Please stand by for realtime captions.

>> I hope everybody has had a good conference so far. I would like to introduce our keynote speaker for this morning. Jane Sanchez who is the law librarian of Congress. She used to be my boss the hopefully I will say everything correctly. In February she was appointed the law librarian of Congress. Jane has over 40 years of library and information management asked variance both in the federal government and the private sector. She was previously the director of library services and content management -- management at GPO. And she has also worked in the Department of Justice as an associate director of library staff. And prior to that, she was the department head of history and culture. At the Smithsonian in the tuition. And prior to that she works 17 years in the private sector with Bureau of national affairs which is now Bloomberg. I didn't know this until I saw the remarks this morning, Jane does have a lot of background from the beginning. Her first job out of college was to work in the government documents section in Northeastern University in Boston on Friday night. Is not very busy. She was there so she knew the resources. She has continued the relationship with the deposit community from GPO from her prior experiences and now the Library of Congress. Please welcome her to give us her presentation. Jane? [Applause]

>> I have to put my glasses on. I know need reading glasses. Is not fun? Thank you Lori for your warm welcome and I would like to thank GPO and LSCM and Lori for inviting me here today. It's nice to be back in familiar territory. When I was with GPO, I always looked forward to this gathering of our colleagues to be able to put a name to a face and to meet in person the stewards of our nation. Today I would like to tell you about the Library of Congress row as a selective federal depository library. I will tell you about the three sources of American primary law that the law library offers online that perhaps you didn't know about. And finally, I will tell you what is on the horizon and some of that is pretty exciting. Lori and I are hatching something right now about the collections we are making available in the near and far future. I always like to start with debunking the big myth that the Library of Congress possesses every book that was ever published. If you ever toured the library one of the things we like to tell folks is we don't have every book ever published. The same goes for the law library unfortunately. We do not have every law book, treaty, or Gazette. We continue to work toward collecting the most comprehensive collection of law materials in the world and we are still on track to do that. With nearly 3 million volumes, the law library is in a unique position to do what we do. First and foremost we support Congress, we support the Supreme Court, we hear from them everyday. Right next door. We support executive branch agencies, federal courts, the practicing bar. State and local governments. Where the only part of the library that is by mandate to support all three branches of government. And we take that very seriously. We also support American businesses, scholars who are working on legal research from all over the world come into the law library to do research with us and we provide reference services not only with US federal state and local law, but also with laws from get this over 240 other nations and legal systems. We have a large collection that supports not only government but law students and members of the public who simply want the most authentic accurate and authoritative information. By the way, about half of our collection is foreign legal material. So it's pretty impressive. In fact we have visitors who come in through -- to visit with us and they see materials in our collection that they can't be in their own country. So it's pretty impressive. I am going off script for a moment. The Library of Congress has six foreign offices. Those foreign offices are in São Paulo, Asia, six different areas of the world and we have given them license to acquire for us the legal materials we need. They also require materials for the rest of the library as well. In addition, the Library of Congress has arrangements with a number of academic universities and other places and they also acquire materials for them as well. It's pretty impressive. Physically we are a government library but we are open to the public. This comes as a big surprise. We just had an open house on Columbus Day. We had about 5000 visitors that day. And almost 95% of them once again said you mean the library is open to the public? I thought it was for Congress. Know it's not. It is open to anyone 16 are older who can get a reader

registration card and come to our reading room or any of the other 17 reading rooms at the library. In our reading room it is to use legal material on-site. We do not loan off-site.

>> The Library of Congress is a selective federal depository library and we have just recently signed an agreement with GPO to maintain two copies, to print copies of congressional hearings that are hold digitally. I know others are formally in the program but we were asked to also participate and of course we absolutely agreed to do that. The Library of Congress is committed to the store buy in the library conservation programs. As many of you know we have our own preservation and conservation group. We also we will notify GPO of any major changes in the collection that we have within the hearings. One of the things that I love about the library is that anything we acquire we never get rid of. We are selective in acquiring and we are committed to keeping those items in perpetuity. Not everything is on Capitol Hill unfortunately. We ran out of base. But we now have our collections up at Fort need and an interim storage location in cabin branch. Kevin branches in Maryland. Interim processing area until we can get the next modules built out at Fort Meade. So again when we acquire we keep. We all also committed to ensuring items are kept in good condition. Now I want to talk to about some of the online resources for primary source material. A couple months ago I heard a lament that almost none of the primary sources of American law were available for free. And that this information could only be -- could be found behind a pay wall. It is part of my job description to be an evangelist for the law library and one of my passions is to talk about the many collections of primary source American law and congressional material that the law library has already published online for free. I will show you some of those today. Earlier I talked about the myth of having every book ever published. I would like to debunk two other myths. One that all of our collections are online. Not true. And to, none of our collections are online. Again, not true. Probably in our lifetime, the library will not have every one of its 162 million plus items digitized. There are things like copyright law that impede that. But that is just the reality with of the effort it takes to digitize such a vast collection. It is also untrue that we have nothing online. We're making great progress in digitizing legal materials, and here is the important part. The digitization is the easy part. The hard part is providing descriptive metadata for each item and sometimes as far as the case, section, and part to aid in search and discovery. That is something that we are very committed to. We are not going to digitize collections and not make them accessible. The hard part and they work comes in making them accessible. We understand that not everyone can come to Capitol Hill. That's why the law library began offering online access to digital resources as soon as we could. Some of you may remember Dr. Billington the former librarian of Congress. When he came to the library he was very passionate about digitizing materials and unique materials and making them available to the world. Since the 1990s, the law library has worked on strategic projects aimed at making primary legal materials available online. Many of you may already be familiar with the law -- law library online offerings. Perhaps to use them even on a daily basis and refer your patrons to these patrons. All is worth repeating that those resources are online and free.

>> I will start with the collections that have a more household name. You may be familiar with Congress .gov. The site provides access to accurate timely and complete legislative information for members of Congress, legislative agencies and the public. It is presented by the Library of Congress using data from the office of the clerk of the US house of Representatives, the office of the secretary of the Senate, the government publishing office, congressional budgeting office and the library Congressional research service. Congress .gov is updated the morning after a session adjourns. So it's quick. We also in the law library help make content available through Congress .gov. En Congress .gov, you will find the full text of bills from 1989 to the present and full text of loss 1995 to the present. You also find the status of bills and amendments as well is there fulltext or summary. Anyone can find out for Congress .gov e-mail alerts to get changes and updates to current legislation and that is a convenient way to track the evolution of a bell. We frequently receive questions on how to contact one's member of Congress. On the homepage of Congress .gov is a prominent section for contacting senators by state. On Monday,

Congress .gov made available to the public a new collection called the house communications collection. This collection includes messages from the President to the house as well as petitions typically from state and local governments. And include memorials, reports from executive agencies that are required by legislation. Each item includes an abstract of the communication and if is required by legislation the legislative requiring report or that is assigned by the house clerk. Creating a link between the legislation and the communication. It's a really neat feature. We just thought next -- last week and it launched on Monday. You may want to go and check it out. I want to tell you a little bit about page views. Last week at 1.6 million page to see .gov has it's finger on the pulse of current events. These statistics show that the most searched bills last week have more or less mirrored news headlines. Ranked by page views, last week nine zero the title prohibit the manufacturer, possession, or transfer of any part or combination of part designed to increase the rate of fire of a semi automatic rifle. That does not convert to semi automatic rifle into a machine gun, but they are bump stocks basically. The second highest was HR 392. Fairness for high skilled immigrants act of 2017. . Number three, HR 367, the hearing protection act of 2017. We have been all hearing about Cuba, and some of the things that are going on in the Embassy there. So I haven't looked at HR 367 but I have a feeling it has something to do with that. The percentage of traffic for mobile devices to Congress .gov has increased quite a bit in the last year. Mobile visits made up 160,000 visit last week alone. Folks are also finding Congress .gov via social media and that was 26,000 visits just last week. Of course, I have only highlighted a couple of the questions in Congress .gov and a few things that this powerful resource can do. This legislative resource for yourself and spread the word about this site.

>> Congressional record. The historical Congressional record and is predecessor the congressional globe are available online through the webpage a century of lawmaking for a new nation. That covers the years 1873 to 1877. More recent issues 1995 is a joint effort work together to digitize of the Congressional record. We do work together. Per the agreement GPO is making the digitize files available. GPO is rolling out releases and their available on Gov Info. GPO release 30 and 40 Congressional record of this year and it of all available by eating that I like on this page, we we have so many collections that are being digitized and placed online, we have created a digital project page to keep you apprised of the status of these various projects and I believe you have had one page are still working where things are going at least our. Here we go with the Federal Register. And this is really exciting. I only learned about this when I learned to the law library. A couple years ago David Mauk was a former law librarian of Compass -- Congress with negotiated agreement to take their digitized files and to make them available for free on our website. And I will talk about the various collections that we are working on right now. The Federal Register is the daily publication for presidential documents executive orders proposed interim and final rules and regulations and notices by federal agency? Federal Register has been published by national archives and records administration since 1936 and documents from its inception through 1993 can be found on the law library website. Statutes at large. US statutes at large is a the law library of Congress has digitized this collection and aims to make these statutes at large accessible to the public. The project is ongoing and our website will be continuously up dated to incorporate additional years of legal material. These are all currently available for bulk download by Congress. However about 50 congresses have already had each statute separated and we are working on the rust. This is a big project and it is going to take time. Allows you to search individual descriptive metadata group like cases together and search for desired cases. All public laws covering mirrors 1789 to 1950 will be available by early 2018. Work on the rest of the volumes and private laws will begin and should take less than a year. The US Treaty series. US from 1950 to 1982. Law library to make working with us for the public. Project and our updated. Here 1795 to 1949 from the collection are available online. We are actively working on years 1950 through 1984 and those should be added in the summer of 2018. We've got what the projects have bearings ages which is why that digital project stage is so important.

>> Last year, we like many agencies did a lot of work on World War I. From the death of the archduke to the armistice on November 11, 1918, over 20 countries issued various that that can be found in the official government publications of the presentation I like that are available at the law Library of Congress the information we ask that country. A map illustrating is also provided. The presentation includes documents leading to US involvement in the war. Combination of war in Germany on April 6, 1917 and Austria and Hungary on December 7, 1917. The collection makes one of many available from the Library of Congress on World War I. Many of the various reading rooms contributed material for this World War I site.

>> Nine going to talk about some of the stuff we've got on the horizon. I talked about about collection of primary source law that are currently available but we have many projects in the works. And we are continuously publishing new collections. I will give you a preview of what is to come with a caveat that unforeseen circumstances and we all know what that means may delay release of new collections. We are a bureaucracy like everyone and let the parts of the library that all come together through our digitization group. We are one of many. Where working on publication of the US code from 1925 to 1923. It is completion. From 54 to 2003 are likewise near completion we hope to publish the Code of Federal Regulations covering years 1938 through 1995 early. And the Library of Congress is placing online more than 57,000 Congressional committee hearings published from the 57th Congress through the hundreds ninth -- hundred ninth Congress. With the new Congressional hearing collection covering both the house and Senate will be fully searchable. Filters will allow users to narrow their searches by date, committee name, or subject. Individual hearings can be viewed online or downloaded. The law library just this past year digitized and will soon make available approximately 1000 national transportation safety board advance decisions. These cover the years 1977 through 1981. These are enforcement decisions in aviation and marine cases. We had these -- we have these items in the library and we were asked for them so often that we decided it was probably a good idea to digitize them and make them available. Decision of the NTSB concern and airmen, mechanic, or Mariners or Mariners appeal of action on his or her certificate. This material is no longer available anywhere else as far as we could tell and it's not even on NTSB online system which is interesting. We're in a very early stages of two long-term projects. The first is we are looking at digitizing and making available the serial [Indiscernible]. And that is what Lori and I were just talking about. This is going to be a huge project but it is something I am confident we work together on. The second is US up in records. For those of you who operate in the legal space and legal environment, this would be huge. We think there are only seven physical locations for the US Supreme Court in the country. When I was at DoJ, we had a city block and about three quarters of a city block. Two 3/4 of the city block for the record that. Every case that goes before the board and it's all of the [Indiscernible] briefs, anyone who submitted a brief or a plat map or something that went with the case. It's extremely important for anyone who is working in the law area. We are looking to digitize that material as well. These are the kinds of projects that make me as law librarians excited for the future. Just knowing that we are putting the country's laws into the hands of it citizens thrills me to no end. And keeping to print copies the law library is helping to safeguard the most important government information for future generations. And in making available online and for free major collections of primary source materials in American law and American democracy, the law library is ensuring access to government information for all. Thank you again for the opportunity to present to you today. I am happy to take questions. [Applause]

>> Please look at your handouts. I know I covered a lot of information lots of years and lots of dates. If any of you were able to take notes, God bless you. Good. One thing I will tell you and I just thought about this today as I was coming this morning. I don't know how many of you read the Washington Post. There's a new tagline that says democracy dies in darkness. I think that is what we are all about. We're making sure that Americans legal congressional material is in the light and anyone who wants to access that information can make it available. I looked on my iPhone before I thought I'd say something about

this and there is controversy about -- apparently it was something that was in a First Amendment case in front of the Supreme Court many years ago. And Bob Woodward picked up on the phrase during Watergate. I am not being political here. I am being the opposite of political but I do agree democracy does die in darkness. I have to say to all of you and all of the folks at the library, that's what we do. We bring information to the light. And that is pretty doggone awesome.

>> Steve Woods Penn State University libraries. First of all I want to say thank you for making great effort at digitizing this collection. It would be great for our users. What I want to ask is what you mean by accessible. Because there are two emerging things that I am becoming more and more aware of as we digitize things. One is the fact that many of our users are wanting to do data mining on this thing. There is that. Becoming extremely important. Particularly in our online community campuses is accessibility for the blind. The people who -- what efforts are you guys doing in terms of thinking about in your digitization of these collections for both of those communities?

>> Thank you, that's a great question. As many of you may know, there is a part of the library services for the blind and physically handicapped. A division at the library that receives separate appropriations every year. Unfortunately while there is the national library service for the blind and physically handicapped we have not addressed how to make our collections successful to the accessible to the blind and handicapped. I appreciate what you are asking and I will go back and have conversations with people about that. Unfortunately, and I mean this with great respect. The ledge branch which is what GPO and LC as part of, we do not have to do 508 compliance which makes things accessible. However, my feeling is just because we are not required to do that, we still should. I appreciate you bringing that up and I will go back and see what we can do about that. I know at the O.J., we actually had separate PCs and set up for people to actually go to one of our branch libraries in downtown DC that made things much more accessible to folks with handicapped. That was just one of 10,000 libraries but we were happy to get people to that library to use materials there. By accessible we do permanency see links to make sure the links don't fly away and they continually are available. We also are doing metadata. One of the things I didn't mention in our talk, on some of our collections are doing crowdsourcing. Using library students and law students do the metadata on some of the collection. Obviously once they have done that, they do the collection back and we do a call quality check at Library of Congress. But that has been something that has gained a lot more prominence, usage, in the last couple of years and we went down and talk it talked to people at the Smithsonian to see what they were doing and what we were doing was very summer to what they were doing. I agree with you access is still primarily access for the visually -- folks who can see and don't have handicaps. It is something we need to still work on.

>> Peggy Jarrett University of Washington law library. First a shameless plug for our library that has the US Supreme Court from 1936. And we do lend them if anybody wants them. My question is this is a wonderful, all of this digitizing you are doing. Could you clarify the relationship between what you are doing on your website and Gov Info and how users would be looking at the US code and CFR. And the historical files are they going to be in your site or [Indiscernible]?

>> I think what we would do and again we are at the very early stages obviously the goal is not to duplicate efforts but to make sure that we have jump links and aids that get people to and from. One of the things that we began looking at the serials that this week is that we found that there were a little bit and pieces and very various places. But there is no span. This morning we had a nice sidebar. . The goal is even if we don't digitize spans of material that we make sure we include some sort of jump link or something that gets people to where that content is by clicking on a link and getting there. But we don't need to duplicate efforts. We try to collaborate when we can and we do. I hope that answered your question anyone else anyone else? Very nice.

>> Thank you Jane, appreciate it. [Applause] [Event Concluded]