NATIONAL COLLECTION SESSION

>> Hello, everyone. It is time to start. My name is Cindy I work in the office of Superintendent of documents and with me on stage is Lauren Hall the superintendent of documents. We're going to talk today about the national collection of US government public information. We have been talking about this for a little while. Two of three years or so maybe longer. There are a lot of questions we have heard being asked and we are going to try to enter the mall. The 5W plus H formula for those who may have a journalism background or have done a lot of research it is the who, what, when, why, how. Why do we need a national collection of government public information? >> The first thing I think everyone recognizes is that government information is a national asset. This was first put out in print from President Obama on his first day of his first administration when he signed in Executive Order and mentioned that government information is a national asset. We were so pleased to hear that. We've been using that phrase a lot since then. GPO's shipping fewer and fewer tangible materials to depository libraries. I'm sure I do not have to tell you that but you made the list. You are also
 weeding your collections. I do not know how many of you were in the session before this one but I heard it was well packed and a lot of people had questions about weeding. Here we go. We have more depositories who are wanting to become all-digital or mostly digital. As a result of having to weed or wanting to lead weed. GPO is curating a digital collection. This is a result of a paradigm shift in the digital age. The big transformation and the way that her agencies are producing and disseminating their information primarily on the web. What he gets down to for us is that the public has the right to access to government information. And that government has an obligation to preserve its information regardless of the format. To ensure the long-term access for future generations. The national plan Sets the stage. There is a few things I do not leave home without. The national plan For access to US government information, some outcomes of what we intended for the national plan Was to establish processes and procedures that apply in lifecycle management to best practices to the processes that we have GPO. We have seen the lifecycle management and a couple of different sessions here already this week. We will talk about it again here. We are going cradle-to-grave and not making the grade forever because we want to continue that access. All of those processes will happen at GPO we want to continue to add records pre-76 materials and records to the catalogs of government publication. We aim to have the CGP as a comprehensive catalog. And a catalog of record for materials that have been published by our government. We have developed a preservation program within the business unit. We also fit in the national plan We want to digitize through partnerships. The historical tangible collection of government publications. Let me say we have done a lot with partnerships and you have heard some about that in different sessions. I wanted to highlight that because we have gone beyond that. We are still using partnerships and they play a very important role in helping us develop the national collection. We now have contracted for digitization which was an authority that we did not previously have. We are digitizing in accordance with the collection development plan
 And moving forward in that direction.
>> Repository libraries will have the system tools and services to support the workflow optimization in their area. It is part of the national plan Which is also a user centric depository to libraries. To set the stage for what we're doing with the national plan. What is the national collection of US government public information? It is a geographically dispersed collection of the corpus of federal government public information regardless of format or medium produced by federal employees or paid for with federal funds. The classified materials and materials whose privacy considerations have expired are also included in the scope of the national collection. There are things like national security and privacy concerns that will not be part of the national collection as they are produced but as time expires. Who manages the national collection? The superintendent of documents organization. We have

collection management library which is a new position. We hope to put someone in place very soon with that position. We have technical services librarians, preservation folks like David and Jessica, but that is not all. You all manage part of the national collection. GPO, as many know does not have a tangible collection at 2 PM. Our tangible collection is what you have in every one of your libraries unless you are digital only. You all managed and have been very good stewards of the collection we have said to you that remain government property. GPL is stepping up to the next level. He have heard to say many times

that we do not have a tangible collection but we do. We do have a collection. It is distributed. We have the curated digital collection in the tangible portion and leave your library. You all have had to provide stewardship for these collections for a long time. The time has come when we have changed our view. This goes with becoming more customer centric. There was a time when GPO would put in a box and send it to your library

and say we will see you sometime. Then we come and visit. Now we are looking at stepping up to the next level and helping you with the maintenance and preservation of the collections you have been stewarding for the government. You know we do not have granting authority. We're looking at the pilot projects as a test to see if we might be able to provide permanently some of the services we will be testing. That way we come into your library and do some work you may otherwise seek grants for. We are in this together. The map on the bottom represents the depository library program.

The different shades represent different models of regional depository libraries and are ensuring that the community government information needs are met at your local level. You are doing that very well and we now have to recognize that there is a another level which is the level GPO is working on at the national level. To insured the national collection is preserved and accessible and catalog. You see the arrows represent a lot of interchange between the libraries and GPO. Partnership,

contributions to your digital collections and government info into your partnerships with preservation stewards. I'm going to turn it over to Lori to talk about collection development. >> I am going to talk about election development and how it has transpired and changed over the years. For those who have been in the program for a long time we have always for fugitives. We continue to look every day. Traditionally when jobs come in two GPO from an agency we would decide if we thought you all wanted a copy of the document. We would make the depository order off the agency order. The agency wanted to print 500 copies of a pamphlet we made and we ordered 1000 copies. Sometimes the depository orders were higher than what the agency wanted and we cataloged, processed it and shipped it out to you. We know from the very beginning title 44 1710 each agency should deliver a copy to me to every document every issued. We know that never happened. It just never happened. We always knew there were fugitives and we spent time going out trying to find fugitive material. We all know that we do not know what we do not know. We do not know how many agencies there are. We do not know how many publication agencies have put it out every year. Even in the tangible world. A mass amount of material is very challenging

for 60 people in other parts of the organization. Let's talk about what is in the national collection there is the tangible material, the stuff in your collection, stuff you put in shared housing agreements, and the preservation Stewart collections. We do have some collections at [Indiscernible] . We're not always sure where they are but we do ship tangible publications we have touched and processed we will not account for something we cannot get access to. We do not really have an inventory but they do exist. Then there is always the fugitives. The tangible things that no one has ever seen. Maybe some libraries have a copy. They were printed by the euro of reclamation California Southern office. They never came into GPO but may have been in the agency collection. Someone in Southern California happen to get a copy of that document. From a person professor who wrote it or consulted and it was sitting in someone's collection since 1952, we do not have a cataloging record for it. You may have one for it but we do not know. It sets out there.

We will find it if someone stumbles across it but that one piece is definitely part of the national collection. It takes everyone to find that stuff and we're still finding it obviously. Never ending. Also, the digital collections within government info and what comes in. The content that GPO harvests. We do harvests on a daily basis. One-on-one harvest from agency websites. We also have our archive where we harvests agency information. That is another collection we manage. Then we have content posted on agency websites that we may generally .2 through a cataloging record and we may not harvest everything because there may be so much data and so many publications that we cannot do one. Different phases of the process we choose to link to agency content. Of course the fugitives and GPO partner content. It is a mass amount of information. Here are some of the people on the sidebar of who could be our partner and have that material. It is all over the place. The federal depository libraries, Library of Congress, who are able depository library but to collect publications. We send them multiple copies of publications on the same right order. If we get 100 pamphlets they get 15 file copies. That is not there depository copies for copies that go to LC. There are lots of materials at the Library of Congress. The national library we know that it has natural agricultural publication which would be considered in the scope of the national collection. Then all the other various types of libraries in the program have bits and pieces of government information and scope of the national collection.

>> And this is to give you a little history. Thank you to Cindy putting it together. How the types and formats have expanded over the years. In the early years you were getting house and senate journals and other congressional documents. Then in 77 we brought in the addition of our favorite format. There were floppy disk, CDs and online. It shows you to legislation or decisions or bad budget years the collection changed not only in the type of material brought in but the format of the material brought in. That also creates lots of challenges for us in dealing with the national collection. So we briefly talked about how some of this stuff comes into the national collection. You collect or select item numbers, sometimes get on agency mailing lists, we get on agency mailing list during the era of tangible things being printed. We found out a lot about things that may have not come to GPO to print. Sometimes professors retire in here are five boxes to go to your library. There are pubs in their. They were not in the repository collection but you add them to your collection of government publications. There are also issues of selecting and collecting for GPO. We do not keep records on or never have or if we did I have never seen them. We send things out and at the time of sending something out and ordering it we knew we ordered 1000 copies were sent out 1000 copies to libraries that were selected. After goes in the box we do not know. We maintain no record of you have this or that. So we do not know who has what anymore. In the early years like during the war years we have no idea how many copies. Were there less copies? Early years we may know that it was sent out as a depository item but we do not know the quantities which presents a nether challenge. Over the years we have constantly outraged to agencies and work with their printing officers. It is more of a challenge these days because there is not as many printing officers at agencies but we have document discovery and talk to webmasters. We do a lot of trying to work with agencies to give us their publications. Even just understand what the FDLP is . And you all help as well on your fugitive dives and the information coming from you that you send us through[Indiscernible] what we're trying to do is the development aspect. Obviously the digitization. To build up collection and identify the new things. To make sure that we have permanent copies available forever. So we tried to build the collection by various partnerships. Working with you you help us in cataloguing the metadata and digital content resolution.

Digital preservation stewardship, axis partners, all of those help us make sure that we find stuff, maintain it, inventory the[Indiscernible] catalog it and keep it permanently. We talked a little bit about collection management. This is a new role for GPO. Like we have said, you all did the collection management portion. We did a lot of advice rules and regulations and instructions and things to help you manage those materials over the years. But guess what, now we have to do that too. Now we have to take our own advice and figure out and deal with many of the same problems you have to deal with.

Or have had to deal with so, we have always done things like cataloging and inventory. Provided to records and things like that. We're trying to do additional things to help enhance the catalog, do more partnerships, we have different record sets on get help. To increase access. But obviously we are branched out into preservation. We have provided information on disaster collection condition and maintenance consultation. We have done preservation training and women are in that type of stuff. These are things we're doing and now they tie into the big umbrella of what we need to do to manage this national collection. Other things that we do for your collection of valuation maintenance. Collection assessments, community and user need assessment that you often do. Things you may do to find out how many users are using the collection.

We have referral reports on things to check links to see how many people are accessing the collection itself. We have assisted in collection development planning over the years. We will continue to do that. We also give a lot of good advice. On how to maintain cow weed in manage that collection. We built a total exchange to help you all do some of that and we have been doing marketing and promotion as well. Then handling the issue of inventory. It is not like we just started this. This is the work we have always done. Cindy will talk more about the information in the survey that has driven where we are making our decisions on services. >> We talked about collection management at GPO. This is what you have told us you are doing. It is a huge contribution to maintaining the collections that you have. What collection asks you to describe your library collection characteristics. Mostly digital? All-digital? Current collection of the recent five years? Is it a blend? Are you a comprehensive library? There was an estimate of catalog tangible collections. Between 76 and 100% of the collections are catalogued and that is the majority. They have somewhere between 75% and 100% of your collection catalog that is very encouraging. If you look at the question about weeding my library plans to weed what type of strategy do you have for beading? You want to get rid of superseding materials and try to get rid of all of beer tangible materials and try to work with a digital only collection. Do you want to get rid of the superseded things? Keep the rest? And the option was not applicable because we have already weeded or we are a digital only collection. Here are some statistics from FDLP exchange FY 2019. There were a little over 17,000 needs entered. Just over 355,000 offers entered. We have done a lot of training in this area with live sessions and webinars

to conferences and as Anthony mentioned there is a group of folks on the road and on tour giving training on using exchange. Since 2018 AB June you can see the cumlitive statistics. Unfortunately we do not have the capability to get the data on how many matches have been made. That is something we are looking at in future developments. Which of the following performance metrics do you keep? Customer satisfaction and ease of access

are up there. There are a lot of people that do not conduct any type of assessment. This is one area where we might be able to help you figure out user need how many have preservation services? 9% digitize and 76% have some type of program in the libraries and 10% harvest or capture content from agency websites. Partnerships, the number is growing. 40 preservation stewards. One digital preservation Stewart and five content contributors. 14 digital access and to cataloging metadata contributors. We had several in the past for which those materials have in catalogued. When you look at some of the biggest issues facing depositories in the collection management area this is what you have told us. 672 libraries indicated physical space. That is a big issue. I was surprised to see there were over 200 libraries that supported a change in collection scope. Changes in user groups which is very interesting. You take a look at the communities you are serving and how that is changing. Certainly does affect your collection management decisions. Those in italics at the bottom of the table are things that people filled in the blank

when other was the answer. Building facilities or infrastructure concerns. Technology in migrating to a new ILS is included in that particular area. And collection management in general. And disaster and recovery. A lot of issues libraries are facing and we hope we can help you in those areas. I do nothing we

can build a new library but we can certainly help you with some of those other areas. There was another question about near-term plans. These are ones related to collection management. 119 are looking to becoming a digital repository. 226 are looking at doing a retrospective cataloging project. More weeding from others, inventorying reclassifying materials, I do not know if that is going from [Indiscernible] to something else or taking it out of a integrated collection.

Reclassification is there for some of our libraries. Then integrating resources into other collections.

>> Now we are at the challenges part. One of the reasons Cindy and I thought to put this presentation together and I hope we're getting it across is that defined this national collection. We have been doing a lot of things for many years but it is not under the umbrella of the national collection. If we define it we can deal with it. If we set the foundation and understand the different components of the collection then a can help us set our strategicin the next couple years going forward. We can plan Projects around it and make decisions around what we're going to take on. Collection management projects are collection development projects, we can also ask for specific monies from the hill based on building this collection and managing this collection. Adding new things to the collection and doing inventory. Saving the material is out there. It helps us. We can also decide what we're going to Sunset. Maybe we are doing services and things that are not now helping to build or maintain this collection. We have done things over the years that have worked in the past model but do not work in the new paradigm shift. It really does help us put things in a perspective and help us make decisions on how we want the program to go forward.

Because we do have supper programs cataloging and indexing now we see them melt together. Those were from title 40 for a long time ago. Their scope is a little different but in this environment does not make sense

to have those two separate programs. It is a bigger umbrella. I hope I explained that from my perspective. One of the challenges we face. We do not know what the purpose of the governance[Indiscernible] is. We have the slide that Cindy put together. It's about the number of government agencies. From all different sources there are all different numbers. Who did we miss? Did one come and go and we do not know they put 15 publications out? We do not know how much public information is published every year. A lot of things come to our attention when we are questioning whether it should be in the program or not. Is this public information or not? Over the years we have talked about we do not know all of the things that were distributed to depository libraries. So we have dabbled and worked on bits and pieces of that. That is also a challenge. Trying to figure out who has what. Now we have taken on the new challenge of the condition of those pieces and materials and when I travel sometimes I see things in damp basements. Is that an important document? Red document? Or one of 1100? So, it is hard to say. There is a lot of stuff that presents challenges for us. Then we also have the challenge of weeding. What are you weeding? We are asking regionals to say yes to weeding but we are going beyond what is in the state. We're looking at a national level to make sure that the material being weeded and not needed in one state may be needed and wanted in another state across the country. We do have libraries leaving the depository program. That is a concern. Particularly for libraries that have been in the program for a long time. Because we do not know what they have. They may have gotten rid of stuff or there may be rarer things or titles we know we are looking for. So we're being a little more cautious about libraries that come to us that have been in the program since 1941 and want to drop out. We are working with the regionals on a lot of those and want to know about those to make sure. Once I signed that letter we pretty much abandon that property. So we cannot get anything back and we may not know what is in that collection. It poses a lot of challenges for us in a state of play. We need different professionals in new positions. We need new skill sets and obviously budget changes. And of course, legislative changes.

>> Do you want to describe that one? You found that research and it shows a big challenge we have with trying to work with agencies. This is a chart I found online for in Forbes magazine online. There was a

headline about we do not know how many government agencies there are. Well, we should but in our collection development plan We identified the government annual is our source for the list of federal agencies but for put together a table and found 61 agencies are identified in the unified agenda. In the administrative conference of the United States there are 115 agencies at the Department of Justice they recognize 252 agencies. The Federal Register index has 272 agencies. Regulations.gov has 292. Do you see where we're going with this? 316 in the government manual and the federal agency list has 420. They did a tallying came up with 443 on USA.gov. We cannot even come up with a number of agencies we have in the government and this compounds the complexity of what we're trying to do in creating a comprehensive national collection.

>> I knew it was on the saliva cannot figure out where was. When we do work on these challenges we offer real improvements. We have a comprehensive national collection of public information. Our goal is to make a discoverable accessible and not only for libraries in the program but for the public.
 And we are ensuring that we have permanent public access so we do not lose these critical materials. We also start to consider the issue of the future reformatting digitization and taking other steps long-term.

>> With the ultimate goal our vision of government information will be available where and when it is needed to ensure
 informed citizens and provide important quality improvement of life. I am going to go back very quickly to see if you all can see the quote underneath challenges. Ralph does a daily inspirational quote. When I looked in quotation books for challenges there was anything in that particular book but I did find this in another source. I decided to meet the challenges and solve the problems and offer improvements to change life for the better. So that is what we're aiming to do. Aiming for the comprehensiveness of our collection and preserve it for future generations. Working our way to our vision. That is the vision for forward in the national plan. Here is our house. How can depository libraries we know that you all need and want to weed it to do it thoughtfully. To think of the bigger picture now. Looking at those two different levels. Maybe your users do not need that information anymore and that is fine if you want to weed it from your collection but think about what we need for the national collection or what other areas or regions being served by depository libraries might need. We encourage the use of FDLP exchange to get the materials to libraries with the users that need them. To get GPO in the loop so we can get contact for cataloging index and digitization. A couple of thoughts here. We do have a GPO needs list. We have collection development plan You can look at so you know what our intentions are. It is updated annually. At the end of September the new addition was posted. Please notify us if you want to be a partner. If you have materials that we are looking for identify fugitive let us know. There is a big list on FDLP webpage depending on what areas you want to notify us about. And we want you to continue the excellent job you are doing in stewarding the public national collection. Housing the materials where they are needed. Encouraging the FDLP exchange. You can support the digitization by providing materials we're looking for. Where do we go from here?

>> What does this mean? We are doing a few things in the next couple of months. We are taking a little bit of a review of when libraries relinquish status. We had a process in place that was pretty quick. Someone said I do not want to be in the program anymore. We gave them a call and pretty much told them to go to their regional and filled out paperwork and signed a letter to let them leave. So we will be redoing that procedures in the next quarter or two to make
 that time a little more expanded. So you could potentially send staff to an older depository to help along with the regional to take a look at materials to make sure things are being left in the library leave us with no consideration. So we will take a look at the process. It has been pretty easy to leave the program but now dealing with the national collection we want to make sure something does not get abandoned. Once a library is out of the program we do not know what they have or what is in that collection. The region may or may not know. There may be valuable things in those collections that we

may need for the national collection. So we will take a relook at the process of relinquishing depository designation. We are going to implement the national collection pilot. Cindy and David are talking about that this afternoon. The results of the pre-pilot. Lots of information analyzing how we will go to libraries, help inventory, find fugitives,

catalog materials that have not been catalogued, condition assessments, and preservation remediation. That is coming soon. We have high-level time line. I will not spoil their presentation it is all covered at 2 PM -- 3:10. [Laughter] okay. Right. We do have money for at least two years of projects on a small scale. I when I say anymore. What we talked about before we been doing a lot of these things. Cataloging, fugitive finding, consulting, national bibliographic record inventory, preservation Stewart holdings in the CGP. Selfless conversion of materials, we still have some of that love to do. We are still assessing different methods and things we want to do in the shelf list that is remaining. I think it is close to 75% done with creating the records for the material. We want to continue to maintain our certification and surveillance audit. Just a quick note, we do not have grant authority. We wish you did but we do not. The pilots that we are planning to do in the next two years we will do the service. We do not give you the money in you did the work cannot. It will be us coming to you to inventory, assess, and do the cataloging back at GPO for those that need to be catalogued. That is a whole different model. We hope you stay tuned to how that will work. Not only is a challenge for us it is definitely a challenge for you to see you selling your libraries. Where we going from here? We will be looking at the distal position procedures for libraries dropping out of the program. Also trying to get more libraries to stay rather than job. Becoming a mostly digital or all-digital repository. We have the collection management library position. I believe the interviews are being set up now. We are going to report on the peace level condition assessment pilot. Those are the ones we will start this FY.

We have two projects we're going to start and we're going to report on the results.

We have things in the pipeline. Yes, the when. We plan On doing the relinquishing procedures by the end of this FY. We will probably have something at the spring session. We will send out jobs to the community in comment period. We will probably have a presentation and discussion to the webinar or at the spring meeting. I talked about the collection management library and. Actually had that slide. I was reading it from my notes. We have a pretty aggressive time line on some of these things. We are used to that. It will happen. [Applause] >> Questions? >>[Silence] >> They are all going to lunch. >> Stomachs are growling.[Laughter] . Here comes Larry Myers.

>> Larry minor Meyer San Bernardino law library. If I'd known Kathy was up I would have avoided this. The projects you were talking about where you would go out and do fieldwork, from a practical standpoint is that most likely institutions on the East Coast or would you be sending people around and how long would you expect to be at a location? >> David and Cindy are going to talk about that at 3 PM. Based on our visit to state library Virginia of Maryland and the reason we did this three locally is because it was cheaper, they are close, we can go back multiple times. But we anticipate the same thing. We're going to come up with criteria for doing an application to be one of these pilot libraries. And because it does take staff resources we have to do contracting of staff in hiring. So we will not take on very many pilots in the first FY 20. We are still digesting what we learned in Maryland and Virginia.

>> I just want to add to what Lori said. Like with other things we do and seek volunteers from the depository community to help us do things we are always looking at different types of libraries

and in this case we are also looking for geographic diversity. Our plan Is to do one pilot in each of the four geographically dispersed areas we use for regional discard. If you come to our program at three we will

say that again. >> And until the initial money runs out. There is a list of criteria David and Cindy have been working on. Do we want material from prewar or war material? Earlier on[Indiscernible] is at an agency that is dead? So we are topping all of those in the[Indiscernible] and will be looking at different things. Also, to give us experience as well. We will not come to Nebraska in January. Sorry, and in the

situations with William and Mary we went, came back, went a couple of times. You are right, you have to think of it from your institution as well. Does your library allow people to come in to hook up to your network? Do you have staff time to be there with us?

We may not need that depending on what we're doing. I think in the situations like the state library of Virginia those are closed. We had to get permission and approval. So it is a process that the library has to be ready for. We have to be ready to send stuff out to various places. They will discuss detail a little bit later at 3 PM. >> Kathy health state library of Pennsylvania. Thank you for going into having a new process for late relinquishing chanting status because it is too easy right now. You can have a new director go to your coordinator and say it is Friday, Monday start moving stuff out. You may have someone who is a X government documents library as your director and someone who does not know anything about it. So if you give them and the regional a chance to say it is valuable this is what it is. I have had to threaten directors saying I'm going to get a check and take all of your stuff out how do you feel about that? Having phone calls and pre-working with libraries I think would be helpful and having documentation for the upper administration to say if you do not have this, this is what will happen to your library. I think that would be helpful for regionals and selective to have more of that criteria defined. >> Those are very good suggestions. I may be contacting you. This became clear to me in the last couple of months. I had to do with a library in the program since 1941. A very prestigious institution. Laura Flynt and I spent from January till just under 23 weeks ago working with the library because it was heartbreaking to think that they were going to drop out of the program. There were a wide variety of reasons. Restructuring at the institution themselves. And we worked really closely with the regional to make sure that from 1941 there may be interesting materials the library had but they were a unique institution. We wanted to make sure that materials did not just disappear. Some collections to get moved to the regional but just working with that one institution really made us think that we need to rethink this process. We have not touched that process or procedure in a few years. Thank you.

>> Cleans public library in New York. I think it is pretty exciting. To have it at the forefront of our minds is terrific. I was wondering if any libraries have incorporated this into our statement on the website. I would like to Incorporated and look at if other libraries have it. SC have a slide on the national selection.[Indiscernible - static] I'm going to be looking for the next step.

>> I will talk with Ms. Kelly the marketing and promotion person. Maybe we can put some promotional things people can put on their webpage. One question from the virtual participant. The map shown earlier that indicated various models a shared regionals would you be able to provide a color key with descriptions of the various models? >>[Indiscernible - low volume] this shows the different regional models. That color purple is aware there are two regionals in a state. Look at the yellow and that is where a regional covers multiple states and areas. The green in North Dakota has two regionals in North Dakota shared. The gray in Nevada and Wyoming no longer have regionals there. They are in the works. Utah taking over to be the regional for Nevada. That is not quite finished yet.

Then we have the reddish color with Virginia and North Carolina as Lori announced yesterday. The first regional across state boundaries. But I can add the color coding on the PDF file and replace the one on the site now. We are out of time but one last comment from the virtual world. I just wanted to mention that in Arkansas we were to facilitate the inclusion of depository that left the FDLP onto the exchange for the dissemination of repository documents.

>> Think. A possible[Applause]

>>[music] [Event Concluded]