

[Please stand by for realtime captions] >>

Hello everyone. >> I am cast Hartnett the US document librarian at the University of Washington libraries in Seattle. This afternoon to program reflects the broad theme of driving new connections to the FT Lieutenant . Now we know that when one walks through a classified government

Area one comes to a very large section at the end. The SUEDOC . Both of us committed -- those of us committed to making work fine give ourselves the luxury of diving into this literature at whim -- perusing a committee document or report -- asking in the serial set, talking a colleague into acting out a hearing or Congressional record like a theatrical play.

More seriously, as we agree at the depository community, the legislative materials are found additional -- foundational to our collections -- a bedrock of our content. Most of us are quite familiar with our tangible Congressional materials in print or microform. We also use FD Smith used -- soon-to-be government info to mine the publications on line expertly and if we have access we turn to cutting edge value added tools from vendors like CQ, Hine, pro-quest , Lexus, Nexus and Eastview. Or we may augment our understanding with legislative in Explorer, how would love to see those little animations with bills flying from committee to the main floor and back to committee or sunlight foundation tools like capital words -- the analysis of congressional speech or we investigate projects described at Congressional described@Congressionaldata.org . We know that in addition to historians who make incredible use of all kinds of primary documents, there is a parallel community two hours -- parallel community of practice out there -- Congressional papers architects who work tirelessly with the information output of Congress from a different angle. A single US

senatorial office produces a archive of all output of approximately 100 bankers boxes per year and most libraries posting such collection struggle to keep up with processing. Rebecca Melton, curator of the Joseph Biden papers at the University of Delaware Library, reflected -- I am quoting her -- many congressional archivists jump right into their resources without a strong reference context for the out come. The outputs of Congress. We archivists work with the records of the creators and their messy cooking process. All the raw ingredients -- but we are not as familiar with the finished dish consumed by researchers .".

The community of FDLT library and has much to share with our colleagues in the Congressional papers roundtable of the Society of American archivists these two communities got some connections going out of joint programs held Linda AL a conference was here in DC back in 2010. Six years have flown by and we are glad to be returning to this conversation. We are honored to be joined today by archivists Danielle lever link, depository library and cleansing care and historian J Wyatt. Let's continue to ask where the Federal depository Library program can be of service to these constituencies -- Rich Goss will introduce each of our speakers. After everyone speaks, we look forward to a lively dialogue in which we consider our shared session Congress -- librarian, archivists and the why of it all.

Let's start with prospective archivists. Danielle is currently chair of the Congressional papers roundtable of the Society of archivists. She has also eight assisted curator at the University of Virginia. This year she makes photographs available for that Senator. John D Rockefeller. Previously she was a conventional paper archivists at the University of Delaware. Celiac good afternoon. --

Good afternoon I would like to thank cast Hartnett in our colleague at the University of Delaware Rebecca Nelson for bringing together government information professionals and those of us who work with Congressional papers. And thank all of you for joining us today to talk about our shared session of Congress. Those of us who work for representative bodies know it's numerous fluctuation in individual interest, politics, rules and procedures make it a dynamic, complex and sometimes frustrating body to study. But we also note the importance of this body. For history and for education, but also for understanding our policy and democracy in the present. Over the last several years Congress has had very low approval ratings and Americans seem to understand less about how government works. In a recent survey conducted by the Everett M Kennedy Institute less than half of adults knew that each state had two centers -- to Senators. While disheartening statistics like these remind me those who curate government information have a vital role to play. I have been working with Congressional papers for about six years now and I was quickly intrigued by the vast number of issues they encompass and the range of voices and perspectives they capture. And the more I have worked with Congressional papers, the more I see how essential they are to documenting the various functions of Congress.

Congressional concoctions you will find unique materials like horse bonnets, press releases, speeches, staff memoranda and more illuminating not just the members career, but also legislative actions and the development of policy. Interactions with internal and external constituencies that do not necessarily make into a publication and work on behalf of constituents. These materials document the behind the scenes relationships and negotiations between Congressional members and our staff, colleagues, lobbyists, and other branches and agencies. And they offer us the picture of the type of information available to numbers and how decisions are ultimately made. Coupled with the materials traditionally managed by government information libraries, Congressional papers help us to capture and teach the legislative branch. So today I am going to provide an overview of the history and nature of Congressional papers, how they are managed in process, and some new ways of documenting Congress to help us think about potential intersections and collaborations. >> So I thought a good an obvious place to start is with an explanation of what Congressional and political papers are. Political papers can be wildly defined and definitions might vary across institutions. Political papers can include Congressional archives, and also the papers of political parties, a state and local political figures, and of organizations and individuals involved in public policy. Congressional papers however are more narrowly defined they are the personal papers of members of

Congress and the institutional records of the House and the Senate. Personal papers are the records that are created or received in connection with an individual's career as a member of Congress, and they are preserved either as evidence of the organization and functions of that office or as information about individual members. The member may choose the position -- disposition of these records and may donate to a college of his or her choice. They can also stipulate closure pairs on these records. These are the distinct from the institutional record which are the official records of Congress and consist of committee records. They remain in the custody of the federal government and once in active they are transferred to the center for legislative archives at the national archives and records administration. Senate committee records are closed for 20 years and house records are closed for 30 years. Committee records related to investigations and nominations in both houses are closed for 50 years.

You may be wondering at this point how Congressional papers were split up this way? Senate historian Richard Baker positioned the beginning of modern papers history in the early 1970s. Following the 1972 break-in at the Watergate headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, the Senate select committee on presidential campaign activities set in motion a process that led to President Nixon's resignation and this process and Nixon's attempt to withhold presidential records raise the important question of who owns the important papers of federal officials. At the same time or at the time papers of

federal officials were private property but in 1977 the national study commission on the records and documents of federal officials also known as the public documents commission concluded that presidential and Congressional record should be defined by statute as public property. Congress considered the recommendations but chose only to address the papers of the president. And in 1978 they passed the presidential records act. >> Archivists and historians continued efforts to preserve the papers of members of Congress and inpatient a network of Congressional study centered model after presidential libraries. House and Senate archivists developed handbooks and retention schedule to inform office staff about what they should keep and what they should not.

And in 1986 members of the Society of American archivists held the first formal meeting of the Congressional papers roundtable -- a group that continues to develop best practices for acquiring and managing both personal Congressional papers. Two years later in 1988 the center for legislative archives was established as a more prominent and visible home to the official or committee records of Congress. Another important milestone I would like to point out came in 1991 with the publication of the documentation of Congress. Established a working definition of the functions of Congress and identified sources that document each of those functions. These included legislation, representation, political actions, administrative support, and external relations. These functions remain a relevant framework for evaluating sources about Congress

and are often reflected in the organization of Congressional papers. In 2004, the Association of centers for the study of Congress was formed to further the public's understanding and to integrate Congressional selection into the educational prospect.

By 2008 a long thought after goal was realized when Congress officially recognize the historic value of the papers of its members and urged preservation. That year the House and Senate adopted resolution 337 which said that members Congressional papers should be properly maintained and that members should take all necessary measures to manager preserve the papers.

Here we are really four decades after the public document commissions made its recommendation and the Congressional papers community had made significant process in preserving and providing access to Congressional collections and fostering collaboration between centers and promoting education and outreach with Congressional collections.

As of 2016 , there were 43 Congressional centers across the country that are members of the ACSC and in 2012 the advisory committee on the records of Congress reported that its 18 Senate offices that closed in 2009 and 10 -- all but one designated an archival repository. >>

The disposition of personal Congressional papers remains the members prerogative and the acquisition process can vary depending on the institution and how a member [indiscernible]. As archivists Linda Whitaker wrote in 2012 -- these collections can be quote high-stakes, high profile and come with even higher tone expectation ". Port long serving members especially several repository made by for the honor of

acquiring a collection -- once the repository is close -- chosen a contractual document is negotiated with the donor. >> A member of Congress with a retirement plan may have time for a deliberate search for the right repository compared factors like an institution storage capacity, archival expertise, and funding members in this position may even have time to hire an archivist to prepare records for transfer. On the other hand a member who unexpectedly losing an election will find him or herself with about 30 days to vacate the office , box up years of work and choose a repository to ship it all to. On the institutional side, those with robust Congressional archives programs may court donors for years building strong relationships but base that often lead to smoother records transferred to the repository. But all institutions with the potential to acquire collections must assess whether collection the their collecting scope, has enduring historic and research value to warrant preservation and that the institution has the resources available to store and manage a Congressional collection. This last point is very important because modern Congressional collections have many merit, but the nature of these collections means they can be the stuff of nightmares for many archives. Most modern Congressional collections are extremely large and very complex. While they bear the names of the member who created them, in reality the collections have more in common with organizational records than with the records of an individual.

These collections document an office or bar often offices and they sometimes hundreds of staff members who worked in those offices over several years. À la giving example. I carried the collection of Senator. Jay Rockefeller and he served for 30 years and employed more than 300 people throughout that time . In addition to the Washington

DC office, he had four offices in his home state of West Virginia, and the cumulative work of these people over the span of time as that to more than 2000 linear feet of record. As you can see in the photograph on my slide.

And it is not just that they are large. They contain every potential preservation challenge faced by repositories -- though we call the papers, they actually contain multiple formats which include audio/visual items like DHS tape and audio cassettes. Increasingly they are born digital meaning materials were created digitally. We received offices shared drives both hierarchical labyrinth of staff folders and files with their multiple codes of naming conventions and format. We also received archive email accounts, websites, social media and hundreds of files on CDs and DVDs and even floppy disks going back to the mid-1990s. >> Processing the materials encompasses a range of activities that are essential to organizing a collection, attending the preservation concerns, and making it discoverable. Processing is a messy and time-consuming endeavor and Congressional collections are prime candidates for what we call more product/mess product

Even with an PLP each box may take anywhere from one 1 to 4 hours to process. Because of their bulk Congressional collections are heavily appraise. I do not know who said this quote but a wise person said -- appraisal is what separates archivist from hoarders.

While much of our material is unique, redundant items appear across the country and archivists have identified types of material that received low research use. I would like to point out that appraising materials in collections I think offers opportunity for collaboration particularly of government publications like community hearings that we often see in these collections.

Collections are arranged with respect to their [indiscernible] in their original order if any order is discernible and described with a descriptive representation of the collection. Finding aids provide details about restrictions creators and content and are organized hierarchically beginning with a collection level description and moving down to folder or item level description. Congressional collections will often be arranged to reflect the functions of an office and series like legislative files, constituent services, political activities and press release. This goes back to the documentation of Congress I mentioned earlier. >> Many finding aids are available online and some repositories are share these records in their ILS or with cooperative services like archive grade. Even when they are online finding aids can be tricky to track down and there is no comprehensive Congressional papers finding aid sites. The two good places to start the Congressional repository index listed by the center for legislative archives and the biographical directory of Congress.

As I mentioned at the beginning of my talk, Congress is an evolving institution and so is the documentation of that body. More records are created and managed digitally and these born digital materials require early into tension, advocacy, and ongoing duration to successfully preserve and provide access. Changes in technology have also brought about changes in the ways constituents communicate with Congressional

offices and in the ways offices manage correspondence. Constituents systems are databases used to manage correspondence and increasingly things like social media, schedules, and more in a Congressional office. They are proprietary systems that make it challenging to export the data in a readable and usable way to repositories. A new task or so the Congressional papers roundtable is attempting to find a common system for access to these data. And finally we need to consider what it means to web archive Congress. As many of you know a lot of government information is public

exclusively on line and members of Congress interact with a variety of its contents with these be their website Facebook and twitter account here because the web is a mess as people at the Internet archive like to say, Congressional archivists are looking to other stakeholders like state archivist, GPO and the federal archive working group to see how closure crawls the end of term web archiving project will overlap.

Archivist and government information libraries have a lot to learn from each other about the information that is created by, for, and about the legislative branch. In addition to the technological changes and challenges, these new sources documented Congress will raise new methodological and ethical questions for scholars. These sources will require more intervention from archivist and librarians to help researchers not only discover them but also to provide context for the creation and guidance for new ways of engaging with them. Thank you.

[applause] next we have a federal depository library when Sinclair from the University of Hawaii . She is also an adjunct extensor at the University program and teaches a course in government documents. Her publications and research, range from government secrecy to property in Hawaii. She has MA and a BA both from the University of [indiscernible].Gwen the floor is yours.

Loja. This is a brief overview of what I will be talking about when I am sharing with my own obsession with Congress. I admit to being a government documents nerd so I am going to tell you a little bit about what we have done at the University of Hawaii in regards to making government Congressional material more accessible and how I have improved my own knowledge of this material in order to help our patients better. I'll be talking a little bit about what we have done with instruction and reference questions that involve both Congressional -- published Congressional material and Congressional papers and cataloging work that we do as well as Wikipedia. So -- many of you no doubt have guides related to your Congressional material in order to help patrons understand what is in your collections and maybe understand how to use that . In our library since I teach this government document class in our library and information science program I assign all of my students one year to do live at died and I gave them a list of topics in one topic I gave them was finding Hawaii Congressional papers. I had two students that got together this wonderful train a guide. They did research and found where all the papers of our Congressional delegates prior to statehood as well as representatives were located.

Our library at the University of Hawaii has a few collections but many of them are in our state archivist and some of them have never been deposited anywhere and that is also useful information. So the basic guide that they created just tells the location of the papers and they tell a little bit of biographical information about the member of Congress. But the LIB guide is a growing organism. Initially these guides are just included the locations and a little bit of additional biographical information, but over the course of time I have added a little bit of information so we have put in works in the library about the members of Congress, or by them -- point to videos featuring interviews with them and things like that and I have started to experiment with some other additions to this material like listing the committees that they serve and the key legislation that they worked on and the contents of the papers -- if there is no online finding a -- and of course many of the papers that have been deposited with our state archivist -- the finding aids are not available online so no one would know what the papers consist of Alessi put a note in. And in the course of doing all this research I realized he could improve Wikipedia so I will talk about that more in a minute. A note about the level of research required to make these sorts of additions to this LIB guide is that LIS students are a great source of free labor. You may think that that is great for me Gwen -- you may not have one. Let me tell you there are a lot of students attending online Lis programs and we have had some students in other LIS programs work as interns for us. We had one from the University of Washington who lived in Honolulu but was going to school there. We had one who lived in Utah and was going to the University of Maryland and wanted to do her internship with us because she had lived in Hawaii. We also had undergraduate interns and many universities have undergraduate research program so you may actually be able to get some undergraduates to do this kind of research.

This is -- I know you cannot see this but it is basically a list of the committee that delegate Joseph Farrington serve. and it was actually quite a lot of work to make this one list because the information was that all compiled in one place and I ended up having to look in the Congressional directory to find this information. I thought that was a lot of work and if you have a whole lot of people that served in your state or somebody who served in both the House and the Senate, they would have to serve on a lot of committees so this may be too much work but you could probably

whittle it down to some of the key committees that they worked on and in terms of our own delegation -- our senator said the many investigative committees including Watergate and Indian affairs. That may be some of the things we could highlight. In terms of key legislation of course have to make is associated with title IX. -- Of course Pat may he is associated with title IX. Joseph Farrington had many unsuccessful attempts that Hawaii statehood and he died in office the poor Hawaii became a state that these are some of -- before Hawaii became a state. These are some of the things that you could look into. >> In the course of doing all this research I thought -- while I am going to look at some of these Wikipedia pages to see what they have in them and I found that some Wikipedia pages were members of Congress and they were very sketchy or skeletal. We librarians since we know all

this stuff and we also know how to cite it we could improve Wikipedia pages and we actually had an event in our library where we had a Wikipedia editing day where the librarians all got together and all we did was add references to Wikipedia pages for things that were not well cited. Anyway this is an example of the Wikipedia entry for Senator Sparks . Someone from our library went in and actually wrote up a description of his Senate Tory papers and his Congressional papers. Some researcher who is researching could actually know that they are deposited with our library what the extent of it is, and why you may be interested in looking at them so this is the kind of improvement we could make a Wikipedia pages.

Some additional things that I have done to improve access to Congressional material would be cataloging records. We have records like important speeches or material that was submitted by a member of Congress as an extension that might provide additional access to that content. So this is a bibliographic record or extension of remarks that was submitted by Joseph Farrington related to statehood. I have also taken records for House and Senate report that I have been cataloging and I added summary notes because sometimes when you look at the title of one of these reports like County of Hawaii reported to a country -- company HR 4200 does that tell you what the subject matter of the report was but I added a note that said the purpose of this particular bill was to pay the County of Hawaii

for some damage that was caused by the US Marines at Camp Tarawa in 1944 because they had a big Marine Corps base there and they apparently were driving around rampantly damaging the County of Hawaii's roadbuilding equipment . I also included the information that includes a transcript of the hearing that was held. That is useful information for patrons but it is not something that is part of the standard catalog that we usually do.

I want to give you a couple examples of reference questions that I have dealt with that were both published Congressional material and Congressional papers came into play. The first example is I had a patient who was a researcher for the center of excellence a disaster and humanitarian assistance and he was trying to find the establishing application for the center that he worked with and the only thing he could find was a 1997 appropriations act that he knew the center had started in 1994 so we were trying to find the 1994 legislation and after much digging and hunting we finally found buried in a conference committee report this little bitty mention of the center for excellence that was buried in a paragraph about the C3 I intelligence program . this is the only thing we can find for 1994. In that case they needed to refer the patron to the Congressional papers for the senator who was the person who put this in Mark into this procreation Zach. Unfortunately as Danielle mentioned, Congressional papers are generally close for certain periods and his papers are closed until 2028. In that case the patron went to one of the former aides and asked her what she knew about this particular act. Connect a second example I have is the case of a private law that was passed. You may not be familiar with private laws but many private laws are passed to benefit specific individuals who have immigration difficulties. In this case this was a fellow who was researching his grandmother who had lived in Hawaii but

she was not a US citizen and she had gone back to China to help an ailing relative and had overstated the PERIOD during which she could return to the United States so she was stuck in China while her 11 children were in Hawaii so she asked delegate Farrington to help her and he sponsored this private law so that she could then come to the United States again. In this case I was able to give him the published committee report but I also suggested that he look at delegate Farrington papers in the Hawaii State archives to see if there was any correspondence related to this lot. So it really helped me to know something about the Congressional papers and what might be in them. So going back to Ron Dennis and -- the library is also a growing organism so I have done a lot of things for my own professional development. First of all of course doing course based instruction is a great opportunity to educate yourself about the legislative process. You may not have the opportunity to do course-based instruction very much but you could also make tutorials on the Congressional resources in your collection or about a particular topic and that is a great learning opportunity. Of course I teach in a LIS program but you can do webinars. Of course we have some great webinar series -- the accidental government document library and in those are also opportunities for you to educate yourself. I do research using Congressional material. I have a paper coming out in the Hawaii Journal of history that is based on the research that I did that involves Congressional materials that was an opportunity for me to learn what is in the Congressional material. Of course you can also possibly take a class. I am taking a class in archives management right now and it is being taught by our Congressional papers archivist so it is great because she is always giving us these examples about what she finds in Congressional papers which look exactly like what Daniel was slow showing us in her slides. But I know some of you may

think that you do not have time or money to take classes or pay tuition. There is one thing that I bet all of you like to do because librarians all like to read books. Read a book that is based on research on Congressional papers are Congressional material and you will really learn a lot about what is in Congressional papers and what is in Congressional material and the legislative process. That is all I have.

[applause] >>

Thank you Gwen. Arthur presenter is Jake White who is the president of the Association of centers for Congress. He has a PhD from history at Temple University his research includes presidential biography media history and popular culture.

Thank you for hanging in there until the end of the day with us. Thank you for putting the panel together and thank you also Danielle and Gwen for your excellent presentations. I am excited to be here today to talk to you about ways we can collaborate on Congress and find ways to engage new audiences. As said my name is Jay Wight. I work at the Congressional history of look -- located in shepherds University. I am also the president of the Association of centers for the study of Congress. Before I get into the meat of my talk I want to give you a quick overview of the organizations. Feel free to visit their website to learn more. At the bird center we hold the personal papers of Robert

C Byrd was the longest serving senator in US history as well as those of a few numbers of the House of Representatives Carly staggered senior and highly staggered Junior both of which represented West Virginia. In addition to supporting research and supporting scholarship we also developed and produced public history projects and our most recent endeavor is a large traveling exhibit. It is a career retrospective of Senator. Byrd's life and that is going to tour West Virginia through the 2017 and -- through 2017. In addition to that we host the writing programs that Congress and the Constitution and specifically about representative democracy. The HCFC is a national organization of about 40 institutional members including the bird center, The HCFC is a national organization of about 40 institutional members including the Bird Ctr., West Virginia, University libraries, the Edward M Kennedy Institute for the Senate up in Boston, the Carl Albert center at the University of Oklahoma, . There is a tremendous variety among

ACSC institutional members in terms of the scope and range of their holdings, our staffing levels and organizational structures, operating protocols, and definitely our budget. The one common goal that links us is that we all want people to use our staff. We really specifically want people to use our stuff in relation to facilitating the study of Congress. Unfortunately this is no small task in our current environment. We all know that the building and they will, motto does not work anymore if it ever did. We know and we hear constantly that the humanities are under fire. At Shepherd we see what seems to be a continual decline in the number of registrants into our humanities classes and even within this sort of environment Congressional study , political science, history majors are really sort of going away and I as a historian was sad to see that less than 5% of college students were history majors and that is not good. That brings us to this sort of pivot point right? Where do we go from here? Senator. Byrd is not here to sort of give us an insight on how to do that . I am not sure he would know all of the answers were he here. But at the bird center, what we have attempted to do over the past couple years is to really turn over a new leaf, to really look to be proactive and engage in a public facing manner to find new ways to reengage our established audiences and to cultivate new audiences to hopefully generate more frequent and varied uses of our holdings. My boss race mock is a former historian at the House of Representatives and he is very fond of referring to the U.S. Congress as these full-grown of democracy. I really like that turn up raised.

It is one that we talked about and stated at the center and I love the idea of positioning Congress as the pivot point in American society. The part of the federal government that through which the Latorre can most directly exert its influence and I think that relates at least in part to what we are talking about because my own work within our collections on our research project has highlighted to me the many ways that Americans interact with their elected officials and the many ways in which the members of Congress impact and influence what happens in their state. On the local, regional in addition to the national and international scope that we more often see on the nightly news. It is with that in mind that I think one step we can take or should take is to really try to step back and recognize the tremendous utility that these Congressional collections hold. Of course they support political history, policy history, sort of the traditional sort of topics, that

there is much more that we can glean from these records as Danielle and Gwen have shown that these collections are rich with resources relating to the social and cultural history of America from the local level on up. There is so much more than just the institutional histories that we tend to think of when we think about this big entity that is the United States Congress. In my three years at the Byrd Center it has been surprising to me to really come to understand the scope of the materials and to realize that they very much document the physical, cultural, economic development of West Virginia since the end of World War II so in addition, the official memoranda is an inner office documents we have thousands of images, we have thousands of flyers and pamphlets that promote local projects. This

transcript some community hearings, zoning board meetings where Americans are debating the wherewithal of local projects. This is local history.

This is about as far from the floor of the United States Senate as you can get. We have boxes upon boxes of constituent correspondence which often provide new perspectives and context regarding the attitudes of West Virginia and Americans at large because lots of Americans wrote to Senator Byrd when he was the Senate majority leader towards specific projects and initiatives. And I think in terms of thinking about how we can collaborate, the materials in Congressional reference material can really sort of support the exploration into our holdings. I think recognizing this utility and developing a broad sense for the types of projects that our materials can support can provide a foundation upon which we can then cultivate more use of our materials by traditional audiences and buy a new uses as well. So one group that we have really focused on over the last couple years that we targeted at the Byrd Center are educators. At the university level, at the high school level, and the junior high level. Being located on a college campus, the low hanging fruit in this sort of environment -- of course the faculty at Shepherd University and more specifically the history and clinical science faculty. So over the last few years we have worked with faculty to go beyond the standard archives towards that which is so commonly given to freshman and what we have done is we really sort of have partnered with them and worked to develop numerous specific content specific towards that relate directly to their upper-level courses. Student these tors have provided them a mechanism -- these tors have provided them a mechanism for support. Everything from black long to civil rights opportunity should -- across the board we have our collections can support a plethora of topics. And supporting these projects is working sort of to pull students in. This also helps additional buy-in from university faculty so now each fall semester we generally get somewhere between two through four students from Shepherd's introduction to political history course to volunteer to fulfill a class service requirement. When these volunteers come in, we teach them some basic processing procedures and give them a little bit of experience in that and then we turn them loose into our collections . we work with them to develop possible research topics and then we have them write some blogs for our website which we then go through and edit and process with them so we are sort of pulling them in and making them partners and what they get on the backend of this volunteer PERIOD is some tangible takeaways. This has been a very successful endeavor and what has grown out of it is a relationship with Shepherd faculty

whereby they are now referring students to us for that larger internship projects. All Shepherd history majors have to do a 400 hour internship. Now we are polling and interns to do that. Sometimes they begin as a public history volunteer and they transfer that experience into a full on internship and then the work that they do as interns in our collections ultimately then provides a foundation and a jumping off point for their senior research which oftentimes they come back and do more research in our collections. So generally by the end of the spring semester we have three or four or five undergraduates doing some serious research in our collections and producing a variety of different types of capstone projects -- everything from traditional research paper to digital humanities projects and all of this

sort of works to sort of help increase our profile on campus. It also helps us think differently about the collections that we have and the different ways we can use them. Undergraduates are really savvy and that use these these -- these resources in ways that I have not necessarily thought about.

If you are thinking beyond the higher education world, we have also begun to reach out to high school and junior high school history and civics educators to try to find ways that we can make our materials available to them. I have worked with individuals at the local, regional, and state level to increase awareness about our collections and in doing so we have developed and contributed to LIB guys but what I haven't really found out from educators and administrators around the state is that teachers want plug and play materials essentially. They want to be able to go and download something to plug it right into their course and at the very least have something that is very readily adaptable to meet their curriculum requirements and so none of us at the Byrd Center our education specialist. I do not know that much about common core and West Virginia. I know more about it now than I did a year ago, but what we have done is partner with education staff from West Virginia's division of culture and history to figure out how we can develop specific lesson plans that meet the needs of state educators. And so as we work through this process, what we will end up with is a group of teaching modules and lesson plans that will be made available through the state division. They will be made available through the Byrd Center website and we are going to turn around and use them as part of a future workshop for teachers. That provides a nice sort of segued into my next slide. So this past August we collaborated with Shepherd's legislative archives for a one day teaching Institute at the Byrd Center. What we realize was these teacher training workouts really offer a tremendous opportunity to get face time with junior high and high school educators. This is no small task especially during the academic year and it is through these the event that you can introduce into your organization, introduce into your holdings and really introduce them to any of the educational resources are projects that you have developed or are in the process of developing. We were able to give all of the attendees at this Institute a full tour of the archives and we actually developed a separate specific content tour related to our collections. >> Hour workshop was led by Charlie Flanagan who was the director of outreach at the center of the legislative archives. Charlie is a 30 year

educator who has a tremendous amount of experience in not just working with teachers but also developing educational resources. Attendees were able to register in advance and we had the opportunity to earn professional development credits through Shepherd and provide this incentive we figured out is really important to getting teachers to come out and give up their Saturday afternoons. They need to get something out a bit beyond the actual resources and so we broke the event up into four specific stages and during the stages Charlie walked attendees through four active learning lesson plans that related to teaching the Constitution, Bill of Rights in two specifically to teaching about Congress -- one that dealt with how a bill becomes a law and one that that would specifically be compromised of the 1850s and during these sessions we were able to get the educators up and working and actually participating in working through the lesson plans and then at the end of the date they were all very excited to find out that everything that they had done over the course of the previous six hours was available for download on the center for legislative archives website. So they could take everything they worked on that day and apply immediately to their course or something relatively close to that. What the teachers told us was that developing resources that combine active learning techniques and the use of primary sources which our collections are rich and is a real key towards driving students engagement. So one of the things that we sort of have been working on as well is to find ways to engage younger students. The students in this picture are fifth and sixth graders that Ashley came to the Byrd Center who came to do research during their fall break last year as part of a research project for the West Virginia social studies fair. They traveled four hours to make the trip and go through the archives and it was a real treat to see the way they engaged with the materials in getting behind the scenes and the tour of the archives. I think this is an area where developing new and creative LIB guides can be of great help. They can give educators an idea of how you -- your resources can be put to use by their students and how they can be put to use in support of projects that will go towards local, regional, or state levels history or social studies competitions. At the Byrd Center we support [indiscernible] at the state and national level we participate in the state's history bowl which is a sort of trivia kind of contest for eighth graders and we also then support the state's social studies contest as well. All of this sort of volunteer activity is very rewarding in and of itself but it also then provides an additional opportunity to get out there and fly the colors and talk about your collections and then to also talk to educators about what they want, what they need and the topics that they are trying to address and find new and creative ways of addressing this in their classes.

If you were thinking broadly and you still had the energy to go that big, I also work at the Byrd Center and through the ACSC on some larger initiatives -- things that we like to refer to as collaborate, celebrate, and create. At that ACSC one of the early initiatives that we established and have been working on over the past few years is Congress week. Congress week is the first week of April. Every year April 1-7 and that commemorates a week in which the House and Senate reach their first forms in 1789. So as part of this we developed a

website with fun facts and resources and thinks -- links related to Congress and history. Each year we add more and try to add some different creative elements to it. We also use it as an opportunity to market the ACSC. We develop a promotional packet that we deliver to each member of Congress and to other organizations that we may be looking to recruit as potential members and in sending those packets to Congress we generally have them and deliver to each office to make them aware of what we do and the importance of congressional history. Congress week then also provides an opportunity and incentive and really on some level a rationalization for organizations to promote the study of Congress through their own initiatives and projects and programming. In the past ACSC members have coordinated social media campaigns, we have sponsored traditional lectures and book talks as well as film screenings of their is a multiplicity of is that you can do under this umbrella. Finally

if you are really feeling energetic, one last mechanism that you can utilize for engaging new audiences can be a great Society of Congress. The great Society of Congress is a digital exhibit that Danielle and I have been working on for the past 2.5 years with a small but dedicated team of colleagues. The great Society of Congress focuses on the 89th U.S. Congress which sat in 1860. -- 1965 in 1960 focuses on the 89th U.S. Congress which sat in 1860. -- 1965 in 1966 and passed most of Lyndon Johnson's great Society legislation. The exhibit itself is built on the America platform. -- The Omak off platform. Our particular exhibit is hosted by the University of Delaware libraries. it has three core sections focusing on the makeup of the 89 Congress, the key pieces of legislation and then we have a product section called the political environment which is the catchall and we have features focusing on civil rights and Vietnam. The exhibit now has over 400 resources that were contributed by more than 20 different ACSC members and we also then just completed work on a five date 2 module that works off of the exhibit for educators and we develop that in collaboration with the center for legislative archives as well so over the course of the next couple months we will be rolling that out and hopefully getting feedback from educators. The project says that she project has been a tremendous amount of work -- the project has been a tremendous amount of work. We developed it with the idea that we wanted to engage scholars and educators as well as the general public particularly people interested in Congress but then also perhaps more broadly with the history of the 1960s as well. It launched on April It launched on April 1 of 2015 and we have since had about 10,000 users with almost 13,000 sessions and it has provided us an opportunity to write for and promote the exhibit on the national Council for Public history's website, the American organization for her story and website as well as other online publications and right now we are also working on essays for the national history Day 2019 team book which will bring education and an academic article about the process of developing it which we will submit to the public historian. So the idea

is I think that there is a lot of different ways that you can go in terms of looking for ways to reach out to and engage in different audiences. Some of them are more achievable in the short term. Some of them require a lot of work and can be multi-year projects, but they all can bear fruit in their own way and I think they are all sort of

protective of where we need to go with congressional materials which is to find more and new users to sort of take advantage of them and of course the more people that use them easier it is to legitimize the work that we do and then to also make the case to our Congressman that yes it is important that they take care of the stuff and they think about how it gets transferred into the hands of archives and libraries. With that I will conclude and said thank you again offer comic and I look forward to answering any questions that you may have.

[applause] >> Thank you all three of you.

How the depositary community and the archives community -- how we can work together -- will lead to questions from counsel -- >> Daniel Matthews 10 University library. This is a question about potentially being on the receiving end of such a collection. Lots of libraries have deep and broad special collections kinds of things and would deal with the multimedia issues and multiplicity of everything that goes with a rich archival collection. I sense that you tactfully used the phrase donor demands. I wonder if you could speak a little bit to some of the unique considerations that might attach themselves to congressional collections, that might be a little bit out of the ordinary from a typical archival kind of possible donation. >> Thank you for that question. This is Danielle. Congressional collections do have some unique considerations. I think one is that because I mentioned that their staff members are often documented very well in these collections in there are memos and decision-making as well. Even though a member is out of office, their staff members may continue to work on Capitol Hill and some of them may have 30 or 40 year careers ahead of them, so sometimes the closure periods that we consider our for staff members as well as the donor themselves. And I would also say that there are a lot of privacy concerns in congressional papers that we deal with, so we have mentioned that constituents write in about different issues that there are concerns about issues that are received in congressional can collections and there is also casework. So constituents that have problem with their Social Security or the disability or they are trying to adopt a child -- those types of concerns may end up coming to a congressional office at being transferred to the archives and so we take protecting privacy of those folks very seriously. Some archives will choose in fact not to keep casework at all because it usually is luminous and because of the privacy concerns will have to remain close for quite some time. Others may choose to only keep parts of it that perhaps document the state specifically like in West Virginia for example that might be black lung casework. >> This is Jim Shaw from the University of Nebraska and Omaha. I sort of have a comment and an appreciation for Danielle and her photographs. In 2008 I came to the DLC conference and disappeared what afternoon because my Dean told me get up to the office building and speak to the senator Chuck Eagles staff because my Dean had cut a deal. It is a long story. Meet me at the bar if you are interested after. But in any event one of the staffers took me up to the attic of the office building and I had my camera with me and I shot a bunch of pictures and he smiles at me and said and this is just a second term -- the first term is in temporary storage over at NATO. So we ended up getting an entire 18 wheeler, 53 foot then just out of the Russell and Mayra and then we got all of the four regional offices in Nebraska. The reason I comment on the photographs -- it is

exactly true. Some of the boxes we opened up and it was as though someone had swept their arm across the top of the desk and everything in the box including a can of spaghetti and we are still processing and processing and processing and my job has changed. I am no longer the director of archives as I was back then, so a heartfelt appreciation to any colleague in archives special collections that takes one of these things on. They are amazingly informative. I cannot say much because our records ours largely still close. I saw things in there that I know decades from now students and historians will look at and marvel at. You are doing the Lords work. [laughter]

I am starting to ramble, but one thing think about -- we have really strong congressional collections in our depository programs and the Senate foreign relations hearings that we had -- dovetail so well with Senator. Hagel Senate foreign committee records and I could tell immediately that over time we would find all sorts of synergies in how we could work with these and researchers moving back and forth between the depository collections and the archival papers so they are enormously valuable. There is lots of opportunities and we all look for ways to spread the word around. The library and found on the main floor and the archivist back in their area -- these are things we can really collaborate on. Thank you very much for this presentation today. >> Scott Matthews -- when -- Gwen mentioned this in her presentation about adding the references in the contents of archives. I am wondering if it may make sense if you have a collection -- maybe folks have done this way you have a finding aid but then says by the way Senator. Hagel was very active on the Foreign Relations Committee here is the block of hearing that you should look up or here are the related works . Do those things make it into the finding aids as a rule? Have you seen that? Is it something that archivists could request that the docs librarians work on?

This is Danielle. We would love to have the government document libraries work on it with us. I have not seen a lot of that in finding aids especially with congressional -- we may get into the item level but that is pretty rare that that happens because of the time it takes to do that sort of work. Think you are absolutely right that those sort of collaborations would be welcomed. I am thinking in terms of -- >> It may be across multiple states in terms of who the key players were or the participants who made significant observations in what they had for their personal collections and so trying to identify from state to state and creating a guide that deals with [indiscernible] for example and then identifies where personal papers may reside that are open and that may be investigated before you refer somebody there that yes there may be material relevant the battle be state to state to state on a piece of legislation as opposed to starting with a member of Congress.

I am Beth Williams. I am just echoing the comments. I think you find this community really engaged with the opportunity to work with you. I feel like we have a lot of skills that could flush out all of the work that you are doing so I will hope you consider the group of resource and a couple comments -- I don't have anything at sexy as a spaghetti can, but for academic librarians we are often on the receiving end of

faculty paper collections and I will just say as a offering of solace at least at the end of your process there at least may be something of value. [laughter]

That is not including any of the fine colleagues at my institution. I also just wanted to say for each of you because you mentioned teaching elementary and high school students and undergraduate students , Incorporated all of your work into a curriculum and doing the heavy lifting of actually curriculum will that yourself in makes me feel so much better when I teach my law students that there is maybe a lot of work that is going on at lower levels that make make them better informed by the time they come to our classes. It is much appreciated from those that come after you.

This is J Wyatt. Just to kind of butyrate on that. The people center for legislative archives have developed an app called Congress creates the Bill of Rights and it was specifically developed for junior high and high school classes and one of the things that we have learned in just talking about these things with them is that they have gotten feedback from law schools that law students really enjoy the app. It has tracked some of the initial bills in the process of becoming the bills looking at the mock markups and that sort of things and creating interesting conversations within the law schools. I do not think they necessarily developed it with that audience in mind that these sorts of things really do translate really well.

Karen Ross University of Arkansas to follow up on what Beth said -- the work that you have done for curriculum is fabulous. As an Arkansas judge I know what it is like to get some of those students into material that without intimidating them and their instructors so it is wonderful to see work at that level. >>

Dean Brown -- more of a curiosity really. Senator. Byrd's collection -- that was years in the making obviously whether it is Chuck Hagel or Kennedy Center or Dirk center -- were ever. One can see research centers built up around those kinds of things , but there is 535 members of Congress at any given time and I am guessing that some of them do not always make it to some courted institution that will house their papers in perpetuity. What happens to the rest of the staff? Spirit well -- what happens is a variety of things -- because the congressman has jurisdiction over it, they can determine whether some parts of their papers go to repositories , whether none of it goes at all, whether it sits in a barn -- one of the collections that we have is sort of split with West Virginia University libraries and that is the papers of Harley Stagger senior. We did not know it at the time but we learned he was chairman of the Congress committee for 15 years and he was involved in all of these national level issues. We had the personal files. The only reason we have them is because someone reached out to my boss and said there is a barn full of boxes at Harley's farm . You guys want them? We actually had to go get them and go through it and go through a long process of treating them over the course of six months before we could even bring them into the center. Is no real process and the idea that Daniel and I were talking about earlier -- the challenge of having his collections spread out across the country is really an obstacle in terms of engendering

research and sorts of things that bring attention to these collections. Presidential collections are sitting in presidential libraries getting lots of publicity carried a lot of prestige if you can get a research grants to go there and spend three weeks at the Johnson library that really points to researchers. You go where the money is. And that is a problem that needs to be overcome but there is real differences also in the rules that govern presidential records as compared to congressional records. >> This is Gwen . I would like to add something . I think over the past couple decades congressional pay for this paper archivist have gotten much better at making contact with congressional members regarding where they are going to archive their pickers. Rumor has it

we missed out on getting Kathy makes papers because the Library of Congress was really on the ball and got their foot in the door first. We only have a little bit of her memorabilia -- memorabilia. I would like to echo about finding things in a shed. We had a senator named Tyrone Spong in his stuff was in a shed on his lawn and apparently nobody had made contact with him about maybe you should do something with this where it will be in a better environment and so forth. There are some members of Congress who nobody knows where their papers are and some of them do not retain their papers. They just don't think that they want to have them someplace. >> This is Jim Shaw again. I am now curious. I heard -- though I never took the time to try to confirm it -- Senator. Tom Credo of Colorado -- he just arranged to have his papers picked up and taken straight to the shredder? Does anyone from Colorado know this?

I bring that up because this is true -- the personal papers are their personal papers. Despite -- remember that was concurrent house resolution. That was not law. That was a suggestion. And so yes. A lot of them do not survive. A lot of them do not survive.

This is J White again. One of the things that we are sort of seeing is that the Senate collections tended to be more reliable in terms of fighting their way towards archives. The Senators 10 to be longer-term. They are there longer where as the members of the house in some cases there -- they are therefore two or four years in some of the people we have talked to there is a sense that they really did not too much there. It is not really that valuable and so I think that the Senate is definitely moving into pretty good territory. I am not so sure about the house.

This is Danielle again. I think that over the history that I was talking about a lot of what was happening was outreach as Gwen mention -- outreach from archivist to Congress saying yes or papers are important. We need to preserve them and so there has been an increase in the number of folks who are saving the papers and sending them to archival repositories and there is definitely a difference in quality also. And congressional papers between let's say someone who served 30 years in the Senate versus someone who served two in the house. I am not trying to say that they should not be destroyed necessarily but there is some conversation that repositories have to have with themselves about what is worth the effort of keeping and maintaining in that

collection and what is not. >> Lori Thorton New Mexico. I want to echo

and thank you so much. This is absolutely fascinating and I cannot wait to get back in digging into the New Mexico congressional history of find out where some of these things are. But a matter of curiosity -- does state law enter into this? I know there is a state centered in New Mexico that literally refuses to relinquish her husband papers. She is protecting his reputation in her mind and now she has passed and two of the siblings are willing to relinquish. The sun -- the sun is not - - the son is not. Smit --

I brought some information about this because I thought it may come up. It does vary a lot across the state. Some state -- I will start here. In 2013 Bryan Keogh and Elizabeth Navarro two archivists at University of New York in Albany and Maryland if I'm correct. They published an article about state papers and they had conducted a survey. Some states do have public records laws that is about nine. About five states said they are private by law or policy. 26 states say they are private by tradition and 10 states are inconclusive about what should happen to state legislation leaders papers. I know in our state sometimes they end up coming to our center. Sometimes they go to the state archives and sometimes I imagine they are can't by the legislator. So I would say just check with the state law. It may be that they are indeed private. >>

What about nationally? Does state law come into their at all?

Not that I know of.

If we do not have any other questions or comments from counsel? Danielle Cornwall -- just to satisfy Jim's curiosity I have a February a February 9 a February 9, 2009 political article that does indicate that Tom Credo did indeed send his papers to the shredder. He said he had no idea why anyone would want to see them.

We will move to questions from the audience. Anyone online? >> Just a reminder that you can click on the chat button on top of the web X panel and open up the chat window and enter your question. Thank you. >> >> I happen to have seen two weeks ago that there is a volume of the serial set that list were federal like national -- senators and representatives

papers are from 1789 until 1995. I did not know if everyone knows that. I only know that because I was down in our Louisville shelves -- compact shelving looking for a different time of the serial set and I happen to see that volume and I thought it was one of the coolest things. It was like one of those weird things that is in the serial set that you happen to trip over and I thought it would be a relative -- relevant thing to mention. I think that serial set is one of the coolest pieces of government document and I was telling my boss I think it was like the congressional attic -- like you never know what is there. I just wanted to share that little piece of information

because how else would you know that is there unless you happen to trip over?

It looks like the biographical directory is probably the most complete that I have seen, but going through it for Florida I am finding a dozen other members of Congress that the papers are showing up in special collections of different libraries around Florida and so I have gone to their listing and I have a list from Florida about where those are held but they are not in -- including what is that my institution -- they are not on the list and I contacted my special collections Library to let them know to get it added to the list -- state-by-state I am sure there are any other collections that you have to go to to dig around. >> I just really have a comment. I really appreciate this presentation. Being from Kansas with the goal collection I do work with the Dole

archives. You guys generated new ideas for us so thank you. >> Thank you for this great presentation. I am wondering if it would even be worth it when someone is elected to an office to send out a representative with perhaps a fact sheet on how they should maintain things and have like regular file names and what things are what archives are looking for two perhaps limit the box of SpaghettiOs and various papers and if that would even be feasible in those cases?

You make a very good point. And that sort of thing does happen. Senate and House archivist go out into workshops for new members and I think probably it just depends on the person. Sometimes it sticks and sometimes it does not. I was state generally they are just so overwhelmed with getting a congressional office set up that sometimes that is not what they are really worried about at that moment. It is when they have to leave office and send their papers somewhere. You are right that sort of ongoing outreaches very important especially seeing that we are dealing with so many electronic records. >>

This a Gwen. I would like to follow-up on what Daniel to said. I know our formal congressional papers archivist went and moved to Washington and worked for Harry Reid and helped his office set up their files so they could be organized appropriately to be positive once he leaves office. I think that happens sometimes but as Danielle remarked I think it happens more often with senators and with representatives. >> Brent Abercrombie with communication now going from paper and pen to electronic keyboard, have you come across any congressional collections that are entirely born digital? And how does that change your process? And access if it is granted? >> This is Danielle again. I have not come across any that are entirely born digital. I think we will be seeing more -- maybe more happen have digital and paper. I do not know that we will see paper going away anytime soon people still like to print a lot of stuff out which is fine. In the archives world there are a lot of special collections that are grappling with try to do trying to deal with this digitally born material is a lot of digital forensic techniques to kind of try to retain the way that those materials were originally created in try not to change too much about them because we want to preserve them as they were created. In terms of access -- but I was at the University of Delaware we did open a collection that had a significant amount of born digital material and we created a reading room workstation where people can access that material because we were not quite ready to put it up online. It was a lot of staff files that are now open to people but in the reading room situation and I think other special collections you are looking at -- things like digital

reading room so you may need a password to get into it but you could still look at the materials off-site and I am sure we will see lots of other methods of accessing out born digital as we get all kinds of data that and social media accounts and email accounts as well in our collection.

I would just like to briefly follow-up. This is Gwen. I don't really the congressional papers collection being all digital so much of what is in them with my limited knowledge is stop that is given to the members of Congress. They are given reports. They are given publications. They have tons of memorabilia gifts from constituents and gifts from other people. I was looking into Senator. Fong's paper and he had all this campaign materials from the Nixon campaign because he worked on Nixon's reelection campaign. Those are the kinds of things that you are going to continue to find in congressional papers collections even if all of their internal communications are electronic.

Danielle, I was hoping you could clarify. You had said that you allowed viewing in your reading room for born digital. Do you mean you print out the material and make into a physical form, or did you have a computer that you were able to -- and off-line computer? I'm just curious.

We had an off-line computer that was a dedicated workstation only for born digital materials from collections and it had its own server. Noted it was connected to the Internet. We took away any way to plug in a USB drive or anything like that so you could not take the materials with you when you left the reading room.

This is Scott. Something that happens in addition you have to apply to access. There are also ways we lend

-- here had this laptop and we watching use it and bring it back when you are done but there is also an emulation of service which is a new way to actually make the files use of is if you have a WordPerfect 51 file had he opened not? There is lots of technology here and I think one of our archivist wrote an article for LC about emulation as a service which is a really interesting way to click a button and it spins up a picture or a snapshot of the computer and you can use either on a restricted terminal or not. >> This is just a quick follow-up on this topic. It seems that at least in the category of constituent correspondence, that my impression at least is that many offices are really pushing correspondence through their web service so that for sure will be in area

that [indiscernible] checks and balances in the other direction although there is plenty of other stuff that really will be tangible. We have one more question from the audience and we are at the end of our hour. >> This goes with some of the previous questions. It sounds like some this material may not be worth digitizing but are there certain gems in this collection that had been pushed to be digitized and is there someplace it is collected? >>

This is Danielle. I would say that researchers often ask us to digitize everything in the collections and

if it was standard we would be here for a lot of years if we did that. I've seen a lot of photographs digitized and they do tend to get

a lot of use. For serious researcher I do not know if the photograph series would really make that much of a difference.

This is J. We have had some members of Congress out to the Byrd Center and consulted with them about getting their papers ready and what they should think about keeping and they always kind of want to figure out a way to get rid of most of it in two historian Senate archivist on that - - we are like yes we want you to keep it because history is fluid in the way that we study it and examine it changes so there is lots of different ways to use these materials and they change. There's really sort of creative use of materials in terms of gender studies, sexuality that you never thought would have been applicable to that. And you are right from a research perspective the pictures are nice. They go in the middle of the book but the more documents that I can access online, that is what I want to see.

I know that some of the material is being digitized but the digitized patient is really being driven by the Sen.'s widow so that goes up to the donors expectation ask specs -- aspects. >> Danielle, J and Gwen thank you so much for coming to talk to us. This has been a wonderful discussion. I just want to say before I came to work at GPO I was in an institution that got the [indiscernible] collection we were just starting to work with special collections in the documents area. This panel

almost makes me want to go back and finish that were, but thank you very much.

I think -- Cathcart -- I think I will close the session just sitting right here I will resort to some high school language and said that I think we have made to supercool new friends today and our existing friend who has gotten even more rat in our estimation. Thank you so much. I can see not only are these friendships and collegial relationships significant here, but if we really follow essay, CPR and the ACSC we will see them with more connections and it will be easy to read some of your literature online and follow what you are doing and if FAA comes to your town -- it is likely to your town -- Seattle -- to make a point of going and participating and

the two areas that I could see for collaboration that would not require too much heavy lifting -- I think there is an essential collaboration that happens in our institutions when a new legislative paper comes in, I don't want to say

reducing because I know sometimes things are taking out so sort of a D duping -- okay if there's five. Things -- inserted into a folder and they duplicate what we have in our Federal depository Library correction this collection -- that kind of sensitive nuance look at the collections with the depository library would be essential. And then the ability to do things like online exhibits together would be wonderful. It seems like it is such a great example for us in a very quiet point within Gwen and her presentation was the content management system that we have the most in this program -- the program that has the depository eagle behind you is the golf info system and the system allows for great granularity -- the gov info system and the system allows for great granularity. That kind of thing could be made

into an online exhibit very effectively. >> Thank you all for coming and participating with such great enthusiasm . Thank you.

[applause] >> [Event concluded]