2021 FDL Conference Poster Presentation webinar - Transcript

Please stand by for realtime captions.

Hello and welcome to the GPO - 2021 FDL Conference Poster Presentation Webinar. My name is Kathy Bayer. And today with us for tech support is Kelly Seifert. Our presenters today are Kate McNamara, James Rhoades, and Paul Kauppila. I will introduce them again before they speak. We are delighted to have this virtual poster presentation, basically a virtual poster session, an extension of the October conference. These three presenters volunteered to speak about their content and answer questions about them. We greatly appreciate their time and expertise. Each presenter will speak about 15 minutes or so. During each presentation, if you have questions, feel free to catch them in the Chat Box. I will share the questions with the presenter. All in all each presentation will take about 20 minutes.

I come back

Our first presenter is Kate McNamara who is the data curation specialist in the center for enterprise dissemination at the U.S. Census Bureau . Take it away, Kate.

[Pause]

Hello, everyone. I am happy to be here today to share more about the metadata inventory project we have been working on at the U.S. Census Bureau. I will give an introduction of myself . My name is Kate McNamara and I am a data curation specialist at the U.S. Census Bureau. The Census Bureau is the largest statistical agency in the U.S. and provides a lot of data. You're probably familiar with it if you work at the depository library. In addition to the decennial census, we collect hundreds of other surveys every year and offered data on the countries, people, business, economy and many other topics. I work in the center for enterprise dissemination, or CD. We manage data dissemination from research inception, First Lady researchers have, to the release of the complete data products. And I specifically worked on the research project coordination staff. Our staff manages the review process for data access. When researchers want to access restricted census data, they come to us. We work with the research data centers, are deceased. The Road sees our secure locations across the country where researchers can access data and secure infrastructure. They are located at universities and other institutions around the country. On the side I have the map of the current RDC locations. We are opening new ones every year. If you don't have one near you now, there may be one in the future. In the past year we have started offering a virtual access to our D.C.s so researchers can access census data from their home office. So long as they can meet the security requirements from home.

[Indiscernible - papers rustling] today I will talk about the data inventory project we started recently. To give you some background about why we are making this inventory right now, I will talk about the evidence act, the foundations for evidence-based policymaking act of 2018. It was passed in late 2018 and the evidence act aims to promote data sharing and access in order to provide data for policymaking. It does a number of things, including promoting could access and also strengthening privacy protections for data. And it established several positions including chief data officers and chief evaluation officers at each of the 13 statistical agencies to manage data sharing within each agency. The two parts of it that I am going to talk about today relating to our work require creating a common application process for data access. Right now researchers must go to each individual agency they want to use data from. In some cases, they have to go through a very lengthy set of steps to get access to each data set. It can add

a lot of time required to the project. And it can also lead to researchers not having all the data they need for their project. The common application process will be one central location where researchers can apply which should make the application process a lot more streamlined and efficient. Secondly, it requires each statistical agency to have a comprehensive data inventory with all the data sets available for researchers to use. For the U.S. Census Bureau, it is the first time we have a comprehensive inventory. Right now, data is listed on the website and in various locations. But there is not one single place that researchers can go to know what data are available. Having an all-in-one inventory will make it a lot easier for researchers to create their applications.

[Pause]

However, creating a single data inventory does bring up a lot of challenges for us. This comic reminded me of what we are dealing with. It is entitled "how standards proliferate: " there are 14 standards. The stick figure says, 14? Ridiculous! We need to develop one universal standard that covers everyone's use cases.

You! Soon, the situation is there are 15 competing standards. That is the situation at the U.S. Census Bureau at the moment and across government in general . There are 13 different statistical agencies. They have their own way of doing things and of making data available. And, I have been working at the U.S. Census Bureau about five years. Since I've been here, I have seen numerous metadata initiatives started up. And it seems like every time we add one more thing going on instead of a single standard for the entire agency.

[Pause]

A few of our challenges with metadata are number one, the metadata are siloed across divisions. It is definitely siloed across agencies. Even in the Census Bureau, there is no one standard for each department to provide information on data. We have several divisions at U.S. Census Bureau, including the economic director and demographic director and geographic directorate and all these areas had different ways of storing their metadata. In most cases, it was not accessible to everyone at the Bureau. Certainly not to researchers to access easily. So, we have to gather information from across all these divisions and bring it together. The information is also stored in multiple platforms. At the U.S. Census Bureau, we have two internal platforms for tracking information about our data sets. One is completely internal. The other one communicates with the RDC system. And those two systems are separate and don't talk to each other. So, we have to go to two different places when we look for data set information. There is also information on the public website as well as other websites, such as the University of Michigan's [Indiscernible] Site. And everything is scattered across the Internet, not on one single site. There is also not much information available about the differences between public and restricted use files. Our Census Bureau website has a lot of information about public data and there is also the [Indiscernible] Website, University of Minnesota that you might be family with. There is a decent amount of information about those public use files. But, we also offer restricted use files of census data, as well as data from other agencies. And, for the most part, information about those restricted use data sets are in the heads of the information data set honors. When researchers want to use it, they usually have to contact their RDC admin or someone at U.S. Census Bureau and find out more information from a subject matter expert. Finally, another challenge is there is disclosure risk for metadata. One risk there is a data cleaning issue. There might be information that is confidential that ends up in metadata fields by accident, or the record layouts could reveal information about the data. Right now, we are working on creating zero observation data sets which are basically, basic data

dictionaries that will have fields listed with no data within them, so we can safely share those metadata fields. These were our present challenges when we started creating the inventory. We are working to these now. Hopefully, coming up with some solutions. We needed help with all these challenges, so we contracted with the minor corporation to help us a evaluate the current available sources and create a metadata model. The MITRE contractor contractors helped us interview information honors and data set honors to determine what kind of information they are ready had and what information would be helpful for researchers to know. Those interviews were really helpful for us to get a bigger picture of what was going on across the Bureau. And, to have all that information collected so we could assess what we would include in our inventory. These conversations are still ongoing. We are creating the inventory. We are doing quality checks with the data owners and working across divisions to gather all that together. The MITRE contractors also looked into common standards across the library information science field, helped recommend metadata standards that we could use. And we came to the conclusion that the DDI standard would be a good model for our metadata. And we did not use the DDI fields exactly . On this slide is an image of the DDI fields . We changed the names to a lot of them to better fit the data that we have at U.S. Census Bureau. It is pretty similar to what DDI is. The fields are still a work in progress. We have standard application implementation team a standard application implementation team. And we are working with them to create the final fields, which should be ready by the end of this month. Pretty soon we will have all the fields we can use to create our inventory.

[Pause]

Once we had determined what fields we wanted to use and had some information about how to get started, we chose 30 data sets we would create initial data for. Those data sets were the most requested, most used by researchers. They are mostly the demographic data sets. So, data sets like the American Community Survey, the decennial census, some of the big demographic surveys that are used a lot. MITRE created the metadata for 30 of those and we also created a complete model using the American Community Survey and the longitudinal business database, which are two of the most requested data sets. The American Community Survey, the ACS is a demographic data set. And the L BD is an economic data set. We had both of those categories represented. We resented those models to the application implementation team and they gave us the go ahead to keep going with what we were doing. So the next step is going to be creating metadata for all the rest of our data sets. Initially, we did focus on the demographic data sets. Now we are going to be starting on the economic and industry data. 2019-2020 U.S. Census Bureau census released a pilot application portal on ICPSR . On the side there is a screenshot of what that pilot portal look like. And, it might be similar to what the final inventory will look like to the public. We used those 30 initial data sets to populate the portal. The next step is continuing to curate metadata for the rest of our data sets. This is where I come in. I'm helping create a lot of metadata and managing the process. And, liaising between the application implementation team in the Census Bureau and other agencies that will dissipate in the application portal. The portal is not just going to be the census inventory. It will be the inventory for all 13 of the statistical agencies. This will be the first comprehensive collection of metadata for U.S. Census Bureau and for the other agencies all in one place. U.S. Census Bureau probably has the most data sets of all the agencies. We have around 200 that we are creating metadata for. Right now, I think we have done about one half, 100 data sets done. We hope to have all of them done by the end of the calendar year. So we can get ready for the inventory going live. Our next project which MITRE is also going to contract with us for, is gathering requirements for a metadata tool. Right now, we are using Excel spreadsheets to organize the metadata, which is a bit cumbersome. And it presents technical challenges. For the next phase, we will have a tool that we can use to create metadata. We have a few [Indiscernible] We are looking at. We are gathering requirements based on a just what U.S. Census Bureau needs, but also

what will fit with all the agencies that are using the portal. Coming sometime next year, early 2022, the inventory will be available for researchers to look at. Later next year, the application portal will be open and researchers can begin applying to access the data through a single portal. On that note, I will conclude my presentation. I'm happy to take any questions and comments you have.

Thank you very much, Kate. -- [Indiscernible - speaker too far from microphone] [Indiscernible - low volume] I come back

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I cannot imagine how far how difficult spreadsheets are to work with? Does anybody have any questions?

[Indiscernible - low volume]

Please type them into the chat.

If you have questions later, you can email me. I have my email address up there.

Someone asked, how many people were involved in all of this?

Web two contractors working with us as well as two people on staff. So, it is four main staff people working on the project and then the implementation team working on it is six people. Is a relatively small group working on this. And the implementation team is not just census, but has representatives from several different agencies.

James says, that is a lot, a lot of work for a few stop. [Indiscernible - speaker too far from microphone] [Indiscernible - low volume]

Is, it is a lot of work.

[Applause]

[Overlapping Speakers]

Does anybody else have any questions?

Kathryn.mcnamara@census.gov

Just as a reminder to folks, Kate's poster is in the archive for the GPO - 2021 FDL Conference Poster Presentation And we will send out a copy of the test of our -- [Indiscernible - Muffled]

Any other questions for Kate?

[Silence]

Kate, thanks so much for sharing your email with us. Thank you very much for presenting. Good luck with all this.

[Laughter]

[Indiscernible - low volume]

Thank you.

Our next presenter is James Rhoades , social sciences librarian for Old Dominion University, Perry Library .

How is everybody doing today? I figured I would let you see who I am. Okay, that was a great presentation. It sounds like a lot of work. It sounds like you guys are accomplishing a lot of things. If we can go to the next slide, Kelly. I kind of renamed this just a little bit, because it was, you know, encouraging on depository staff. This is a bit more about exploring how to do it. And, so, if we go to the next slide. I want to have some interaction in this. So, if you have never done this before, if you look right over to your lefthand side, where it says QuickStart, and you click on the little arrow, you can actually touch the map and tell everybody where you are at [sic]. Let's do this quickly and see where everybody is from. Come on, somebody from the West Coast. Paul, you're from the West Coast. You are San Jose. Paul is the next presenter. There could be San Jose somewhere else, I guess. Okay. We can see that there are people representing many different areas around the country. It does not look like the West Coast is so represented. But, this is good. Great. Okay. Kelly, here is the next flight. Okay, let's go to the next slide. Okay. The first one was to warm you up. And to get you going. How many people at your library work with FDLP stuff on a full-time basis where it is the majority of their responsibilities?

[Silence]

[Indiscernible - Muffled]

You can use the pointer again. Okay. We see there are a couple of people . In my work situation, I am actually the depository coordinator at Old Dominion University. It is not my full-time responsibility. And we have another person that actually does it. As a staff member. And she doesn't do it for them. I clicked on one, because I thought the two of us, even if we did one half, maybe it could equal one. The reason I am pointing this out is, the whole idea of document departments, government document department, they don't exist very much anymore. So, we need to find ways to actually figure out how to get people to help us . So, if you go to the next slide, Kelly -- okay, so like I said, I am from Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia. It does snow here once in a while, just in case you didn't think it did. I love this photo in the early evening when it was snowing one day. That is not the day I got the news about this big project that I was going to be asked to coordinate and get done. And what we were really asked to do, that if you go to the next slide, Kelly -- we were asked to actually reduce our footprint significantly. We were asked to reduce it from, down to one fourth of its original size. And we have been in FDLP over 50 years. We have all types of formats. Obviously, we have documents, maps, microfiche, micro materials. So, and we have electronic. Like everybody else, we have things that are probably very similar to you, or maybe not. But, and at Old Dominion University, we are a research doctoral granting Institute with 24,000 students, about 1000 teaching faculty. We are a midsize school. But, being located

in Norfolk, which is known as [Indiscernible], Set in different cities, all connected to one another and a population over 2 million people. You can see the importance of having a depository in this area. So, we were at if we were at 65%. And, when, before this project, we were actually reducing the footprint, we actually had 40 ranges of documents in compact shelving, which is the equivalent to 6800 linear feet. If you could go to the next slide, Kelly. So, again, if you could use your pointer, and this little quiz, you can do some quick math and tell us how long 6800 linear feet is. I have used this one time in the past. Whenever I am dealing with document librarians, or document staff, they always know the answer to this. They are fast. You all are smart people. You probably are thinking I am trying to encourage you to help me with some depository project. But, I am just trying to get you to answer this question. I cannot answer it or you will know the answer. So, just take your pointer. What do you think. How long is 6800 linear feet? The length of five football fields? 10 football fields? 15 football fields? For anybody who does not know, a football fields is usually 120 yards. You have 10 yards in each endzone. A yard is 3 feet. You are talking about 320 feet. Maybe I have lost people because they are thinking, I don't even watch football. Even if you watch soccer, because it is called football in Europe, and many other places around the world -- okay, we will not prolong this. People don't want to do their math. It is okay. It is actually the length of about 20 football fields. When you start to think about items that you have on shelving -- if you could go to the next slide, Kelly, please -- you know, there are many challenges. When you are asked to as an Institute that has one person, if that, doing full-time work with the FDLP collection , you have to get really creative. And you have to find a way, if you want to be successful, to actually encourage other people to help you along the way. And the challenges that you will meet, you know, the lack of help. There is just -- there are just not enough people. Types are different. Everybody thought, well, hey, everything is electronic. We don't need as many people. Times are tied. That makes people wear multiple hats. And there is also this huge lack of understanding for government documents, their value, their importance , their affordability. So, people have that lack of understanding. And, sometimes, unfortunately, you may have a lack of support among your administration. I don't think this project necessarily was because of a lack of support from our administration. But, it was more, there was a space that they wanted to utilize in a different way, so, they wanted to be creative and, I was able to convince them with the help of a great retired regional depository coordinator, Arby Shelby, Barbie Shelby who was at the University of Virginia -- if you want a wonderful opportunity, you should meet Barbie Shelby. Top-notch book. One of the best in the business. Were able to formulate a plan to convince my administration of the importance of continuing to be a depository, so we reduce the footprint. Obviously, people are torn in all different ways. They are wearing different hats. That affects motivation. But, it is, at this point, you have to be a leader. And, you know, in most cases, now, with this project, it was kind of made a priority because of the purpose of what we were doing. But, in many cases, projects, whether big or small, may not be made priorities. But, we really need to find ways to have people follow you, because they believe in you. Don't mix well talks about this in his many publications. I thought these "the five levels of leadership" is pretty neat. If you can achieve and make it to the top, you will be able to encourage people . So, If you could go to the next slide, Kelly, please . Being the good librarian I am, I am always consulting resources. What I really consulted for this was a mix of business leadership models and leadership and being a good team member. These are some of the ones that I like to talk about. In particular, the three in the middle, the two by Patrick Lencioni and by John Kotter, sometimes these riders were writing about leadership in business, they use fables. They use fables to actually get at their points of what they want to talk about. But, these are some of the resources that I utilized. If you could go to the next slide, Kelly, please . The first one is -- and you are probably thinking, why is he talking about penguins! This was a fable. There was a penguin named Fred who noticed that the colony of penguins were looking at a problem. I think it had to do with climate change. And Fred pointed this out. Not everybody was excited about it. It was very much like an administrator coming to you and saying, hey, we need to make some changes. We need to do this, or

whatever. In regard to your depository, so, you need to try to help people understand the importance of what you are doing. In some cases, they may not like you. If you communicate it so they get a better understanding, and you can emphasize the urgency, and the goals, and most importantly, empowering others, that is just so key to anything. Anytime you want to get people to actually contribute and help you, you have to be able to empower them and let them feel like you are all part of this together. If you could go to the next slide, Kelly, please . So, depository library, in "the ideal team player," a powerful book, and I think, this is when you have to first -- and you will hear this in everything in life, is, people will talk about, you have to look at yourself first. I think, if you want to encourage people to hope you, you really do have to look at yourself first. And, what he talked about was, he did a fable. And he talked about the three really important attributes of being an ideal team player. What those were were, having social and emotional intelligence. And being humble, and being hungry. So, if you want to be a good ideal team player, and you want to be a good leader, you have to be that ideal team player. And then, he actually talked about these people who may have one of the things, like, they may be hungry, and they are a bulldozer. We have been in meetings before we have seen a bulldozer, and they tried to take control. But, you know, maybe they are not smart and they are not humble when they do it. Everybody has probably met the lovable slacker. You always need them to help. But they are so lovable. This is just, these ideas when, one of the virtues is missing. If you are an ideal team player, and you are in a leadership position for the depository, then you can start to show these people, and they see you care, and it helps encourage them. If you could go to the next slide, Kelly, please. so, this was Patrick Lencioni 's outable, "the Five Dysfunctions of a Team.". There are these ranges. I knew I would have to lead by example. Somebody asked how many shelf units. I think it was over 2000. 40 ranges. Shelves 6 feet high. Each side. I had to touch on the materials. In the very beginning of this, I thought I would be able to do this project until I retired, for about 20 years. There was a point where my Dean came to me and he said, you know, you have six months to get this done. I am thinking, I don't have any people. My first thing I said to him was, I need help. I can't do this by myself. I have been going over there everyday to the collection. It is just an overwhelming feeling when you think that you are in it, essentially, bite yourself. So, he was able to give me some people. But, -- I have no directed ports. None of the people I had no direct reports. None of the people work for me. They were in different departments. I said to myself, I have to show them I am willing to do everything and anything that I ask anyone else to do. That way I was able to establish a positive atmosphere. I tried to make it fun. And Avery and not just we have to get it done. Something really important I learned along the way was, I have to trust the people I was working with and be humble and listen to them. And I read something recently by Kate Murphy, "you are not listening." It covered how important it is to listen to those people around you. Listening and taking input and encouraging teamwork and highlighting everybody's contribution is super, super important. If you could go to the next slide, Kelly, please. you have to coach your team. Something that was talked about in the resource, I have always looked up to giraffes. They talked about polling and not pushing. If you can imagine, a rubber band, and you try to push it. It is not easy. You just end up struggling. The idea is, pull people along with you. You lead by example. You take input. And, it is all about your approach as a leader. But, some people, you can persuade. You can say, well, this is why we are doing it. This is what makes sense. That is important. You need to let people know. Take, why are we doing this? What are we going to do? How are we going to do it? That is really important. But you also have to be able to use, I, what Patrick Lencioni said, about using social intelligence and trying to help people through emotion. That is really a Barton. And also mentoring people and sharing your knowledge of how to do things, and not feel -- that is really important. -- And not feel so afraid that only you can do it. When you're talking about over 200,000 documents or items, you cannot do it by yourself. Trust me. You can't. The most important thing is, recognition and gratitude are very similar. But the reason I make them different, I can say to somebody, thank you so very much for all you have done. But, it is so much more important to actually let their supervisors know, because that is true recognition and gratitude. If

you could go to the next slide, Kelly, please. see I didn't do too bad on time. [sic] my final thought, and I thought this was interesting. You have probably heard before, what happens if we invested people and they leave us? The reply is, what happens if we don't invest in people and they stay? Well, I think with FDLP work, I don't think we have to worry about wanting people to leave. We need people to stay. We need to invest in people. And we need to encourage people. To the people that just made this project so successful, and really made it so it could be done, and done in six months, and reduced by over 200,000 items, are Sam and Karen . Different departments. Different tasks., Without them, this could have never -- we could have never been successful in all that we did. In this big project. So, try to encourage people. Find their strengths. Help them with their weaknesses. And relies that, you know, realize, the way that we can survive and continue to provide the service to all the depository users is that, by working together, and investing in one another, so thanks so much

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[Pause]

Well, James, 2000 shelves. [Laughter] That was the question in chat, how many shelf units?

Yes. I will say, a lot.

[Laughter]

Thank you very much for the presentation. And all the very helpful encouragement. Please extend thanks to your colleagues at Old Dominion for this project. It is pretty incredible to accomplish that in six months. Does anybody have any other questions? Please type them into the chat. We have a couple of minutes.

[Participants invited to submit questions.]

Thanks so much, everybody.

Okay, we will move on. Last but not least, our third presenter is Paul Kauppila , a reference and instruction librarian at San Jose State University, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library -- [Background Noise] -- I do not want to steal his thunder. [Background Noise] Paul, take it away.

[Background Noise]

Can you hear me okay?

[Indiscernible - low volume] [Indiscernible - low volume] [Indiscernible - low volume] [Indiscernible - low volume]

Can you get closer to the microphone?

[Microphone being bumped.]

[Indiscernible - Muffled]

Let's see. How is that?

It is a little better. If you can speak up, that would be great.

Yeah. Okay. I have my door close. I do have a headset here. But, yet, if I don't need to use it, I will skip it, I think. -- [Indiscernible - low volume] [Indiscernible - low volume] [Indiscernible - low volume] [Indiscernible - low volume] [Indiscernible - low volume] [Indiscernible - low volume]

My name is Paul Kauppila. I am a government government information librarian at San Jose State University, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library . As Kelly mentioned, it is a very unique facility -- [Background Noise] -- in the sense it is a major branch, the main branch, down to branch of the San Jose public library. And is also the San Jose State University library. -- [Laughter] -- we have, I think -- [Indiscernible - low volume] -- I think there are 40 shelf units for James. We did not have that many. We had about [Indiscernible]. That is on both sides. Really, 56 rows

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We have embarked since then in a project to deselect the vast majority of those documents following the standard procedures of offering them to the [Indiscernible] List. At the California State Library in Sacramento is looking for certain federal government documents, they can claim them from that list [Indiscernible] And what happened was, my colleague retired at the end of 2018 and I went to the FDLP conference in October in Arlington and I am kind of a novice at this, but when I went downstairs -- the government documents are down on the lower level. And a lot of them were never catalog. My colleague estimated maybe 40%, I think was her guest. For what was catalog. But, when I went down there, I was kind of blown away by some of the things that I found. You can see on the poster there, you can see the empty shelves. I know the photo is a little small. Things I, for example, you see the 9/11 commission reports "9/11 commission report." Certain areas of the collection had really amazing stuff, particularly the Department of Defense with all the military history. Another area where I retained a lot of things was from NASA documents, a fair amount of things, Department of the Interior regarding histories of the, you know, National Parks and monuments and historical, you know, things like that. And in other areas I did not select much of anything at all, really. These judgments were made pretty much -- there was no way I would have time to deeply investigate each and every document. So, I kept things that I thought had a lot of historical value, that I thought average readers might be interested in, and I selected things that I thought could stand up to being located in an OpenStack and interfund with our regular circulating collection, which is logged into the Library of Congress. So, that was kind of my aim. It just took on a life of its own. I wound up retaining one side of the range of materials, which are marked with orange dots. There were some students who were [Indiscernible]. I wanted to get to them. Before they could catch up to me. I put the orange dots on. After a while, I decided it made more sense to simply move those items to another location. There is a small locking shelf Unit where I have historic right now. I have them start right now. There were 28 units, double-sided shelves. And cover that, the shelf I have is one side. So, really, I am retaining, if you do the math, I am retaining less than 1/56 of the total volume of material. I would like to see those things Interpol today. This process will probably take a few years. Most of the materials I selected didn't really date. Things like, for example, 30 years worth of the annual report for the U.S. Department of Transportation. You know, that kind of thing. I did not say things like that. I see things I thought were worth being in the circulating collection. One item in particular, I mentioned, the Department of Defense and NASA. One particular item kind of got me going on this. It was in the C section, commerce, the National Institute of Standards & Technology. And it was the final report on the collapse of the twin towers on September 11. Nothing to do with the terrorism or anything like that. Just strictly engineering. Why did the buildings pancake the way they did? I pulled it off the shelf and look today. I said to myself, we cannot just throw this away. You know what I mean?

That kind of got me going. On the other hand, there were large areas where I selected very little of anything. Agriculture stuff, these soil surveys, and things like that. I didn't get much from the Department of Transportation, or EPA, or even education. Things from the '80s and '90s seemed dated today. It was remarkable, really, how easy the decisions -- very rarely do they have something in my hand and look at it and say to myself, gee, I am not sure if I should keep this. That very rarely happen. It was a pretty easy decision most of the time. Okay. So, currently I do have some help. I am the one and only government information librarian. However, we have a staff member who also had a couple of student workers, and she is assembling the de-selection list to be put up on the [Indiscernible] Website and also those materials that used to be in the collection that could be moved to another location in the lower level. But it is not a publicly accessible location. [Indiscernible - Muffled] that is where some of those documents are currently located until we decide how to dispose of them. One thing that was heartening, when I went to the conference was, I did not know anything about the preservation steward program. That made me happy to find out about that, as long as, you know, the theory is, somebody somewhere -- [Laughter] -- Hopefully, will keep it. I didn't really take a look at insisting collections. I know that Stanford is a repository. So is San Francisco state and so is University of California, Berkeley. If you look at a map of the Bay Area, all of the cities are, like, in their own locations. I thought it made sense to have a location here. Now, at one point, we were ready to completely bail on the program and withdraw from the federal depository library Pro program. We had a meeting in early 19, I believe it was, with the associate Dean, the head of tax services. There were a couple or two or three cataloging people in the co-. We were discussing, what do we do? What can we do with this stuff? We sort of decided we were going to withdraw the vast majority of it, except for what I have managed to save. I dutifully filled out the form online to retire from the federal depository library program. And I got a phone call. I will go ahead and mention his name. It seems like a really good guy. I've never met him. Joe Kozlowski called me to implore me to reconsider withdrawing from the program. He was pretty convincing. And so I kind of changed my mind, I guess I would say. I did emphasize to him, though, that we would not be able to commit a lot of labor to maintaining our status as a federal depository library. Since we are not required, are no longer required to retain any documents, and they are more than five years old now, and, so, there is nothing that we are obligated to retain at this point. So, how do you remain a Federal Depository Library Program while you get rid of the vast majority of your physical collection? These were my ideas. I already mentioned the things that I saved and would like to someday in her file into our regular collection, just by subject under LZ call numbers. It would be helpful to still have the SuDoc number somewhere in the notes field or something like that. -- It would be nice to it or file them into our regular collection, just by subject under LC. [Indiscernible] No finding was ever available. The lower-level downstairs was hidden away. People don't even know it is there. So, we decided we simply could not continue to catalog and process a large collection of documents. Now, there are some occasional things that I have proactively ordered. When they come across my email. I don't go out, seeking these things out necessarily. I am on the FDLP list . And, so, I get offered things like the Robert Mueller report on Russian interference in the election. Various presidential budgets. The presidential impeachment proceedings. But, the point being, really, [Indiscernible] File items like that I will sometimes proactively order and simply have them cataloged into LC and our regular collection. We do serve the public, as well as our students. However, students do most everything online, like most students these days. However, we have public [Indiscernible] Who may not be comfortable with even using a computer. Some of these documents of great historical interest, I have ordered. I have probably only done that maybe one dozen times in the last two or three years.

From Kathy Baer, Joe Paskoski, another Outreach Librarian at GPO.

We also have Internet access. And, so, when we get rid of the physical collection, it begs the question, was it even meant to be a Federal Depository Library if all you need is Internet access ? We have laptops for our students. The public library provides patrons with desktop computers, I have a government information subject guide that I made with Lib Guides. We also get archive records from California State University system, 23 campuses. We get archive records from CSU headquarters in Long Beach. Those records are in our [Indiscernible] Search category catalog as well. It is called [Indiscernible]. We can do it as [Indiscernible] Search. You can Google regular Internet. I get a lot of use out of Google advance. A lot of people know about Google [Indiscernible]. Google advance can limit it to a domain. You can do a.gov or be more specific or you can do a .gov. You can use the web address for a particular agency. Issues of recurring interest and so on and so forth. You can use the [Indiscernible] Catalog. I've no idea how many people would access government documents. You can use the OneSearch catalog. We have never really study that. Let's see. MARCIVE records. There is me. I am here to answer questions -- [Indiscernible - papers rustling] -- and, if we are getting rid of the vast majority of our physical documents, then how do people even know we are a repository? I have a couple of ideas for that. I have noticed although cool little promotional items that I have gotten, the little in Franklin character, let's see, the funny rectangular pencils. The highlighters, I think there were [Indiscernible] -- And a lot of shirts brochures, to help people with unemployment issues, or cover 19 information, or whatever it might be. So, my vision, we have a collection called the Brandenburg collection -- 04 -- I guess I should wrap up pretty soon. That is where all the current the sellers are, most of the public library's box. There are not very many academic books down there. There is a give away with bus schedules with the local busted system. What I envision is some sort of brochure stand where we can put the FDLP logo and it has free giveaway materials in it. All these little pockets. Like if you go to a motel, all the little tours things right by the door. Something along those lines. There might be things other than a piece of paper or a pencil, whatever these various -- I have not had to buy a mask since the pandemic. Thanks, GPL for that. Anyway, so, that would be my vision, to have that. And we will probably lose the big sign that is downstairs as the physical collection is going away. We could certainly put some stickers, let's say, on both entrances. We have the entrance facing onto San Fernando Street and another one facing campus. So, we could do those things. We are still a Federal Depository Library Program and eventually, down the line, we manage to interfile those books that I selected. We can do a couple of different things. You can put the FDLP sticker on the cover. Everything I selected already has the orange dot on the side. You can see that they are federal documents, even before they come off the shelf. And excuse me, you can stamp the [Indiscernible] Perhaps. You would know they are still federal documents. They would just be interfile with the rest of the cannot collection. I know the images are really smile. Really smile. There is a report on the Challenger disaster. I can tell which one. You see these colorful things right here? They are pretty cool. I tried to avoid pamphlets and things that would not stand up to heavy is. But, those were so interesting. They are mostly from the 50s and 60s. I think there were, I think the State Department put them together to help diplomatic employees at embassies to kind of understand the culture that they were immersed in. Like, what is the etiquette? You know, how do you be polite in this other culture? You know. And what are the most common greetings, whatever. That is what these are. They were quite fascinating. I decided to keep those. You can put them in the [Indiscernible] File. [Indiscernible - Muffled] anyway. I have gone about 15 minutes here. So, that is basically my idea. The selection that I maintained, the occasional materials that create public interest, the promotional items, and flyers and brochures , government documents, stickers , you know, on each end of the building. Those would be my answers as to how you would maintain visibility as a Federal Depository Library. We will still be hitting rid of the vast majority of the collection. Of course, there is the research guide as well that I put together. Actually Sue Kendall put it together and then when she retired, [Indiscernible - Muffled]

That is out there, too. Yeah, does anybody have any questions ? I went on for a while here.

[Overlapping Speakers] [Indiscernible - papers rustling] [Background Noise] [Background Noise] [Background Noise]

We had a questioning Kelly but the answering.

[Background Noise]

Okay. Yeah. I don't think it is made.

[Background Noise]

They were out of stock for a while. They are back again. I just got a packet of them today with more masks. But, yet. So, you know, there are a lot of treasures in there. Some of the books that I found were just, like, incredible. I mean, some of the military books. Sometimes there would be a pocket inside the back cover and there would be a bunch of maps in there. You know. It is quite amazing. Oh, and one more thing -- it is almost new -- I do want to mention this. Sue left me a bunch of papers when she retired. And, most of it I did not need to keep. I found one particular folder with the correspondence of getting us into the Federal Depository Library Program in 1962. I still have those documents and give them to the University archivist. We can keep a record. It has been almost 60 years now since we have been a Federal Depository Library . I think we can remain one for the foreseeable future, so long as we do it in a way that is sustainable. So.

Paul, thank you so much -- [Overlapping Speakers] [Background Noise] [Background Noise] [Background Noise] [Background Noise] [Background Noise] [Background Noise] I believe that Kelly put the satisfaction survey in the chat. I want to give a special thanks to all the presenters, Kate McNamara, James Rhoades, and Paul Kauppila. We really appreciate you presenting at the GPO - 2021 FDL Conference Poster Presentation And at the webinar. And, I hope to see you and everyone else in person, ideally, next year at the 2022 FDL conference. Just checking. Do we have any last questions? Kelly put in the link to the conference poster gallery. We don't have questions. I think we will wrap up. Conference Poster Gallery: https://www.fdlp.gov/about/conferences/2021-virtual-poster-presentationThanks much, everybody. I really appreciate it. Have a good day.

[Event concluded]