

Please stand by for realtime captions.

>> For everyone else joined yes, welcome today 2. We are getting started in 10 minutes.

>> Good afternoon everyone from Arlington Virginia. This is day 2 and we are getting started in five minutes.

>> Good afternoon everyone and welcome to day 2 of the virtual meeting. Here once again broadcasting from Arlington Virginia are members of the depository labor Council and staff members from the US government will office. When you a few reminders. The URL you are using right now if you are attending the other two sessions you will continue to use that URL. By visiting [FDLP.gov](http://FDLP.gov). In the very center of the homepage. Click on that and you will have access to what you need. Also if you have questions or comments feel free to chat in the chat box is located in the lower right corner of your screen presenters start out with their presentations we will related questions today. We are recording this entire virtual meeting. If you registered after the meeting you will receive an email with your link to all the recordings, handouts, chat logs and that you see here today. I live streaming the event. #Hashtag DLC 19. We look for to hearing from you. With that I will hand the microphone over to DLC member to get started.

>> Thanks Kelly. We are starting the day today to talk about digital deposit we have a poll that we are going to run to get some initial community responses on this topic. Log your answer and if you have other, please put in chat. There is not an option for choose more than one, so if you are participating in one, or than one, awesome for you but we generally record what. Question from counsel. Does this only apply to federal, that was the thought. We would love to hear about two. I think everybody rather than abstaining from the reason they are not paid attention. I'm going to assume the majority of you one horrible that we run around before we get started. If you're not doing any form of digital collection. One of the four most of you lack of staff is amongst the top, not surprising. Thank you all for answering can hopefully inform discussion as we move along. With that, I will jump to the next slide. Thank you. We pulled a couple of quotes just to illustrate progression and technologies. At the top 1943 and my colleague Tom Follies for us. In the beginning there was a thought that adopt computer technology. That nobody would especially wanted in their home. As you moved on to the next quote you can see that archive, and you can see the explosive nature of digital born information. This is just a snapshot of what is collected at the end of term. Doesn't even include some what their partners were collected. And that works. There's obviously a massive amount of digital born information. We don't fully know what is out there or what is being captured. We do believe this is an important topic. To engage the community. Why digital deposit? Are we having this conversation DLC did provide a recommendation and 2018 to explore current and future needs related to digital deposit. By GPO as well as acceptance of content by GPO. And it was included in the multistate comprehensive collection pilot project document that was circulated in October as of 2018. It is totally what you feel is on the as well as counsel has. And we have three speakers today. I going to introduce each briefly. James Jackie - James Jacobs is the US government information librarian at Stanford University working for research needs of the University works on both traditional collection development as well as digital projects he received his last in 2002 from the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign. A member of LA the documents roundtable served a three-year term on depository library counsel he was also chair of DLC from 2011 to 2012. Cofounder of every government information and reticle reference services. And is on the board of copyright a 501(c)(3) that promotes a better public understanding of the history and effects of copyright and encourage alternatives to information please. And longer by including his list of publications and presentations. Heather Christiansen is the program officer for federal documents and collections. She manages the federal documents program in question strategy including expansion of the federal document collection and services that's pretty discovery access and preservation of these materials formerly she was manager of digital content development has strategy and the California digital library. Over 15 years digital library services and collection included contributions to early 2000 melon under

work on solution for cash circulation and preservation of web based government information. She was at my unless. I masters of science in library and information science with this vessel to the specialization and integration from the University of Illinois. As you go digital preservation librarian she served as a project manager GPO ISO 16363 certification and is currently leader GPO's proposed digital deposit project. As a side note counsel did in this recommendation ask for two members GPO staff come to members of Council and at least two members of the community we had more than two from the community which we are very glad of is one of our GPO liaison along with Lisa LaPlante. With that I'm going to pass it to James.

>> Hi everyone, I believe I don't have the ball. Thanks Robbie and depository library counsel and GPO for inviting me to speak today. Let's get started on. Since 1813 deposit has been the key function of the FDLP. Deposit is at the root of the program, the term deposit does not appear in title 44. Instead the title uses cryptic legalese light shall be made available to depository libraries and selected publications shall be distributed to depository libraries. Be that as it may GPO deposit of government publications to leverage across the country is the cornerstone it has created a nationwide free public network for the preservation description problems and public access to millions of historic publications in a widely test deposit is critical to the functioning of the FDLP system in order to fulfill the Democratic necessity of this instrument lots of copies doing the keepsake. Starting in the mid-1990s in the Internet age the deposit of government documents in FDLP libraries began to erode as agencies will return to online publishing of their public documents data maps of materials. There's been a massive growth in the amount of government information on the web over the last 25 years. With the concomitant shrinking of the number of paper documents distributed to libraries. Today virtually every agency has an online presence of some sort, with only a very small percentage of their publications actually making their way into the national question or distributed to FDLP S. Title 44 requires executive agencies to work with and through dance a 130 and other policymaking so that do not have to print or deposit content would you any more. Agencies do not even realize this is a requirement in the US code. The invisible wall between the legislative actually to describe preserve for the national collection. That means that GPO is largely Amazonian bring materials into the program while congressional materials are collected and preserved in Gov Info in the amount of executive branch publications make our way CGP and the national collection has continued to shrink over the years. Rather than the average 10 to 20,000 documents catalogued and deposited each year by the GPO on the first hundred 80 years of the program we are now dealing every year with hundreds of thousands of digital publications as well as Excel spreadsheets XML A/V other digital micro-formats. The 2016 and of term collected as Robbie mentioned over 350 million URLs from the.gov.mil donating names. Only a small portion of these ever make their way into the CGP and national bibliography were preserved in any substantive way. That's a lot of content flowing around the net and not making its way into the national question. Early on in the Internet age some government information librarian began to realize that the program was rapidly moving towards and a stencil crisis and begin discussing ways for libraries to continue their historic FDLP work in the born digital error. The term digital deposit made its way into FDLP parlance in the early 2000 and 2000 FDLP survey. When the question was asked whether libraries were interested in systematically downloaded files and again in 2007 when the question was asked depository libraries with want to receive PDF it GPO deposit. Is 2005, hundreds of FDLP libraries have that you are interested in exploring digital deposit even though they didn't know what that would entail. The public is clamoring for even if they don't know. Digital government information needs to be curated and preserved as the growing number of end of term volunteers and data rescue in 2016 a test. And even Congress which only works a slower pace and public information policy added digital deposit last year to HR 5305 you have to test FDLP modernization act for did not pass muster but I hope will come up again.

>> It is clear to me at least the time for digital deposit has a right. So what is it? The term digital deposit has been bandied around for so long but I think it means different things to different people. Today I would like to put forth a definition of digital deposit in order to move virtually consensus on the goals and how the 21st century FDL P. Digital deposit is the distribution of digital microformat across the FDL P network and into digital repositories in order to facilitate distributed preservation of widespread and alternative ways of access. Digital deposit simply means US government publications as authentic digital files deposited into FDL P libraries. GPO should treat digital and a digital information the same way. And GPO should deposit with FDL P libraries all content regardless of format. In so doing GPO would allow libraries to select digital government information and GPO could deposit that digital information and metadata without library. Libraries can then build their own digital collection provide their own digital services for this collection the digital deposit scenario libraries continue to be depositories regardless of. Replication and redundancy and content we create additional assurances and opportunities long-term free public access that no single system could provide alone. To me and think there is also an additional benefit to digital deposit. Traditionally deposit strictly from GPO to libraries. The Internet allows for depository to go multiple ways from agencies and the judiciary to GPO from libraries to GPO from GPO to libraries. Digital deposit is both the traditional process GPO deposit content libraries. And expanding concepts libraries GPO executive agencies and the judiciary can work together to build and maintain the national collection. The whole point is to create a digital network or ecosystem or multiple copies of digital files and collaboration have local digital collections that include government information with other digital questions. In conclusion I am proposing that we as a community re-energize the definition of deposit to score an interest for safekeeping. The status quo of the depository program is not getting it done currently. We need to continue to grow the national collection and preservation of that collection regardless of. Our long-term goal should be to create a library infrastructure in which libraries collectively provide services for collection selected acquired organized and preserved for specific communities. Digital deposit is but one piece but will allow us to reach his long-term goal in a collaborative way and in the absence of federal policies which currently facilitate it. Just as libraries to the rich distributed control of digital content and metadata is the key to preserving government information want to be future and regardless of creating a distributed national digital collection. Thank you. Now I will pass the ball I believe to Heather's next.

>> Hi everyone.

>> Heather if you want to pass it get to play poll.

>> Slightly heartening that we had so few notes. They sell and we will send it to you.

>> Thank you to the GPO for the opportunity nice to see how many of you here today. You heard this from Robbie and James about what digital deposit is and how we can get here. Just to reiterate, we turn some - some of the discussion is working group so far. Digital deposit and distribution of digital format by GPO. FDL P libraries. Across the FDL P network. Which could be local, or collaborative. To facilitate distributed preservation and widespread access. This is a big idea, and it will require much more definition in order for GPO and design specific requirements. And Jessica is going to speak after me. And get closer to an idea of what a viable scenario can be. Be cognizant of the work, doing as well. Our mission is really determining the priorities of digital deposit of the solution or service. So here we need to step back and think about in order to define this, you need to consider what is the value proposition for individual libraries and the FDL P community of libraries. Each could take, and course the value to end-users and citizens is really important. Focused on library so far and away in the group bring a variety of perspectives in the name brief but good discussion. This webinar is a good opportunity to share some of our ideas. Work in progress. Let's look at some of the ideas regarding value. Individual libraries. Communities, libraries, we will hear back from GPO. Some may not be new to you. It's been around for a

while. Start to zero in is going to be interesting and we need your feedback. So of course in the FDLP there are many types of libraries of different sizes, different collecting different communities who served. Interested in general. No one size that takes all. They are offered as examples. Where you sit discussing this we got down to the question of how what I really articulate the value. Readership of my institution here are some potential kinds of values you might get. For federal government information. Tax information. An example that another value might be when extending specific services that the library can offer to patients. Things like curated for users. Another value with the rest of your print and digital selection. Related opportunity for leadership. Of your expertise. Or other expertise and opportunity told to gain expertise other digital services. That you would like to have locally. Another value, the community value, maybe individual - federal documents will not be preserved or accessible. It is a big primary purpose. Supporting GPO this effort, if you look at it from a local perspective, specific documents that are important to you feeling more in control that. It could really have value to your library and constituents. Next let's consider the value for the FDLP community of libraries. We think about the community, as you have heard, easier to think of the broad benefit, would be required for any libraries. Think carefully about value from the standpoint of this is a voluntary survey. We think about community value, definitely that valence on it. Actually James was saying what kind of value can we all get together? So we can support GPO in their abilities to provide info current digital collection and there certainly to give libraries more control, for long-term digital assets. And to ensure by your own actions. We could not only share the - the cost of duration of digital duration. In my experience is under considered cost that can be really can that's individual libraries. And then really importantly, and access, and opportunity for wider digital collections. Opportunity to develop innovative, mechanisms, outside of GPO. Specific users. And here I'm going to - we can begin by imagining the library, that directly address the needs of the communities. GPO do not. Think about collections rather than think about how much libraries pay. I commercial services. You have value to government information. These are some of the ideas we're pretty early days. In the conversation. It's a good point for you to think about this to we are welcoming your ideas and perspectives. And I'm going to, pass the ball to Jessica.

>> This is just got. One thing I want to add, we haven't yet touched on the comments. We really do encourage you to continue putting in the chat any thoughts you have about digital deposit if any of the anybody has provided so far encourage you to leave a strong opinion. Polling questions, your strong thoughts about to get that feedback. Plenty of time to go through these things and we really do want some discussion for sure. This is just a kind the digital preservation library and at GPO. Today are mostly going to be talking about GPO's perspective and our thought and some of the things that we really do want to explore with the FDLP community in order to go forward. As Robbie mentioned in late fall of last year we released a document titled developing a multistate comprehensive collection of deals he preservation services and pilot strategies and was in a document that we first proposed the idea of establishing some sort of pilot project to explore digital deposit as a service. And in order to begin at GPO proposed several goals to define this pilot project. Including the identification of these resources solutions for depositing digital content and the FDLP program specifically with respect to content integrity, preservation, collection development and also usability. From that, this digital deposit working group was formed. Somewhat in response to GPO interest in exploring and pilot project of some kind. And on this slide, this features a very simplified timeline of some of the major events around digital deposit or the idea of digital deposit and some of the ways GPO has attempted to respond to interest in the FDLP and respect digital deposit. So as you can see, on the slide there are several different, and to sort of put into context GPO has attempted to risk onto digital deposit in terms of what digital deposit is. How can be defined asking different questions about what digital deposit is. And to see how long digital deposit has been a topic of discussion. The first time it was referenced on survey. In 2005. In which the

respondents of FDLP letters sparked test express interest in receiving digital content from GPO. Two years later GPO produced a white paper on what was being referred to as digital distribution this white paper stated that 93% of all new titles made available to the FDLP were being made available in electronic form because of that GPO would consider from the distribution of authenticated official published digital content to federal depository libraries. And to this extent the focus of digital deposit was centered around disseminating publications as digital files. And that time GPO also had a lot of assumptions about what digital distribution was. For instance GPO assumed that libraries would be interested in downloading publications or receiving them from GPO and what was being referred to as a push mechanism. In 2007 questions and concerns relating to digital distribution around how the files to be made available to libraries requirements for regional libraries in regards to retaining derivative files, versioning electronic publications and the role of libraries and redundancy and information for preservation. These technology challenges definitely create a lot more questions and answers, between 2007-2009 GPO also witnessed a growing interest from FDL to not identify digital deposit as something that can be a collective effort and not only focus on access but also focus on preservation. It was wrong that GPO was encouraged to participate in the initiative. With the existing ambiguity around whether or not FDL were interested in receiving content were simply having the option of content across the FDLP community, GPO established an internal policy that reflected the capabilities at the time. This internal policy was titled Superintendent of documents policy statement. And in this policy, it stated that rather than pushing digital content libraries FDL could proactively pull content from a repository whether that means saving files, downloading individual publications directly or by harvesting content to some sort of application programming interface or similar interfacing technology. Currently, libraries still have a full capability of harvesting PDF content and GPO has released a new API which does reach metadata PDF files and HTML files from over 30 different collections through a RESTful server request. So the years that followed, expectations of what digital deposit into FDL continue to become more complicated. In 2014 and she feels for the study responses that are specific to the idea of digital deposit are measured in both parts of the survey relating to access and preservation. Is it just across the FDLP library expectations and definitions of digital deposit as a service was becoming, vary from library to library and more frequently it seemed to be that interest in becoming an all digital depository was becoming synonymous with language we are using digital deposit. Digital deposit should be considered a service model or method of item selection? In 2016, GPO national plan for access highlighted a dedicated goal to increase the number of digital depositories but we also didn't describe an explicit service or activity going forward. So going forward with the information collected so far, GPO definitely recognizes the demand for digital deposit and its prevalence across the FDLP over nearly 15 years now. But there are differing definitions and expectations of what digital deposit as a service we provide to the FDLP what priorities and solutions. In order to move forward GPO really would like to collect specific information from FDL regarding what technology services, content and collections aspects of digital deposit our highest priority. We are short FDL are most concerned about access or preservation where these two are inextricably linked. We weren't sure if libraries are interested in documents for local retention or perhaps they are interested in large-scale harvesting methods for content analysis. A pilot project for study GPO to effectively define the needs of the FDLP identify effective solutions in order to develop a comprehensive service. Interested current policy sports FDL pulling content rather than the content being pushed and ambiguity across the FDL feedback suggest the need for examination of what digital deposit as a service as James mentioned, now that digital deposit was severely referenced in HR 5303 GPO definitely recognizes the need to revisit old policies and absolutely revised and depending on the outcome of this working group and any pilot project related to digital deposit.

>> As a review this slide captures the ultimate objectives of GPO. And GPO recognizing that it must be defined what exactly digital deposit is fulfilling. And how FDL in vision GPO implementing best that

would be effective and sustainable into the future. Our final slide is again a question to start engaging the community in discussion around this topic. I just wish I had a few thoughts. In yesterday's presentation about the national question, in some of David's wrap up thoughts, although yesterday was really focused on tangible materials I think it would be valid to apply at content as well. And that this would be something that could be accomplished. So this collaborative. We need communication, we the coordination to get all this done. The GPO pilot does ask for some focus groups. Activities. So we will likely at the fall meeting try to convene a focus group to get more information from the community about their thoughts or potential participation in digital deposit but we do want you guys to start talking with us. Comments from counsel?

>> This is Cass hard not. I had a couple of thoughts that came out from yesterday's national collection on comprehensive collection. I wanted to almost provide a tiny recap with starting out with the definition of the national collection geographically dispersed of the corpus federal government information dissemination product pay for with federal funds regardless of format. Meeting. It doesn't take much to apply that to the digital media. When we saw in the tri-state regional, that that traveling through Vermont and New Hampshire for the purposes of this and talking to the 23 selective and all those things. Actually contributed to building collections. I think this revolution that is coming is going to be accomplished by phone calls and visits. We saw the careful stewardship when had to relinquish their status and other libraries to test figure out what was there. And we finished with David's wonderful image the safe underneath the national archives of an example of this litigation. I think what we are trying to find now as both Jessica - and Heather helping us and James have been helping us. Articulate is the value and part of the value is wanting to feel confident, when we talk about collection that is distributed available.

>> This is Alicia. I a question for Jessica actually. I'm excited to hear about the API and I don't know if I just missed this newsflash. Our university library was asking about this. I think I emailed Ashley about it. If there were way too easily get metadata, if that is something wish at that point it wasn't a reality yet. To know if anyone who is using it or has used it for this kind of work?

>> It is relatively new, I believe it was very late last year or early this year. And definitely not the expert to talk about it. In terms of the application of information from updates as to incorporate into lola system, it may or may not be useful to that. There would need to be some sort of you need somebody in your into know how to translate that or whatever is relevant to your analyst system. In terms of the availability and technological ease, and that is to the API for sure you can download many PDFs and shoes like PDS from this agency, there are different criteria ways. If that answers your question.

>> Yes, thank you. I have a secondary question. Or just a thought. If a library were to pull some of this PDF we haven't seen, with that serve as a backup copy? Is that going to be the local copy in your catalog for your user if they happen to be the one who is searching and it goes to your local copy or will it be the backup copy. Have you thought about that?

>> James posted about chat for indigent about this so James do you want to address this? As a dream scenario?

>> Can you repeat the question? I was chatting to somebody else.

>> You posted in the chat about DOI and pointing, and Alisha's question was about with this be a local copy or will there be a pointing to another copy, or how might it work in the grander scheme of things?

>> I think it could work similar to how DOI works for articles where you don't have to know the actual web address of an item, the document. You hit the Pearl and the parole and resolves to either your local library's copy if your local library has a copy of that digital document, word goes to Gov Info or if Gov Info happened to be down, it goes to the next available local copy. It is something that libraries know how to deal with now and there is no reason why we couldn't do the same thing for GPO content.

>> This is the state library of Ohio. Putting the cart before the horse, question. I'm wondering what reading would look like in regard to federal depository libraries have a digital deposit be a permanent? Is that something that anyone can you answer?

>> The question sure some things will be decided at the local level. I would wonder how regionals would be involved in that. I think our pie-in-the-sky dream is digital would be treated the same as tangible. All the same rules would apply in regionals would have to be consulted. You would have the opportunity to select just as you do tangible so that sort of may be an ideal type of scenario. Maybe it is tonight. I don't know.

>> This is Heather. I just wanted to comment that there were really need to be a balance of featured the balance local needs with those collective enterprise here. A certain tolerance for reading, a certain for switching URLs. Between desk behind the DOI but what I'm hearing there is that probably you need. Or you are laying probably something we want to account for. For sure.

>> Just to add to that this is James again. Tom noted correctly that server spaces the new shelf space. But service space to continues to go down for me I think reading would not be such a large concern the benefit the local library would receive would expand as they built more more digital content alternative uses that we can't currently do today with paper. With this to reading. Network analysis would behoove libraries to preserve those digital documents

>> Also several comments in the chat about the depository library not really having a say on what goes into the digital collection that's where Heather's talk is really important. Adding value to the intangibles you have in your building. Why is to keep these materials just as you would print off the

>> This is Selena McDonald from the University of Maryland. One of the things I keep thinking about. I have my interim Dean and my university is actually you are interested in digital deposit, but one of the things that I keep going back to monthly is the hidden cost that come with a permanent digital deposit. The interim Dean we have now is also the head of our IT services so he knows if we have the station not and we are confident. But over time files format stop be acceptable so there is a hidden cost with having somebody that can go through and verify that these files will still be used. I know there is not actually real solution but it is a thought that keeps going through my mind when I think of digital deposit. I'm personally very eager for it. Be great but that little thing in the back of my head that keeps coming out monthly is hidden cost.

>> This is Anthony from GPO. Just a comment I wanted to make. Certainly agree with Tom about the storage requirements. But I think it's important to not overlook all of the other potential resource requirements. In order to facilitate and support this type of service. I think that is why I think it is going to be really important for the community to understand what the specific service requirements are for this type of, to meet this type of the. When I say resource requirements, storage, storage alone can't do it. Network bandwidth is an issue processor capability memory all of those sorts of things that are critical to actually executing the needed functions of providing these types of services whether it is preservation or access, so again the storage is the central focus here when it comes to hardware resources, but I think it is important to think beyond to enter just to piggyback on Selena's comments, understanding that it does extend beyond and it doesn't impact on our institution beyond just the hardware requirement. I get an understanding what those service requirements are of. Getting that nail down specifically we can come at it in a way that, where we can actually apply the needed resources to make it all work.

>> Good point. And just to reiterate we have never implied that this is for everyone. This would be I believe a very select number of depositories that we feel like they could engage in this, and what involve more than just the docs department. It would involve IT, it would involve the two shall repository or additional library false. In a lot of ways, and forces us our silos and into conversation with other than our administrations and in our libraries which can be really great to give more credence to the importance of the information. I do think those are all valid questions and concerns most of our community probably doesn't know where is to take engage in that does not mean try.

>> This is is on. I like the idea of the digital collections and one of the reason is because our library system consists of 18 branches including central library. We're in the process of promoting our system as FDLP. That being said, having this digital collection within the branches would strengthen their goals. I'm just excited about this and want to pass it on to my administrators. Thank you.

>> This is Cass Hartnett University of Washington. Robbie I think that making sure we add the scholarly communications open access, it was implied in the litany of stakeholders and friends that you listed off, but because we're in this absolute flowering of this open access movement, I was going to say particularly in academic libraries but I'm not sure that is the case. Raise, community college libraries are devoting more and more resources to open access. Projects. And this fits so well, it is such a natural connection to that. I feel like if we don't connect with that community we may not succeed.

>> I think we are almost out of time but just to address a few more of the things that have appeared in chat and in the presentation, collections duration is something that has come up in the discussion in chat as well as in the presentation and our current system of item collection is clunky when it comes to duration and so that is another conversation that we probably need to have is how better can we discover the material that we want to selectively carry into our collection. That is just another.. I am encouraged. We have one minute, everybody at your last comments in the chat before we run out of time. We will not get to that today but we will keep them under consideration. Our working group will continue to me. We will hopefully have something for you. We promise to have a report I fall conference even if we have no real report we will have something. It is nothing. But we will definitely continue to engage in the conversation come fall conversation. Thank you all.

>> Thanks everyone.

>> Join us back in 15 minutes for our next session.