was up a couple times this
3 morning. But we support those four statutorily mandated programs
4 and making sure that Government information lifecycle management
5 is performed for all those various formats.

6 So here's a picture of the staff at the main
7 headquarters. Now, that's not everybody because some people are
8 camera shy or they decided not to be here that day or they were
9 on telework that day. So that's the group, and many of those
10 folks are here in the audience today. So I wanted you to see.

11 That's also our main -- one of our main hallways in
12 the old building on North Capitol. We take up a huge block on
13 North Capitol. For those of you who haven't been to North
14 Capitol, that's the 1906 building. Right, George? 1906? 1911 -
15 - 1903. I have a picture in the office. I was close.

16 (Laughter.)

17 MS. HALL: So that's part of the marble staircase
18 that's still there. We're lucky to have some of the -- those
19 older parts of the building still with us.

20 Okay. So here's Program number 1. And you all know
21 what that is. That's the network of designated libraries that
22 provide free public access to all the Government information
23 products -- provide free, ready, and permanent public access to
24 the things that we send to you.

25 And here's the Cataloging Index. It's that

1 comprehensive index of all the publications that are issued. And
2 our record -- or system of access and system of record is the
3 CGP, the catalog. It used to be the monthly catalog, the printed
4 catalog. Some of you still have monthly catalog copies in your
5 libraries that, as of 2004, the official we didn't publish it
6 anymore, the printed version. And we now have the CGP, so if you
7 had any questions about that history.

8 International Exchange Service. We still do send out
9 some formats like CDs to some of these libraries, but it's a very
10 limited amount of titles that we send out to the international
11 exchange libraries. And it's been fairly stable in the number of
12 libraries internationally that the Library of Congress has
13 treaties with. So we occasionally add a few or take one off, but
14 it's all throughout the world. It's rather fascinating.

15 Okay. So that -- and the By-Law, those two or more
16 copies that are printed. And sometimes we keep some of those
17 copies in our warehouses for distribution. And NARA receives
18 some copies as well of our material through that arrangement.

19 Okay. So here's the internal organization of LSCM.
20 We -- there's the Office of the Director. And we decide which
21 projects we're going to work on or -- of that office. We work on
22 the organizational structure, the staffing, the budget, the
23 management, the facilities part of LSCM. We also do the social
24 media, the strategic communications, and our promotion and
25 marketing of all of the programs and, specifically, the FDLP

1 program.

2 And under that organization, there are -- there's
3 Library Technical Services, the Outreach and Support, and the
4 Projects and Systems group. And these are the folks that are
5 chiefs of those divisions, and they're going to talk about that a
6 little bit as we go forward.

7 So here's a picture of the LSCM organization. There's
8 a couple people that are missing on the photo that you've
9 probably heard their names. But there's also some new faces
10 there. So we have Scott Pauley.

11 Scott, are you -- you're here, right?

12 Yeah, there's Scott here. He's our new writer editor.
13 So he's helping us with the marketing and promotion of the
14 program, a lot of the news alerts, things that you -- you'll see.

15 And then George. George is not new to many of you,
16 but George is new to LSCM. He's kind of doing a dual role at
17 this point. He's working with Robin on the FDLP Academy and some
18 other projects, and he's still serving as his role as the GPO
19 historian and working for Andy Sherman on any kind of project
20 that comes his way, plus a lot of the archival work that a
21 historian takes care of for GPO.

22 So we're glad to have George and Scott with us this
23 year.

24 Okay. So the next is Technical Services, and Fang's
25 going to run through that real quickly and on to the next.

1 MS. GAO: Thank you, Laurie.

2 May name is Fang Gao, a Chief for Library Technical
3 Services.

4 So LTS is, like Laurie said, is the one of the three
5 divisions in LSCM. So what do we do? So in support of the
6 Superintendent of Documents for programs mandated by Title 44, my
7 staff are involved in all aspects of lifecycle management of
8 Federal Government publications in all formats. We identify,
9 acquire, classify, and catalog, archive and preserve, disseminate
10 Government publications and make them available to depository
11 libraries and the general public.

12 So to be more specific, this -- we identify new
13 online-only resources and acquire tangible materials for shipment
14 to FDLs. So this includes scope determination (ph) of Federal
15 Government publications for FDLP. We also do research in
16 assigning SuDoc classification numbers to Federal publications
17 and do cataloging, also preparing and process tangible materials
18 for shipment to libraries, including preparation of print
19 materials for microfiche conversion.

20 We also create daily depository shipping lists. We
21 also harvest and archive online versions of Government
22 publication, be it in PDF format or MOBI or EPUB versions or
23 Government website.

24 So we create the PURLs, persistent URLs, for these
25 resources. So if a PURL -- a URL ever changes, we, GPO, will

1 make the changes, update the PURL, or redirect the link to the
2 resources. So then you do not have to do it. So this will
3 benefit the whole community.

4 So this morning, we just announced -- made an
5 announcement about adding explanatory public note to our
6 historical URLs in our bib (ph) records. So this comes -- how
7 does this come about is when our outreach librarians are going
8 out, visit libraries. And they've got questions and saying some
9 of you are actually updating the URLs, which we thought, no,
10 that's not something you should do because PURL alone is how you
11 will access the resource. So when you click on the PURL, it
12 takes you to the resource.

13 So for the URL, that's what we use when we create the
14 PURLs. So the URL is not guaranteed. It will never change,
15 right? So it's there. So we call it historic PURL -- URLs
16 because we use it for creating PURLs.

17 So if you ever use -- need to get to the resources,
18 use the PURL. So the URL is there just for reference. So we use
19 it for creation, but we are not maintaining that. But we do
20 maintain PURLs. So there's announcement out this morning.

21 So LTS staff also catalog Government publications
22 according to national and international standards, so RDA, of
23 course, and also LC-PCC policy statements and our own GPO
24 cataloging guidelines and GPO classification guidelines.

25 So yesterday we spent an hour and a half session on

1 giving LTS updates. So we gave a little bit more details about
2 how we are updating those guidelines.

3 So we are also a member for TCC, so making sure our
4 data is part of the PCC data and making sure we -- the data we
5 create are really trusted and integrated, valued in the global
6 environment. And we work in ILS, Olive (ph), and OCLC utilities.
7 We are one of the founding members of the OCLC network, and we've
8 been named one of the top 10 original catalogers by OCLC. And
9 the records we have available through CGP, the Catalog of
10 Government Publications, OCLC, some archive, and also Z39.50.

11 We are also a member of DPLA, Digital Library of
12 America. So we've been DPLA's content hub since 2014. So we
13 partner with DPLA to access -- to increase access to Government
14 information.

15 So most recently, we've also announced the
16 availability of a GPO's cataloging records through our GPO GitHub
17 repository. And I'm going to talk a little bit more later when I
18 give you the briefing on our cataloging initiatives.

19 So on collection development activities, with the
20 hiring of our new collection development librarian -- let's see.

21 Meghan Menta (ph), are you here? Okay. She's
22 probably attending some other sessions.

23 And also the formation of collection development
24 working group -- so we've increased our collection development
25 activities. We've been busy revising the scope documentation and

1 GPO's System of Online Access/Collection Development Plan.

2 We are also actively reaching out to the agencies,
3 educating them on the FDLP program and opportunities to partner
4 with the GPO.

5 We've been working with Library of Congress working on
6 a study. They are doing a study for us to find out Federal
7 agency publishing practices in the digital age. There was a
8 session this morning. So they shared some preliminary findings
9 from this research. So this will help us to make informed
10 decisions later on.

11 So from time to time, we also receive requests for
12 recalls and withdrawals. So recently, the Department of Defense
13 requested that historic military registers containing PII should
14 be withdrawn from FDLP. So thank you, everyone, to -- who
15 complied with the recall.

16 So here's a picture. Yeah, we love pictures. So
17 here's a picture of most of our Library Technical Services Team.
18 So it's not -- yeah, it's hard to arrange a time where everyone
19 was present. So this is most of our staff members.

20 So that's all I have, so I'm going to turn it to Robin
21 now.

22 Thank you.

23 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Good afternoon. The third time's a
24 charm, but we'll be done with it soon.

25 Robin Haun-Mohamed with GPO.

1 Okay. So this is a lovely picture. When we get to my
2 picture, my group's picture, it's not so lovely because we didn't
3 really do it in the same setting. Kelly will say it's my own
4 fault because I don't like pictures. Okay.

5 (Laughter.)

6 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Outreach & Support. This is the
7 group that does outreach and support. We visit libraries. We
8 consult with libraries. We work with Lance Cummins and Bridget
9 Govan on the request for participation, anniversaries, other
10 events, and Kelly, of course, because we do periodic outreach to
11 folks reminding them of the ability to celebrate the time you
12 came into the depository library. And that's a lot of fun.

13 So this group is responsible for consultation and
14 coordination with Federal depository libraries. I'm going to
15 scroll through some more of these -- services for depository
16 libraries. We work with the Cataloging Record Distribution
17 Program. We work with the Federal Depository Library Directory
18 updates.

19 We provide assistance with DSIMS. We are your go-to
20 folks for those. Development of depository collections in
21 relationship to I don't quite know what to do with this and I
22 don't know who to talk to -- and usually my group is the first
23 group that gets that request. LibGuides -- that is a pilot
24 project that's moved along well. And we do a lot of askGPO
25 support.

1 We're responsible for the Legal Requirements & Program
2 Regulations and the administration of the Biennial Survey, which
3 is the firsthand investigation of conditions of depository
4 collections. That's actually mandated (inaudible).

5 And also, we are the team responsible for the Academy,
6 working with others, of course, because it is total team effort.
7 So the webinars, webcasts, the conferences, and the meeting
8 coordination, support -- thank you, Kelly Seifert; thank you,
9 Ashley Dahlen for all your work here today.

10 The FDLP eXchange -- we have been working with Lisa
11 Russell and everybody involved in that to bring that up and work
12 on the training related to that.

13 And this is our group. And now you can see why I
14 don't like my picture. But we are missing Mr. George Barnum. He
15 was shown in Laurie's picture.

16 And so I will turn it now over to Anthony. Don't
17 worry. I'll be back with some stats for you.

18 MR. A. SMITH: It's a nice picture, Robin. You -- the
19 pink pops. You stand out.

20 (Laughter.)

21 MR. A. SMITH: So a lot of those systems that Robin
22 talked about and Fang talked about, Projects & Systems has a
23 responsibility to develop, implement, and deploy systems and
24 technology to support the program. So Fang, in her area, heavily
25 relies on the ILS system. Robin mentioned the FDLP eXchange.

1 We'll talk a little bit about that shortly -- CRM, askGPO.

2 But Projects & Systems was formed fairly recently.

3 It's relatively new. It was formed as a unit in 2012, really,
4 with the idea of trying to bring together technology support.

5 Yes, there is that projects in there, but a lot of these projects
6 are technology-related projects. Many of them are. But that's
7 our primary focus, is to provide technology support.

8 Oh, I do have to control the slides, don't I? Okay.

9 Talk and chew gum at this -- walk and chew gum at the same time.

10 So the Division is responsible mainly for managing
11 projects, leading system development projects, incorporating
12 strategic planning to support preservation, as well as archival
13 management requirements of the FDLP program.

14 So archival -- the Archival Management team oversees
15 the duties involved in establishing best practices for harvesting
16 and archiving web content from Federal agency sites, relatively
17 small team that has a fairly large responsibility.

18 The Projects team provides -- these are in a different
19 order. The Projects team provides management support for the
20 many LSCM projects. This team is instrumental in keeping LSCM
21 projects on track and monitoring resource allocations. So this
22 is our project management group that does the work needed to move
23 our projects through to completion.

24 Library Systems team maintains and supports the
25 catalog of U.S. Government publications and MetaLib, FDLD, as

1 well as the Integrated Library System. And then finally, there
2 is the Web Content team which supports and maintains FDLP.gov,
3 Ben's Guide to the U.S. Government, and other related web
4 services and tools. And we'll -- I'll talk more about that when
5 I get another opportunity at the mic.

6 MS. HALL: And there's the picture.

7 MR. A. SMITH: Yes, there's our team. How many of our
8 folks are here? Could we stand, Projects & Systems? Because
9 these are the people that do the heavy lifting. I just want you
10 all to be recognized.

11 (Applause.)

12 MR. A. SMITH: Thank you.

13 MS. HALL: Okay. I'm going to do depository
14 distribution. Our folks from the Laurel warehouse were here
15 yesterday, so they didn't want to come a second day because we
16 have to get a van and it's a little distance for them to come.

17 So the depository distribution area out at Laurel
18 processes the boxes that you get and the separate shipments that
19 you get. And they do that for the FDLP and International
20 Exchange Service. They do all the claims fulfillment. That --
21 so if you have a claim on your shipment, those would be the folks
22 that do that.

23 They also do the agency recalls. If an agency wants
24 something returned to GPO, most of the time we just ask you to
25 destroy it or shred it. But there are scenarios where we may ask

1 you to return something, and our Laurel facility will handle
2 that.

3 They also do the initial preparation and receipt of
4 material coming from either our plant where a lot of the hearings
5 are printed or from private sector printers all over the country.
6 So they're receiving the bulk shipments of, you know, 800 or
7 1,000 documents coming on a forklift or a big truck, semi-truck,
8 that then they break down and prepare and put in your shipments.
9 So that's what that group does, and here's a picture of the small
10 staff. We used to have a really fairly big staff, but now we're
11 down to close to 10. So that's what the warehouse looks like,
12 and that's the group at the warehouse.

13 Okay. Back to Fang.

14 MS. GAO: Okay. Before I go on, talk about our
15 initiatives, I really wanted to thank all the staff from LTS and
16 LSCM. Thank you very much for the wonderful great year. And
17 you're being really -- working really hard, and we had a great
18 year.

19 So in order to make CGP as comprehensive as possible
20 and to create a comprehensive index through the compass (ph) of
21 Government publications and information products, we try to get
22 as many records as possible into CGP. And so we started --
23 undertake national bibliographic records inventory initiatives.
24 And you've been heard -- probably heard about it in the sessions
25 from the previous years.

1 So through these initiatives, we try to identify
2 fugitive U.S. Government publications and also pre-1976 titles
3 not in CGP, but those are -- but those that also fall within our
4 program responsibilities.

5 So to date, more than 186,000 records have been
6 transcribed and enhanced for historic titles. And the work on
7 transcription of the shelf list is 60 percent complete. So the
8 work is still continuing. So we're also doing the tests to make
9 them available in OCLC. So we're trying -- doing the testing
10 right now.

11 So we are also cataloging a collection of
12 Congressional prints and hearings from Kansas State University.

13 So the university, we did its collection of
14 Congressional materials. So we acquired it for cataloging. So
15 this -- through this effort, we added 17,600 records of historic
16 hearings and prints to CGP.

17 So in FY-17, we continued working with Federal
18 depository libraries and Federal agencies to increase access to
19 Government publications. So we continued working on
20 bibliographic records for USGS bulletins through the CGP, added
21 5,000 records as a result of the partnership with University of
22 Colorado Boulder, and Colorado School of Minds.

23 We also continued working on adding bibliographic
24 records from the University of Montana for 17 SuDoc classes. We
25 are also continuing processing new materials available on Frasier

1 (ph) through partnership with the Federal Reserve Bank of St.
2 Louis.

3 So we wanted to thank our depository libraries and
4 Federal agencies who partner with us on these efforts.

5 So in terms of our cataloging records, so we have all
6 these records available. So probably you already are aware that
7 we just started making our cataloging records available on our
8 GitHub. So the -- there's a test file. It has already been
9 posted. And then later on, each month, by the 10th of each
10 month, we are going to load the new monthly records to the
11 repository.

12 And also, we have a Group 2 records, which is all the
13 new records plus existing records. So those, the second group of
14 records, will be refreshed on a semi-annual basis.

15 So hopefully, you will take advantage of this service.
16 If you have any questions, you can let us know.

17 Thank you very much.

18 Back to you again, Robin.

19 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Okay. So let's talk a bit about
20 updates for Outreach & Support. GPO on the Go we did. We were
21 going. We visited 39 states, the District of Columbia, and 233
22 libraries in 2016; 2017, to date, 34 states, 2010 libraries.

23 And what have we learned? Well, Federal depository
24 libraries need support from GPO, especially as Federal -- as the
25 coordinators, in general, have less time and resources to devote

1 to their depository collection. You all are doing more than just
2 documents. That came through clear.

3 GPO can help by improving the tools and the services
4 we offer our partner libraries and by developing new avenues for
5 additional customer services.

6 So some of the things that we have learned and have
7 put into place -- there was a webinar on how to cite. That was a
8 specific request for one of our libraries. We have worked on
9 LibGuides. I'll give you some more on that in just a minute.
10 That was something that that came across pretty clear.

11 And we also are working on updating and providing more
12 quick handouts, or go-to, how-to-do sheets. And I do want to
13 share that we have those sheets -- I think David mentioned them
14 this morning -- what do if you have mold or water and what to do
15 about access during these types of events. These were put
16 together as a result of nature acting out these last six weeks or
17 so.

18 There are some additional copies of those that were
19 left over from the presentation yesterday. And I'm going to have
20 them put out at the registration table. So if you're interested
21 in those and we still have some, take one, please. Otherwise,
22 you'll find them on the Preservation tab on FDLP.gov.

23 Okay. So LibGuides. So we worked on a pilot this
24 last spring on LibGuides. We -- everywhere we went, we saw
25 libraries using these and using them pretty effectively. And

1 somebody said, why don't you do that? And it was like, duh,
2 yeah, why don't we?

3 So we did a pilot working with some libraries and
4 staff to develop a LibGuides proof of concept idea. One of the
5 things we learned is that we have to be a little less strict on
6 our LibGuides. We pretty much said it all has to be Government
7 documents, Federal Government documents. And what we found from
8 many of our partners was it's really hard to develop a Federal-
9 only LibGuide. So what we'll be looking for in this next phase
10 will be material that is predominantly Federal publications.

11 Also, we -- working with Karen Russ, who is not able
12 to attend, but she made it clear from her very first day of
13 participating in the pilot that it was essential that we adhere
14 to Section 508 for accessibility. And so this is an area that
15 we're working very strongly with. As a legislative agency, we do
16 not have to adhere as closely as the Executive Branch for that.

17 The LibGuides are now live, and I don't -- I wish I
18 had the address. I didn't think of getting it until, of course,
19 just before we came up here. But this pilot, it's still a pilot.
20 It's going to be open to everybody.

21 Is Vicki Tate (ph) here? In another area. Hi, Ben
22 (ph).

23 UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: libguides.fdlp.gov.

24 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: libguides.fdlp.gov. Thank you,
25 Ben, one of our team members.

1 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: (inaudible - off mic).

2 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: And there will be an announcement
3 at 3:00 via email.

4 We are really excited about this because we think this
5 is a way to share information with libraries that otherwise don't
6 have the opportunity or the software to produce these resources.
7 And we look for your participation. We would love to have your
8 excellent LibGuides also available through our portal.

9 So that's the LibGuides. And the group that worked
10 it, it's just like Anthony said. It's a project, which means we
11 had people from Systems participating. We had people from Tech
12 Services participating. We had people from my group. And it's -
13 - we're just really excited. So we look for feedback on that.
14 If you have the opportunity, take a look at it.

15 For the FDLP Academy, during FY-17, we conducted,
16 facilitated, and/or developed 113 virtual events. Total
17 attendance for all the virtual meetings, using Laurie's info
18 again, exceeded 4,900 participants. The webinar archives in FY-
19 17, over 3,900 attended the virtual sessions, including titles
20 such as Introduction to SuDocs Classification -- that's a biggie;
21 Confronting Misinformation: How Libraries Can Assist Patrons in
22 the Digital Information Age; and Government Information on the
23 Great American Eclipse. And believe me. We wanted to have a
24 little talk with NASA about getting that stuff out earlier next
25 time. But we were pretty excited to see it come anyway.

1 We look forward -- look for work related to the
2 archive. There's a group working on reorganizing it because that
3 list of entries is getting very, very long. So look for that as
4 we go through this next year.

5 The most popular program in the Academy is the FDLP
6 Certificate Program. We had 152 requests for the Fall 2017
7 program, and we filled the two cohorts with 25 people each. So
8 we plan to offer it again early next year.

9 Let me share that the way we went about filling that
10 was people that had applied and not gotten in last time got the
11 first choice of getting into the program. And then we took the
12 folks that were applying for the first time. So we'll use that
13 same process again, hopefully working our way down.

14 The New Depository Librarian's Institute was held the
15 -- last month, 9/20 and 9/21, with attendance ranging from 48 to
16 54 attendees, and a total of 63 unique attendees participated.
17 The average number of sessions attended was three.

18 So the programs, you can review the FDLP Coordinator
19 Certificate Program and the New Depository Librarian's Institute
20 on the FDLP Academy archives. So if you weren't able to get in,
21 you've got an immediate need, take a look at that. Also, give
22 Outreach & Support a call. Either drop us an email,
23 fdlpoutreach@gpo.gov, or the shared line, (202)512-1119. The
24 number hasn't changed in 25 years. And we'll be glad to talk
25 with you. There are so many new folks in the community.

1 The Biennial Survey for 2017, 20 -- will start October
2 23rd through November 30th. And it started 20 years ago via the
3 World Wide Web. Before that, we had some other things. There
4 was handwritten, fill-in, and then there was Scantron one or two
5 years. Yeah, those things are being digitized. Scantron should
6 be really interesting in digital format.

7 I think we unearthed the questions, though, didn't we,
8 Ashely? She's saying yes, we did. Okay.

9 So update for the Cataloging Record Distribution
10 Program is the current number participating in libraries right
11 now, so 165. That's an increase of 30 libraries over this last
12 fiscal year. And the number of libraries which left was five.

13 And the -- what we're finding out is that it's a great
14 program for middle and large institutions. For small
15 institutions, it can be difficult. And the five that left
16 decided they were going to selectively copy catalog information -
17 - or the records that they're needing from our new electronic
18 titles. So it was a good introduction and reminder for all those
19 folks, but they just didn't have the technical experience,
20 generally, to make a seamless process for them.

21 I wanted to share that we have two new libraries that
22 came in this last fiscal year. I'm not even going to try to say
23 that college name. It's Tuzzy Consortium Library in Barrow,
24 Alaska; Fort Stockton Public Library in Fort Stockton, Texas.

25 We are in the process of finishing up new admissions

1 for Miles City in Montana. And just arriving was an library in
2 Arkansas, a public library in Arkansas. And there's two pending.
3 And since they're pending, I won't say their names, but I'll just
4 give their area. Staten Island -- we've got one or two. And
5 we've got another interested one in North Dakota.

6 So that is the update for Outreach & Support. If you
7 have any questions related to any of that, that 512-1119 number
8 works, or email us.

9 Thanks.

10 MR. A. SMITH: All right. Robin, thanks for
11 reiterating the cross-unit collaboration for these projects.
12 It's such an important part of all the things that we do. I know
13 it's not much different for you all in libraries. It works the
14 same way. At least that was my experience when I worked in the
15 library. That's how we get things done.

16 I wanted to also mention our good friends in PST who
17 are here. And we often hand-in-hand with them on many, many
18 projects. And they're such an important part of this program, so
19 I just wanted to recognize those folks that are sitting out
20 there.

21 And the FDLP eXchange just happens to be a great first
22 example of a collaborative effort. It's our first product of our
23 -- of what we're referring to as our next-generation system,
24 which we call Library Services System, or LSS. And I'll -- I'm
25 just going to keep saying it every time I get up here. It's

1 going to sink in eventually.

2 But the FDLP eXchange, we're super excited and proud
3 that -- some of you may have seen Lisa Russell's presentation
4 yesterday evening.

5 Lisa, are you here? And any other project team
6 members that are here that served on the project? Melissa
7 Fairfield, Lisa are the only two here at present. They did some
8 phenomenal work, and I really just wanted to recognize them for
9 that.

10 We've -- we rolled out the training site yesterday,
11 and it was something that many had been asking for. They had
12 been asking for something that they could get their hands on. We
13 had provided the training sessions, the virtual training
14 sessions. But a lot of you were very interested in actually
15 getting an opportunity to drive the new shiny car.

16 And so I think we felt that was just a great next step
17 here was to create this -- and I'm going to call it a sandbox.
18 It's an opportunity for you to be able to go in and get familiar
19 with the system and not have to worry about breaking anything,
20 right? So you can try out a few different approaches and a few
21 different things.

22 And we're going to gracefully move into the production
23 at the right time when we feel that we're all ready because we
24 have things that we have to learn on our end as well. So we're
25 trying to figure out -- we're trying to understand and recognize

1 certain data patterns that we're seeing come in, how we handle
2 those sorts of things. Batch processing from your library into
3 the system is something we want to look closely at and make sure
4 that we get that right.

5 So we're going to be doing a bit of analysis during
6 this sort of transition period. We're going to actually end up
7 with four instances. So the other three are being worked on now
8 and stood up. And those are -- two of the three you'll never
9 see. So they're a test instance that we will have in place to
10 support our development and a development system as well, in
11 addition to what you'll be using, ultimately, which will be the
12 production server.

13 So I was trying to think if there was anything else I
14 wanted to say about the eXchange for now.

15 Let me move on to the CGP enhancements. And we also -
16 - I got a chance to stop in on Patricia Duplantis, her
17 presentation, which always seemed to draw a very good crowd, and
18 for good reason. Patricia has intimate knowledge.

19 Patricia, if you don't mind, just wave your hand so
20 everybody knows who Patricia is.

21 She's been doing this for a number of years now and is
22 an excellent custodian of our CGP and talked a bit about a number
23 of the new enhancements that we introduced this year.

24 That included -- so we have our -- we're in our 10th
25 anniversary, and so we had a new look and feel for the CGP this

1 year. And we're hoping that the -- some of the navigation will
2 work a little more seamlessly for you as you're using the CGP.

3 There's a couple of new catalogs to search pages. We
4 have the Government e-books and FDLP Web Archive are two of the
5 new catalog to search pages. There's also been a few new
6 enhancements and updates to MetaLib resources, and then also FDLD
7 has a number of new fields and functionality. And if you --
8 hopefully, you had a chance to sit in on Patricia's presentation
9 to get all of the details on that.

10 Let me move on to the FDLP.gov and what's happening
11 there. There's been a lot of back-end work happening with FDLP
12 and, really, quite honestly, a lot of our services. And I want
13 to come back to that at the end because that really addresses
14 that -- the -- what's happening with this next gen, this LSS
15 environment, and the kinds of activities that we've been heavily
16 engaged in over the course of the past 18 to 24 months.

17 But the FDLP has also been enhanced. Probably one of
18 the primary features that we've added to -- this year is the
19 Preservation tab to really consolidate all of our information,
20 tools, and resources associated with preserving the collection.
21 And you -- I'm sure David provided an overview of that in his
22 session earlier today.

23 The -- some of -- a couple of the other enhancements
24 that we've added are we've created a side menu on pages with
25 significant content for easier navigation. There's been some

1 fixes to WEBTech Notes as well.

2 What's interesting when I look at the data is that
3 FDLP.gov had over 127,000 site visitors in 2017. It doesn't
4 sound like a whole lot, but keep in mind this site is -- it has a
5 very focused audience, right? But the interesting thing is that
6 it's nearly four times the number of visits from 2016.

7 What are we doing differently? What -- why are we
8 getting so much more traffic? I'm asking you all for answers.
9 I'm curious. What is it that is driving four times as much
10 traffic to the site?

11 One last thing I'll say about FDLP.gov is that as part
12 of the LSS strategy, we have started planning sessions around the
13 next generation FDLP.gov, and we're very early in that process.
14 Hopefully, by spring I'll be able to share a little bit more
15 about what you can expect in that regard.

16 Finally on this slide, Ben's Guide has also seen
17 several new enhancements and one of which is the inclusion of
18 optimization for mobile as well as some improved navigation
19 functionality as well.

20 So the Projects team as well as a -- and this is
21 another example of one of these highly collaborative kind of
22 efforts that involves so many different groups and people -- is
23 the creation of new content to be ingested in FDsys. And Tech
24 Services, our collection development manager, who's not here
25 right?

1 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: (inaudible - off mic).

2 MR. A. SMITH: Okay. Preservation certainly plays a
3 key role. Our folks at PST are vital to the success of this.

4 But we're right now working, as you all know, on the
5 bound Congressional Record. We currently have back to 1920
6 available with additional volumes coming soon. The Federal
7 Register we now have available back to 1980 online as well as the
8 GPO Style Manual has been made available, the 2016 version, and a
9 few other things that we're continuing to add.

10 Just a couple of quick points about web archiving
11 because I mentioned earlier that the group of people that work on
12 all of this -- that work on this harvesting effort for web
13 content is pretty small. My folks primarily develop some
14 strategic planning and establish the operational methodologies
15 for conducting web archiving. Some of Fang's group folks --
16 staff are involved in web archiving as well.

17 But we currently have 12 terabytes of content archived
18 through the web harvesting process, and it's only going to
19 continue to grow at an exponential rate. And it's -- I think
20 it's one of those things that we recognize here we'll need to
21 look more closely at how to scale moving forward as we -- as more
22 content is being published via the web.

23 GPO partnerships -- and I can't say GPO partnership
24 without saying Susanne Ebanues, who is sitting over on the side
25 there. Good year for partnerships. And I think a lot of this --

1 and Susanne, I think you'll agree -- is the result of the
2 libraries who have stepped forward to agree to be digital or
3 Preservation Stewards. And we have -- currently have 10
4 libraries that have signed formal agreements to preserve content
5 within their libraries.

6 I also have to mention the new partnership categories.
7 And essentially, there are four plus one. So there's the
8 Preservation Stewards. There's digital Preservation Stewards,
9 digital content contributors, and cataloging and metadata
10 contributors. And the fifth is other, right?

11 So we want to hear what ideas you have beyond those
12 four things. And I think we wanted to leave that open for new
13 ideas. And as things change, moving forward, we can adapt and
14 move quickly with the change.

15 What do I have next?

16 Trusted Digital Repository. We also are -- Jessica
17 Tieman, you may have seen her session. She did an update session
18 on the Trusted Digital Repository audit.

19 And I am flipping because I thought I wrote down some
20 notes on that. I did.

21 TDR is a -- it's a priority for Director Vance-Cooks.
22 And Jessica Tieman was brought in as the expert in this area to
23 lead us, provide leadership in this area pursuing ISO 16363
24 certification. And if you attended her session yesterday, I'm
25 sure she mentioned where we are in that process right now.

1 We do have an RFP out which does -- it -- requests for
2 proposals. I have to remember not to use so many acronyms. But
3 there is a request for proposal out on FedBizOpps, which is all
4 sources. When you put something on FedBizOpps, it go -- anybody
5 can submit a proposal. It actually closes Friday, I believe.

6 Jessica, are you -- is that correct, Jessica?

7 MS. TIEMAN: Yeah --

8 MR. A. SMITH: Jessica's in the back. So just we want
9 to recognize you for all you've contributed.

10 So I have the date right?

11 MS. TIEMAN: Yep.

12 MR. A. SMITH: Okay. I'm not doing too bad.

13 So after Friday, we should -- we'll be able to begin
14 the work of doing the proposal evaluations and make a selection.
15 And what -- the way the process works is we do the evaluations,
16 make a selection, create an award, and have a kickoff meeting
17 with the vendor. And so we'll -- we're getting close to the
18 stage where we can actually begin the audit work.

19 Last thing I wanted to mention, which I kind of have
20 covered, which are the preservation guidance and activities,
21 there's been a lot of work over the past 12 months in this area.
22 And I just want to recognize and thank our preservation
23 librarian, David Walls. And Jessica Tieman has been a great help
24 with our preservation efforts.

25 And there are two new documents that have gone --

1 guidance documents that have gone up in case you haven't seen the
2 new Preservation tab yet on FDLP.gov. Contributing digital
3 content -- you know, so something that the community has been
4 asking for for quite some time now. What are the specifications?
5 That's now available on FDLP.gov. In addition to that are the
6 packaging requirements for submission to FDSys/govinfo. Both of
7 those documents are available.

8 And we're available if you have questions about
9 anything you see there. I believe there -- we actually have a
10 designated email address which is available on the Preservation
11 page where -- that you can contact if you have any questions
12 related to any of these issues.

13 Robin mentioned the disaster planning. Those
14 documents are also available on that page, again, another
15 activity where we came together to address an issue or immediate
16 concern.

17 And so I'm going to -- I think I'm done there. I
18 think, yeah, that's Kelly's slide. Okay.

19 Thank you.

20 MS. SEIFERT: Good afternoon, everyone.

21 For those of you who haven't met me, my name is Kelly
22 Seifert. And my role at GPO really falls into three categories -
23 - mass communication to our libraries, promotion of the FDLP, and
24 helping to produce this event and the spring event, the two
25 conferences that we do each year.

1 So just briefly today, I wanted to talk to you about
2 some resources for promoting the FDLP. And if you were in my
3 session this morning, I -- the one thing I stated was we know
4 that you wear a thousand hats. We know that promoting in the
5 library falls at the bottom of your priority list,
6 understandably. But we do have a lot of resources available to
7 you to help you do that because public service begins with public
8 awareness. So if your patrons don't know all that you have to
9 offer, then your items won't get used.

10 So we do offer under the Requirements and Guidance tab
11 on FDLP.gov -- it's at the top of every single page -- we have a
12 Promotion tab. And that page lists a whole variety of resources.

13 Number one, you can order free tangible promotional
14 items that you can use in your library. This year, we've added
15 several new things to the list. For example, we've added new
16 Ben's Guide bookmarks. We've added new CGP pencils. And we
17 recently had a new Constitution Day packet that I hope you guys
18 took advantage of. We will be bringing that back next year as
19 well.

20 In addition to the tangible items, we do offer digital
21 items for download, images that you can use on your websites and
22 in social media, as screensavers in your library, or also on
23 display screens in your library.

24 Another thing we offer in the way of promotion is
25 guidance. We offer tips and best practices for promoting your

1 library, for celebrating your anniversaries. And then recently,
2 we launched a new inventory of obsolete promotional items. And
3 that's helpful because we have lots and lots and lots of
4 brochures and items that have been out for years. And sometimes
5 we cycle through those. URLs become obsolete. Information
6 becomes old and outdated. So we'd like everyone to look at that
7 inventory and kind of refresh the items that you have in your
8 library.

9 Another promotional offering that we've just started
10 is the facilitation of idea exchange. And very often, we all get
11 emails about look at this new display we put up. Look at the
12 events that we hosted for our anniversary or for Constitution
13 Day. And the information was coming to us, and it looks great,
14 and we were excited about it. So we wanted to be able to share
15 that with the community at large.

16 So we have a Constitution Day page that has galleries
17 of photographs from all your celebrations. And we also have a
18 Celebrating December Holidays gallery that does the same thing.
19 We get tons and tons of photographs in December of all the
20 different festive displays that you guys put up.

21 I also mentioned in my session this morning that next
22 year we're going to expand some of our galleries and put up an
23 anniversary gallery. The wonderful events that you put on for
24 your anniversaries are fabulous, and we want to be able to share
25 those and facilitate more idea exchange there as well.

1 So that's it for promotion.

2 As far as our communication tools go, we generally
3 have two formal lines of communication. Number one is the email
4 alerts that you receive from us. We do ask that one person from
5 every depository sign up to receive the FDLP news and events
6 email alerts. That's generally the coordinator. But the more,
7 the merrier. We want anyone and everyone who wants to have
8 access to these announcements be able to do so.

9 We put out things like webinar announcements, special
10 event announcements. We also put out calls to action if there is
11 a recall, if the Biennial Survey is up, so things like that that
12 are important requirements of the program and also enhancements,
13 such as our webinars and our events.

14 So that's the one official channel. Also, a -- that
15 comes from FDLP.gov, the -- our other official channel. That's
16 where you get all your guidance, your access to all the tools to
17 help you manage your depository and your collections.

18 And we also have some informal channels. The first is
19 at the FDLP Connection newsletter. We put that out. We showcase
20 libraries in the newsletter. We showcase new partners in the
21 newsletter. Any special projects that we're working on we give
22 developments. We talk about enhancements that we've made.

23 So I say it's unofficial because never will we
24 announce something vital and brand new for the first time in the
25 Connection newsletter. We don't want you to feel like you have

1 to keep up with your email alerts, you have to look at FDLP.gov
2 everyday, you have to subscribe to the newsletter. The
3 newsletter is a complementary product that we want to offer you
4 to offer you additional information. So that's why we say it's
5 an informal channel.

6 And then finally, social media. We work with GPO's
7 Office of Public Relations, who run all of GPO's social media
8 channels. And we work to get the FDLP and your libraries
9 represented on our channels so that we can promote you guys to
10 our larger audience of GPO.

11 So that covers it for me. Back to Laurie.

12 There -- at the very last slide is my contact
13 information. If you have things that you've done that you want
14 to share, you want to participate in the idea exchange, or you
15 want your information showcased on social media, please contact
16 me.

17 Thank you.

18 MS. HALL: Okay. So what can I say? Wow. We've
19 highlighted most of the key important things, but there's a lot
20 of things that have gone on in 2017 that we haven't even touched
21 on.

22 Just to remind everybody, we did this in 2017 that
23 were -- with a hiring freeze, with a possible Government
24 shutdown, what, one or two, and potentially a new administration.
25 So we had a lot of those things at the back of our minds, but

1 look at all the things that we have accomplished. So I have to
2 say I'm really, really proud of all the things that LSCM and
3 folks in the SuDoc organization have done this year with the
4 assistances -- Anthony, thank you -- PST, other organizations,
5 human capital, Acquisitions. We couldn't have made it to the
6 point where we are in many of these projects without the help of
7 other folks in GPO. So it's been a very, very productive year,
8 as far as I'm concerned.

9 So what's going on now in 2018? You know, we always
10 start out in October and have a list of things that we want to
11 get to. And then all of a sudden, what happened? Title 44, you
12 know. Who knew? You know, how are we going to be able to do
13 that, work on that part with all these other projects? It's
14 going to be a challenge, but this group and this group out here
15 and the rest of GPO, they're always up for it. I have to say
16 they really do step up to the plate. They're willing to take on
17 all kinds of things. So we really appreciate that, folks.

18 So here's some of the things that we had on our
19 calendar to take in FY-18. So we'll be doing these in addition
20 to anything that comes down our way with Title 44, some of those
21 which could be very, very big projects. So let's stick with what
22 we know at this point that we think we can get done.

23 Of course, we have the FDLP eXchange in the production
24 mode. We're on the training site now in the production mode.
25 That'll be the first thing, hopefully, in the first quarter of

1 FY-18.

2 We have more Preservation Stewards and new partners.
3 We already have quite a few that have talked to Susanne already
4 while we're here in the conference. We're also going to be
5 working with Kelly and her staff, her team, on some new marketing
6 approaches and better ways to promote the Preservation Steward
7 program and some outreach things, talk also about the priority
8 collections of things that we're looking for, for Preservation
9 Stewards.

10 We've talked in previous meetings about some pilot
11 projects. We're hoping to start working on some off those pilot
12 projects related to condition assessment, inventory, cataloging,
13 preservation projects, maybe digital deposit -- that came up
14 today -- so more on that coming. But we're looking at some --
15 doing some pilot projects in those areas.

16 Anthony touched briefly on the FDLDP.gov
17 reorganization. We've already been starting some of that with
18 some little tweaks here and there, but we're going forward with a
19 full-fledged plan based on what we heard through the work
20 practice study so -- and other comments from you. So we're
21 working on that.

22 One thing we haven't touched on at all at conference,
23 most of these other things that we're in the process of working
24 on or finishing or bringing to the goal post we haven't talked
25 about is we're getting ready to start a new project to replace

1 the askGPO tool. askGPO will not go away. The infrastructure
2 tool that we are using is going to be replaced. So that is a
3 massive, massive project that we're just in the process of having
4 to kick off meeting with our vendor in a couple of weeks. So
5 you'll hear more about that probably in the spring meeting. But
6 it's not -- we're not getting rid of askGPO, per se; it's just
7 the infrastructure.

8 LibGuides, as Robin reported, is about ready to roll
9 out in production. Or actually, it is, right? Right? So that
10 changed in the last couple of days. So that's one of the things
11 that we're going to be doing.

12 We're going to continue to go on our library visits
13 until the money runs out or somebody tells us not to. We really
14 enjoy those visits. We get a lot out of the visits. Robin had
15 positive things to say about going out to visit. I always go oh,
16 my, I'm tired of being in airports or my back hurts from the beds
17 at the hotels. But those are the other side of going out to
18 visit you, and we really -- I really enjoy visiting, and I know
19 your staff does, too. And we're glad to do that, to come to your
20 institutions to see what's going on.

21 We have, of course, new offerings for the FDLP Academy
22 that we're always looking to improve. And as Robin said, we're
23 going to be looking at the web pages because now we have so many
24 offerings it's hard to navigate through all the different
25 archived webinars. So we're going to be working on just the

1 organization of that for better use.

2 We also plan on the LSCM staff and other staff in the
3 SuDoc organization being at a lot -- attending a lot of meetings,
4 classes, sessions, conferences. We're already signed up for a
5 mid-winter. So you'll see us out and about. As the money
6 continues or we're allowed to travel, we'll be out. We're
7 willing to come to your anniversaries and celebrations and a lot
8 of our other organizations that we think we need to be at the
9 table at. So you usually will see somebody from GPO at all these
10 different meetings in attendance, and we continue to plan to do
11 that.

12 We're already planning for the Spring Virtual Meeting.
13 We already talked about that. So as soon as we get back, there
14 will be more information about that.

15 We forgot to add on this, the TDR audit, but Anthony
16 reminded us of that. That should be conducted in FY 2018, key to
17 be a priority. I missed it. I didn't mean to.

18 Sorry, Davita.

19 And most of this stuff -- all of this stuff will be
20 announced on the news alerts or by contacting us or asking
21 something through askGPO. So we have a lot on our plate. We'll
22 have probably a lot more on our plate with Title 44 things coming
23 forward. So we look forward to keeping you informed about all
24 the things that we're working on. So thank you.

25 Anybody -- are we ready for questions now? Okay.

1 Feel free to ask us any questions. We're -- or ask about a
2 project that we haven't talked about.

3 Oh, virtual folks.

4 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: We have a question.

5 MS. HALL: Oh.

6 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Somebody is asking about
7 the LibGuides. "Can any FDL copy these LibGuides to their
8 sites?"

9 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: This is Robin Haun-Mohamed.

10 Yes, please. That was the idea behind it, is making
11 them available to be used as they need to be used.

12 MS. HALL: Okay. I just added the contact slide as
13 well, too.

14 Wow, no questions. Really? Come on, now. There's
15 got to be some questions. There's got to be something that we
16 haven't talked about.

17 MR. G. SMITH: Hello. Just one compliment.

18 MS. HALL: Don't forget who you are.

19 MR. G. SMITH: Oh, yes. Gavin Smith. I'm from the
20 U.S. Senate Library.

21 One compliment and one question. The compliment is on
22 fulfilling claimed items. I haven't had to do that very often.
23 And the times that I have, they've been fulfilled very quickly.
24 So thank you for that.

25 And my question is then somewhat related to that, is

1 about the microfiche. There seems to have been some delays. I
2 don't think we're the only ones that have been sort of slow in
3 getting some of those. If you could speak to that, about when we
4 can expect to see the rest of the FY-17 microfiche and maybe if
5 we should start claiming some of them as well, some of the later
6 ones.

7 Thank you.

8 MS. HALL: I think I can -- I will take that
9 compliment back to Tony's folks at the Laurel facility.

10 Do you want to answer -- I could answer, but I'll let
11 you to make sure I don't miss -- Fang, answer the question just
12 in case I miss something.

13 MS. GAO: Yeah, thank you.

14 I know my staff -- you've been working very closely
15 with Steven (ph) sending a spreadsheet about there are Government
16 -- Congressional publications that are available on FDsys, but
17 they are not available in CGP. So we've been working closely
18 with you. And thank you for sending the spreadsheet to us.

19 In terms of microfiche, I know one of my supervisors,
20 Caroline (ph), she got some information from our staff, who deals
21 with that contract. So with microfiche, as we know, there are
22 not a lot of vendors out there. So when we have the contract and
23 when we have quality issues, we have to find another vendor. So
24 that was the delay.

25 Caroline, do you have anything to add?

1 CAROLINE: No, that's about it. There was -- we had
2 to rebid the contract, so that caused a delay.

3 MS. GAO: Okay. I'll repeat it here. So we had --
4 when there's quality issues, we have to have the contract rebid.
5 So that explains why. Yeah, it's -- that's the main issue here.

6 MS. HALL: Yeah, this is Laurie Hall. If I had my way
7 -- I guess I shouldn't say this -- but I would really like to not
8 have microfiche, one of those things that we could -- and we've
9 brought that discussion up many, many times. And maybe that's
10 something I would like to do in 2018, to work on that again. But
11 with all the other priorities, I suspect that might not be one of
12 them. But I think that's one of the things that we would really
13 like to deal with at some particular point in time. Why not
14 2018? I'll add it to my list.

15 Sandee?

16 MS. MCANINCH: Sandra McAninch, University of Kentucky
17 Libraries. I will speak for Barbie Selby (ph) on that particular
18 point, however. Regionals have a problem with getting rid of
19 microfiche as an option because a lot of them have selected fiche
20 instead of paper hearings.

21 So Barbie, I did my due diligence.

22 MS. HALL: You're channeling Barbie now.

23 MS. MCANINCH: My question is about when you load into
24 -- this camera is kind of in the way. I can't see who I'm
25 talking to.

1 When you load your historical shelf list records into
2 OCLC, are you going to automatic -- you're not going to
3 automatically set regional holdings on those, are you?

4 MS. EBANUES: No.

5 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: No.

6 MS. MCANINCH: No.

7 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: No.

8 MS. MCANINCH: Okay.

9 MS. HALL: So that was Susanne Ebanues who was saying
10 no.

11 MS. MCANINCH: No. Okay.

12 (Laughter.)

13 MS. MCANINCH: That's good. Thank you.

14 MS. HALL: Well, if the question comes to you in the
15 shower tonight or on your flight home or while you're watching,
16 you know, trashy TV, just, you know, please send us an email. Or
17 here's our emails at GPO, or send us an askGPO question or find
18 us. We still have one -- a couple hours today, and we're here
19 until noon tomorrow. So --

20 UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Grant (inaudible - off
21 mic).

22 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Laurie, any grant --

23 MS. HALL: Any grant questions? The -- that's kind of
24 hard to answer some of those questions because we're still in the
25 initial, you know, discussions. Grant comments -- it's sort of

1 like an if we had money or if we got permission -- if and then.

2 But as Anthony mentioned, we do have some plans in FY-
3 18 to do some investigation, some, you know, further discussions
4 with IMLS just about, in general, what something like that would
5 look -- a project like -- a program like that would look like.

6 Sure nobody else has another question? Going once.
7 Going twice. What's that show? Texas Move. Sold.

8 (Laughter.)

9 (Applause.)

10 MS. HALL: Yeah, Texas -- is that Texas Flip and Move
11 where they -- you know, they sell those houses and move them?
12 Sorry. You can tell we're having a good time.

13 (Laughter.)

14 (Off the record.)

15 MR. SHAW: Welcome, everybody, to the second
16 Depository Library Council session of the day. My name is James
17 Shaw. I am the acting chair of Depository Library Council, and I
18 have the pleasure to, you know, from this monitor here, read the
19 title of the session that's about to begin, Sunshine on Our
20 Shoulders: Open Government and Open Scholarship.

21 I'm going to turn the session immediately over to
22 Robbie Sittel, our fellow councilmember who will run the session.

23 Thank you, Robbie.

24 MS. SITTEL: Thank you, James.

25 All right. So as James said, this is Sunshine on our

1 Shoulders: Open Government, Open Scholarship. I just wanted to
2 start by reading a definition of an open educational resource.
3 We framed this around OERs, or open educational resources, and I
4 found this definition on the Creative Commons wiki, which just
5 sort of makes me feel like the Gov.Docs community wrote it. And
6 it is, "Open education is the simple and powerful idea that the
7 world's knowledge is a public good and that technology, in
8 general, and the web, in particular, provide an extraordinary
9 opportunity for everyone to share, use, and reuse knowledge."

10 So with that, I'm going to introduce each of our three
11 panelists. We want this to be a conversation. So we want the
12 conversation to first start with our panelists and then to bring
13 in our councilmembers and then to bring in our community members.
14 So we want it very much a dialogue and an active engagement with
15 everyone in the room.

16 So our first speaker is Laura Sare. She's the
17 Government Information Librarian at Texas A & M University and
18 has worked with Government documents for 18 years.

19 She is an associate professor and writes journal
20 articles on the accessibility of Government information and is an
21 active member of GODORT, the American Library Association's Round
22 Table on Government Documents, and is also part of the
23 communications -- she's the Communications Working Group
24 Coordinator for CRL's TRAIL, which is the Technical Report
25 Archive and Image Library.

1 She is also excited to be a volunteer for the
2 HathiTrust state Government documents copyright review project
3 that should start next year, and she is also the genesis for this
4 conversation.

5 So she co-authored an article with her colleague at A
6 & M, Sarah Potvin. And her -- their article is actually what
7 inspired us to develop this panel today.

8 Our second speaker is Anita Walz. She's the Open
9 Education, Copyright, and Scholarly Communication Librarian at
10 Virginia Tech. She works with students, staff, faculty, and
11 administrators on local, state, national, and international
12 levels to inspire faculty to choose, adapt, and create learning
13 resources which are more accessible to students.

14 Her work experience includes over 15 years in
15 international, Government, and academic libraries, including the
16 World Bank and the ERIC Digital Library. She was the project
17 manager and a contributor to Virginia Tech's first open textbook
18 fundamentals of business, which was published in 2006, and
19 designed and administers an OER grant program at Virginia Tech,
20 which provides funds and technical support to faculty who wish to
21 adapt or author and broadly share openly licensed materials for
22 teaching and learning.

23 She serves on the advisory board of the Open Textbook
24 Network and the Open Virginia Advisory Council of the State
25 Council of Higher Education. She has been a featured speaker in

1 several SPARC and ACR webinars. Her interests include economics
2 of higher education, library involvement, and open educational
3 initiatives, library publishing, and effective teaching practices
4 for college age and adult learners.

5 She is the author of the ARL SPEC Kit 351, which is
6 the Affordable Course Content and Open Educational Resources,
7 also published in 2016 -- she -- one journal article and several
8 book chapters.

9 She served as a Fulbright Specialist on OER in Central
10 Asia in April of 2017 and actually found her host person here
11 today.

12 So -- and then our final speaker is Allyson Rodriguez.
13 She is the Electronic Resources Librarian at the University of
14 North Texas where she identifies, evaluates, acquires, and
15 promotes education -- or electronic resources.

16 And previously, Allyson worked with evaluating and
17 adding open access resources to the library catalog and now
18 oversees the position that continues this job.

19 So with that, I'm going to hand it over to Laura.

20 MS. SARE: Howdy, everyone. My coauthor, Sarah, would
21 like to express her regrets. She wanted to come to this meeting
22 but wasn't able to for other commitments.

23 Today, I wanted to give a little background about my
24 article for those of you who haven't had a chance to read it.
25 And I wanted to describe the background of how Sarah and I came

1 to write our paper, as well as provide an example from it.

2 I also hope you will hear echoes from this discussion
3 that our keynote speaker this morning, Mr. LaRue, mentioned
4 earlier today. So it's been interesting to me to hear the echoes
5 from my paper in the various sessions today.

6 So Sarah and I -- Sarah's new to the library, and we
7 were talking to each other. I was trying to get to know here,
8 and she was trying to learn what my duties were. I was trying to
9 learn what her duties were. You know, she's a scholarly
10 communication librarian at A & M. And we realized that we were
11 both interested in the recent Federal mandates, such as the NIH
12 mandate where the Federally funded research has to be put into
13 PubMed so that people have access to this information, as well as
14 the Office of Science and Technology policy directive, which
15 again requires agencies spending more than 100 million in
16 research to provide the research end data and publically
17 available online.

18 And this also, again, if you read the NASA STI
19 session, they were talking about their plan from this directive
20 that they just recently implemented. So from now -- for grants
21 issued in November of 2016, now they are putting that information
22 -- they're using the PubMed access platform as well. So that was
23 interesting to hear, that what I'm going to talk about is already
24 in effect.

25 So Sarah and I realized -- as we talked, we realized

1 that we believed our duties expanded beyond just the campus
2 population that we serve. We both view knowledge as the commons,
3 which we defined as a resource shared by a group of people and is
4 often vulnerable to social dilemmas. This led us to a discussion
5 about the transformation of information acquisition,
6 distribution, and these changes both in Government information
7 and scholarly information.

8 I started off with ERIC, which is a Department of
9 Education resource that some consider is to be the start of the
10 open access movement because it provided journal information,
11 bibliographies, and indexes to libraries and educational
12 institutions for the promotion of education across the country.

13 We also noted that changes at the end of the 20th
14 century led to new technologies that presented the main scope for
15 making information freely accessible online as well as for
16 closing that access as well. The privatization of Government
17 information under the Reagan Administration helped spur this
18 shift, a change that included political, economic, social, and
19 technical aspects.

20 Sarah introduced me to author -- and I hope I get her
21 name right -- Nancy Kranich. Explained -- she explained this as
22 the changing dissemination modes also affected scholarly
23 communication as well. Government information was privatized,
24 journal publishers merged, and copyright laws were modified in
25 response to corporate pressure and shifts in policy.

1 The adoption of new technologies meant that copying
2 computer files made information easily transferrable. And as a
3 result, even though more people than ever have access to
4 computers and the internet, much valuable information is being
5 withdrawn, lost, privatized, or restricted from the public.

6 It was also during the 1980s that the commercial
7 information service sector worked hard at removing the Government
8 from the dissemination portion of the Government information
9 lifestyle -- lifecycle. They wanted to replace the Government as
10 distributor and charge for information that was formerly free,
11 eroding the concept of Government information as a public good.
12 Government agencies were pressured to either privatize
13 information, reduce the amount of materials they distributed, or
14 were dissuaded from creating new information resources that would
15 compete with commercial enterprises.

16 This idea of information as a commodity also affected
17 the academic world with the start of the rising cost of serials.
18 Libraries take notice -- oh, I'm sorry. I'm supposed to give you
19 a slide.

20 Libraries take notice of all these changes, and the
21 ARL agenda during this time focused on the crises in financing
22 research influenced by the Reagan-era policies. This eventually
23 led to the creation of ARL's SPARC initiative to fight this
24 movement of information from being held what -- held behind what
25 Nancy Kranich called a walled garden, which creates a threat to

1 both democratic principles of informed citizens as well as
2 academic principles of building on prior research.

3 So this was some of the history showing the
4 interrelationship of Government information as well as scholarly
5 information. And so now I want to go into how this applies to
6 us.

7 To advance the argument that Government information
8 and scholarly communication activities and libraries have a
9 common interest in scaling and tearing down this walled garden,
10 Sarah and I argued that a shared ethos joins these efforts, even
11 as we emphasize different publics, citizens versus researchers,
12 and that we are further cemented by this new wave of Government
13 mandates surrounding the availability of publically funded
14 research. Our goal in advancing these arguments is to foster
15 greater awareness of these complementary parallel efforts in
16 libraries and to bring these units in to closer engagement.

17 Government information librarians can work with
18 scholarly communication librarians by sharing their expertise on
19 Government information sources and policy. Take copyright, for
20 example. While scholarly communication librarians can focus
21 educating their publics on fair use and Creative Commons,
22 Government information librarians can educate on the need to
23 ensure that state and local laws are not solely published by
24 private publishers because citizens should be able to have free
25 access to the laws that affect them.

1 So as you can see from this brief history summary, our
2 disciplines of Government information and scholarly information
3 have influenced each other, and the publics we serve overlap each
4 other, making us ideal partners in this new age of information
5 access.

6 So here is a shameless self-promotion of my article
7 with Sarah. And you can go and read the complete history of
8 Government policy and Sarah's history of open access movement.

9 Thank you.

10 MS. RODRIGUEZ: All right. So as Robbie said, I'm
11 Allyson Rodriguez. I'm currently the Electronic Resources
12 Librarian at UNT.

13 I wanted to give you a little bit of background
14 because I deal -- my title has nothing to do with scholarly
15 communications, nor does it have anything to do with Government
16 documents. So I'm kind of like what am I here for.

17 (Laughter.)

18 MS. RODRIGUEZ: I promise there is a reason I'm here.

19 But just to give you a little background, I started
20 out as a teacher in a very low-income area right on the Texas-
21 Mexico border, a small town called Del Rio. It was tough. I had
22 students who had no money to do anything, and I was constantly
23 struggling and trying to find a way to get them the education
24 they needed, the resources they needed, to find things to send
25 home with them to where I didn't have to go out and buy 30 copies

1 of a book, buy 30 copies of whatever it was because I can tell
2 you I did not make very much money and I could not afford to buy
3 all this stuff for these students that so desperately needed and
4 so desperately wanted it.

5 Shortly after that, I started working as a library
6 aide at a small Air Force base library in Altus, Oklahoma. My
7 husband was in the Air Force, so we moved, and I couldn't
8 transfer my teaching certificate. So I said okay, what's next?
9 I also started at that time getting my MLS online.

10 So Altus and working in the Air Force base library was
11 a little different from being a teacher, to say the least. There
12 was -- it was a really good introduction for me into Government
13 information, though, because if you have ever tried to find
14 information as a Government worker on Government websites, it can
15 be slightly frustrating. And so that was a really good learning
16 experience for me because I had to help a lot of our patrons who
17 were military members or retired military members find the
18 information that they needed.

19 And then I got my first real librarian job. My
20 husband got out of the Air Force, and we moved to Denton where I
21 started as the strategic collections librarian. Usually, I get a
22 good ooh on that one because it sounds like a super fancy title.
23 But basically, what I was doing was I was identifying,
24 evaluating, and adding open access resources to our library
25 catalog so that they were discoverable by all of our students, by

1 all of our faculty, and by the general public.

2 I do not currently have this title, obviously, but I
3 do supervise. We currently have a graduate student who's working
4 on this current project.

5 To give a little background on the position itself, it
6 was created at a time when we were going through some very severe
7 library budget cuts. So we needed to find a way to still provide
8 information to our students and to our faculty without breaking
9 the bank and paying certain vendors all of our money.

10 So this position was created, and we -- but we said
11 okay, that's great. There's all this free stuff out there, but
12 what do we add? There's so much, and it's on all these different
13 things. And it's on every subject imaginable.

14 Well, you know, our students don't necessarily need to
15 find that. We don't have students who are getting medical
16 degrees, so maybe we don't need to add some of that more medical-
17 heavy information. We also don't have, you know, certain degrees
18 on this or that, so we don't need to add that information.

19 There is also a lot of low-quality resources, we'll
20 say, questionable resources that don't necessarily need to be
21 found or promoted by the library. We don't need to say hey,
22 students. Hey, little freshman kids, look at this because they
23 will take it and run with it. And that's not what we want.

24 So we created a rubric that evaluate -- that we use to
25 evaluate any resource that we add to the library catalog. We

1 have one for our paid-for resources, and we have one for our open
2 access resources. And they kind of -- they overlap in a lot of
3 areas, but they're also very different.

4 Within that rubric, we gave preference to content that
5 came from a .gov site because that tends to have more quality
6 than a lot of the resources out there. Yes, there might be bias.
7 There might be issues with Government resources. But they tend
8 to be of a much higher quality than the vast majority of the
9 content that's available out there. So we actually give
10 preference to Government resources.

11 In that position, I -- that's where I started working
12 with our scholarly communications groups, so our repository
13 librarian, our SCHOLCOMM librarian when he came on, our copyright
14 librarian. And we also always try to include our subject
15 librarians, or our liaison librarians, because they know what the
16 students are looking for. They know what the faculty are looking
17 for, and they can help us really direct our collection towards
18 all of that content.

19 So what did I find when I started looking around for
20 open access stuff as a scholarly communications -- or a strategic
21 collections librarian? Gov.Docs. It was amazing.

22 (Laughter.)

23 MS. RODRIGUEZ: I don't know if you know this, but
24 there's a wealth of information out there in Gov.Docs.

25 Sorry. I thought you all would enjoy that.

1 (Laughter.)

2 MS. RODRIGUEZ: But what we found is that a lot of our
3 faculty, a lot of our students, really didn't know that it was
4 available in Gov.Docs form, and so it was really on us and on our
5 subject librarians to teach them and show them hey, this
6 information is out there. It's actually provided to you for free
7 by the Government. Go check it out.

8 So by digging through websites, getting suggestions
9 from subject librarians, and just kind of keeping my ears open,
10 in general, I was able to provide access to quality information
11 on a huge array of subjects. And with our focus on students,
12 because we were funded partly by a student use fee, I really
13 wanted to focus on what would have a greater impact on those
14 students.

15 And that's partly where the OER comes in because it
16 was not just finding content for students to do their research
17 projects on, but it was finding content for faculty to use in
18 their classes so that students didn't have to go buy a textbook
19 or so that students didn't have to go buy this computer access
20 code to get this one little thing that they would only be -- ever
21 be able to use once.

22 So some examples of what I found -- you may or may not
23 be aware of a lot of these, but I wanted to kind of explain how
24 they fit into our curriculum and our research at the -- at UNT,
25 specifically.

1 So through some conversations with our subject
2 librarians, I found out that we have new faculty members who were
3 studying and starting to even teach classes on the medical
4 humanities and on the history of medicine. And I was like, lo
5 and behold, the National Library of Medicine has these great
6 digital collections. And they were like oh, my God, that's
7 perfect for my class. I can show them these examples of what
8 I've been talking about, and we don't have to pay for it. They
9 don't have to buy a book to see it. So it was a really great
10 resource for those people to not only do the research, but also
11 use it in classes.

12 And then you have DAVID, which is the Database for
13 Annotation Visualization and Integrated Discovery, which is a
14 tool that provides annotation for investigators to understand
15 biological meaning behind a large list of genes. Basically, it's
16 for really smart scientists, which I am not. So I am told it's a
17 very, very useful thing. I look at it and try and look through
18 it, and it doesn't make much sense to me, but the scientists seem
19 to love it.

20 And so it's great that they know that it's there, that
21 they can give it to those -- this would be more in line with,
22 like, our grad students -- but to where they can take it to the
23 grad students and say hey, use this. Use this for your classes.

24 Now, as I said, my background is in teaching. And so
25 I actually found the Centers for Disease Control children's books

1 long before I ever came to this job because I had some little
2 guys who were just learning that washing hands is a good thing.
3 And you know, after we -- you know, we need to use a Kleenex to
4 blow our nose and things like this. And so being able to have a
5 really nice fun children's book and being able to print it off
6 and send it home with them or being able to let them sit down in
7 class and play with it, it really provided a great resource.

8 But it's also a great resource at UNT because we teach
9 teachers. We have a huge teacher prep college. And so being
10 able to show them, you know, this is where you can go and find
11 things for your students, these are the types of things you can
12 be reading to your students, it's really a great wealth of
13 information.

14 And then this last one that I have on here, the
15 EJSCREEN Mapping Tool, is actually something that was brought to
16 my attention by our GIS librarian. It's from the EPA. And what
17 it is, it's the Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool.
18 So it takes environmental data and demographic indicators and
19 lots of other data and puts it together in maps and reports. And
20 this is a fabulous tool for those learning GIS, those in
21 environmental sciences, those in any of the social sciences, or
22 even for yourself. I had way too much fun playing with this and
23 mapping all different kinds of places.

24 I was born and raised in Austin, Texas. And so this
25 is actually -- it's a little hard to see because I know it's real

1 tiny. But this is actually a map that shows the population
2 density of Austin and where all the public schools are located.
3 So it gives you a really good idea of where some of those --

4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (inaudible - off mic).

5 MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- yeah, where you might have some
6 overcrowding, where you may need to start building some new
7 schools, and where you might have some opportunities for growth.

8 But as we know, it's not all perfect. So there were
9 some issues that we identified, some challenges or opportunities
10 for growth, as a lot of times we like to say.

11 So from time to time, as I believe has been mentioned
12 quite a lot today, Government websites, like just about any other
13 website -- it's not just Government websites; it's all websites -
14 - trust me -- they move, change, or disappear, which can lead to
15 dead links, which means, you know, if a professor has put this in
16 their syllabus, that could be a problem. If they -- if we put it
17 in the library catalog, it could be a problem. And so addressing
18 that link rot is one area that needs to be addressed and,
19 hopefully, will get better with time.

20 It's also not always clear how resources can be
21 reused. We all tend to know pretty much, you know, oh, it's
22 Gov.Doc, it's blah, blah, blah, blah, blah. We can reuse this.
23 It's not a big deal.

24 However, some of those faculty have had it pounded it
25 in their head everything is copyrighted. You can't do this, you

1 can't do this, you can't do this. And so it's a bit of
2 reeducation and getting them to be oh, okay, I can do this, and
3 it's okay. I'm not going to be sued. The school's not going to
4 be sued. It's all right. Calm down.

5 Some of the other problems, as we know -- and I will
6 say recently there have been some definite improvements in the
7 web interfaces in those GUIs that you see online. They are
8 definitely improving; however, some are still not the greatest.
9 And so that can be a little frustrating for both researchers and
10 for students if they don't know how.

11 But that is where my lovely Gov.Docs people come in
12 because they are great resources to be able to say here's the
13 best way to search this really awesome tool or I know about this,
14 let me show you how to use it in the appropriate way. And so I
15 think by pairing together Gov.Docs and other areas, we can really
16 get a lot of this information towards more usable for people.

17 And then the last thing is just kind of the sheer
18 amount. It's a little overwhelming thinking about all of the
19 information that the Government puts out on such a regular basis.
20 And so again, this is where Gov.Docs librarians really can come
21 in and provide their expertise and be able to say oh, I know
22 about this. That's great. Oh, I know about this. That's great
23 -- and be able to give us a lot of that kind of guidance.

24 I think that's all I have.

25 MS. WALZ: Hi. Good afternoon. My name is Anita

1 Walz. I'm the Open Education, Copyright, and Scholarly
2 Communication Librarian at Virginia Tech. And I want to tell you
3 about all kinds of open. I'm going to start out by talking a
4 little bit about what we mean by open and follow up with
5 challenges and solutions in openness.

6 So there are many kinds of open, many of which you see
7 on the screen. These represent philosophies. They represent
8 types of content. They represent processes, systems. But all of
9 them are tools.

10 Probably because we're librarians, I thought what
11 would be most interesting to you is to talk about content. And
12 as we look at open content, things that are freely available
13 online, things maybe that are openly licensed to adapt, remix, or
14 create, it's important for us to consider what are the purposes.
15 Is this content open enough? Does this content provide
16 meaningful access?

17 In other words, does it make it easier for people to
18 do whatever they're trying to do? Are they trying to use, read,
19 build their own knowledge? Are they trying to create or to
20 remix? Are they trying to teach?

21 A few key features of these various kinds of openness
22 -- both open access, open educational resources, open data, open
23 infrastructure -- include things that overlap with material that
24 is in the public domain. These values, these features, are very
25 much shared between the open community and content, which is in

1 the public domain, these being concern about rights, concern
2 about access, concern about use, transparency, and so on.

3 I want to talk a little bit about open education,
4 which relates, really, to process and content. As an instructor,
5 and an instructor who values open education, there are six
6 primary values that undergird a lot of many different ways of
7 implementing open education. These could be sharing your course
8 online. They could include creating assignments for students to
9 do where they are building something in public and sharing it
10 with the world. This could include creating a textbook or
11 creating other kinds of materials or using these kinds of
12 materials.

13 But this ethos, this -- these core values of sharing,
14 of receiving and giving feedback in a community, talking about
15 teaching publically, using open licenses, giving credit, and then
16 focusing, really, on students and the needs of students undergird
17 many of these practices.

18 I'd like to move on and talk a little bit about the
19 user experience with content. Content, as you know, is owned by
20 somebody unless it's public domain content, and then it is free
21 to use in the U.S. And you know much more about that than I do.

22 But on the top of this list, which ranks from most
23 open at the top to least open at the bottom with copyright, we
24 see that public domain really takes the cake. I love public
25 domain materials. Not only are they free to use, but they're

1 free to adapt; they're free to modify.

2 How many of you are familiar with Creative Commons
3 licenses? Okay, great. So Creative Commons licenses essentially
4 tell a reader what they can do with the material. They move a
5 work from the status of all rights reserved to some rights
6 reserved. They allow adaptation, most of them, the ones that are
7 open, the top six in this list. They allow redistribution.

8 Many of them allow -- or do require attribution
9 legally, as Creative Commons works. And with regard to good
10 scholarship, of course, public domain material should be cited.

11 But if you didn't know what these looked like, how
12 would you know what you were -- what you could do with these
13 kinds of works? So I'd like to jump into five challenges and
14 some solutions in -- with regard to openness.

15 We have some challenges in communicating with readers
16 who encounter these licenses or who encounter public domain
17 works. How do they know what it is? What can they do with it?

18 Because of the complexity of works for permission, as
19 Allyson mentioned, faculty believing that they can't copy
20 anything, that everything is in copyright, there is a lot of work
21 to be done both with faculty and with students with regard to
22 copyright literacy.

23 So there are a few examples of ways to communicate the
24 status of a work. The rightstatements.org site is helpful.
25 Icons and symbols are helpful.

1 Also helpful, and probably because you have been doing
2 this for a much longer time than I have, is including information
3 in the front of a book with regard to what you can do. There are
4 three examples on this page. On the left is the cover of our
5 book Fundamentals of Business. You'll see circled is the
6 Creative Commons license. The icon on the top on the right-hand
7 side is an okay example. This is our first foray into doing this
8 kind of work, and it describes the kind of license that's on the
9 book. The example on the bottom, right-hand corner is much
10 better. It explains what are the icons that are used, what do
11 they mean, and then what can you do with this material.

12 Some other challenges -- and these I think -- some of
13 these are common to public domain works. Some of them are not.
14 Creative Commons licenses, by definition, require attribution.
15 There is not a Creative Commons license that does not require
16 attribution. So mixing them, because they're a little bit
17 different, gets very complicated.

18 Creating works that have open licenses and knowing how
19 to mark works used under permission, works used under a different
20 license, or works used under fair use is very tricky, especially
21 if you're trying to enable reuse or modification for someone who
22 is downstream.

23 Accessibility -- this is important. If we have lots
24 of people who are creating Creative Commons-licensed works, are
25 they going to know how to make them as accessible as they really

1 should be?

2 And then there are some interesting challenges that
3 are brought to us through modern technology. What is a book
4 anyway? What a -- what could a book be? What could we utilize
5 technology to develop in terms of something that is -- that fully
6 utilizes the technologies available to us?

7 We're involved at Virginia Tech in production. And I
8 know from personal experience that producing a print or an
9 electronic product is a completely different process. What works
10 in print might not work in electronic and vice versa.

11 And then we have a host of decisions to make with
12 regard to planning for preservation. Where is this going to
13 live, and then how do we manage versions into revenues? I'm told
14 that these are issues that are also faced by the Gov.Docs
15 community.

16 Because we want to enable remix, there are things that
17 we might not have thought about as we're producing works. We
18 might not have thought about how difficult it could be to edit a
19 PDF. And some solutions to that are to produce content in a few
20 different formats, specifically, EPUB or XML.

21 Because our works can be copied and shared freely, how
22 do we know how many people are using them? Do we know who is
23 using them or if they're valuable? How do we get that feedback
24 that a market would provide that our openly licensed work is not
25 providing for us?

1 And then how do we let people know, hey, this is out
2 there? This is great. This is peer-reviewed. We spent a lot of
3 time on it. It's state of the art. It's free for students.
4 It's free for anyone.

5 I think some of these concerns will resonate with your
6 community.

7 And then fourth, finding and curating these works.
8 This is the problem with the web. Anyone can publish. How do
9 you find and curate and build collections that are meaningful for
10 people? A few examples here are the open textbook library out of
11 the University of Minnesota; OER Commons, which is the product of
12 a nonprofit; and then, of course, Google Advanced Search, which
13 is not an aggregator but functions to locate materials based on
14 metadata. These are a few of the ways of finding and curating
15 works.

16 But they're not free. They're free to use. They're
17 not free to build. So what do they rely on?

18 And my last slide is just to highlight the importance
19 of building collaborator communities. Open education really is
20 about -- it's about sharing. It's about building together. It's
21 about building on what someone else has built. And creating
22 communities as a solution to some of the longevity problems, some
23 of the difficulties in knowing what's valuable and for whom, some
24 of the difficulties in getting feedback I think is one solution.

25 Thank you very much.

1 (Applause.)

2 MS. SITTEL: Okay. So this is Robbie Sittel again,
3 University of North Texas.

4 And with that, we want to open it up to discussion and
5 conversations. So do the three of our panelists have thoughts or
6 questions for each other? Comments? No?

7 Does Council have questions or comments for our panel?

8 MS. MCDONALD: I have a question. This is Celina
9 McDonald, University of Maryland Libraries.

10 You mentioned about Creative Commons requires
11 attribution. And I think it's Open Textbook Network. I might be
12 messing up the name. But I know that when I've look through,
13 there are some books that don't actually have attribution. And
14 that's deliberate because the thing may have been published
15 elsewhere and they want to make their money so they don't want
16 everybody to know how to find the free one, I guess.

17 I was kind of trying to -- is -- does that mean it
18 doesn't fall under Creative Commons, really?

19 MS. WALZ: There is a long backstory. A publisher
20 experimented with a model using open licenses on their books, and
21 then they decided to change their model. So they requested that
22 copies of those items have their name taken off of them, have the
23 author's name taken off, have some other data taken out of there,
24 as is their right under Creative Commons.

25 Those items are still -- the license cannot be

1 retracted. Those items are still available. People are using
2 them to remix all sorts of things that the book that we developed
3 is a remix, a very deep remix of one of those licensed works.
4 I'm happy to talk to you more offline about that.

5 But that is something that people ask a lot. Why did
6 they request no attribution? And it's because they don't want to
7 compete with themselves, like, sort of like you said.

8 MS. B. WILLIAMS: Beth Williams, Stanford Law Library.
9 I have a comment and a question.

10 My comment is that I'm impressed with your
11 institutions that have faculties that are concerned in the least
12 about copyrighted materials.

13 (Laughter.)

14 MS. B. WILLIAMS: I work in several law schools, and
15 none of my faculty have -- and lawyers have had any concern
16 whatsoever about copying materials. So you must be doing
17 something right.

18 My question is for Allyson, but I'd also like to pose
19 it to Anita and Laura, too. This strategic collections librarian
20 position is a new one to me. I'm not familiar. So -- and I
21 noted that you said that the job has been taken over by a non-
22 librarian with your oversight, I'm guessing. So is there a
23 community of folks doing that kind of work? Because it's
24 fascinating to play that role between the content and the
25 classroom, which is not something that I have thought about.

1 And then maybe just if the other two panelists would
2 describe whether or not that position exists in your
3 institutions, too.

4 Thanks.

5 MS. RODRIGUEZ: All right. This is Allyson Rodriguez,
6 University of North Texas.

7 So I will say it's just some of my faculty that are
8 concerned about copyright. I think -- and I think there's
9 definitely a wide array. There are some who are very over-
10 concerned about copyright and some who like to pretend it doesn't
11 exist.

12 And the same with students -- we have the same -- you
13 know, kind of the same array with students. We have some who are
14 like oh, no, I can't. You know, they've gotten that talk from
15 that one professor who really drilled it into their head that,
16 you know, this is plagiarism and you will -- you know, you'll be
17 punished severely if you do this. So they -- you know, they come
18 to their subject librarians. And they're like oh, no, no. I
19 can't do that. It's -- I can't use that number of words. That's
20 too many words or, you know, things like that. So we do have --
21 we have both ends of the spectrum.

22 So the strategic collections librarian I will say is
23 probably a kind of unique one. I've been asked to speak a couple
24 times on it just because it was kind of unknown. UNT is pretty
25 unique in that they do a lot of things, and they just kind of go

1 with it. They're very creative in that way, and we're pretty
2 lucky to be able to try out new things.

3 And so like I said, a large portion of this position
4 was to do the open access and to be very heavily involved with --
5 in that. But it was also partly project-based. So it was here's
6 this really weird because I -- the position was in the Collection
7 Development Department. And so it was here's this really weird
8 difficult thing that we don't know how to acquire properly.
9 Figure it out.

10 And so that was kind of the other half of my job.
11 There's -- there was really no one else for me to go to. I was
12 kind of by myself in that one. I could ask some scholarly
13 communications librarians. I asked some catalogers, some
14 acquisitions librarians. But they all -- if they had anything to
15 do with adding open access to the catalog, it was very limited in
16 scope. It was definitely not a focus of their job. So it was
17 kind of more a one-off thing.

18 Yeah, yeah. So it was very interesting to be in that
19 position and to kind of create the way. I haven't seen any other
20 positions like it. I've seen some that are moving closer to
21 that.

22 But SCHOLCOMM librarians are asked to do so much.
23 Like, I don't know if you all realize, but most of the time, the
24 SCHOLCOMM librarians are asked to do -- work with data. They're
25 asked to do work with the repository. They're asked to do work

1 with, you know, faculty and copyright and do copyright
2 instruction. And it's like they're just everything. They do so
3 much.

4 And we're lucky we have several people who do those
5 things. So we have one who deals a lot with the faculty, and we
6 have one who deals with copyright. And we have a separate
7 repository librarian. So yeah.

8 MS. SARE: This is Laura Sare, Texas A & M University.
9 We do not have anything fitting that title or that resembles
10 something that that title would cover. We do have a large
11 scholarly communication group. There's four or five librarians
12 right now, so they do divide that work up to where there's just a
13 copyright librarian. There's just a digital repository
14 librarian. And they still have a lot of work, but they are able
15 to divvy it up. And then Sarah's more of a digital humanities-
16 focused librarian.

17 MS. WALZ: Hi. Anita Walz from Virginia Tech.

18 We also do not have a strategic collections librarian.
19 I have gone to our collections department with some questions
20 about how we can get more open access and openly licensed content
21 into our discovery layer, specifically. And we've looked through
22 that through the knowledge base and identified the collections
23 that we want to add, but we have not mapped directly to class
24 needs or research needs.

25 I assume, also, that some of this falls under the --

1 our librarian liaison or subject liaison responsibilities. But
2 we don't currently have anyone with that particular description.

3 MR. SHAW: This is Jim Shaw, the Government Documents
4 Librarian, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

5 Anita, one of your last slides had a couple of lines
6 on it that talked about assessment and evaluation. And it's
7 something I've been thinking about a little bit during this
8 conference because -- and I think it really relates to Government
9 Publishing Office and some of their initiatives.

10 And in order to understand and improve how your open
11 resources are being used, you are going to have to capture some
12 information to develop metrics. But when you capture information
13 and develop metrics, you -- I think you have to have some place
14 in your head how do you do that without in any way infringing
15 upon the privacy of the user. In the Government's -- in the
16 space we deal with, user privacy is really important.

17 So what do you capture? How do you keep it? How do
18 you manage that, the balance you need to get the information you
19 need to assess and evaluate and improve while, at the same time,
20 protecting the privacy of the user?

21 MS. WALZ: Okay. So I'm going to show all of my cards
22 on this question.

23 Anita Walz from Virginia Tech again.

24 The book that we published lives in our institutional
25 repository, which is a DSpace repository. So the metrics we have

1 are number of downloads per file, number of views per -- of the
2 interface.

3 We also have city -- country and city data. I believe
4 it's based on IP addresses. We don't keep those. The -- it also
5 does not probably disambiguate if someone is coming from a VPN
6 and they're showing that they're in Las Vegas, whereas they're in
7 New Hampshire for real. That kind of information is not
8 collected.

9 We haven't collected a large amount of information. A
10 lot of what we've done is to see how the book works in our class.
11 But the feedback that I get, typically, is from people who are
12 looking for ancillary materials. Where is your test bank? Where
13 are your slides? Where are the PowerPoints for this course?

14 And because the PowerPoints for the course are --
15 there's a lot of material used under fair use, there's a lot of
16 material created by past faculty, those are not something that we
17 feel comfortable sharing or could even openly license at this
18 point and share with the public. So we've had to say no to those
19 things.

20 But I do tell people I want to know what you think of
21 it. I want to know if you're using it. At some point, we'll do
22 a more formal assessment. The purpose from the author's
23 viewpoint is to use it in his course, and sharing it with the
24 world is part of our purpose. So that does affect how we do
25 updates and what is most valuable, what are the motivators for

1 that faculty member.

2 I'm sorry to not have a better answer on how to do
3 that.

4 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

5 MS. SITTEL: I have a question. This is Robbie
6 Sittel, University of North Texas.

7 I was in a session earlier where the speaker used the
8 phrase "active collection development versus passive collection
9 maintenance," which I thought was brilliant and is really aligned
10 with some of the comments that we've heard throughout this
11 conference. And it seems to me that what Allyson did was very
12 muchly active collection development.

13 And we've also talked at this conference about digital
14 deposits. Did you ever actually collect PDFs or digital objects
15 to include in any of our digital libraries? Or were you always
16 just pointing to outside resources?

17 MS. RODRIGUEZ: This is Allyson Rodriguez, UNT.

18 Yeah, actually, I did work with our Digital Libraries
19 Division for a little while in adding some of the Creative
20 Commons or certain other PDFs. We did a collection of children's
21 books to add to our digital library so that they're available
22 there and so that we have our own copy of it because, as I said,
23 some of these things -- open access, whether Government
24 information or not, they disappear. And so having our own
25 localized copy is a really great thing.

1 But yeah, we have added some of those things to our
2 own digital library in an attempt to preserve, make more
3 accessible, and kind of ensure access.

4 MS. HARTNETT: Cass Hartnett, University of Washington
5 Libraries.

6 I'm really interested in the question of public
7 libraries here. Mr. LaRue got us pretty charged up today about
8 the history and role of libraries in general. And it's -- it
9 seems like one of the benefits of working in an academic
10 structure in this case is that you always go back to the mission
11 of the university or the college, and you can look to the
12 curriculum to see which things are supported.

13 But wouldn't public libraries be the perfect
14 repository for open education resources? And I'm wondering what
15 the news from the open education -- or open textbook movement is
16 about public libraries.

17 MS. SITTEL: I would add community colleges to that,
18 too, if anybody has a perspective on that.

19 MS. WALZ: Anita Walz, Virginia Tech.

20 About two years ago, I tried to put together a panel
21 about academic, public, and other types of libraries around open
22 educational resources. And either it was too new or it -- I
23 asked the wrong people. But I could not find very many people in
24 the public library sector who could comment on deploying OER in
25 their collections. Maybe that's changed. I don't know what the

1 conversation is on that level within the public library world.

2 On the community college level, however, they are
3 miles and miles ahead of four-years and R-1s just because there
4 is tremendous need on the part of students. Students spend --
5 tend to spend, or tend to be asked to spend, a larger percentage
6 of their overall cost of education on books, on textbooks,
7 sometimes even higher than tuition. Community college students,
8 not all, but tend to be more financially marginal than students
9 at other institutions just because the advertised tuition rates
10 are much lower. So our most vulnerable students, I think, are at
11 community colleges, generally.

12 So there are wonderful things going on with the
13 community college consortium for OER -- lots and lots of
14 adoptions, lots of needs, lots of people who know that there are
15 a lot of -- there is a lot of need.

16 MS. RODRIGUEZ: Allyson Rodriguez, UNT, again.

17 I will add to the community colleges. There are
18 actually programs out there that are 100 percent OER and open
19 textbook. I think it's Tidewater Community College that has an
20 entire associates degree that you can get without ever having to
21 buy a textbook.

22 So when Anita say they're -- I mean, they are miles
23 and miles and miles and oceans ahead of us, ahead of academic
24 libraries. They're really done some fabulous, amazing things
25 that I think we should all strive towards.

1 I will say when I was teaching -- and I've seen even
2 recently the K-12 libraries have a huge push for OER and for open
3 content for classrooms and for students to take home. It's
4 definitely been a big push, and more teachers and more school
5 libraries are pushing towards making classroom content available.

6 So I don't know necessarily about public libraries,
7 but I do know K-12 community and definitely academic libraries
8 are moving towards it.

9 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Please, yes.

10 MS. SARE: This is Laura Sare, Texas A & M University.

11 I would like to make a little plug. I don't know
12 anything about the public libraries. But the scholarly
13 communication group at Texas A & M under Bruce Herbert, we do
14 have an open textbook initiative going where the -- since we're a
15 STEM school, we have approached -- I can't remember which
16 discipline it was, but it's a science discipline, a big -- or
17 look for the bang for the buck, a big 100-level class and to have
18 open access textbooks so that those students don't have to buy
19 the \$500 textbook even at a research university like Texas A & M.

20 So if you have questions about that, contact Bruce
21 Herbert at Texas A & M University.

22 MS. WALZ: Anita Walz, Virginia Tech.

23 I wanted to add just one bit of information. So we
24 think of students saving money as a primary motivator for using
25 openly licensed content or OER in courses. There is yet another

1 reason why these are being adopted, and it's -- it really has to
2 do with faculty motivators, that faculty are constantly tweaking
3 materials for their courses. If you do presentations or you
4 teach at all, you know that you probably do this, too.

5 And using openly licensed content gives faculty a lot
6 more control over their course materials. They can adapt it on
7 the fly. It's something that they don't have to wait for the
8 next edition to come out. They don't need to remove -- you know,
9 update the map to remove the UK from the EU. They can change
10 things that are current that are going on in our world and update
11 their material whenever they want. So it gives tremendous
12 flexibility to faculty.

13 Commercial publishers, of course, are noticing this,
14 and their motivator, their wave -- their -- to sell their
15 products is really to talk about cost savings, but they don't
16 talk about the flexibility that open licensing allows, partly
17 because their products don't allow that.

18 So -- and the social benefit and the sharing, the
19 value of creating and maintaining public goods is something that
20 this allows that commercial solutions do not.

21 MS. Y. WILLIAMS: Yvonne Williams, Memphis Public
22 Libraries.

23 Let me begin by saying, ladies, I appreciate you all
24 for coming. And thank you for the information that you've
25 shared.

1 At this point, our public libraries are not very much
2 engaged in what you're talking about, but I plan to take this
3 information back to our library.

4 And let me just say, Allyson, I appreciate your
5 enthusiasm, especially when you talked about Gov.Docs. Thank
6 you.

7 (Laughter.)

8 MS. Y. WILLIAMS: Thank you for that.

9 In addition, I want to take back to our library your
10 thoughts about the Centers for Disease Control for children's
11 books. I think that would be very useful for our children's
12 librarian.

13 Thank you.

14 MS. SITTEL: Robbie Sittel, University of North Texas.
15 My former life was in public library, so I'm just going to add
16 public library comments to Yvonne's.

17 When I was a public librarian, I lived in Oklahoma,
18 and our State Department of Education would host a bit, like,
19 back-to-school teacher fair where all of these vendors would come
20 in and tout their products. And we got to go as Gov.Docs
21 librarians and drag out all of our EPA kids and other things to
22 show them that we had materials, too, in the classroom. And as
23 we move to an online environment, it would probably behoove us to
24 figure out how to again let them know that those resources are
25 available from the public library or just in general. So thanks.

1 Should we open it up to the audience?

2 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Yeah.

3 MS. SITTEL: Okay. Questions or comments from the
4 audience?

5 MS. ORTH-ALFIE: Carmen Orth-Alfie, University of
6 Kansas Libraries.

7 First of all, I want to thank you guys for bringing
8 this to the Depository Library Council. This is something that I
9 have cared about for quite a while as a Government information
10 specialist that has also worked on open educational resources
11 efforts.

12 One of -- I have several comments. One thing I'd like
13 to know from GPO is whether or not there has ever been any
14 discussion to add copyright public domain information in
15 cataloging records to help make the copyright free aspect of
16 Government information for visible and discoverable. I know
17 there's a marked field for it and that it has just not really
18 been used. So I'd like to know if GPO has ever considered that
19 or reconsidered it.

20 Another thing I wanted to point out is that at the
21 Open Ed Conference last year in Richmond, there was a panel that
22 was discussing -- and I want to make sure I call it the right
23 thing. Hold on a second. It's the Federal Open Licensing
24 Playbook.

25 So I know there's some agencies that are working on

1 trying to make their copyright public domain information more
2 clear. And these -- I believe this one was released by the State
3 Department just this year. And it's referred to as Federal Open
4 Licensing Playbook. And it's encouraging agencies to claim their
5 copyright on the publications and then note that they are public
6 domain.

7 And I have noticed that in some of the documents I see
8 online. And I'm wondering -- another question for GPO is how
9 much effort there is in communicating with agencies about there's
10 a possibility of including that imprint about copyright in that
11 it's in public domain and making that more of an increased effort
12 to show that and make it more explicit and not have everybody
13 just know that Government information is open.

14 I think that's all for right now.

15 MS. SITTEL: Does GPO want to comment?

16 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE SPEAKER: Questions on the other
17 program.

18 (Laughter.)

19 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Robin Haun-Mohamed with GPO.

20 Really good questions. And if Melissa were in here --
21 Melissa, are you here? No.

22 Take a look at the LibGuides copyright statement. I
23 think that we went with the open content.

24 And Laurie walked in at just the perfect time.

25 (Laughter.).

1 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: So Carmen, can you repeat your
2 question?

3 MS. HALL: Laurie Hall, GPO.

4 I got part of your question, Carmen, about the
5 copyright -- well, not -- well, the free access, you know, in the
6 marked record. So I want to talk to Fang about that because that
7 would be something that would go before the Metadata Advisory
8 Group in her area because I would think if it's a standard
9 statement -- I have this -- some of that information in my head,
10 but I can't pull it all up -- that we could just then, you know,
11 put it in the records automatic, you know --

12 MS. ORTH-ALFIE: Yeah, I mean, I was envisioning --

13 MS. HALL: Right, right.

14 MS. ORTH-ALFIE: -- a bulk load --

15 MS. HALL: Right, right. A bulk -- yeah, a bulk
16 change. So let me -- I just need that information, and I can
17 take it back to Fang.

18 Secondly, about working with agencies, I've been in
19 GPO for a long time. It was hard enough to even get them to be
20 interested in ISBM assignments, one. That was -- not really
21 happened -- a lot of work at GPO to try to get the agency
22 publishers to do that.

23 We're just starting to get the agencies that come in
24 to even understand the CIP data that we've been now starting as
25 part of our cooperative project with LC. So that's an

1 educational process for folks at GPO at -- that also work with
2 the publishers.

3 So I don't think that it's not something that we can't
4 do. It's just in that whole training of our staff who deal with
5 the publishers, the agency publishers, for the print side. So I
6 mean, it's a little mountain, I think, or a little hill that we
7 could start working on probably as an educational project. But
8 that's -- just as long as you send it to me, then we'll start
9 thinking about adding it to our FY-18 things to do.

10 MS. ORTH-ALFIE: Carmen Orth-Alfie, University of
11 Kansas.

12 The other one I meant to mention was the open
13 Government data and the information they have about making it
14 clear that it's public domain license.

15 MS. HALL: Right. So if you can just send all those
16 three things since I missed the first couple or little bits of
17 them, yeah, we can take that up.

18 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO.

19 I just want to add to what Laurie was saying about the
20 copyright. But the Sendy group does have a copyright working
21 group, and they have put out a guide to copyright for Federal
22 agencies that is used across the agencies. And it's -- it was
23 updated not too long ago. And I can't recall -- I'm sorry -- if
24 that stuff is in there, but I'll check and see. And if not, I
25 will take it to the Sendy working group, too.

1 MS. QUINN: Aimee Quinn, Central Washington
2 University. I have two comments and a question.

3 First of all, thank you all for this great
4 presentation.

5 And Laura, I love your article. I found it very
6 interesting.

7 Second of all, a comment about one reason, I think,
8 that, at least in higher, the four-year and the R-1, are not
9 coming aboard on OER is because tenured faculty are not being
10 paid for OER just yet. At least that's what I have heard from
11 the faculty I have worked with.

12 They still need -- they're not being recognized as the
13 kind of publications. There might be a change in that soon, but
14 that's one of the things I hear from a lot of faculty.

15 My question, though -- and I don't know if there's an
16 answer -- is when I worked in community colleges and from the
17 public librarians I've worked with is they've always been looking
18 for resources, especially for ESL. That could be open access and
19 OER. And I don't know if there are specifically ESL materials
20 that you have found, especially textbooks.

21 MS. RODRIGUEZ: Allyson Rodriguez, University of North
22 Texas.

23 I have not found many ESL. They are definitely
24 important, especially in Texas. And that is one thing when I was
25 a teacher I struggled to find because I did have -- my Spanish is

1 not fabulous. Don't let my last name fool you. My Spanish is
2 not that great. This is a married last name. And I had students
3 who spoke not a lick of English -- literally, walked over the
4 border and started school that day.

5 So I struggled really hard. So I feel you on that. I
6 wish there was more. I definitely wish there was more for
7 elementary. And I think there could be an opportunity to do --
8 to have textbooks at a higher level in multiple languages.

9 I'm trying to think. It's been a while. There were
10 some that I found that I used. I cannot for -- I think they were
11 from -- they were some of my social studies resources. And they
12 were in -- from the Texas State Historical Commission, possibly.
13 Don't quote me on that. But there were some in there that were
14 about Texas Government that were both -- that were in dual
15 language.

16 But other than that, I can't think of many. I'm very
17 sorry.

18 MS. QUINN: You know, I'm familiar with the Texas and
19 New Mexico and Arizona State Governments. Both have dual
20 language, but they're usually pretty old. And that's the
21 problem.

22 MS. CANFIELD: Jane Canfield from Catholic University
23 in Puerto Rico.

24 It happens that before the hurricane hit us I was -- I
25 am working on, and actually have a scheduled date that I do not

1 remember, a webinar on ESL resources. At the moment, the one in
2 my head is Voice of America has a number of ESL resources. There
3 are others out there that I have identified. If and when we ever
4 get internet back again, I will be back on with GPO for the
5 webinar.

6 But if you will -- I'll give you my card, or see me
7 afterwards. I'll send you what I have already collected.

8 MS. SITTEL: Other comments or questions? Yeah. I
9 have one, too.

10 MS. HARTNETT: Cass Hartnett, University of Washington
11 Libraries.

12 What are our next steps, people? What -- a librarian
13 -- a Gov.Docs librarian and an open access librarian go into a
14 bar together.

15 (Laughter.)

16 MS. HARTNETT: What is the conversation? What are the
17 next steps that they take?

18 MS. WALZ: Anita Walz, Virginia Tech.

19 I think one thing that the open ed community needs to
20 do better is to more explicitly include public domain materials
21 in our -- the places where we're curating resources.

22 MS. SARE: Laura Sare, Texas A & M University.

23 Like I used in my example, just try to find that
24 common bond. Like the copyright issue, see where you can talk
25 with the scholarly communication librarian who might be going out

1 there and say hey, the copyright issue includes, you know, having
2 laws not privately published where people can't reproduce them.
3 And just be aware of each other's needs.

4 But you have to be able to proactive -- like, Sarah
5 and I were just trying to make sure that I understand what I
6 could get from her. That was what started the conversation. We
7 were trying to see what we could get from each other and then
8 realized how we could help each other. So it's a little
9 proactive and not just assuming I knew what she did and that she
10 knew what I did.

11 MS. RODRIGUEZ: Allyson Rodriguez, University of North
12 Texas.

13 I would add going to each other's conferences. This
14 has been extremely educational for me, and I think it could be
15 extremely beneficial. I know it's difficult with budgets the way
16 they are. A lot of SCHOLCOMM things are online now. Going to
17 those, listening, going to listservs, looking at the, you know,
18 SPARC website, finding some of those bigger players, and just
19 kind of connecting can really -- because you know your area best.
20 And so you can look and see, oh, that's a really good place where
21 I can connect with them. And going to conferences and meeting
22 people and having discussions I think can definitely spark some
23 discussions that could have a big impact.

24 MS. ORTH-ALFIE: Carmen Orth-Alfie, University of
25 Kansas Libraries.

1 I'm going to second. You beat me to the punch about
2 going to each other's conferences. So I would suggest that GPO
3 include in the spring virtual conference, maybe inviting some of
4 the Federal agencies and the groups that are working on making
5 public domain clearly marked as public domain so that we're -- in
6 the depository community more aware of what they're doing, and
7 then also including someone from the open ed to maybe add to some
8 of this as well. And then I also think we should get out there
9 to other conferences.

10 MS. SITTEL: That was a good way to wrap it up. So if
11 no one has anything else, I want to thank our speakers. I think
12 this was a great conversation. I hope that you all go back and
13 try to engage your faculty more on the conversation of open ed
14 and tout govinfo while you're there.

15 So Jim, wrap us for the day?

16 MR. SHAW: Here comes the gavel. Thank you,
17 everybody, for being here. I hope you've enjoyed the second day
18 of our two-and-a-half-day gathering. Have a great evening.

19 Those of you who are interested in the regionals
20 meetings, that's in this room. Is it, Bill?

21 BILL: (inaudible - off mic).

22 MR. SHAW: Washington? Okay. Okay. That will be at
23 6:30. 6:30. So I think it's scheduled from 6:30 to 8:00.
24 Otherwise, I think everyone's free. So here we go.

25 Thank you. See you tomorrow.

1 (Applause.)

2 (Whereupon, the foregoing adjourned at 5:16 p.m.)

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DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING

Wednesday, October 18, 2017

8:32 a.m.

P R O C E E D I N G S

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.

1 I didn't know this, until I saw the remarks this
2 morning, Jane does have a lot of background, from the very
3 beginning, working with government documents. Her very first job
4 out of college was to work in the government documents section at
5 Northeastern University in Boston on Friday nights.

6 MS. SANCHEZ: It's not very busy --

7 MS. HALL: Yeah, I was going to say, it's not very
8 busy on gov docs on Friday night, but she was there so she knew
9 the resources.

10 So, she's continued to relationship with the
11 depository community from GPO, from her prior experience, and
12 also now at the Library of Congress.

13 So, please welcome her to give us her presentation.
14 So, Jane?

15 MS. SANCHEZ: I have to put my glasses. I now need
16 reading glasses. Isn't that fun?

17 Thank you, Laurie, for your warm welcome. And I would
18 like to thank GPO, and LSCM, and Laurie for inviting me here
19 today.

20 It's nice to be back in familiar territory. When I
21 was with GPO I always looked forward to this gathering of our
22 colleagues to be able to put a name to a face, and to meet in
23 person the stewards of our nation's information.

24 Today I would like to tell you about the Library of
25 Congress's role as a selective federal depository and library. I

1 will tell you about the free sources of American primary law that
2 the law library offers online, that perhaps you didn't know
3 about.

4 And finally, I'll tell you what's on the horizon, and
5 some of that is pretty exciting. In fact, Laurie and I are
6 hatching something right now about the collections we are making
7 available in the near and far future.

8 I always like to start with debunking the big myth
9 that the Library of Congress possesses every book that was ever
10 published. If you've ever toured the library one of the first
11 things we like to tell folks is that we don't have every book
12 ever published. The same goes for the law library,
13 unfortunately.

14 We do not have every law book, every treaty, or every
15 gazette, but we continue to work toward collecting the most
16 comprehensive collection of law materials in the world, and we
17 are still on track to do that.

18 With nearly three million volumes, the law library is
19 in a unique position to do what we do; first and foremost, we
20 support Congress; we support the Supreme Court, we hear from them
21 every day, and they're right next door. We support executive
22 branch agencies, federal courts, the practicing bar, state and
23 local governments. We are the only part of the library that is,
24 by mandate, to support all three branches of government, and we
25 take that very seriously.

1 We also support American businesses, scholars who are
2 working on legal research from all over the world come into the
3 law library to do research with us, and we provide reference
4 services, not only with U.S. federal, state, and local law, but
5 also with laws from, get this, over 240 other nations and legal
6 systems.

7 We have a large collection that supports not only
8 government, but law students, and members of the public who
9 simply want the most authentic, accurate, and authoritative
10 information.

11 By the way, about half of our collection is foreign
12 legal materials. So it's pretty impressive. In fact, we have
13 visitors who come in to visit with us and they see materials in
14 our collection that they can't see in their own countries. So
15 it's pretty impressive.

16 I'm going off script for a moment. The Library of
17 Congress has six foreign offices; those foreign offices are in
18 Sao Paulo, they're in Asia, they're in six different areas of the
19 world, and we have given them license to acquire for us the legal
20 materials we need. They also acquire materials for the rest of
21 the library, as well.

22 In addition, the Library of Congress has arrangements
23 with a number of academic universities, and other places, and
24 they also acquire materials for them, as well. So it's pretty
25 impressive.

1 Physically, we are a government library but we are
2 open to the public, and this comes as a big surprise. We just --
3 to many people -- we just had an open house on Columbus Day, we
4 had about five thousand visitors that day, and almost 95 percent
5 of them, once again, said oh, you mean the library is open to the
6 public? I thought it was for Congress. No, it's not. It is
7 open to anyone 16 or older who can get a reader registration card
8 and come to our reading room, or any of the other 17 reading
9 rooms at the library.

10 In our reading room, it's to use legal materials on
11 site. We do not loan off site.

12 The Library of Congress is a selective federal
13 depository library, and we have just recently signed an agreement
14 with GPO to maintain two copies, to print copies, of
15 congressional hearings that are held digitally in FDsys. I know
16 that others are formally in the program, but we were asked to
17 also participate, and of course, we absolutely agreed to do that.

18 The Library of Congress is committed to the
19 stewardship of the hearings by ensuring each item is cataloged,
20 providing ongoing maintenance to those items, maintaining
21 environmental conditions for long term preservation storage,
22 including items within the Library's collection and care
23 conversation programs.

24 As many of you know, we have our own preservation and
25 conservation group.

1 We will notify GPO of any major changes in the
2 collection that we have, within the hearings.

3 One of the things that I love about the Library is
4 that anything we acquire we never get rid of. So we are
5 selective in acquiring and we are committed to keeping those
6 items in perpetuity.

7 So, not everything is on Capital Hill, unfortunately.
8 We kind of ran out of space. But we now have collections up at
9 Fort Meade, and we also have in interim storage location in Cabin
10 Branch. Cabin Branch is in Maryland; Fort Meade's in Maryland.
11 Cabin Branch is kind of interim processing area until we can get
12 the next modules built at out Fort Meade.

13 So, again, when we acquire, we keep. We are also
14 committed to making sure that items are kept in good condition.

15 So, now I want to talk to you about some of the online
16 resources for primary source materials. A couple months ago I
17 heard the lament that almost none, none of the primary sources of
18 American law were available for free, and that this information
19 could only be found behind a pay wall.

20 It is part of my job description to be an evangelist
21 for the Law Library, and one of my passions is to talk about the
22 many collections of primary source American law, and
23 Congressional materials, that the law library has already
24 published online for free. I'm going to show you some of those
25 today.

1 Earlier I talked about the myth of having every book
2 ever published. I'd like to debunk to other myths. One, that
3 all of our collection are online; not true, and two, that none of
4 our collections are online. Again, not true.

5 Probably in our lifetime the library will not have
6 every one if its 162 million-plus items digitized. There are
7 things like copyright law that kind of impede that. But that's
8 just the reality of the effort it takes to digitize such a vast
9 collection.

10 It is also untrue that we have nothing online. We are
11 making great progress in digitizing legal materials, and here's
12 the important part; the digitization is the easy part. The hard
13 part is providing descriptive metadata for each item, and
14 sometimes as far as the case, section, and part to aid in search
15 and discovery.

16 That is something that we are very committed to. We
17 are not going to digitize collections and not make them
18 accessible. So the hard part in the work comes in making them
19 accessible.

20 We understand that not everyone can come to Capital
21 Hill. That's why the Law Library began offering online access to
22 digital resources as soon as we could.

23 Some of you may remember Dr. Belington, the former
24 Librarian of Congress. When he came to the Library he was very
25 passionate about digitizing materials, and especially unique

1 materials, and making them available to the world.

2 So since the 1990s the Law Library has worked on
3 strategic projects aimed at making primary legal materials
4 available online. Many of you may already be familiar with the
5 Law Library's online offerings, perhaps you use them even on a
6 daily basis and refer your patrons to these resources, but it's
7 always worth repeating that those resources are online and free.

8 Okay. I will start with the collections that have a
9 more, should I say household name? You may be familiar with
10 Congress.gov. The site provides access to accurate, timely, and
11 complete legislative information for members of Congress,
12 legislative agencies, and the public.

13 It is presented by the Library of Congress using data
14 from the Office of the Clerk of the U.S. House of
15 Representatives, the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, the
16 Government Publishing Office, Congressional Budget Office, and
17 the Library's Congressional Research Service, which we call CRS.

18 Congress.gov is usually updated the morning after a
19 session adjourns. So it's quick.

20 We also, in the Law Library, help make content
21 available through Congress.gov.

22 On Congress.gov you will find the full text of bills
23 from 1989 to the present, and the full text of laws from 1995 to
24 the present. You will also find the status of bills and
25 amendments, as well as their full text or summaries.

1 And I have a flea flying around me up here. I don't
2 know what that means. Sorry about that.

3 Anyone can sign up for Congress.gov email alerts to
4 get changes and updates to current legislation, and that's a
5 convenient way to track the evolution of a bill.

6 We frequently receive questions on how to contact
7 one's member of Congress. On the home page of Congress.gov is a
8 prominent section for contacting representatives and senators by
9 state.

10 On Monday Congress.gov made available to the public a
11 new collection called the House Communications Collection. This
12 collection includes messages from the President to the House, as
13 well as petitions, typically, from state and local governments.
14 It includes memorials, reports from executive agencies that are
15 required by legislation.

16 Each items includes an abstract of the communication,
17 and if the communication is required by legislation, a citation
18 to the legislation requiring the report, and a requirements
19 number that is assigned by the House clerk, creating a link
20 between the legislation and the communication.

21 It's a really neat feature. We just saw it last week,
22 and it actually launched on Monday. So you may want to go and
23 check it out.

24 So, I want to tell a little bit about page views of
25 that one site. Last week along, Congress.gov had 1.6 million

1 page views. It's not hard to see that Congress.gov has its
2 finger on the pulse of current events. The statistics show that
3 the most searched bills last week have, more or less, mirrored
4 news headlines.

5 Ranked by page views, the top three bills last week
6 were HR-399; this was to amend Title 18, U.S. Code, to prohibit
7 the manufacture, possession, or transfer of any part, or
8 combination of parts, designed to increase the rate of fire of a
9 semi-automatic rifle. That does not convert the semi-automatic
10 rifle into a machine gun, but they're bump stocks, basically.

11 The second highest was HR-392; Fairness for High
12 Skilled Immigrants Act of 2017.

13 Number three, HR-367; the Hearing Protection Act of
14 2017. Hearing, this kind of hearing.

15 Makes sense; we've been all hearing about Cuba and
16 some of the things that are going on in the embassy there. So I
17 haven't looked at HR-367, but I have a feeling it has something
18 to do with that.

19 The percentage of traffic from mobile devices to
20 Congress.gov has increased quite a bit in the last year. Mobil
21 visits made up 160,000 visits last week alone.

22 Folks are also finding Congress.gov via social media,
23 and that was 26,000 visits just last week.

24 Of course, I've only highlighted a couple of the
25 collections in Congress.gov, and a few of the things that this

1 powerful resource can do. I encourage you to try this
2 legislative resource for yourself, and spread the word about this
3 site.

4 Okay. Congressional Record. The historical
5 Congressional Record, and it's predecessor, the Congressional
6 Globe, are available online through the webpage, A Century of Law
7 Making for a New Nation, and that covers the years 1873 to 1877.
8 More recent issues, 1994 to present, are available through GPO
9 FDSys, and 1995 to present through Congress.gov.

10 As a joint effort, LC and GPO work together to
11 digitize the Law Library's collection of the Congressional
12 Record. See, we do work together. The bound edition.

13 Per the agreement, GPO is making the digitized files
14 available via FDSys online. GPO rolling out releases decade by
15 decade, and they're available on FDSys and govinfo.

16 GPO released the 30s and 40s Congressional Record in
17 August this year, and as we understand it, they plan to have all
18 volumes available by spring 2018. At least that's where we are
19 right now.

20 So, I would like to take a moment to mention here that
21 on this page, because we have so many collections that are being
22 digitized and placed online, we've created a digital projects
23 page to keep you apprised of the status of these various
24 projects, and I believe you each have access to handouts, and
25 that will give you the link to this one single page.

1 But it's interesting to see what we're working on, and
2 it kind of gives you a preview of where things are going, at
3 least from our perspective.

4 So here we go with the Federal Register, and this is
5 really exciting; I only learned about this when I went to the Law
6 Library.

7 A couple years ago David Mau (ph), who is a former Law
8 Librarian of Congress, negotiated an agreement with Hine Online
9 (ph) to take their digitized files and to make them available for
10 free on our website, and I'm going to talk about the various
11 collections that we are working on right now.

12 The Federal Register is the official daily publication
13 for presidential documents, executive orders, proposed interim
14 and final rules and regulations, and notices by federal agencies.
15 The Federal Register has been published by National Archives and
16 Records Administration since 1936, and documents from its
17 inception through 1993, can be found on the Law Library's
18 website.

19 Statutes at Large. The U.S. Statutes at Large is a
20 collection of laws passed by the U.S. Congress in chronological
21 order. The Law Library of Congress has digitized this collection
22 and aims to make the Statutes at Large accessible to the public.
23 The project is ongoing and our website will be continuously
24 updated to incorporate additional years of legal material.

25 These are all currently available for bulk download by

1 Congress; however, about 50 Congress, the 19th through the 67th
2 Congresses, have already had each statute separated and we're
3 working on the rest. This is a big project; it's going to take
4 time.

5 Separating the statutes allows a user to search
6 individual descriptive metadata, group like cases together, and
7 search the titles for desired cases.

8 All public laws covering the years 1789 to 1950 will
9 be available by early 2018. Work on the rest of the volumes and
10 private laws will then begin and should take less than a year.

11 The U.S. Treaty Series. U.S. treaty collection
12 includes the U.S. treaty series 1795 to 1945, and the United
13 States Treaties and Other International Agreements, or TIAS, from
14 1950 to 1982. The Law Library of Congress aims to make historic
15 U.S. treaties accessible to the public. This project is ongoing
16 and our website will be continuously updated.

17 Currently the years 1795 to 1949, from the Charles I.
18 Bevans Collection, are available online. We are actively working
19 on years 1950 through 1984, and those should be added in the
20 summer of 2018.

21 So we've got lots of projects at varying stages, which
22 is why that digital projects page, I think, is so important.

23 Last year we, like many agencies, did a lot of work on
24 World War I, from the death of the Arch Duke to the Armistice on
25 November 11th, 1918; over 20 countries issued various forms of

1 declarations of war that can be found in the official government
2 publications of the time.

3 This presentation highlights those declarations that
4 are available at the Law Library of Congress. The information
5 can be accessed in alphabetical order by country. A map
6 illustrating years of entry into the war is also provided. In
7 addition, the presentation includes documents leading to U.S.
8 involvement in the war, culminating in declarations of war
9 against Germany on April 6th, 1917, and against Austria/Hungary
10 on December 7th, 1917.

11 The collection makes one of many available from the
12 Library of Congress on World War I. Many of the divisions, the
13 various reading rooms, contributed materials to this World War I
14 site.

15 Now, I'm going to talk about some of the stuff that
16 we've got on the horizon. I've talked about collections of
17 primary source law that are currently available, but we have many
18 projects in the works, and we're continuously publishing new
19 collections.

20 I'll give you a preview of what's to come, with a
21 caveat that unforeseen circumstances -- and we all know what that
22 means -- may delay release of new collections. We're a
23 bureaucracy, like everyone, and there are lots of part of the
24 Library that all come together to our digitization group, so
25 we're one of many.

1 We are working on publication of the U.S. Code from
2 1925 to '93; it is nearing completion. The U.S Reports from 1754
3 to 2003 are, likewise, near completion. We hope to publish the
4 Code of Federal Regulation, covering years 1938 through '95,
5 early in 2018. And the Library of Congress is placing online
6 more than 57,000 congressional committee hearings published from
7 the 57th Congress through the 109th Congress.

8 The new congressional hearings collection covering
9 both the House and Senate will be fully searchable. Filters will
10 allow users to narrow their searches by date, committee name, or
11 subject. Individual hearings can be viewed online or downloaded.

12 The Law Library, just this past year, digitized and
13 will soon make available, approximately one thousand National
14 Transportation Safety Board Advanced Decisions. These covered
15 the years 1977 through 1981. These are enforcement decisions in
16 aviation and marine cases.

17 We had these items in the Library, and we were asked
18 for them so often that we decided it was probably a good idea to
19 digitize them, and just make them available.

20 Decisions of the NTSB, or the National Transportation
21 Safety Board, concern an airman, mechanic, or mariner's appeal of
22 action on his or her certificate. This body of material is no
23 longer available anywhere else, as far as we could tell, and it's
24 not even on NTSB's online system, which is kind of interesting.

25 We're in the very early stages of two long-term

1 projects. The first is we are looking at digitizing and making
2 available the serial sat (ph), and that's what Laurie and I were
3 just talking about. This is going to be a huge project, but it
4 is something that I'm confident that we can work together on.

5 The second is U.S. Supreme Court records and briefs.
6 For those of you who operate in the legal space, or legal
7 environment, this would be huge.

8 We think there are only seven physical locations for
9 the U.S. Supreme Court records and briefs in the country. When I
10 was at DOJ we had a city block long, a city block long back, and
11 about three-quarters of a city block. So we had two and three-
12 quarters of a city block for the U.S. Supreme Court records and
13 briefs.

14 This is every case that goes before the Supreme Court,
15 and it's all of the amicus curia briefs, anyone who submitted a
16 brief, or submitted a plat map, or something that went with a
17 case. So it's extremely important for anyone who's working in
18 the law area. But we are looking to digitize that material as
19 well.

20 These are the kinds of projects that make me, as Law
21 Librarian, excited for the future. Just knowing that we are
22 putting the country's laws into the hands of its citizens thrills
23 me no end.

24 In keeping to print copies of congressional hearings,
25 the Law Library is helping to safeguard some of the most

1 important government information for future generations, and in
2 making available online, and for free, major collections of
3 primary source materials in American law and American democracy,
4 the Law Library is ensuring access to government information for
5 all.

6 Thank you, again, for the opportunity to present to
7 you today. I am happy to take questions.

8 Please look at your handouts. I know I covered a lot
9 of information, lots of years, lots of dates, and that kind of
10 thing, and if any of you were able to take notes, God bless you,
11 but I will tell you -- okay, good.

12 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Inaudible.)

13 MS. SANCHEZ: Good. One thing I will tell you, and I
14 just thought about this today as I was coming this morning, I
15 don't know how many of you read the Washington Post, but there's
16 a new tag line that says Democracy Dies in Darkness, and I think
17 that's what we're all about. We're making sure that American
18 legal congressional material is in the light, and that anyone who
19 wants to access that information can me it available.

20 And I just looked on my little iPhone before I thought
21 I'd say something about this, and sure enough, there's
22 controversy about what Democracy Dies in Darkness means, and was
23 this a stab at our current -- no, it wasn't.

24 Apparently, it was something that was in a First
25 Amendment case in front of the Supreme Court many, many years

1 ago, and Bob Woodward actually picked up on the phrase during the
2 Watergate. So I'm not being political here; I'm being the
3 opposite of political, but I do agree democracy does die in
4 darkness, and I have to say to all of you, and all of the folks
5 at the Law Library, that's what we do. We bring information to
6 the light and that is pretty doggone awesome.

7 So, at any rate, yes?

8 MR. WOODS: Steve Woods, Penn State University
9 Libraries. So, first of all, I do want to say thank you for
10 making great efforts at digitizing these collections. It will be
11 great for our users.

12 What I want to ask is what you mean by accessible,
13 because there are two -- sort of two emerging things that I'm
14 becoming more and more aware of as we digitize things. One is,
15 the fact that many of our users are wanting to do data mining on
16 these things, so there's that.

17 But the other that is becoming extremely important,
18 particularly in our online community, online campuses, and these
19 kinds of things, is accessibility for the blind, the people who -
20 - so what efforts are you guys doing, in terms of thinking about,
21 in your digitization of these collections, for both of those
22 communities?

23 MS. SANCHEZ: Thank you, that's a great question. As
24 many of you may know, we also -- there is a part of the library,
25 which is the National Library Services for the Blind and

1 Physically Handicapped. That is one of the divisions at the
2 Library that receives separate appropriations every year.

3 Unfortunately, while there is the National Library
4 Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, we have not
5 addressed to how to make our collections accessible to the blind
6 and physically handicapped. But I appreciate what you're asking,
7 and I will go back and have conversations with people about that.

8 Unfortunately, and I mean this in -- with great
9 respect, the Ledge Branch, which is what GPO and LC is part of,
10 we do not have to do 508 compliance, which makes things
11 accessible. However, my feeling is, just because we're not
12 required to do that, we still should. So I appreciate you
13 bringing that up and will go back and see what we can do about
14 that.

15 I know at DOJ, in my time at DOJ, we actually had
16 separate PC's, and set ups, for people to actually go to one of
17 our branch libraries in downtown D.C. that made things much more
18 accessible to folks with handicaps, but that was just one of ten
19 downtown libraries, but we were happy to get people to that
20 library to use materials there.

21 So, by accessible, though, what I mean now is
22 primarily, we do Perma.cc links, to make sure that the links
23 don't fly away, and they continually are available. We also are
24 doing metadata.

25 One of the things I didn't mention in our talk, too,

1 on some of our collections we're actually doing crowd sourcing.
2 So we're using library students and law students to help us do
3 the metadata on some of the collections.

4 Obviously, once they've done that, we actually bring
5 the collection back and we do a quality check at Library of
6 Congress, but that has been something that has gained a lot more
7 prominence, usage, in the last couple of years. We actually went
8 down and talked to people at the Smithsonian Transcription Center
9 to see what they were doing, and what we're doing is very similar
10 to what they're doing.

11 So, I agree with you, access is still primarily access
12 for the visually -- you know, folks who can see and don't have
13 handicaps, so it is something we need to still work on.

14 Yes?

15 MS. JARRETT: Good morning. Peggy Jarrett, University
16 of Washington Law Library. And two things; first a shameless
17 plug for our library, which is one of the library that has the
18 U.S. Supreme Court briefs in paper from 1936, and we do lend them
19 if anybody wants them.

20 My question is, this is so wonderful, all of this
21 digitizing that you're doing; could you clarify the relationship
22 between what you're doing on your website and govinfo, and how
23 users would be looking at the U.S. Code and the C.F.R. on
24 govinfo, and then the historical files, are they going to be on
25 your site, or are they going to be ingested --

1 MS. SANCHEZ: I think what we would do, and again,
2 we're at the very early stages, but obviously, the goal is not to
3 duplicate efforts, but to make sure that we have jump links, and
4 we have finding aids that get people to and from.

5 One of the things that we began looking at the Serial
6 Sat this week, is that we found that there were little bits and
7 pieces in Hoti Trust (ph), and various places, but there was no
8 span. So we're looking to do that, and again, this morning, we
9 had a nice side bar and we're going to work together with GPO.
10 This is yet another project that we can work together on.

11 But the goal is, even if we don't digitize spans of
12 materials, that we make sure that we include some sort of jump
13 link, or something, that gets people to where that content is by
14 clicking on a link and getting there. But we don't need to
15 duplicate efforts, so we try to collaborate when we can, and we
16 do. So I hope that answered your question.

17 Anyone else? Okay. Very nice.

18 MS. HALL: Thank you, Jane.

19 MS. SANCHEZ: Thank you.

20 MS. HALL: Appreciate it.

21 (A brief break was taken.)

22 MS. BONNELL: Good morning. Hi, there. Hey.
23 Welcome. Hi. Thanks for attending. My name is Angela Bonnell
24 and I'm the Documents Librarian at Illinois State University's
25 Milner Library, and I have the opportunity today to talk to you

1 about the World War I posters that we have.

2 At Milner Library, what we've done is we've branded
3 that collection, the print and the digital collection, as
4 Answering the Call. And what I hope to share with you today are
5 a few things; first, a little bit about the collection that we
6 have, the World War I posters, and the great partnership that we
7 have GPO on that, and I want to talk a little bit more about the
8 university and community outreach that we've been able to enjoy
9 since we've made those available.

10 Then the last thing I want to share is just a little
11 bit, a little bit, about what we do when we reach out to those
12 from the community, and through the coursework.

13 Yeah, if you have any questions along the way, please
14 let me know. Okay.

15 So let's get started. I think. There we go. A
16 little bit about the Answering the Call World War I poster
17 collection, what is it? It's a pretty modest collection, when
18 you think about some of the other GPO partnerships that are out
19 there that are so wonderful.

20 This collection of World War I posters, it's 108
21 posters, of those 58 are unique. When I say that, I mean there
22 are 50 duplicates. So we have some that are replicated.

23 From among those, there are two types; one is the
24 posters that would have been distributed from federal agencies at
25 the time, things like U.S. Fuel Administration, the U.S. Food

1 Administration, the Treasury Department, and most of what we have
2 from that category would be the Liberty Loan campaigns.

3 The second type would be from the national
4 organizations. Things that you would probably recognize, like
5 the American Library Association, the American Red Cross,
6 Salvation Army, YMCA, YWCA. So that's the second part that we
7 have.

8 When we knew that we were going to digitize these,
9 what we did is we selected from among the unique ones, that ones
10 that had the best -- that looked the best, that were in the best
11 condition, and from among those we -- when I say 'we', I should
12 not say 'we'; I had nothing to do with this. This was the
13 conservation lab. Milner Library has a conservation lab. Yay.
14 Jen Hod-Johnson (ph).

15 What they did is they repaired some of the tears, they
16 slowly detached the adhesive. And I'm going to say that one more
17 time. They slowly detached the adhesive, because there was a lot
18 of cellophane tape on these posters. It was horrible. Then they
19 removed surface dirt from those.

20 And the image that you see here -- this is from the
21 yearbook, from 1919, the university yearbook, and it shows those
22 posters in the background with the committee, and I'm not sure
23 what committee that is, but this shows the posters when they were
24 new.

25 Now, this one -- this is a Howard Chandler Christy,

1 this is -- these posters are a hundred years old, and most of
2 them, actually, are in pretty good shape, given that. This one
3 is the one that's the worst shape. This one is still in the
4 conservation lab. It's been backed -- I don't know why -- on
5 blue cardboard, or something -- I don't know what it is -- and
6 you can see the edges are really tough. So that one needs a lot
7 of attention, and he's the only one -- this poster's the only one
8 that hasn't been moved over into the our digital collection.
9 It's still waiting for repairs to be made.

10 The thing I'll then point out is -- sorry. This is me
11 all over again. Like, should I pointing at something? Oh, there
12 we go. Thank you -- oh, I'm sorry. Down. Sorry. I claim I'm
13 left-handed, so these problems just are part of me.

14 So, why we have these posters? And I think there are
15 probably people in the room who could tell you better than I
16 could why we had these posters. What happened was -- and I think
17 I've gone too far -- here we go.

18 When the U.S. entered the war in 1917 Woodrow Wilson,
19 by executive order, what he did was he created the Committee on
20 Public Information, the CPI, and he asked George Creel to chair
21 that group. George Creel then, he asked one of the famous
22 illustrators of the day, to create a sub-agency called the --
23 it's hard for me to say -- the DPP, the Division of Pictorial
24 Publicity, which is really hard for me to say, DPP. He created
25 the DPP.

1 The person who headed up that area was a famous
2 illustrator of the day, Charles Dana Gibson, and you probably
3 know him for the Gibson Girl, that illustration of that time.

4 What he then was tasked with doing, as part of this
5 group, was they were -- what they had to do was they had to use
6 the available media of the day, and you can imagine what that
7 would have been, it would have been cable, telegraph, radio,
8 moving pictures, movies, and they actually had posters then at
9 that time, too.

10 So they used posters to help the public -- to
11 encourage the public, to support the war effort. So, this what
12 we had, and this is what Wilson was tasked -- what he had tasked
13 the Creel Committee to do, and then what Charles Dana Gibson,
14 what he was asked to do, as well.

15 He was able to illicit volunteers, artists of the day,
16 people that you would probably recognize now; James Montgomery
17 Flagg, of course famous for Uncle Sam; Jessie Wilcox Smith,
18 famous children's illustrator of the time; and Howard Chandler
19 Christy, famous artists like that.

20 So that is why the posters were created. There we go.
21 Why does Milner have these posters? The Milner Library, I should
22 say. Milner Library is a federal depository -- yay -- we've been
23 a depository since 1858. And when I say 1858, I know, someone
24 here from GPO is saying, hey, you're really 1877. We were
25 designated a depository in 1858 by Owen Lovejoy, but for some

1 reason we lost our depository status -- I don't know why --
2 during the Civil War. I'm not sure what that's about. If anyone
3 knows, has any ideas on that one -- but we were reappointed a
4 depository in 1877.

5 In 1890 the library hired its first full time
6 librarian. Her name was Angeline Vernon Milner. That's who our
7 library's named after now. She went by Ann so you might hear me
8 slip into calling her by her first name Ange.

9 She was ahead of her time. She had lots of great
10 things. This is an image of her in front of the library. You
11 can see she's with posters. She had a real interest in visual
12 culture. They probably wouldn't have called it that at the time,
13 but she did.

14 She had -- as early as 1910, she had a circulating
15 collection to the students of mounted pictures, and I'm going to
16 tell you -- I shouldn't tell you this -- but we have records of
17 her saying she chopped up -- I'm not joking, how horrible -- she
18 chopped up government documents for their images, and then she
19 mounted those. How horrible. Man. She had a real love-hate
20 relationship with documents.

21 So she had a circulating collection of mounted
22 pictures, slides, stereopticons, and one of things I will say
23 after -- before I get my slides out of order -- she displayed
24 posters, when they came in through the depository, of course, and
25 one of the things I want to mention, too, as we slide through --

1 there we go. So she had a real interest in visual culture, and I
2 can only imagine that when was receiving some of these posters
3 through the depository, she was probably thrilled, and she
4 preserved them.

5 The other thing I know is that some of those are from
6 national organizations, like American Red Cross. Because of her
7 interest in imagines, she probably sought out, and maybe to
8 stretch the collection development dollars that she had, the
9 little that she had, so she purchased those.

10 The other thing I will mention, is as you saw in that
11 photo, she had them on sticks. She hung them. We know that she
12 affixed them. Not just for the images, but she really wanted to
13 support the war. She did all that she could.

14 One of the things that she was tasked with doing, and
15 I'll talk a little bit more about this later, is she was
16 appointed to serve on the university's War Service Committee.
17 That committee was tasked with determining everyone who was
18 serving in the war, women and men, current students, alum,
19 faculty staff, so that was a pretty big task and she was
20 appointed to do that for very specific reasons.

21 So she had a real interest in those. She saved those.
22 I'm going to take the time to say she was ahead of the -- these
23 were ephemera. She loved images. In theory, based on the Creel
24 Commission, CPI, these were intended to solicit support from the
25 public during the war, but after the war she saved them. Yay.

1 And now we have those; so this is what we have.

2 Why did we digitize them? Because they were such a
3 small collection, relatively, given some of the other collections
4 that Milner has, the library has, it wasn't too hard for me to
5 get these digitized. The woman that you see there, her name is
6 Sarah Caldwell, and she's from our digital center. Milner has
7 its own digital center.

8 And this is where I have to read because these are the
9 things I do not know, and they tell me this is so. All right.
10 We digitized these because it fit in their schedule. The posters
11 we digitized in-house by Milner Library's digital center using
12 the Better Light 8KHS Super 8,000 Flatbed Scanner. I hope that
13 means something to someone.

14 Each of the posters was scanned five times and focus
15 stacked and color corrected. The images were saved as TIF files,
16 and then JPEGS, the JPEGS were subsequently ingested into content
17 DM. Each poster was researched by our documents department, by
18 our unit. We were able to hire an art student.

19 So not only were the posters researched by their
20 historical -- who the artist might be with their size, but we
21 also took a look at the type of art that was involved, because we
22 used these with some of our art classes, and then all that
23 information was used in content DM.

24 The thing that I'll say about these; in our content DM
25 site, we obviously have the JPEG's, but we really have TIF's that

1 were reserved, that were created in -- and again, I don't know,
2 this isn't my field -- but archival quality. So we have some
3 really big TIF's, and what is nice is -- hallelujah -- the
4 university's alumni magazine has written an article to
5 commemorate the centenarians of the war, the beginning of the war
6 in the U.S., and they asked for -- they wanted to come over, and
7 they wanted to take photos of the posters, and the photographer,
8 she got on a ladder and she looked down, and she was going to
9 take a photo, and I said why wouldn't you just -- do you want to
10 just use our digital images, and she kind of looked at me like,
11 you know, you'll -- I'll just do this -- but when I said to her
12 what we had, her eyes lit up, and she was thrilled that we
13 actually had such ginormous TIF files, that then were being used
14 -- that could be used in our alumni magazine.

15 So it was a really nice moment. Our digital center
16 does an incredible job, so I just want to give a shout out to
17 them on that.

18 One of the things that we did -- again, knowing that
19 we had this digital collection, is we wanted to promote the
20 digital collection and the print collection. The art librarian,
21 her name is Kathleen Lonbom, and I, we got some university
22 foundation funding.

23 With that -- you know what, I want to take the time to
24 mention this -- with that funding we were able to support some
25 programming for the launch of the Answering the Call digital

1 site, and then to display some of these posters, and this was in
2 2014. It wasn't a whole lot of money, but it was enough to --
3 enough for cookies, cheese, and iced tea, and it was also enough
4 -- yeah -- we'll do everything we can get people in the door --
5 and it was also enough to give a modest honoraria, honorarium, to
6 -- we had eight speakers from the community, from the campus and
7 from the regional area, and that was an incredible way to
8 highlight the collection.

9 This is a collection that people didn't know that we
10 had, just a few people, so people were thrilled when they
11 realized that we had these.

12 We also were given some funding by our administration
13 to -- for this exhibit. These are old posters; they allowed us
14 to buy Plexiglas that filters out the UV light, nice frames, and
15 the mats to make them look -- you know, they just look really
16 nice in there.

17 Not enough for all of them, of course, but we
18 selected, I think it was about 22 or 23, that were displayed on
19 the main floor at the library. So this is what we had.

20 At the same time, the Illinois Regional Librarian, his
21 name is Blain, Blain Redemmer (ph). He's the best guy. Do you
22 know Blain? He's the best. I'm always yammering about these
23 things to him and he gets probably bored with me, he's like, oh,
24 Angie, but he was super nice and he posted what we were doing on
25 social media -- yay -- and then what happened was GPO found out

1 about it -- yay -- and then I was contacted -- if you can also
2 believe it -- on my birthday, on my birthday in 2014, by Susan
3 Abunas (ph), and she asked me if we would be interested in
4 serving as a partner with these posters. I was thrilled. I'm
5 like, yay.

6 Of course, then I had to go to my administration and
7 say, hey, this is something you really want to do, right? And
8 thankfully, they also agreed with that.

9 So it took about a year to set up the memorandum of
10 understanding, and if any of you are considering being a partner
11 with GPO I would do it, it's just been the best experience, best
12 experience ever, it's been really a joy.

13 Now, when I was talking to Ashley Dolin (ph), she's
14 like, hey, you can say bad things, too, but there is no bad thing
15 from GPO. This was -- it was a great experience.

16 The only thing bad that happened -- not bad -- the
17 only thing that was difficult though the partnership were the
18 things that, as a university, we introduced into it. I'm from
19 the State of Illinois, and I think this is where I could insert a
20 joke -- is there anyone from Illinois here? Yeah. Yay. So it's
21 just a tough -- Illinois is a tough state, for a variety of
22 political reasons, it's tough. So those were the reasons.

23 We had to send the MOU through our general counsel.
24 It wasn't horrible, but it took a long time, and then something
25 got lost, and these signatures -- you know, it's not easy, I will

1 just say, to get a signature from a provost, and the dean, and
2 then that copy was lost.

3 So there's nothing bad about this, except the things
4 that we did to ourselves. So we had to have two copies, and then
5 we had -- lesson learned -- walk these pieces of paper that are
6 important from one place to another.

7 So this is what we have. What did we do for GPO and
8 what did GPO do for us? Again, it's just a win-win. I don't
9 have -- I can't say enough nice things.

10 What we did for them were things that, of course, we
11 would want to do. We wanted to make sure that these were free,
12 accessible to everyone. So if anything should happen to our
13 digital collection -- we can't maintain it for some reason --
14 we'll happily give that over to GPO, and that goes without
15 saying.

16 We will always make these freely accessible; that goes
17 without saying. Why would we not want to do that?

18 What we also did is we gave them the information that
19 we used in researching each poster, the metadata that we used, so
20 that they could use that information in cataloguing them. And
21 the other thing that we did was we -- for those items, that
22 obviously, the scope of this project was just the depository
23 items, they weren't interested in Red Cross, or YMCA, or
24 Salvation Army.

25 When we looked for the SuDocs, and we used the

1 documents catalogs that we have, because still have those print,
2 and they're out on the open shelves, so anywhere we could find
3 the SuDoc for any of these posters, we gave that to them as well.
4 So that was -- there was nothing hard or difficult about any of
5 that.

6 What they did for us, of course, is they catalogued
7 them, and they created a (inaudible) for them, and they made them
8 accessible to everyone in the whole wide world, and they, of
9 course, point to our content DM site, which is just amazing.

10 So this was just an incredible experience, and again,
11 I can't say enough nice things about Susan Abunas; she was great
12 to work with. So if any of your considering it; great to work
13 with.

14 Next, I want to talk a little bit about the second
15 piece of this presentation, which is the campus and community
16 outreach. Here I've struggled with how to present some of this,
17 but I kind of really want to go out of my way to make sure I
18 stress a few things.

19 We created an exhibit in 2014, and that was on the
20 main floor of the library, and I'm going to show you some images
21 to show you how that worked in just a moment.

22 As you can see from the promotional material, this was
23 scheduled from August 18th through December 12th. We put these
24 up and people were thrilled. I mean, the reaction was
25 incredible, and it was so incredible that the history department

1 asked us to extend the exhibit through February. Why? Because
2 they work with annual the McLean County Museum of History, the
3 History Department at ISU, and the K through 12 Regional
4 Education Office, they produce a history symposium every year and
5 they wanted the posters to be a showcase piece of that exhibit.

6 Every other year it flips from one location to
7 another, and that year in 2015, it was scheduled to be ISU, and
8 they asked for the library to sponsor several workshops on these
9 posters. So this was just really incredible.

10 Now, we talked with our conservation librarian, and
11 she agreed that they could stay up for another month, so we did
12 that, and that was -- we had over 200 people attend, and again,
13 it was more promotion -- again, it was nice -- our administration
14 saw the interest that it received from the community.

15 Of course, we're open to the public, as well, so it
16 was the longer we had it up, the more people came in, so that was
17 incredible. We got incredible feedback from the community.

18 That was 2014-2015. Also, at the same time, there was
19 -- and I know this thing seems like a very, kind of, random
20 thing, but we have -- the theatre department was producing a
21 Shakespeare, Loves Leapers Lost, and it was going to be set
22 during World War I era, so also in 2015, in February, they said,
23 hey, can you just keep up those posters through the summer when
24 this production is going on?

25 We, obviously, couldn't keep them up that long, but

1 what we did do is we took down all of the posters, we kept
2 several of those matted, and we then put them back up during the
3 production so we could, actually, accommodate them.

4 So we could point to their production of Love Leapers
5 Lost, set during World War I era, and then they pointed to us as
6 well. So, it was just a really nice situation, where we were
7 both -- you know, one big happy family, and it was -- that was
8 great.

9 Again, you know, you put together these exhibits, and
10 you're going to see acknowledgements at the end, these things are
11 not easy to do. It's a lot of hard work from a lot of different
12 people, so I was not interested, necessarily, in putting together
13 another exhibit. Very -- it was just a lot of work -- but then I
14 was -- 2017 was the history department, again, when they were
15 having their -- it was -- their history symposium was being held
16 onsite, on campus, and they asked us again to put up the posters
17 for the classes again.

18 They wanted different posters, which was fine, and
19 then we had someone from campus who asked us -- because, of
20 course, 2017 is the centennial of when the U.S. entered the war,
21 so we put them up again, but this time we did it a little bit
22 differently, and in that we included World War I posters,
23 different ones than what we had had before, World War II posters,
24 and then we also have -- we also have an item -- it's hard to
25 describe -- it's an English language piece that was produced in

1 1936 for the 1936 Olympics. It's truly German propaganda, it was
2 produced about the Nazi's, it was stuffed within the posters.

3 When we did an inventory -- and one of the things I
4 forgot to mention, I realized, is why did we use -- why did we
5 all of a sudden realize that we wanted these posters out, and
6 digitize them?

7 These posters -- I forgot to say the most important
8 thing -- these posters had been rolled up in cardboard boxes for
9 a very long time, and I knew they were there; somebody on campus
10 needed space where they were, they needed flat file space, and
11 I'm like, I can take those off your hands, because I had flat
12 file space in the doc's office. So they gave them to us, not
13 only the World War I posters, but the World War II posters; we
14 have about 600 World War II posters. So I should have mentioned
15 that before.

16 So that exhibit included posters from 1917 through
17 1945, and also that 1936 Olympic piece, which is just a horrific
18 thing to read, because it was published in 1936, and any of you
19 who know history, at that point the -- well, I won't go there,
20 but I will point out -- so, for instance, this is that exhibit,
21 Propaganda on All Fronts, and this exhibit very drastically --
22 much different from the 2014 exhibit.

23 In the 2014 exhibit we placed the World War I posters
24 up, and we had a little bit of explanatory text describing what
25 they were and why we have them.

1 When we were creating the Propaganda on All Fronts
2 Exhibit in 2017, this was the summer of 2016, and you're probably
3 way ahead of me, you're probably thinking -- and we knew that we
4 were having World War I, World War II, and this 1936 piece, so we
5 had to create a lot more content, and this is what I think about
6 yesterday's -- James LaRue, when he was speaking, he talked
7 about, you know, what we have done, and that is content
8 management of librarians, collecting, gathering and presenting,
9 but he talked, maybe, the thing that we should be doing, or what
10 were trying to do, is to provide meaning, and that really
11 resonated with me.

12 Because with this exhibit, we really had to go out of
13 our way because had some really controversial images, the Nazi
14 symbol. I couldn't tell you how many images there were, symbols
15 that appeared in these posters, and I was really fearful,
16 especially when the results of the election came out, and what
17 was going on on campuses throughout the nation.

18 But, thankfully, we provided enough context and
19 explanation of what these posters were about, that I think it
20 helped people to understand what they were and what we were and
21 were not trying to do.

22 So this is the Propaganda on All Fronts Exhibit, and
23 you can see those posters. They're being displayed on -- and I
24 think it's called the Iroquoian (ph) Hanging Hardware System,
25 you'll see -- it's got a rail at the top, a rail clip, if you can

1 see that, a wire, and then a hook.

2 Kathleen Lonbom, our Art Librarian, she investigated
3 hanging hardware systems; she's created a gallery space in the
4 library, and it's been incredible. This is -- the hanging system
5 has probably been up for about ten years, and this is how we were
6 able to display these posters safely. It's a really slick
7 system; it's a really elegant system. So that's how we've been
8 able to do that.

9 This is Propaganda on All Fronts. Here is the
10 Answering the Call, that exhibit in 2014. You can see that
11 there's a different in photo quality. The second -- the first
12 photo is -- we have a graphic designer who took photos of the
13 exhibit -- this is with my iPhone, but I'm happy to have it. So
14 this is that exhibit, 2014.

15 Then I want to segue into -- people didn't know we had
16 these; once they realized we had the exhibit and we had these
17 posters, then we were sought out by faculty members to include
18 these resources in their classes, which was really incredible.

19 This photo showed the Art 2016 Graphic Design History
20 Class from the fall of '16. I love working with the graphic
21 design students. I love working with the lithography students,
22 because they will look at these posters; they'll get their nose
23 right up into the prints.

24 We do things to help preserve them. We ask the
25 students to wash their hands. For some of them we've got, like,

1 a Mylar sheet that we put over some of them so, you know, their
2 coffee is not being spilled, or anything like that. But I love
3 seeing students work with these. It's just fascinating to see
4 how they interact with the print piece, and I'm going to touch on
5 that in a moment.

6 So here's Art 2016. There have been a number of
7 classes, too, history classes, interdisciplinary classes that
8 have come in. We've also had high school classes and community
9 organizations come in to take a look at the posters.

10 Now, this image that you're seeing is -- one of the
11 things we realized with the history classes, particularly, was
12 there was some context missing, and I'm trying to be kind. I
13 love students, they're great, but when we showed them some of
14 these posters, it was really lost on them what they were seeing.

15 So what we tried to do, and this is one I'm going to
16 stop, pause, and mention, Ange Milner was tasked with creating
17 that war roster, and I'm going to be very deliberate about what
18 she was doing, and I'm going to read here for a moment, "In large
19 measure because of Milner's organizational abilities, attention
20 to detail, and familiarity with the student body, she was
21 appointed to the university's war roster service committee, and
22 that was to document service of all is ISNU students, faculty,
23 staff and alumni who served in the war. Not only did she know
24 many of the students and alumni, but she was affectionately
25 referred to as Aunt Ange." So she is someone that people loved

1 and she was beloved. She just wasn't some librarian out there,
2 to them. She was loved by the student body.

3 "Her strong connections to students are powerfully
4 evident when reading the letters." What she did was, over the
5 course of the war, she created a roster of 821 men and women from
6 ISNU, so you can create 821 folders. "She scoured the
7 newspapers, anything she could find, finding any information she
8 could have about them. She collected letters, clippings,
9 photographs, and other information about each individual serving
10 in the war.

11 "After the war she sent surveys to the students asking
12 for their branch of service, dates of enlistment, places
13 deployed, and when they were last enrolled or associated with the
14 university.

15 "After the war ended the roster was pronounced by the
16 Illinois State Historical Library as one of the most complete in
17 the State. Today over 600 files still exist in the university
18 archives."

19 Again, these files exist because Milner was ahead of
20 her time; she wanted to preserve a record of what was going on at
21 the time, and save them, and that's why she saved those posters,
22 too. So the posters, and all these files, were saved.

23 What you're seeing here is John Walker Duff; he was a
24 ISNU student who served during the war. What we wanted to do,
25 what we tried to do, and we worked with the history faculty; this

1 is what we did, we paired a poster -- we picked ten
2 representative posters, we paired that with an ISNU student, we
3 used some of those clippings that had been digitized, we worked
4 those together with sample letters and the newspaper accounts, to
5 help build a bigger picture of what was going on, and that has
6 been really successful.

7 Now, I will say, this image that you're seeing here,
8 we have a graphic designer, his name is Elias Writeham (ph), and
9 he's incredible. I showed him -- this is the booklet that I give
10 to the students with the history classes, this booklet, and he's
11 -- I said, can you make it better, Elias? And he kind of paged
12 through it, and he was such a kind man, and he just said a simple
13 yes. Like, you could tell his eyes hurt looking at this.

14 He was just -- so this -- I'm going to call it edition
15 one, and we're working on edition number two, because there are
16 things I could have done much better in creating this booklet
17 that we, again, give to students.

18 So, please don't make me take the ones that I brought
19 with me back on the airplane. I kept -- there's a stack of these
20 on one of the chairs in the front row, so if you want to take a
21 look and see what we've got, it's right up in the front, and
22 please take them because if you don't take them, then I'll have
23 to take them back on the plane.

24 And this is a version of what we have that we'll see
25 in the future, and we'll probably, actually, also make these

1 available online. In it there's a content analysis worksheet
2 that the students work their way through, and they work in groups
3 and activities.

4 So this -- when we talk about the outreach that we've
5 done, we've really tried to go out of our way to make them --
6 work with faculty to provide something that's a little bit more
7 than just, oh, here's an excellent poster that -- you know,
8 primary source material. So that's what we've tried to do.

9 So here we see that image. I'm sorry that I am in
10 this photo, so I have to say that. Then but back in the back
11 you'll see the History Librarian, Vanette Schwartz. So this has
12 been a really collaborative process.

13 This is IDS-121, (inaudible) Germany, and there you
14 can see those posters and the students working with them. That's
15 not a staged shot; they're actually -- I don't know, shockingly,
16 if they're actually listening to me and what we're talking about.
17 So this is one of those classes that we had.

18 Here's Monica Noreen, she's the faculty member for
19 that class, and you can see, again, we're working together on
20 that.

21 Before I move on to a little bit more about what we
22 actually do with those -- with the activities, I want to take the
23 time, again, to point out, this is Ange Milner, she's in her
24 office, probably, you know, 1918-1919, she's working with a
25 student. His name is Kenneth Pringle. Kenneth Pringle was a U-

1 high (ph) student, because ISU had a -- two lab schools,
2 elementary and high school, and so he helped her with all the
3 cuttings, and all the clippings, and all the letters; they worked
4 together.

5 She was more than a librarian. People really loved
6 her. Her -- you know, she was librarian, but she really loved
7 the students. Everything she did, she would do for them. By all
8 accounts, again, she wrote over 600 letters to students and
9 alumni, anyone she knew, when they were serving in the war.
10 Whether they're in the home front or overseas.

11 One of the things that we've tried to do to reach out
12 to students to help them understand what is going on with -- to
13 help them better understand these resources, is I've worked with
14 Kathleen Lonbom, again, who's the -- again, Art, Theatre, and
15 Dance Librarian, and she's actually worked with -- she has a
16 digital -- the digital collection of children's art, and it's
17 online, and she's also concerned about accessibility. And, I'm
18 sorry, I forgot the name of the person who was Penn State who
19 asked the question about accessibility. I'm sorry. In the last
20 session.

21 So what she's done for all of those child art
22 collections, is she's -- not all of them, as many as she can --
23 she's written, along with the students, descriptions of them and
24 made them available in the content DM site. So when you go to
25 that image, if you cannot see, you can click a button and on that

1 you will get a description of what that image is.

2 Knowing that Kathleen has those talents, one of the
3 things that we realized we could also do is, we could provide the
4 talents of the School of Theatre and Dance, some of their
5 incredibly talented students, they could read some of these
6 letters and help to bring some of these students who served
7 during World War I, more alive.

8 So I'm going to play something next, but first I want
9 you to think about something, and I hope this will be effective.
10 We'll see if it's not. If it's not effective, you can be like,
11 Angie, this is stupid. But when you think about Paris in the
12 springtime, do you have an image of what that could be? Like,
13 what three words would you use if you were thinking about Paris
14 in the springtime?

15 I've never been to Paris, and certainly not been there
16 in the springtime. What I imagine is something like Grace Kelly
17 and American in Paris, right? That's what -- I imagine something
18 -- that's the image that I have. What do you guys think? Is
19 that similar? Do you have any ideas? People have been to Paris
20 in spring?

21 And I don't want to startle you, but you're going to
22 hear sound now. You're going to hear Ronald Romaine. At the
23 time when he recorded this -- this is just a short clip. He was
24 an MFA candidate, and he's just an incredibly talented person.
25 So you're going to hear and see what Ron L. Feek (ph) thought of

1 Paris in the springtime. I think.

2 RECORDING PLAYING: I'm in Paris. Have not called on
3 the American Library Association yet, but intend to do so soon
4 and will let you know of the outcome. I have passed up the
5 school for a time, as I could not leave at present. Paris is
6 wet, dark, and moldy. John L. Feek.

7 MS. BONNELL: So, to this person serving overseas,
8 Paris is wet, dark, and moldy, and this is what he is typing to
9 Ange Milner. He is sending her letters. The John L. Feek folder
10 in the archives is really thick. John L. Feek and Ange Milner,
11 they were close. You could tell they really had a rapport.
12 Their conversations were not -- again, this was not like, hi,
13 hope you're well, thanks for writing me a letter, I appreciate
14 it. They talked about a lot of different letters. Their
15 relationship is really rich.

16 So this is just one thing that Milner was doing, and
17 this is one of those things that we try to convey, because I
18 think this has been effective in working with students, for them
19 to understand what was going on during this war, it helps to tie
20 the posters with a person.

21 I will also say, when we honor those students who --
22 former ISNU students, I think it says something to our current
23 students, that we continue to value them as well.

24 This is one story with John L. Feek. You'll see here
25 -- this is an image -- this was from the exhibit, the 2017

1 exhibit. There you'll see names. There are 723 names of those
2 people at ISNU who served. This is from the roster that Milner
3 created. This is the Triptych, that again, Elias created. He
4 did it so easily, too. You'll see -- I'm not sure if it's, kind
5 of -- there's some gold stars there, so there are 11 ISNU
6 students who died during the war.

7 So when you think about John L. Feek having a story;
8 you think about all of these individuals having a story, and
9 that's what we're trying to convey, and that's -- we use those
10 posters -- we try to use those posters in that way. Try to make
11 those connections.

12 And there's one other clip I want to show you, and
13 this one -- this one's a little bit different. This one is a
14 little bit longer, and I hope you'll indulge me in this one,
15 because this, I think, really captures. This is one that we play
16 at the beginning of the -- this history students, for the history
17 -- always the history students. This one is about a minute long,
18 and I hope you'll appreciate why I'm sharing this. So don't be
19 startled, again.

20 RECORDING PLAYING: My dear Ms. Milner, I just
21 received your letter yesterday so I will answer it at once. I
22 have not received any letter for some time, so yours was more
23 than acceptable. Your letters are more gossipy in the way I
24 enjoy than many others. Your talk of shop refreshes me.
25 Sometimes I need just that kind of stimulus.

1 I was up to Paris a week ago and the enclosed views
2 show how I look. I have numbered them in order as I think they
3 represent me. Whichever one you think suitable for the index
4 publication, allow them to use it. Divide or give those you do
5 not care for to Ms. Eff (ph) or Edna, but you keep any or all you
6 desire. I am inclosing such matter as may be useful to the
7 index.

8 I only took my physical exam for promotion this week,
9 so I may not have my captaincy in time for publication; however,
10 as soon as I receive it, if I do, I shall cable you. I know of
11 no one I would rather hear it first than you. Then if you will
12 drop a card to my aunt, Ms. Russell, Elliott, Illinois, letting
13 her know of the fact. I must stop. Write when you can.
14 Lieutenant John L. Feek.

15 MS. BONNELL: So again, this is a relationship that he
16 had with the librarian. I will comment, too, in case you're
17 wondering happened to John L. Feek. Sorry, it's a sad story.
18 I'm going to go there.

19 He didn't die during the war, but he got tuberculosis,
20 he came back to school on and off, he -- ultimately he died, and
21 on January 13th, 1924, and in his files that Milner kept, again,
22 his war roster files, what you find when you open up his file are
23 letters of condolences that were sent to Milner for him, because
24 what you read is that -- he was like a son to her. She wasn't
25 married; she didn't have any kids. So she really cared for him,

1 and people were really sad for her that he had passed away. He
2 was, I think, in his early 30s.

3 And, oddly enough -- so he died January 13th, 1924,
4 four years later, to day, January 13th, 1928, that's when Milner
5 died too.

6 So, why am I mentioning all of these things? The
7 things that I think about when I share some of these resources,
8 for instance, when you think about the digital collection and the
9 print collection that we have, which of these -- like they're
10 digitized, right? And I know -- I'm just joking, I -- if I could
11 do it with a straight face, I would, but I can't.

12 Like what do we get rid of? Do we get rid of the
13 posters now they're digitized? Do we get rid of the letters, and
14 the other things, because they're now digitized? No. And,
15 thankfully, that's one of those things that seems really obvious
16 to our administration.

17 So that when I say things like this, the posters and
18 the letters, those are things that we keep forever, right? Isn't
19 that something that we would do? Permanent public access? Yay,
20 that seems obvious. No fee.

21 So I sometimes think of myself as -- do you remember
22 those little See and Says? Like you pull the string or the
23 lever? Yeah? So sometimes I feel like, pull that lever and
24 Angie pops out with permanent public access, no fee. And I can
25 say this about these, and it's obvious, but the -- and the nice

1 thing about these posters, too, it's been a really nice segue for
2 other depository collections as well.

3 At what point -- you know, I know we can't keep
4 everything, but it's -- this has been a really incredible segue
5 to that. So people understand, oh, yes, Milner shouldn't have
6 kept these, by all account, by the Creel Committee, these were
7 meant to be used for the public at that time to encourage the
8 public to support the war. She should have -- she could have
9 thrown the out, I suppose, at that time, but she didn't, she
10 saved, them, and that's incredible.

11 The last thing I want to comment about, too, is so
12 last night I was agonizing over this presentation because that's
13 what I do, and I was fretting and worrying, but I was still
14 reading my email, because also what I do, and I got an email from
15 Rachel. Rachel is watching virtually. Hi, Rachel. I don't know
16 Rachel. I don't know her, but she saw that I was presenting on
17 this, and she said, oh, this is great, I think you're great, the
18 collection seems nice, and she indicated that she had her own
19 Pinterest collection or World War II poster. I'm like, oh, that
20 is so sweet. I don't know her, but she's out there watching, and
21 it makes me happy.

22 So she now knows, if she's watching this, about John
23 L. Feek. She knows about the posters. She knows about all this,
24 and that's the magic, that's the power of promoting your
25 collections this way, so it makes me really happy.

1 The other thing I'm going to go out of my way to say,
2 too, is so that's great, the digital collections are great, but I
3 still -- I can't wait, November 13th is when I'll pull out the
4 posters again to show the graphic design history class.

5 We'll be showing those and I love to see the students
6 when they get their nose up to that print, everything safe and
7 sound, we're okay, but I still love people -- I love to see
8 students interact with the original piece as well.

9 And that point, I think -- and I'm going to look to
10 Robin, it's -- what is it -- On the Go and On the Shelf? Yay.
11 So like these two work in tandem together, and it's just been an
12 incredible experience.

13 Thank you for letting me share my story about the
14 success that we've had with these collections, and if you have
15 any questions -- oh, sorry. One more thing.

16 Not last -- last but not least, all the people who
17 went into creating the work that we've done, archives, the
18 preservation department, the digital center, librarians, graphic
19 designers, student assistants, our administration, of course, and
20 the School of Theatre and Dance, and the grant funding that we
21 received for this. So this has been a -- a lot of people have
22 taken a lot of time, and effort, and talent, to put this
23 together.

24 And, thank you. If you have any questions, let me
25 know.

1 MR. STEVENS: This is John Stevens, the University of
2 Delaware. I really enjoyed your presentation and the use of
3 multi-media made it more lively. I just wanted to ask because I
4 was on the edge of my seat, did John L. make captain?

5 MS. BONNELL: He did. Thank you for asking that.
6 Yes, he did, and it wasn't too long after that, too. And I'm
7 trying to think -- yeah, because there are actually some photos
8 of him with that -- sorry, I'm not -- I don't know what that
9 means, but he's with that outfit on -- I'm sorry, the uniform.
10 I'll say uniform. Sorry. I probably just offended a million
11 people when I did that. But yes, there are photos of him, too,
12 but I don't like that photo of him, so I didn't use that photo.
13 But yes, he did. Thank you for asking.

14 MR. STEVENS: Thank you.

15 MS. BONNELL: And now we all know. Yeah. Oh, and
16 yeah, please do take the booklets in the back because I don't
17 want to fly back with them, and also what you'll see is -- one of
18 the handouts, the full transcript for the letter that Ron Romaine
19 -- for the letter he sent to Milner.

20 And, thank you. Have a nice day. Oh, there's a
21 question. I'm sorry. I'm sorry.

22 MS. BILBRAY: Hi, I'm Ginny Bilbray, I'm from
23 (inaudible) College in Arizona, and I was just -- I don't know if
24 I missed it -- are you digitizing the World War II posters?

25 MS. BONNELL: You know, we are, but those are a lot

1 more complicated because of the number that we have, and you
2 know, the World War I posters are in public domain, even those
3 that weren't part of the depository program, the -- so we are,
4 but we're doing the in-cycles.

5 We're working on the Department of Treasury, which
6 again, we have the most of, and those will be revealed -- right
7 now the only access we have to the World War II posters is
8 through a lib guide, and I will say that I don't even promote
9 that site and it gets tons of views, and there's, I don't know,
10 maybe 50 of those that are there. But we will be, slowly and
11 surely. There's just so many, it's hard to navigate

12 MS. BILBRAY: Thank you.

13 MS. BONNELL: You're welcome.

14 MS. SSKA: I have a question. I'm Patricia Siska
15 from Queens Public Library, and I just -- I loved your talk and
16 presentation, thank you very much. A lot of good ideas have come
17 away.

18 MS. BONNELL: Thanks.

19 MS. SSKA: I just had a question. I think it's
20 probably -- you've probably been asked this, and probably it's
21 copyright issues, but you don't have the rights to -- or do you -
22 - to make reproductions? There are a couple of -- that one of
23 the person and the line of books -- I've forgotten the name of it
24 here, but they're posters I'd love to obtain a copy of that, but
25 I know digitally we can get a copy, but do you -- did you have

1 that question and answer it? Do you offer for sale?

2 MS. BONNELL: Oh, no, wait, so yeah, we would never
3 make anyone pay for anything, and I'm not sure if I quite
4 understand your question.

5 I know that, this is what I did, I worked with our --
6 I'm sorry, I'm forgetting her title, I know her as Sarah -- I
7 work with the person who works over at the university
8 administration to talk about what we have, and what we can and
9 cannot do, so we make these freely available, all the posters --
10 I mean, I'm assuming -- are you talking about which part the --

11 MS. SISKA: Yes, I didn't think this through, but I
12 just thought I'd ask about -- well, it seems like from -- and I
13 know these are free and they're a government publication, so of
14 course the question I'm asking may be doesn't make any sense at
15 all about making something available commercially. I guess, I'm
16 thinking in a kind of marketing commercial sense, which isn't
17 appropriate maybe.

18 MS. BONNELL: Yeah, well -- maybe you think like an
19 administrator. Maybe you're destined to be -- yeah, I wouldn't --
20 - we have no mechanism -- oddly enough, at Illinois State
21 University in the State of Illinois, we probably ought to have a
22 mechanism for getting money, right? Given -- that is -- I can't
23 even imagine the headache of trying to create a system, something
24 like point of sale system, I can't imagine.

25 No, if anyone ever wanted anything, a digital copy of

1 anything -- and again, I have the TIF's, which is nice. The
2 JPEG's to me, are a little -- you know, the resolution is not so
3 great, but if you ever want anything, just let me know and I'd be
4 happy to send that to you. They're big files, though, so we'd
5 have to -- you know, but thank you.

6 Thanks, everyone. Thanks for letting me share. Have
7 a nice day. Safe travels.

8 (A brief break was taken.)

9 MR. SHAW: It's just always amazing how things get
10 quiet after that gavel goes. Should probably have these in the
11 classroom with me.

12 Hello, everybody. My name is James Shaw. I'm the
13 Acting Chair of the Depository Library Council for this
14 conference, and if -- I hope I do not offend anybody in the room,
15 but you know how sometimes it gets more serious at church when
16 the pastor takes his jacket off because it's just too warm? I am
17 going to remove my jacket. For some reason it's usually cool up
18 here, but right now it feels very warm to me. So I apologize if
19 my sartorial transgression offends anybody, but I took my jacket
20 off anyway.

21 Okay. The very first thing I should say is, again, I
22 am acting chair because our colleague, Karen Russ, from the
23 University of Arkansas at Little Rock is dealing with some major
24 health concerns this week and unable to be here, so please, keep
25 her in your thoughts and we will, again, all wish her a speedy

1 and full recovery, and back in the traces with us as soon as she
2 can. So thank you for your concern for Karen.

3 So, welcome to the wrap up session for the 95th FDLP
4 conference. I can't give you a number for the DLC meetings,
5 because they don't all necessarily coincide with the conferences,
6 so who knows how many those have been, since 1973, or so, but
7 thank you all for being here at this conference.

8 And the wrap up, we intend this to be a wrap up, sort
9 of a circle back around, sum up what we've done here, and also
10 provide some information about what council will be doing over
11 the next few weeks, in terms of following up what's happened here
12 today.

13 So, by way of wrapping up, on Monday council held
14 three sessions, that were pretty well attended, on modernization
15 of Title 44 and the recommendations that we developed, and sent
16 to the Director of the Government Publishing Office, Davita
17 Vance-Cooks and Superintendent of Documents, Laurie Hall.
18 Congratulations again, Laurie. And opened up the floor for folks
19 to respond to our recommendations; we do appreciate everybody who
20 participated in that.

21 We had three keynote address, including the Librarian
22 of Congress. I got a chance to shake her hand. This is the
23 first time I've ever met a Librarian of Congress, and she laughed
24 at me. It was a friendly laugh.

25 We had over 30 break out sessions, and I hope folks

1 were able to enjoy any number of those, and this was an unusual
2 conference because the way things came together late in the
3 summer, with the Title 44 recommendations, the conference agenda
4 got jumbled up in a way that's -- nobody recalls ever seeing
5 before.

6 Yesterday we had an early morning council session, a
7 late afternoon council session, and in the middle of the day
8 there weren't council sessions going on, so we all had an
9 opportunity to get out and about and meet you in the hallways,
10 and meet you in the breakout rooms, and thank you so much for
11 allowing us to join you because the conversations, and comments,
12 and questions, and things that came up, they were also very
13 helpful.

14 So, I know, at least me personally, thinking something
15 to be mindful of for future conference agendas, and things.

16 Perhaps the most important thing we do at a wrap
17 session, though, is the many thank you's that we need to extend.
18 First of all, to the Government Publishing Office, and all their
19 staff, who sponsor this every year.

20 Those of you who are involved in conference logistics,
21 everything from making sure there's food out there, to getting
22 the schedules together, to making sure that the A/V systems are
23 appropriately contracted for and implemented, and everything else
24 that goes into it, we owe GPO a big thank you for taking this on
25 every year. It's a big deal, and we certainly appreciate it.

1 We want to thank our keynote speakers, all the people
2 who presented. It takes time. It takes time. Even if you're
3 quite experienced, and well along in your career, it takes time
4 and effort to put together a presentation, get it organized, get
5 your thoughts together and get yourself ginned up and ready to
6 go in front of a room full of people, and so we wanted to say
7 thank you to everybody who did that.

8 That participation helps make this conference very
9 rich and substantial, and people walk away learning stuff, and
10 that's always cool. So thank you to everybody who participated
11 as presenters in our keynotes.

12 Here's an unusual thank you, maybe the first one
13 that's ever been done at one of these conferences, and that is to
14 the staff of the House Committee on Administration, several of
15 whom, were here a lot.

16 On Monday they were in the room during the Title 44
17 sessions. At the end of the day on Monday, two of them actually
18 took to a microphone and gave us a little information about what
19 was going on and what we might expect. So that was really cool,
20 and I very much appreciate that.

21 We're all in this together trying to improve a
22 program, make a program better than what it is now. It's a good
23 program now, but we've got a lot of people working to try to find
24 way to make it even better, and we really appreciate our folks
25 from the legislative branch of government showing up to observe,

1 and learn, and participate. Really appreciated that.

2 I'm actually going to -- in all these thank you's, I
3 want to -- I don't mean to exclude anybody, but I do want to call
4 out one particular person, our friend from ALA, Gavin Baker, who
5 has been here all conference, a lobbyist, and someone who's very,
6 every experienced in the legislative process, who has talked to a
7 number of us on council and given us advice and counsel on what
8 to expect, and how we might help further this process along.

9 So, Gavin, I think I see you out there, thank you so
10 much for being here. It's very much appreciated.

11 The last of the thank you's, to everybody here. Give
12 yourself a round of applause. This has been a very good
13 conference. We all appreciate everybody's attendance and
14 contributing.

15 I'm going through my notes here, which are really
16 scrawled. You know, my mother's 89 years old, and to this very
17 day she's appalled at my handwriting. And, frankly, I can see
18 why.

19 Okay. It's important to talk about next steps. The
20 primary focus of Depository Library Council this conference has
21 been Title 44 modernization. That's really the very core. There
22 is -- a couple of other things got talked about and looked at,
23 too, but that was the core of this conference.

24 So you folks, who have been through this conference
25 with us, should know that we've set a goal, a task for ourselves,

1 that by next Friday, October 27th, I believe it is, next Friday -
2 - thank you, thank you -- by next Friday we are going to draft a
3 follow up memorandum to Devita Vance-Cooks, the GPO Director, and
4 to Laurie Hall, the Superintendent of Documents, that will refine
5 and clarify our recommendations and our justifications a little
6 bit.

7 We're not making big changes. I think, based on
8 everything that was said on Monday, and other comments we've
9 heard from people, we think we're really well centered in what we
10 put out there, but we do want to make a few refinements that
11 several of you suggested on Monday, in particular.

12 So we hope to have that draft follow up done by next
13 Friday, we can all review it, maybe do a little bit of word-
14 smithing on it, and then very shortly get that out.

15 The reason why we want to move very quickly is because
16 it seems, at this point, certain -- you know, nothing can be
17 absolutely certain in the legislative process, but it seems as
18 certain as it can be that the House Committee on Administration
19 will be putting a real live bill forward soon, potentially in the
20 next few weeks, maybe by the end of the year.

21 We don't know the exact timeline, but we're pretty
22 confident there's going to be a bill regarding Title 44
23 modernization, so we want to get, sort of, our final refined
24 recommendations to GPO fairly quickly, so that they will have
25 that information to help them as they work with the Committee, in

1 terms of expressing the sense that -- our best considered sense
2 of the FDLP community as what needs to happen. So we're going to
3 be working on that next week.

4 On my campus at the University of Nebraska, we're also
5 trying to bring an end to negotiations with Elsevero (ph) over a
6 new license, so it's going to be an interesting week next week.
7 Yeah.

8 By the way, one more thank you, one more thank you
9 before I move on from the -- from that. The tenor of the
10 discussion on Monday was wonderful. It was -- I think I truly
11 speak for council on that. We don't perfectly agree with each
12 other on everything, but you know, we did a good job. We talked
13 about some things that strike at the heart of what this program
14 is, and what it should be doing. Give yourselves a hand; we did
15 a good job. Okay.

16 Following up the Title 44 recommendations, in our
17 working session this morning, council identified three or four
18 additional recommendations we'll be sending to GPO. These are
19 not as time sensitive. These are things that have to do with,
20 perhaps, addressing some concerns about the program. You know,
21 we've got a couple of comments -- I'll give you one example, just
22 to give you a sense of the scale of what we're talking about.

23 Everybody has probably used the FDLP Academy by now,
24 and you've noticed that there's been so many webinars, and it's
25 getting -- if you're trying to find a particular something in

1 there, even using control-F, and you know, searching key words,
2 and stuff, it can be a little awkward.

3 So, just a small thing to -- what we call an explore
4 and consider recommendation, to ask our colleagues at GPO to take
5 a look at that and see if there might be a way of applying some
6 tagging and filtering to make it a little easier to identify
7 specific kinds of things.

8 And the additional recommendations are things like
9 that; they're small things like that we can probably express in
10 just three, or four, or five sentences, and we'll be working over
11 the next several weeks to develop those, and those came from
12 comments from colleagues here.

13 Oh, and I told my colleagues, I'm adding explore and
14 consider to my personal tool kit for when I'm doing committee
15 work at home, and stuff, that I'll be using that.

16 Okay. That actually -- my scribbled notes here, I've
17 actually run through my wrap up notes here on that. So before I
18 go to some additional announcements, I wanted to ask council if
19 anybody needs to jump in and clarify something I said, or wants
20 to add something to what I just said about what I just said. No?
21 Anybody. I can't be doing that good a job, come on.

22 Okay. Well, then I think we're ready to do a few
23 formal announcements.

24 The first big announcement, it's customary to announce
25 the -- who will be Chair of Depository Library Council next year,

1 2017-18, and who will be Secretary, and this time around, those
2 of you who work at state libraries will be exceedingly proud
3 because the next chair will be Laurie Thornton. Laurie Thornton
4 from the Arizona State Library. And the next Secretary, Kirsten
5 Krumsy (ph), State Library of Ohio.

6 These are wonderful colleagues. Council is a
7 wonderful group of colleagues. We especially appreciate those
8 who are willing to step up and get out there, and take point on
9 some things, and we will do our best to support them.

10 And I think I can speak for Melissa Bernstein and I,
11 Melissa, University of Utah, and I at the University of Nebraska
12 at Omaha, we're the last two standing of our class, for a variety
13 of reasons, and if it weren't for our colleagues coming, several
14 of whom took shorter than three year appointments to fill gaps,
15 and stuff like that, this could have been a little chaotic the
16 last couple of years, and so I think I can fairly speak for
17 Melissa and me; we've really appreciated everybody coming on
18 board and jumping in and lending a hand.

19 I think Melissa has an announcement, too.

20 MS. BERNSTEIN: Melissa Bernstein from the University
21 of Utah Law Library, and Jim, we did a little stealth
22 commendation before this morning that we would like to share with
23 everyone. Oh, wait -- excuse me -- no, I'm not -- the Depository
24 Library Council commends Council Member James Show, Government
25 Documents Librarian and Professor at the University of Nebraska

1 at Omaha, for stepping in on short notice to become Acting Chair
2 of Depository Library Council. Jim did a wonderful job leading
3 the Fall 2017 DLC meeting and FDL conference, and we are grateful
4 for his leadership. So thank you very much.

5 MR. SHAW: Thank you. Thank you very much. Yeah, it
6 was a little short notice, but again -- again, once we got the
7 recommendations drafted, people dropped anything and everything
8 they were doing, and jumped on it, and we got through everything;
9 it's a team effort all the way around. So thank you very much,
10 but it wouldn't have happened without the team.

11 I'm looking at my notes again here. I guess what I'd
12 like to do at this point, is open up the center microphone to the
13 room and give people -- give everybody here a little -- a chance
14 to add anything you'd like to add now.

15 Now, on the agenda this working -- this fine wrap up
16 session is scheduled to go, I think, until 12:00 noon; we don't
17 have to go that long unless we truly need to. But you guys get
18 to help decide how long this goes by, you know, taking the time
19 and liberty to step up and add some more to it. Thank you very
20 much. Please go ahead.

21 MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs, Stanford University. I
22 have, maybe, three things. I'll keep them short.

23 First, thanks, Jim, for your great job wrangling
24 council. I know it was a hard thing to do, and it is
25 appreciated, and so thank you.

1 Number two, I'd like folks to go and sign our petition
2 to support Title 44, because that is a -- that has put pressure
3 and given information to the House, to our House colleagues, and
4 to the staffers, and to other folks, to Devita, and has really, I
5 hope, sort of driven the conversation. So we need more
6 signatures to keep the pressure on the House.

7 The Title 44 conversation here in DLC has been largely
8 positive, and interesting, but there are other aspects to Title
9 44 that we should be aware of, because while FDLP might be
10 supported very well, it's not clear whether GPO will be supported
11 very well in any Title 44 edit. So I'd like to -- I'd like our
12 community to really keep the pressure on the House to move that
13 forward.

14 The third thing is that I know ALA mentioned gift
15 authority, but I didn't hear it mentioned here, maybe obliquely,
16 but it wasn't mentioned -- I don't think it was mentioned in
17 council's recommendations, and so I'd like to make sure that that
18 gets into the record, as well.

19 It's sort of the other side of the coin to grant
20 authority, but I think, for me, gift authority is maybe more
21 important to FDLP and GPO than grant authority, necessarily.
22 Because gift authority allows GPO, for example, to accept
23 catalogue records from libraries, which they can't do now.

24 So if you could work gift authority in, that would be
25 really good. So, thank you all.

1 MR. SHAW: Mr. Jacobs, before you walk away, do you
2 have a mind reading capacity, perhaps, that you haven't revealed?

3 MS. JACOBS: Why, yes, I do. Fancy you should say
4 that. Oh, and -- by the way, the petition link is in the Twitter
5 feed, so you can get to it from there.

6 MR. SHAW: Okay. Gift authority has come up; it's on
7 the radar. It came up at the regionals meeting last night, and
8 it came up again this morning. I think we can expect council
9 will work something up on that. So thank you very much.
10 Appreciate that comment.

11 MS. JARRETT: Peggy Jarrett, University of Washington
12 Law Library. I want to thank council, and everybody here, for
13 such productive and thoughtful conversations, and I want to
14 really encourage everybody to think about the next steps, in
15 terms of legislative advocacy.

16 We do belong to different organizations, the American
17 Association of Law Libraries is my home, and we are very active.
18 Emily Felton (ph), who many of you know, had a baby on Monday,
19 and so that's why she was not here. A little council baby.

20 But, I know, as you mentioned, Agana Baker (ph) was
21 here; work with your library associations, and most of all, go
22 back to your institutions and convince your colleagues why they
23 need to care about this.

24 I know that we all do this, so this is really just a
25 pep talk for going back and saying, hey, this thing is really

1 important, and if you can contact your legislator and give this
2 particular point of view, that would be really, really helpful
3 because we all need to make our voices heard. So thank you.

4 MR. SHAW: This is truly remarkable. We have yet
5 another example of mind reading capacity.

6 In my scribbled notes, like the very last thing I have
7 down here to close out with, so I'll say it now, though, it's not
8 necessarily closing out at this point, but expect a bill, okay?
9 And when the word comes down through your list-serves, and your
10 email, and however you get the information, be ready. Be ready
11 to make the contacts; your senators, your representatives.

12 Those of us, like me, who live in states that have
13 senators and representatives on the House Committee on
14 Administration, or the Joint Committee on Printing, be especially
15 prepared to get a paragraph or two off, make a contact, and
16 promote the bill.

17 Honestly, folks, whatever the bills is, we all know it
18 won't be the prefect bill because no such thing exists, but if
19 it's a bill that can push us along, have a colleague that puts
20 the ball a few more yards down the field, make things better,
21 let's get behind it and show our legislative colleagues that the
22 FDLP community really cares and we want to promote things. Thank
23 you.

24 MS. HALE: Good morning. Kathy Hale, State Library of
25 Pennsylvania. I want to especially thank you for including in

1 your recommendation about the ten thousand number, because I
2 think that will really encourage, especially small public
3 libraries, to continue within the system, that may not have the
4 room for all ten thousand types of volumes, and that can go more
5 electronic. So I think we really need to push our public
6 libraries to continue in the system, so that we can have free
7 access to this government information.

8 MR. SHAW: Thank you. Did a pin just drop? I've
9 taught many -- oh, thank you, Jane.

10 MS. CANFIELD: On a very personal note, I would like
11 to say a sincere thank you to GPO, and in particular to Bridgett
12 Gohan (ph), who handles the council's travel arrangements for
13 accomplishing the near impossible feat of getting me out of
14 Puerto Rico and to the council meeting after a category five
15 hurricane. I really, really appreciate the effort.

16 MR. SHAW: Welcome, sir.

17 MR. JACOBS: I sheepishly return to the mic. James
18 Jacobs, Stanford University. One more reminder. Anybody
19 interested in in digital deposit, which has been talked about a
20 lot over this conference, and since 2004, at least, go to
21 bit.ly/digital-deposit. We're collecting names and emails for
22 people who are interested, to get the conversation going and move
23 that forward. Thanks. It's also in the Twitter feed, as well.

24 MR. SHAW: Thank you.

25 MS. ABBOTT: Bernadine Abbott Hodeski (ph). I would

1 like encourage everyone, when you go back, to take that document,
2 the one page document, that Godor (ph) put together, GL
3 Vasquelequez (ph), and the Federal Docs Task Force, that lays out
4 what a depository library is, and send it to your member of
5 congress right away, because many of these members of congress
6 are new, they don't even know that this program exists, a lot of
7 them don't even know GPO exists, for that matter, because as a
8 former public printer said about the Congressional Record, when
9 he talked to members of congress, they seemed to think that it
10 came together by immaculate conception, and that's not the way it
11 works.

12 But the majority of them do not know anything about
13 our program, and now is the time to contact them, and it's an
14 information thing. You're not really lobbying; you just say,
15 perhaps you would like to know that you have these libraries in
16 your district. But do it to every single member of congress, and
17 find out who their chief of staff is for each of those members,
18 and send it to the local office. It needs to go to all of them.

19 You need to get the local office people on board, and
20 if you can, go visit them and talk to them about the wonderful
21 proposals that you've brought forward that you would like them to
22 support. Now is the time to do it.

23 If you don't do it you may get a bill that will say
24 some things that you want, but it will do a lot of other things
25 that you do not want. So you want a clean bill that will help

1 libraries, and will help keep GPO intact so they can help
2 libraries get this information.

3 MR. SHAW: Thank you. I've taught a lot of classes
4 for many years; I'm not afraid of silence. But I also won't drag
5 the silence out. Well, hearing -- no, go ahead.

6 MS. HALL: Laurie Hall, GPO. I don't know if we're
7 really at the end, but I wanted to take this opportunity to, on
8 behalf of the GPO staff here and back at main, to thank everyone
9 for being here, working with us over the last couple of months,
10 working out the details, getting their slides in on time. I
11 think that was -- made it very successful. There weren't too
12 many bloop. So, thanks for that.

13 Just wanted to remind everybody about the conference
14 evaluation that's going to be up on the webpage, FDLP.gov. You
15 also get a link, thank you for being here, and an email so you'll
16 have an opportunity to evaluate the conference. Tell us the
17 good, the bad, and ugly.

18 It's also at the very bottom of the app, is the link
19 to that survey, so please tell us what you think, and thank you,
20 again, for enabling us to have this conference, and we've really
21 enjoyed it. We've gotten a lot of information. Had a lot of
22 conversations. Things that we will take back and do, so we
23 really appreciate all the interaction with all of you. So
24 thanks.

25 MR. SHAW: Well, I'm going to exercise Chair's

- 1 prerogative. I should get to do something fun, right? So here
- 2 we go; we are concluded.