

>> Good afternoon after a quick break we are back at it. I am with David and Elizabeth Daniel. David is our preservation library and Elizabeth to we are going to be talking about national collection services for depository libraries. Here Cindy again talking about the national plan. >> The national plan for government information is our framework document for moving forward and our strategic goals and strategic priorities which we work. And allow you to developing the national. A study that was done called rebooting the government renting office. It was done by the national Academy of Public administration. Had the forecast study of depository libraries, in which all of you participating. We had a wonderful response rate of commented ideas moving forward and then back in 2016 we had a national dialogue differences are out there for annually. We were talking about preservation and the federal information preservation of work that we had designed, put together, put forth as a concept. Of the things that was an outcome of was that were information preservation of work modeled was viewed as a good direction to go. So as we think about preservation and it is in the national plan one of the principles of government information, the government has an obligation to preserve its information but with a broad umbrella for preservation any national we do have that the information will be access will to future generations. You have listed there action items that are any national. One of which was to develop a plan. Business unit at you which we have done. David is our preservation library. Just is our digital library. We are working to get more support staff. We are working on the. And we have begun to implement the fit that model. We achieved the trusted digital repository certification. We are really proud of it. ISO 163 certification for us. And we are doing digitization with partnerships and we have a contract where we can continually have materials going through for preservation. Digitized for preservation. We are working on maintaining an inventory of the preservation copies of record. We're still doing testing in that area but we are working with on these preservation efforts. And so here is the slide that was also used yesterday, our definition of the national question US those this yesterday. Dissemination products regardless of medium. Digital content and again some of the challenges. National collection. These are to my favorite as well. We don't know what the court was within where the turtles are in this collection. Where they are located. We don't know the condition. So as we look to service approach everything we want to do is user centered know we were looking specifically preservation, the preservation service are going to help us address these challenges. Answer these questions. So service for developing collection plans, and connecting, bibliographic record person. Disaster prepares digital content and libraries. We put the bottle old. As you heard Jessica talk a little bit earlier because the councils working group is working, we don't want to do efforts. It will be the first thing. We did put out this document that describes the preservation service out. We talked about last but we put it all back in January. The purpose the objectives expected impact of the pilot as well as the principal activities. That we will be undertaking. URL to that document is listed if you need it. And I'm going back to the national plan. Everything in the pilot supports the national plan outcome. So that we do have libraries will be accessible to the deposit for library. And the public at large. US government publications is a comprehensive index to everything that is in the national election. And content into full will be available or more access. Intangible questions will be maintained for access. For preservation. Any national collection will be preserved and accessible for future generations. With that I will turn it over to David who is to talk about specifically some of the things that we don't want the preservation service and pallet initiative. >> This is David they preservation library and GPO and going back national plan for access is great because it is touch point for preservation development going forward. Remember that preservation is really for access. The national plan is for access is a call to fully develop preservation to look at the national collection to work with libraries and appropriate preservation was to the needs of the collection and what users need for collection. Before start talking about the services I want to touch briefly on the preservation program we do a lot of consultation. Made in consultation with steel, consultation with our libraries of folks. We collaborate on the Library of Congress. Participate in the federal agency guidelines initiative we have the standards and make sure they are up to date

work with and GPO with a lifecycle management group to ensure that visual content from partners are coming from contracts has appropriate path to the repository. And that the digital files are appropriately preservation quality. And we also as Cindy said the federal information preservation network and partners is of tremendous benefit. This is crowdsourcing with community to ensure that preservation partnership, preservation stewards with content contributor, content stores, and digital access partners. But for the pilot initiatives preservation after having reached out to the GPO community and others and successfully to the ISO one 363 audit, a firm place in the digital content, it shows this is trustworthy. What is the next step going forward? As I looked at the FDLP as a preservation library thought why should the same processes, bazing philosophies, the same methods that apply to the FDLP collection with one library or one of these very same things would apply to you would want to know where everything was. You would want to know what was, it was graphically described. Want to be able to condition assessments of that question more strategically focused for preservation strategic initiatives. You also want to be able to identify where material that might be a candidate for control digital test you want all these things, and be able to share that information bibliographic libraries. And also to be able to collect metrics to your efforts are actually efficient and if you were a good steward of your monetary resources. With Lori salted trying to figure out how to develop some pilot for the services we thought there was a lot of testing and development have to be done. We started trying to figure out what to call this is to call it pilot play and Lori reached out to the four local libraries geographically close to us and solicited the help of these coordinators who began looking at small discrete questions that were not cataloged. Close to the library. That we can begin doing some experimental cataloging, testing some various methods for cataloging and beginning to develop some plans for condition assessment. We decided to focus on those two elements instead of forward with any kind of disaster prevention or public planning or anything like that. Those are the libraries that step forward and folks we are beginning to work with areas they work with us any questions they have suggested being a part of the pilot planning process. College of William and Mary discussed their interesting cataloging and condition assessment. On catalog collections with the Congressional Budget Office. So the way we organize this with you GPO is we have different teams that are focusing on areas. Cataloging and a group basically looking at how we can figure out how to catalog collections. There will be a group looking at the disaster prevention recovery plan. So we have formed a team, we went down with catalogers, Cindy, and we began looking at this material was our host we tested some remote cataloging bibliographic data gathering of these two collections in the stacks. We also did a second full day with Mary and again looked at potentially discussed some cataloging and collection assessment when she was there. They also have an interest potentially in discussing with us further about developing some disaster preparedness and recovery plan outline of the interesting things that came out of that discussion is something is probably review quite often. Organizations libraries frequently have operations plans have individual response plans at the very small class level for rare items. But there is something that ties both of those two sides of those plans together. We looked at census publications, and Congressional Budget Office. It is data gathering. There's a photograph, you see all three of us in the stacks. And we are be census bulletins that were a breakout of the 1900 to various date territory and by manufacturer have quite an extensive collection of these. Simply testing some methods of being able to quickly off the shelf. Collect bibliographic data for figuring out how to catalog be sufficiently.'s we develop some basic cataloging methods to test. Everybody knows how to catalog, that is not really unique. There are other folks figured out how to do mass cataloging as a service level. But how is there potentially a low-cost best way that bibliographic data can be collected and reported, tales from the CGP, being created within the bibliographic data. We discovered in looking at those particular publications the based on the census material one. So part of the goal of this is to provide cataloging for the library but also provide a more comprehensive catalog government publications. To help aspiring fugitives.

>> In addition to actually doing cataloging, conditions assessment of a question can take two forms. You can do a statistical sampling method in which you are going into the boat question, you're figuring out how to's distance we sample selected publications and assess the condition of those. And be confident that your sample is representative of the whole question. The other possible way to do it is if you're already looking at a soft of the collection for cataloging and you are gathering the bibliographic data you go head and do the initial assessment right there. Defined good, RRA establish preservation. These are the conditions so if you are materials or sharing or giving way to the library, this is really. We spent two days with two libraries, a day, and the data so far shows you can gather the data fairly quickly. You can do it accurately. These are also experimenting with photographing title pages driving OCR data from those photographs. And that it is possible in some sampling we have done to clean bibliographic data from both a variety of technologies. We are going to be experimenting with more accurate more advanced was the future. Moving forward the next steps, we're going to continue to test the various bibliographic data gathering methods. We hope that Selena you are next for an additional chance to sit down and look at bibliographic material in on catalog collections to go down to University of Virginia. She just completed in December a full retrospective conversion of their action. She leaves that she has already cataloged. It was quite old - very impressive. They were able to get the funds to have a private company and go through the stacks so we are interested in doing some record comparison with what she has. Be fugitives on our part. We also as I said want to work with management to test technology tools in which may be able to use methods where cash simply going out and photographing publications quickly as long as the photographs are clear and have a smaller data that a photograph can't. Pages item, dimensions of things like that. Figure out where that mission could be downloaded or brought off machinery with a form. And use that as a way to create a bibliographic record and to search other catalogs. Going to pass things over to Olivia McDaniel. >> Hi everyone. Thank you for having me today. On your to talk about being a pilot planning partner. Is not a library meeting with's. Fairly well month after he started you want to do this and I said sure. I getting to know a lot of you on the past year. We have any depository libraries 1930s. We are selected. Early is our regional and she is great. We are a state institution, but we look a little more like a liberal arts college.

>> Do we still have found. Is back? You didn't miss anything. It is fine. We waited. I'll tell you a little bit question. We have taken really good people is clean it a lot of things obtain. Early 20 century know that's not the case as they sent me a great support. Challenges about our collection. 25 not. Everything is labeled Amish also identified catalog information the catalog is really challenging. The only way up to do is take so and see if it is associated record catalog. Other challenges, long time depository coordinator just retired. So that she was the test as is the case of any tuitions he was the go to person for information there are too many others the organization of the question. I am learning. Another challenge for us as a government document section where things ourselves by number and a lot of our government publications are also in our status and stored in our Allstate storage facility. Even just getting the handle on what is in our document collection is really challenging. I but you can search by publisher but sometimes it is you feel and sometimes it is [Indiscernible] and sometimes it is government publication. There are lots of variations that make it challenging to me. The other thing we did for better or worse is we continue to use one record for all formats. Way after you stop doing that. Our microfiche print and electronic are all in one record which worked fine but when we migrated it doesn't work and were. That's what we know that we are claiming that up that is challenging. Especially for things like weeds microfiche to catalog print and sometimes our holdings right as result of that. We've got some, some other issues related to our system migration a couple years ago. Including things like deleted records migrated things that are we can tell us something suppressed or withdrawn have never had a. We had a little trouble with her cataloging to do any kind of processing of our question with the tools because our data is so consistent. I imagine that is, lot of libraries. First I would like to say

that this is a really great, part of the pilot planning has been really great for us. We got a lot of free cataloging preservation advice. It is wonderful to have look at your question and spend the day. It is great to challenging great to be providing things like data and selfless to figure out how to make that happen. I've learned a lot. I think this is the best of the pilot planning is that administrators in the library has seen the interest from GPO as a very positive thing is more interested in our government document collection and unique materials that are there. They are seeing at less is something that should be site. Something was very carefully. That's probably the best possible. Outcome.

>> I am trying to follow the chats, I have scroll back now. Arlene, you made an observation in mice a lot of this material is already cataloged and available in OCLC is just a matter of associating record with what we have enhanced, and more about managing records than creating original records. I just want to make a comment about that. Let me see if I can go back to baseline back to the slide. >> [Captioners transitioning; please stand by] >>

>> This was not me at all. But that cataloging folks. They did search OCLC , to see how much original cataloging we would need to do. For copy cataloging. When we went back to the library of Virginia, that is what we did.

>> What was the overall condition of the collection? >> What would you say?

>> I was impressed with the staff maintenance and what they had done. >> The supervisor is awesome. During the summer they would dust and vacuum. Every day they would do the shelves. I think we were lucky. >> We also looked at the wear and tear, because sometimes it was not in use for 80 or 100 years. And you really do not see a lot of shelf change. And there is environmental damage. But I think everything was quite good.

>> I will say we had a geology library at one point. We had a lot of survey publications and a lot of people still had maps. And our students took excellent care of the election over the year. And that is unusual.

>> Barbie says it is cool about the administrators taking more interest. But is there anything further we can say about that? >> Let me see. I think because the government document collection was occupying prime real estate in the building. And we thought we could make this bigger and we thought we could move the documents. They are in compact shelving so you really cannot see what is there. But that is not totally true. But for example one of the things that are guest found in the Ward apartment, was a report from the frequency Bureau. And that was an amazing thing for all of us to see and look at. Because it was still there and we did transfer that special collection immediately. And it did complement other collections. I think highlighting some of the amazing things in the collection, you know, for example the Princeton files have really help people appreciate this more.

>> This is Alicia from New York City. I am excited to hear about the cataloging pilot. We are 90% catalogued at our library. But there are a few things that are still left we have a complex serial. And it is something that we want to charge and I am so excited to hear about this pilot. There is a hope that anyone can scan title peaches pages. There is no copy anywhere. That could be expedited to be catalogued. For the first priority.

>> That certainly is possible

, potentially. I think it is amazing idea but that is way beyond the pilot. But I mean, if it was a short way of moving a catalog, and everything, I would not say there is no potential there. But it does bring us to a point, that is [Indiscernible low volume] >> We actually do that right now. We have a catalog partner. They are professional group, we have the school of mines and other places that we have done that kind of thing. We do use a spreadsheet. If it is a small enough collection we will do that. We have cataloging partnerships for a short series. But not thousands and thousands. So we are looking for stuff like that. Where there is no catalog. Or anywhere else. And in some of the collection we have identified there are catalogs. That is what we are doing, testing to see what is available. Because you know what is there or not. So you may want to take on a cataloging project but I do like a challenge. >> That is good to know.

>> Janssen is glad to hear about existing services but how can we become a cataloging partner? >> To say that we are already doing this and you can get your request in, if you have a fair amount of titles in a Fong spreadsheet contact directly because we have to make sure that we have the resources. But we are willing to take a look at it and I know there are complicated series. But we have a good catalog like GPO and I know that because I used to do GPO for cereals but it is a challenge. >> Suzanne there is a lot of information on the partnership page. About cataloging partners.

>> Thank you so much for your comments. On cataloging.

>> This is Lori, just to remind folks, GPO does not have a [Indiscernible] so some of our cataloging is historical material prior to 1976 done to the [Indiscernible] and we have citations. We are looking forward to meeting and going to pilot libraries. Because now we have the documents in hand. Where we have a copy of the document in hand. So the biggest challenge for us is creating anything prior to 1976 where we can have a copy in hand. We do not know how that is going to transpire. But that is an action to cataloging. >> What is the plan, are you looking for pilot partnerships? Is there a hope to role this out? >> The purpose of the private -- pilot plan is to look at what the pilot will look like and what it will have. In all of these areas. And have some criteria, and a discussion or a development that we could put out on how we select libraries. And going forward from that, it is for a further administrative discussion. Finding interest in things like that. >> I want to add something to what David said, earlier slide you said, on one of the things that we were doing, or the plan development, we were keeping metrics. The time and the cost. Because we want to measure the kind of resources that it would take to do the pilot and ultimately, and hopefully, remember that this is part of our user centric service, we would really like to implement this in the pilot and go beyond the pilot study. And have them more broadly available to the entire community. That said, we need to keep the metrics on time and cost. But we need the data in order to, move forward.

>> This is Lori again. For the budget, initially we were given funding to do the pilot. Through prior-year funds. From the committee on the Hill. It is not a small bucket of money but it is not a huge bucket of money. We are going to use that money to start the pilot. As things go on, we will ask for additional appropriation in upcoming years. I think the bucket of money we have right now will take us through 2020. That way we can do these kinds of projects. >> This is Lori. I know you all want to be a pilot. Because there are so many collections that need to be catalogued and preserved. But we have to do this a little at a time. >> But it is great to see the enthusiasm. >> Does anyone do this work in conjunction with digitizing? It could be part of the digits program.

>> Usually the digitization that we are doing, we have not been approached by an operator that does not have anything catalogued. Retrospectively catalyzing. That is part of the grant. The libraries will get a grant in that could be a requirement. To have things catalogued and I'm not sure if I answered your question. >> This is Libby again. I have the responsibility for metadata collections. The head of digital services is also a cataloger. She will extract the data, that she needs and she will load it into our digital system. One step is cataloging and repurpose and I'm not sure if that is what you were getting at. >> It also should be said that part of the collection assessment, if you have items or a library collection, like the pamphlet from the 1860s what better way to preserve it by providing better access to it and make an image of the original, so you can access the file.

>> Do we have any discussions, about similar titles that are catalogued?

>> [Indiscernible low volume] >> This is Lori. I think we are trying to answer the question if there is a discussion between GPO when similar titles are catalogued there is a single record I am assuming, there are six records and we think they are the exact same thing. But a lot of times we cannot merge those records. Unless we have the documents or the surrogate in hand. Potentially an offshoot of this project would be that we might be able to request some of those records get merged. Because we have the document in hand or the surrogate in hand. I think that was the question.

>> Did you see similarities and conditions between [Indiscernible] so far? With maintenance was there an indication for condition?

>> With the Library of Virginia

, all of the stacks were very good. There was a close stack, and we were looking at the material. The similarity over the collection, things that were published at the same time, GPO looking at the same cost effective and looking at the paper in the early at 20th century. So it is not a question about a stack issue. I am so sorry I have a cold today. But it is the age and the physical item.

>> The clarification is, I find two different education -- additions added to the same title. >> Do we have any questions from counsel? >> No. It is clear that there is enthusiasm. It is very uplifting and positive.

>> I do not know if this has been touched on, is there going to be priorities for the preservation stored? Is that something that is going to be factored in? >> For cataloging?

>> We talked about this as a priority. But at this point in terms of the pilot planning stage, we are really focusing on the methods in the metrics to deter meaning that selection and all of that. But it is logical, that libraries are stepping up to become Stortz.

>> Early on, we have more preservation stored chips. And the result was quite the opposite. I thought you should consider, because once you name [Indiscernible] okay I guess you are one of the older ones. >> David I want to thank you for putting on this project. Thank you so much for participating and I know they are working on methodology. And shelf reading before you start is a good idea. We apologize. I am wondering, if we can talk a little bit about the timeline. Because we need to look at Maryland. Is there a timeline on when we can see a preliminary report. >> Could she say more about what you would like to see? >> I was just thinking about the results of your pre-pilot results. That might lead to your methodology. >> That is a very good question. I had hoped to do all of the pilot visits in the spring

and early summer to look at our methodology and metrics and what it would look like. And hopefully by the end of the summer we can write a report, at the library conference meeting. But that is good that you are developing interest in that as well. >> Thank you. >> Old records, could they be updated as part of the project? >> I am wondering if bad old records, could be updated as part of the imaging process?

>> Documents are printed and published by more than one printer and they are the same item, do you get items from different printers at different locations and how did you do that when you were cataloging?

>> I would say all of the above. Prior to the development of the Government printing office, there are different parts of the federal government that would contract this out. And this would be for the individual items. Before the establishment of GPO . This is what makes looking at the publication of federal documents prior to GPO interesting. I do not know if we have done a history. Maybe I am just not aware of it. >> I understand that the preservation is going to [Indiscernible]. For things that you are preserving or that you Artie have a catalog record. And the handbook of North American Indians. Those are the things that are, you know they are already catalogued on the spreadsheet. And they are in your arena so there is a lot of stuff in the process of being catalogued for the preservation steward .

>> This is the von. Are there any public libraries in the pilot? >> There are not public libraries in the prepilot planning. But I think we need to include all libraries. For all of the reasons that we talked about. That is certainly the plan.

>> Next we need to look at all types of libraries. Because whatever we come up we want to make sure that it is scalable. >> Yes, public libraries would be included. >> This is Lori. From visiting the University of the libraries in Virginia and Maryland. We wanted to look at the cost measures and we want to be able to send the staff to do the testing. For cheap. Because we want to send as many people as possible. And we did not want them to be away from the office too long. So with that prepilot testing, we did it local and quick. >> On the cheap it was really true. We went to one restaurant , where we got two for one. [Laugh]

>> I am just kidding. >> This is Lori. Would this include items that we would potentially add? >> Yes we would continue to gather a lot those that are added. >> We got our five minute signal. Do we have any last minute questions in the chat or from the Council? >> This is Lori. One more comment. When we do send out our outreach library and folks around the country, for various training or other events. We do find out about your collections that are not catalog and may be potentially, you know, potential interest in the collection pilot. Not only using this process. So we find out a lot about those things. In the future it would behoove you to say that we have this collection or material that we need catalogued. And we cannot find bibliography records. Do not forget to talk about the gems in your collection. >> Thank you Arlene for the suggestion. Document any differences that you find in geographic diversity.

>> Last chance for questions.

>> I do not see any more in the chat. We are going to take a break so please come back at 3:30.