

>> Hello everyone, I'm doing a quick audio chat for those who are doing remote.

>> Good afternoon, I US documents at the University of Washington library and it would like to invite you to, stewarding small. Comprehensive collecting. A part of something, have you ever accomplished a small task at work that was particularly satisfying? Because it was part of a larger effort that you knew was very important. I think you have. Because that's what we do in libraries and so we doing federal depository library. This group within counsel is looking at the issue of comprehensive collecting. And asking ourselves where at the end of the 2010 no. What does this concept of being in our depository collections we? And we know we are looking at geographic dispersal and we are looking at collections sometimes tangible mostly digital. We've got a community that is poised to participate in a variety of pilot projects that are coming. So today, we've got five librarians will describe their experiences not taking on the world and preserving everything just taking on a small chunk and doing a good job with the understanding that is related to this larger effort. Alleles from our Federal Register session and we are thinking about what it means to have the Federal Register is one example in paper or digitally available for our users. Four of those filing grins would be from the Northeast region, from the New England region. And then GPO librarians will contextualize this with a larger, what they see at the national level. And then after that, you will tell us your thoughts on the matter. And you will have lots to say I am sure. To start off, we ask Cindy Akin from GPO and Alisha from University of Minnesota to re-center us and reposition us back by running over what we discussed in October at the comprehensive collecting session there. I would ask them to give us just a brief recap of where we held last that conversation, and to take us to today's conversation. I turn it over to Cindy. >> Thanks. This is the third in a series of presentations we have done for the depository library counsel regarding comprehensive collecting. We are going to lay a little bit of background here. Going to go through a few slides very quickly because we have some full presentations following is on the same page about what we are I as a comprehensive collection. And have libraries that are comprehensive? The guidance from GPO has been the regional should provide compliments of collection to serve the region last time we had to find a lot of ways that could contribute to the lack of a comprehensive collection. So it's really difficult to say to we have a comprehensive collection? Depositories were able to select certain items to receive beginning in 1922 and we know that results about so there is some libraries the very earlier on we are not getting the complete materials and the selective depository came regional at different times. The changing scope that is eligible, Eddie McKinney was congressional materials has grown over the years to just last year where we had the Congressional research service report being added to the local content, so there is a lot of content out there that at one point in time was not in depositories and not distribute it. But using our definitions of today, they would be in scope. Many of our libraries have known natural or man-made disasters that resulted in class lost that is going to course comprehensive this of the question. A couple things that are more recent. In 19 five is you your general counsel issued a memorandum that eliminated the need for select to put microfiche I was further test is also allow the regional to go around all collections. I don't mean that you can get rid of that and so we are starting to see things and processes that affect the comprehensiveness and the most recent course is the ability of the regional depository libraries to [ Indiscernible ] materials under certain circumstances which was passed with the policy in 2016. This whole thing about comprehensiveness, I don't know if we will ever achieve it, certainly a very very challenging average, and it is not new to us. I have fun reading the old reports of GPO as the superintendent of documents and in the second report from 1896 they are talking of the development of the public documents library is being built any collection is being built at GPO after having over from the Interior Department, and they were talking about fugitive documents at this point in 1896. I can't confirm but I think this is the earliest use of the term fugitive documents that I've heard. And are talking about how fugitive publications were carefully collected and preserved and bound they were being put together in this library. In 1896 they had a library of books and maps that was almost

15,000 books and maps, and at that point Adelaide Kathy, first library and at GPO and the one who developed the superintendent of documents classification system estimated and a lot of folks at GPO agreed with her that maybe the 15,000 traumas from 2000 books and was probably only one third of the government documents. That had been produced a patella time from 1780 on. Our fugitive problem is not new and it's going to be a very big challenge. Where behind the regional collection they are not comprehensive? We are talking about publications were automatically deposited in this regional library through the FDLP, through the depository library program and how in the library housing agreements and other areas and it was also material that were part of the collection when the regional became a regional. When the designation was made. Anything in that collection was soon to be part of the regional collection. It may or may not be a comprehensive one but we are working on it. And so the national question is what we want to call the comprehensive collection of this is what we are aiming work we have our vision about making government available. National question, geographically dispersed, with the corpus of federal government information dissemination products. Anything pay for federal funds regardless of format or media, tangible as well as digital and talking about dispersion. Here is our map. I didn't realize that you could put your little arrows on their like we did earlier but this also shows where all of your libraries are, so it really is a very dispersed collection and each of you has a part of it. So the challenges of the national collection, there are a lot of things we don't know about it. We don't know what is the, what is the inventory of a comprehensive collection? We don't know that. We don't know where the details are located north we know the condition of those documents. When we met last time in the fall, we showed you what was the beginning of a draft document about preservation services pilot. And that document is available on [FDLP.gov](http://FDLP.gov) and good friend the preservation service pilot, objectives, and then the principal activity. The URL is there. At the same time, we also released guidelines for establishing shared regional depository libraries. This is for one regional sharing, serving a bunch of different states where it could be federal regional serving a bunch of areas or one state. Trying to be more flexible, it has been in our history where we couldn't share across state boundaries. We now have that capability and we were thinking that there would be libraries that would take a look at this and maybe decide let's try this. We now have a couple of different proposals have been sent into GPO that we are going to be looking at. When this with Utah serving as the regional from Nevada and another one that just came in last week, we will be talking with University of Virginia and University of North Carolina working together a proposal for a shared arrangement to serve those areas.

>> We have a couple of full questions going back to arrangements and wanting to know if you all are thinking about or are you thinking about entering into collaborative arrangements for sharing depository collections? Yes, no, not right now, maybe in the future. Or you already are. There is the poll over there on the right. Please take a second and answer that poll. Eight are thinking about entering into a collaborative arrangement. 57 are not. 34 may be, now perhaps in the future, and 19 already are in a collaborative arrangement for sharing. And 93 did not answer. The next poll, are you thinking about becoming a preservation steward to help preserve tangible depository resources? Yes, no, not right now, the original answer choices here. These two poll questions are going to, are setting the stage for the presenters that are following me. They are going to talk about their variances in these areas, and wrapping up. 18 yes, 44 now, perhaps in the future 31. My library is only already a preservation steward, 20. Thank you very much, we will keep that in mind.

>> Hi, this is a Lucia and I want to briefly recap the other section from the presentation in October. Mary Clark and I talked about how we can do the different scales. I think we want to emphasize we emphasized this in the fall and I think we will continue to do that today. Really anyone to help with this work and they can and should help with this work. Mary Ali library in Virginia is doing this as a center of excellence. For the board location, 400 pieces so it doesn't have to be something huge but working to

Bill comprehensiveness around that particular question. Also looking at documents related to Virginia. What her library was to focus on as well. Subject wise it makes a lot of sense but also working with exchange as well using a few different systems to build that comprehensiveness. That is showing one example of this electives was doing this. On the other hand, a very different scale we're working towards this idea of complete comprehensiveness even the city has said it was hard to identify with but we are trying to get there. Working with exchange to really build that collection moving forward really focusing on to help us do that. I think again we are going to your work on exchange in the presentations. Looking at some of those new initiatives like preservation stewardship and for us also part of the print agreement, looking at other ways that we can really support some of these new that need to have we are going to move towards comprehensiveness. Still thinking this on these anyone can support this and that we need to help with this. Can just be regional and should be one particular kind of library. We need a lot of people to step up and we will hear about that today. With that, I'm going to pass it to Greg, correct?

>> Hi folks, thanks Alisha for that intro. One of the things we want to talk about and set the stage for is my presenters forthcoming but want to talk a little bit about how a very rural regional attempts to provide a comprehensive collection within the region and also helps with comprehensive collection for the nation. First a bit of background for those of you who may be familiar with the Northeast. Maine New Hampshire Vermont that you hear see on the slide comprises about 54,000 square miles which puts us just outside New York or North Carolina. What we are a very small population between the three states comprising about 3.3 million, which is about the size of Connecticut or Puerto Rico. Very small population centers throughout a large geographic region. We are actually located, I am located with, if you can see the red dot in the middle of the state, that is where University of Maine is but we have them obviously throw the region. We became a regional, we became a selective officially 1907 with the land-grant act, along with all the other land-grant but there is evidence of us being a regional or being a selective, a receiving the documents from about 1890. We became a regional in 1964, one of the early ones, and we became a tri-state regional in 1966 which was really I believe the first case in the regional selective program of multiple state regional. We have 23 libraries, participating all the way from the Northeast as you can see over to the West. That does provide some interesting issues for us. And how we approach things. It is about a nine hour drive from that library in the far northeast order to the westernmost. Point in Vermont. So, we have always had a long as a result of us being the first regional and the first tri-state regional we have always had a long-standing relationship with the other states, and there really isn't, we may have to dates but there is quick corroboration between the three. For those of you that may not have been around for a while, a few years ago we all worked on forecast action plans at that point, when we worked on that plan, we worked on it with the idea that we would talk about the region itself in one portion, but also action plans for each state. So a combination of what is occurring within the states, and then what is occurring within the region. One of the things that we are very lucky with here in Maine New Hampshire and Vermont is we had some long-standing libraries that have participated and then depositories going back to the 1860s and 1870s. That is a great benefit to the region. And one of the things that we do is we as the regional here at University of Maine are, we hold the regional collection but we do rely upon our colleague in the University of New Hampshire, University of Vermont and urban as three very large extensive collections to sometimes assist and help with that disbursing of the request and the collections. On that. A couple of things we use, because they said it is about a nine hour drive from the Northeast to the Far West. We use email a great deal. We use video chats, use exchange, we do a lot of work with contacting the great staff and GPO for questions. For their creating list for us, those sorts of things, and one of the things that we use a great deal is the phone. Conversations with people held a great deal in providing a comprehensive collection. One of the other things that we try to do in, for communication purposes, each year, I tried to get to the libraries

within each of the states so what year I will travel throughout Maine, another New Hampshire, and another here in Vermont. That personal contact really helps I think in knowing what is going on, and answering questions that may crop up, or other things of that nature. We also have been created in some of the libraries that have been struggling. As many of you know, a lot of libraries are a one or two person operation. We had a library and the far northeast that has been struggling with staying in the program. Working with the GPO staff, their items, their tangible items actually come to us for shelf ready processing, and then we ship them to them so they can focus their activities on front-line service to individuals in that area. We do a lot of work these days thankfully with exchange coming out, we do a great amount of work through exchange, for instance the Vermont state libraries doing a large reading project at the moment, and it's working well with exchange. We have been able to pick up 10 to 12 items, serial sent items it was mentioned before the earlier items. We picked up about 10 to 12 items prior to the serial volume 1000 so the early 1800s from Vermont through they work that exchange allows us to do. Boating college is going to be doing a hearings, through 2000. Starting this summer so again, the exchange will help us with that work, and as a result, make it easier for everyone else using exchange throughout the nation to look and see if there might be an item that is needed. I will say that our use with exchange has allowed us to weed our collection and as a result, we have had great assistance and have been able to assist other libraries. We have shipped items to St. John's University in New York, University of Hawaii, University of Missouri, University of Minnesota and the Senate library in Washington DC. So one small rural region can impact through exchange a much larger area. We were also a preservation partner which is really an out from our cooperative experiences that we've had. We are a public papers preservation partner and we are looking at the foreign relations as well. One last thing before I turn it over to my colleagues I will mention also within New England, there is a government publication libraries New England group which is a loose affiliation of all of the government publications libraries. We need a couple of times a year. The spring meeting will be May 20, this coming May in Boston. Some great connections that can be made there any larger New England setting. Now I'm going to turn it over to my colleagues at the University of Maine law school. Christine I think it is yours.

>> Can you hear me now? >> We can hear you now, thank you. >> Sorry, on a cell line in Maine. I was just saying that I am the director of the law library and we just recently joined reservations, and they wanted to talk a little bit about that before I turn it off to Maureen Quinlan and the driver of that program. It really was an easy decision for us at the law school to be a part of the program. Maureen brought the idea to me as the director, and as the director of the law library I have been interested in or passionate about making sure the public have access to the information that govern the actions of their daily lives. Laws and things like that. And so when Maureen brought it to me it was an easy decision for me to make. And agree with. We are also a staff of only six total. Michael staff. And it also just speaks to the storage of program that is pretty easy to join. It is pretty easy to do it for our staff and it is so small we collect one publication of the United States reports and Maureen will talk more about that. I just wanted to point out our philosophy behind joining that program. With that I don't really have that much more to say, except for anything more law library should be looking into and purchase a more in the program. Is fairly easy, fairly simple, fairly pensive. With that I will hand it out to Maureen so she could tell you more about the ins and outs process of the stewardship program. >>

>> Good afternoon. I am Maureen Quinlan the government documents and reference law library at the University of Maine school of Law. I'm very happy to talk to you today about joining the preservation program. I will speak about the process of being a small library into becoming preservation steward. The University of Maine school has been a depository library since 1964. A small selective can play hard to ensure quality, well-preserved materials are available for the future through the comprehensive

collection also called the national question. We can do this by becoming preservation stores. In April 2018 just a year ago we began discussion about the library about program. We wanted to be part of the process of preserving government documents for the future. The transformation is been an asset. More materials available in every ever before. Easier and more accessible to significantly more people at all those documents and materials need to be preserved permanently in print to make sure access to print and digital continues unabated as historical information needs and technology changes we reviewed the titles of the preservation priority list. We wanted a great resource the library anticipated preserving definitely as part of our own historical question. United States reports was on the priority list for preservation stores. We this was also a portrayal in our own library. We also attended the volumes of definitely. The United dates request contains the decisions of the United States court. We took a brief survey of our collection and look like a path open for the program. Our set looked complete and print volumes appear to be in good condition. We reached out to Greg Curtis our result depository library the preservation people at the SDLC. We were soon in contact with Suzanne at the library services and content management. We wanted to make sure this was an appropriate title for us to preserve. With one concern, we did not want to put a set in closed stacks. Are closed stacks do not have room for but also the volumes are still used and needed to be accessible. Suzanne was very helpful explaining the Tory process working to meet our needs. We need to show three times. It was a good opportunity to further evaluate the question in the condition of the volumes the FDLP offered to do was find quality prints of power set was in poor condition. This turns out not to be an issue. Some of the volumes were afraid everybody but generally good shape. Our United dates reports were already catalogued to the item level, the library catalog in late all government documents some years ago. We still needed to mentoring the question. This slide shows the information compiled during inventory of the US reports. I know the princes a little small. The mentoring's notes as the imprint of the publisher, poly number, your published, the years the cases and the volumes were decided. The US, the print volumes are sometimes published many years after the original cases were decided. And having both the imprint day and the years the cases were decided can be very helpful. We noted the location of these that in the library, the number and the condition of each. The volumes had been used over the years but we finally condition to be and that needed replacing. The early volumes of the US report and this includes volumes one through 80 are not part of the preservation program as they were not government publications or printed by authorized publishers. They were privately printed these are entered out of. We set our imagery to the GPO, we signed a memorandum of understanding with the GPO detailing the obligations of them and our library. Argument including keeping the volumes and open stacks which was was. The memorandum of understanding also included other items such as making no, stamping the volumes, that they were part of the program. And then we agree to notify GPO in advance as we enter intended to leave the program. We work on the imagery during the summer with a student worker. We completed inventory another went back all the volumes we noted a preservation status in the library catalog record, and we ordered the preservation stewardship poster from the FDLP. The process is simple and the GPO is very helpful. Our advice is to reach out to the FDLP at your regional library is thinking of becoming a preservation steward. They can process which is not cumbersome and help questions. We highly recommend participating in the project. The preservation stewardship program ensures the quality print material will be available although embrace the digital, we know digital may not always be the only answer. And I have some articles that I found useful for understanding the stewardship program listed here. I will pass the program off to Louise Buckley. >> Okay. Hi. This is Louise Buckley I am at the University of New Hampshire. Let me just get the slide. Over here. As Greg was mentioning earlier, we are one of the larger depositories like his library we are a land-grant depository from 1907 we do have materials predating that. We must of been collecting and currently we are still selecting 85% of what is available. I am talking today as a member of a group that came together when we heard from a New Hampshire depository who notify great our regional that they could no longer

participate, they felt they could no longer participate in the program. I will talk about what we did to ensure continued access to government information in the state. I'm not talking about the actual withdrawal process on. I do want to mention, I think the title of the session is right on the mark using collecting rather than collections as this is an ongoing activity is not a static thing that we are doing. As you can see from the slide Greg had up earlier, and you know New Hampshire is a small state and we have fewer than 10 depositories. When one library is thinking of withdrawing, and can have an impact in this case it was a library with a specialized collection and this was about a year ago. In February 2018. UNH law school library was obviously a significant law collection. Notified Greg it was thinking of withdrawing from the program. Because they felt they did not have the resources to continue to participate fully. The usual thing, staffing, budget kind of things. They had been since 1970 so this was a significant effort. They talked about this internally for quite a while before reaching out to Greg on that. Greg is a regional, organized several conference calls from spring to late summer that I participated in. The first one was just himself, folks from UNH law and myself and later, for GPO joined in on these calls which was very helpful. She also worked directly with UNH law. I was invited because of the University connection. UNH law was normally the Franklin Pierce Law center and about nine years ago became affiliated with the University of New Hampshire and they are the only law school in the states. So an important role. One of the things that we talked about in these conversations and Greg is a proponent of the phone, these are conference calls. One of the things we talked about was possible alternatives and whether UNH log could become a digital depository going forward. Which hopefully would alleviate much of the staff needed to process and reduce concerns about. They seriously consider this option and making adjustments to their selection profile. Overtime to save staff time. They did over the next few months, they went almost all digital and they were still talking about their ability to stay in the program. Ultimately by the end of last summer they decided they really do need to withdraw. Because the nature of the collections, it was an important concern access to the information continue after withdrawal. That was the question for me in my role in this group is were there any items that UNH law received that the group felt were important to keep available in the state? And if that was the case could UNH consider picking them up in the future? And has the depository coordinator I was fine and it anything electronic but I do want to review and discuss any tangible formats because we have our own work. Greg provided an initial list of item numbers that UNH law selected that were not duplicated by either us or by other depositories in the state that had significant law collections later on, provided several spreadsheets and we will see when you are here. I apologize for being a little small but there was a lot of information on these bread sheet. It was really helpful. So all the yellow columns were showing what was being, all the items license. And the item information. The last yellow column which is a little cut off, information should be activity for a two-year period. FY 15 to 17. That gave us an idea of how active those particular item numbers were. The red and green columns for the selection is needs, was an individual New Hampshire depository library. So we could see across the spreadsheet. You don't see it on this example of the spreadsheet but the item numbers that were unique were highlighted in red. Fortunately from looking at the spreadsheet much of what UNH collected, we also selected so we were pretty comfortable with the coverage within this date. Looking at the spreadsheet, maybe about up to 40 unique selections that UNH law was getting that we weren't. So those are the ones I looked at to see if they were electronic equivalents we can sign up for. Were whether it was a tangible. Ultimately we added only a couple of things. To our profile. It really was not much of a burden at all. Great had provided with his referral guideline so they can do a separate reading process and our UNH law colleagues offer a few key titles to us after checking our catalog we were able to replace some more were missing volumes series such as this is to go abstract so I was hopeful to us. A couple of other considerations in our conversations was location. UNH law is in Concord, about middle of the state, we were fortunate because there are a couple of other libraries in the area, federal depositories, New Hampshire law library at the NH's of record in the New Hampshire's state library and there also

collecting legal materials. For a person access we still have pretty good coverage in that part of the states. And we get those materials here on the seacoast area. That worked out. And the last consideration was these two libraries in Concord and also to law school libraries. One in Maine and one in Vermont and they were notified toward the end of this process about UNH law withdrawing from the program. From our discussions we felt it was pretty slanderous be notified because of the somewhat resources services and possibility for referral on. Just to finish up I want to share some of the highlights from the variance. This provides an example of comprehensive collecting where it was just the regional was not the only fall back. In this case UNH was connected with you library those looking to withdraw but I think that was a necessary requirement. It just happened to work out that way. In order to have us involved or have any library depository is all designed to ensure continued access across the state or region. And some of the elements I think as we had a common goal. We wanted to make sure other key titles are made accessible. The state and achieve geographic area of the library and within the region. Deportation by with our regional library. He also pulled in GPO, on that, and kept us all in touch there. There was also collaboration between those more organized formal conference calls. There is a lot of collaboration because we all believed in that common goal and we wanted to support a fellow library and their staff and trying to do something which was difficult. In a challenging time. Again, good communication, that was key. One of the points that Greg made earlier in his part of the top. Particularly in the outreach librarians. Different options. She worked with both a group and also with UNH law directly. It's a really positive experience for us. Obviously - and a lot of work. I think as an example of working together is a good example and hope to be able to continue doing that in the future. Thanks. >> I think this is going over to David. >> Okay, I think we have passed the ball there and I'm going to let Cindy click what few slides I do have. This is David preservation library and here GPO and I'm just always amazed at the way this community comes together to share information and I really shape the preservation tours the question those that have shared their various projects enough for stewardship. I am also find it interesting when Cindy shares of me some of the history that she tells into about the FDLP. It is such a rich history of amazing stories. As you look at the history of this federal depository library program you see such an effort by librarians even if they weren't to the program time as the focus of scope of the program has changed that they collected [ Indiscernible ], they collected things they wanted for their local user community and they selected as a funding program, as different publications in out of the official status of being in a program. They also they collected and selected. But here we are at 2019 sitting on this vast geographically distributed question and still dynamically being collected, still dynamically changing part of the collaboration is co-managed by the federal depository library community and GPO in a collaborative relationship for the American people. As we look at collection stewardship, this effort to steward preserve this national question is not really just about it now. We are also about protecting the access rights of the users we have in front of us today but also the users of tomorrow. The folks that want to use these collections into the future. As we talk about preservation stores and some of the efforts people have shared becoming preservation tours, as all collection development, will be recognized in is that preservation is local to preserving these questions you know the strengths of your collection your sharing the effort you have done to preserve these collections and partnering with us. We work with you to bring these local preservation into a local contacts. Hearing about the new effort we have underway to provide some additional services for preservation for the individual library collections as well. Starting small number of people share their efforts. We talked about establishing our preservation partnerships we were thinking that people might think of a single title that they wanted to preserve and it doesn't have to be something that is a huge portion of your library. It can be a single title they want to preserve. All local question priorities in the shared collections of records were over a commitment to stewardship or preservation for this information is really the paramount objective for ongoing stewardship. I hope you can see this photo, it's a little bit small. This is what is underneath the national archives building in Washington DC. These

are photos of the safe that was built under the building during the concern of the 1950s about nuclear attacks. So this to me is one of the most fundamental photos of looking to me at changing risks to collection items doing whatever it took to mitigate those risks. So the articles of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution signed by our founding fathers had gone through many phases of reservation from the time they were signed until this moment. And, or any possibility of nuclear destruction was never on anybody's radar but what was on somebody's radar, and it wasn't something that people thought use the risk to mitigate, they went to this effort to construct this bombproof vault under this building. That is not, just one of the extreme examples of looking at collections, in an environment where we know the climate is changing. Seems like worms are becoming stronger, buildings are getting older, collections are getting older. And the way to essentially mitigate those risks that we focus on this panel is through communication collaboration and coordination. Those three are the foundation of collection stewardship. And as we look to provide collection services and preservation services in the future. Those three areas are going to be essential to providing this well-rounded service for federal depository libraries. That is my attempt to get some sort of station and preservation context to all the things that have been said today. In the panel.

>> I guess we will pass it back to -

>> Okay, I want to thank all of our beakers today. We have really been in just a short our been through a nice range of and David you have left us with this magnificent image that - of response to risk. And we know now that collections are threatened as space becomes a hotter and hotter commodity and more more digital content becomes available. We've only got a few minutes left. And I would sure like to involve comments to whatever degree we can. Murray has written down to say another us to collections is shrinking library budgets. There may be not enough money to do a job in the way that it really needs to be done and by that I am referring to proper storage preservation. My reaction to that is that is where this concept of doing the kind of crowdsourcing that is the FDLP in small increments makes a lot of sense. We have heard about the approach taken at UNH with their law library. Having to relinquish the status. We have looked at preserving just a run of the US report and seen some simple Excel sheets, ample amylase that were signed some of the stamp, things seem relatively straightforward so I like to challenge the community to ask why is it that our polls ended up the way that they did and mostly I'm curious about why there was a lot of nonparticipation in the polls. To me that shows there is a little timidity there. We've got this one. We have done things with Excel sheets and doing conditional on our volumes before. Do we think we can do this as a community? Are there more comments coming in? Okay. Along with what Marie states is also a complete misunderstanding about the depository collection nothing but statistics and dry ephemera. We need to do better to illustrate the meaningful content. For this I'm really grateful for the social web for people who can highlight some of the beautiful illustrative materials and pull out fascinating quotes from government documents and on my digital exhibits. Have a lot of hope about being able to market the program more effectively. What is? Do counselors have anything that they want to add? >> This is Alicia. I was really struck about how the regional, working with the selective and how this is just such a great relationship to see between selected and regional and how you don't have to go it alone. If you are really sure how to start doing some of these things maybe GPO is a little attendance you. Your regional is here to help with that as well. It sounds like Greg was really able to help pave the way it was so this. Just general visits and some of that continued work probably made it a lot easier would be my guess. I was very struck by that and it was always really great to see that happening and I can really help shepherd as long as well. Not really a question, more of a comment.'s I would add that to have a library director in the mix as well who instantly understands the mission and the value is really a luxury and a gift as well. We are grateful for that. We are now one

minute over time. Thank you all, and we will see you tomorrow at day to virtual spring depository library Council meeting.

>> Thanks everyone for joining us today and we will convene again tomorrow at 1 o'clock Eastern. For more good programs. And discussion. And fun. Goodbye. [Event Concluded]