

No More Paper, No More Books: A Practical Overview of the Transition to a Digital Depository – Audio transcript

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Hello, and welcome to no more paper, no more books. A practical overview of the transition to a digital depository. Before I get started, I have some housekeeping reminders, first, please use the chat box, we will keep track of all of your questions and make sure they are addressed by the end of the presentation. Also, we are recording the conference and you will receive link to all of the recordings. Please welcome me in presenting our presenters. I will now handed over to Renee to start the session.

Hi everyone, I am going to go ahead and start us off today with a bit of an introduction to the regional experience with working with selective's for making this transition, really do wanted to start by mentioning that we are not just talking about libraries that are becoming fully digital depository is either entering the program or transitioning to one, we also want to talk about libraries choose to become mostly digital depository. Just because for libraries that are already established in the depository program, that seems to be an easier transition to be thinking about it in terms of shifting to a mostly digital depository and keeping some print. Why do libraries in our experience tend to pursue this direction? It is important to note, this decision is not coming from the depository coordinators, it is coming from someone at a higher level, the director, the Dean, because of that, it often starts not as a transition discussion, but often , the Dean or whoever is above the coordinator will actually pose it as possibly withdrawing from the program, I will often get a phone call or an email from the coordinator about withdrawal and not about the transition to an all digital depository. And so that is admittedly, it sort of starts out often as kind of a one reason that libraries again to pursue this is location, location, location. For those of you who know that space can be a premium, whether it is in the basement or whether it is taking up prime library real estate, it is valuable. Sometimes life changes, they look at the space and feel like the collection should be downsized for other needs and sometimes these needs are out of the library's hands. Sometimes the decision comes from outside of the library like another campus department unit and the coordinator is asked to clear some printed material, this is a scenario that is probably familiar to many of you. Finally, another reason that we tend to see from the select as we work with is just as normal staff changes happen, turnover retirements, there can be a lack of staff time or resources devoted to supporting that physical collection and that first reactive response will help us get rid of some of this print, surely that is going to be the easiest solution and yet as we move on in our presentation, you will see that that is not always the case. I will pass it over to Valerie.

Thanks, Renee, as Renee acknowledged, this is often, this isn't a one-size-fits-all scenario just like our libraries are not one-size-fits-all. What type of digital depository do they want to be? Again, it is often a decision that is taken out of their hands. We do like to talk to various scenarios just to see that there is some stability that can remain while continuing to reduce the physical footprint. The most obvious and the clearest scenario is just all digital moving forward. Immediately stopping the selection of tangible materials but still retaining a historic physical collection. I know that the other day Lori mentioned that they are currently 77 depository libraries who select no physical materials, we don't know if those libraries have decided just to stop receiving materials, or if they are actively reducing their collections. I can tell you, we have a bit of a mixed than those. If we are really talking about all digital as in no federal documents in your collection whatsoever, then the library, once they start receiving, stop receiving

tangible materials, then they begin the withdrawal process. Still, selected depositories require them to use the five year retention period as a part of this transition. Communicating that, just because you don't receive any materials moving forward doesn't mean that you still can reallocate staffing resources to other things. We still have a physical collection that means to be -- at somewhat of a positive option, there is still recognition that some tangible materials are of use to library users and so, while the majority of the collection may not be used anymore, may not be relevant in certain people's eyes, there is still a need to receive, have a reduced physical collection. So, if you are approached this way and you are thinking about these issues, just realize that there are several options that can be pursued. I am going to pass it back to Renee. Hang on just a second, folk's.

So like Valerie said, one of those options is often the right size for a selective who is looking to transition to an all digital or mostly digital depository. There are some real benefits to remaining in the program and rightsizing rather than making that knee-jerk reaction to withdraw from the program altogether, at first the first one we know is just being able to maintain support and access to all of the fantastic staff in the federal depository services and to really maintain, keeping plugged in to the community, not that we are going to kick folks off of other communication channels if they withdraw from the program, but remaining in the program really helps libraries continue to provide the best access to government information. And then one thing that I also like to mention to depositories that are considering whether they are going to withdraw or whether they're going to shift to less of a focus on tangible is just the time savings really. If they remain in the program, these depositories can lead what they want on their own time frame. Of course following regional guidelines and such. They don't have to create a formal disposition plan like they would have if they withdrew from the program. Really remaining and rightsizing allows the depository maximal flexibility while still being able to do what they need to do for their space and for their constituents. And then, one of the other first things that I tell libraries that are looking at making this transition is just to start with their item selection modification and to reach out to the folks at the GPO who can be a great help. I know folks in federal depository support services when they look at what they would like to do, someone can help you to figure out what you are selecting in print, what you are not selecting in print right now, and I tell them that the first step really is to stop that flow of incoming material before even tackling the existing tangible footprint. If they know that moving forward they only want to be a 20% selective or there are just a few core titles that they would like to remain keeping in print to go ahead and do that first before looking at their existing collection. I'm going to pass it to Valerie.

Okay, admittedly Renee and I are both regionals. This is a perspective from the regional depository coordinators. I think the message that we want to share is that we are here to work with you and to help you. One of the ways in which we can help actually is by performing a psych visit either in person or virtually. I know we are both in states where that is somewhat manageable, some of our colleagues in other states may prefer the virtual option. This can be done to get us an idea of how large the collection is and what needs to be done. It can be done by, before you start conversations with GPO or if you are and consult with them, it can also just be, in there are certain areas of your collection that need to be addressed sooner rather than later, even just sending snapshots or, I think sometimes we can even do phone tours, just to get a sense of what is happening, that is something that can be taken advantage of. Once the profile has been reduced and the weeding process has begun, there are several considerations you will want to think about. There is certainly the formal processes that are required by your regional whether that be in some states where more of the regional collection catalog to offer materials if you know that the regional already has them. In my state, they take advantage of the database to offer materials to both regionals and the selective's as well as folks with the other nine regions. Of course there are FDA exchanges which will help assist GPO in filling out the national collection. There is also

some informal processes. I think we want to acknowledge that. When the decision is made to made to an all digital depository, sometimes it is on a very aggressive timeline. It is not always possible to list out everything in your collection especially if it is not already catalogued. And so in that case, a lot of times I think both Renee and I connect our selective's either with preserving stewards, or we know libraries are coming in a specific area, an agency and so, maybe, you have a long run of Department of Education materials here, let's connect to with South Carolina. I think here we have a large map collection. They will refer selective's to us just to see if there are specific maps that we need. Is really thinking about your collection and your users and tailoring and all of this for your users. I like to remind people that this is something that, just consider the collection, it is a part of the collection, if you are an academic -- what do you see in terms of your reference questions and is paper still the preferred format or can those needs be met virtually? Still keeping your users at the center of all of these decisions. Again, contact your regional. If you have your regional available to you, I think they are an untapped resource in some places, just because not everyone knows what the role of their regional should be. As with any collection maintenance activity, there is also the cataloging. We want to provide access to make these materials discoverable but sometimes that means shifting what kind of records we put in that catalog or what the link's we have even for smaller libraries taking advantage of the newer smaller titles list just to see if there are new titles. We want to promote to your users in one way or another. Renee, is there anything you would like to add beforehand the ball over to Kathy?

I don't think so, I'm sure we can address some things in the Q&A if there were some things we did not cover.

Now we will hear from Kathy Bayer about the GPO perspective .

Hi everyone, I plan to share some frequently asked questions that we get and tips and issues to consider with the primary goal of saving you time, but also providing food for thought, and by the way, I am going to mention, a handout that is also in the proceedings along with the slide. And includes a lot of the references we are talking about. Renee and Valerie, when we get the question, where in the heck do we start, there is a lot going on here. The biggest question is, where do we start? The answer really depends upon your institution in your library, you may be addressing all of these at the same time as Renee and Valerie said, please contact your regional coordinators and we can tailor guidance to your particular situation. We understand that you may be in a position where some of this is dictated to you. As mentioned already, stopping new shipments is always a right place to start. If you have time to look at these times, more power to you, all the better, if time is a factor in you know you are going to select all of these item numbers associated with the physical formats, you want to identify the item numbers. Everything that is not coded as EL from the list of classes, these are CDs, other physical electronics like DVDs, floppies , print, unknown formats and multi formats, since you can get physical publications with any of these selections, you can select some, or all of these as we already mentioned, talk about digital depository. If your library is using item numbers for something such as getting catalog records, you may also want to add item numbers that are associated with online versions of the publication, intangible format being deselected. It is something to consider sooner or later, it is not critical, I think it is -- remake item number changes. It does require that you know the item numbers. If you have a spreadsheet, you can upload a file with 100 rows. It is a huge timesaver. And, you can match up item numbers from your item list or selections with item numbers and a list of classes spreadsheet. We are always happy to do that for you and enjoy the color coding of the different formats. The good news is that these selections take place immediately in the item selection profile, you may not see them if you check item listing within a few minutes. We always recommend double checking the next day, make sure that item numbers, the good news is, this will stop placing new physical publications in your boxes

almost immediately, it can take a couple weeks for selections to , for the shipments to actually stop going out. The shipments stop going out because we notify a contractor on a weekly basis I believe the next topic has already been mentioned. It is a big topic the best thing you can do is get in touch, it has already been said, I will reiterate that. Sometimes you do have to wait immediately after that. I suggest looking at a handout, this is going to give you some food for thought. As mentioned, we found that libraries do tend to keep some physical publications possibly more than they plan. After all, once you start reading, you might want to move to your special collections or integrate with the collections. And then, I definitely want to mention a best practice. If you are in fact keeping some of these supplementary publications, you are integrating them, please identify them clearly as federal property. You can stamp them, you can put a note in with the catalog record, that way the folks were managing those collections know that they are looking at a publication that needs to be returned to you. Of course, as a digital depository, you can take advantage of special selection office and pick up hot topic publications or coffee-table kinds of books that are made available. They are made available to libraries by title rather than selections, you can still acquire those kinds of materials. The ideas that you wouldn't have to purchase them. The last bullet here is just a plug to offer substantial publications offered nationally through the exchange in support of the national collection. Cards wanted to throw a slide in here about planning. It can take a lot of time to review, but of course, you also want to plan for continued service with a focus on being digital are mostly digital. You will have a physical collection to manage or at least a smaller collection, but you are going to be focusing on access and services instead of that collection. You might be creating new access points. Think about this is you are moving forward. Consider ways that you're going to track usage through the recording tool. Or, reports from your library system, just a note that I saw that there is a presentation about tracking this usage later this afternoon, a very timely topic. This planning slide also gives me an opportunity to mention the F DLP requirement at this time. I think this is associated, they say that the depository collection and services must be visible to library uses. For example, depository or fellow government information may be visible through cataloging or other promotional efforts. It is obviously critical as a requirement. You have always had the emblem on the door, the entrance to your library. And now in the online environment, you have information on your website, there is a requirement to at least have a graphic or statement on your website. Planning for this visibility to continue in support of free public access is necessary. Basically an invisible depository isn't helpful and won't be helpful. Of course, supporting visibility doesn't happen, it is going to take staff. You may have different staff involved when you are a digital depository then you were managing a physical collection. You want to identify training for your colleagues and support them, information updates as useful, here is the plea, please document decisions at this little bullet could be in flashing lights, it would be this documentation doesn't have to be a lot, consider what has been done and the purpose of the change, your colleagues can succeed. So, as a digital depository, what is it mean to have a depository collection? Your focus here is necessarily on the resources that are most useful to your community. As already mentioned, you can identify these and catalog or point to them, you have to use or maintain item numbers. Just going to pause to let that sink in. If you don't want to maintain item numbers, if you are not using them to acquire catalog records, or for another purpose, maybe a comparison with another depository, you don't have to maintain item numbers, you can catalog or point to research numbers for your digital depository collection. You do want to make sure that you provide access to the content. We can provide mention of that. There is currently also an FDLP live guide this content includes any physical publications that you have selected and still receiving your collection. Publications through official partnerships, online publications catalog, and also the FDLP collection it is currently a list of 23 titles. Each title is required to have the title accessible for immediate use by your users. This does not mean that you have to have everything catalogued by each discrete title. You can do a combination of things. Whatever makes sense to your users. For example, in a catalog record, perhaps list the others on a libguide. The image here is just from a LibGuide. It is designed to for users to

.2. It does not have the item numbers that the other LibGuide has . You can point to this if you would like, or, you can copy the information and put it on your own webpage or LibGuide. Also, give questions about reviewing a depository collection for general reference titles, we used to have some collection lists, those are very hard to update or keep current. I have shared a few suggestions, they are going to be more out there, a few suggestions I have shared are the live guide created by the University of California San Diego library, that is the tab called U.S. government by title. Is a list of basic collection titles for tangible form if you remember that collection list as well as other titles frequently used. A spreadsheet showing the selections of item numbers. In theory, other publications have been selected over time. Those are going to be higher up on the list. You can look at those by the EL format. We have to talk about free public access. These are all a part of the network providing professional assistance to collections and services, they all still provide free public access. Obviously computer access is a part of this. This involves sufficient computer access and the capabilities for all user groups to access online depository resources. If you have any questions about this, network access can be kind of a tricky issue, please feel free to contact your regional to talk about your individual library situation. Also, it is important to note that building access is still required even if you don't have any physical collections so that folks can come in and talk to a public services librarian or staff member. I encourage you to think about access from a viewpoint of a general public or primary, nonprimary user I should say of your library, think about someone who doesn't come in on a regular basis, look at your library webpages and policies and signage, make sure that they provide for free public access. Don't just look at your pages that you have created, but the library website as a whole and just make sure that the general public user can access depository resources. Websites change. As previously mentioned, cataloging is a part of this. If you are not already cataloging on resources, consider cataloging. It is one of the most direct ways to connect users with discrete publications identified. One of the most frequently asked questions we get is about catalog retention requirements. There are none. If you have taken advantage of substitution through the FDLP where the regional can approve the kneading of a publication after one year because it meets certain criteria, it is very official and complete. But, you have done a resource for an official partnership, then you might want to include a catalog record the original intent is that we keep it for at least five years. Make sure that you have an access point. And if you are cataloging, copying a catalog to an official source, if you are removing records for physical formats, you can add records for the online format assuming you still want that. Of course there are a lot of sources. There is a tab for cataloging. So, as you transition and refocus, you will want to communicate with everyone. This may sound obvious, but it is really important to note that at the same time you are communicating, you are raise with support, share information with your colleagues, provide training opportunities, share information with all libraries in your area, depository and non-depository especially if they make referrals to you for the physical complications. And of course, communicate with patrons. Does not have a physical collection but is now focusing on online publications. They don't want to explain the new services over the services that you have that you are enhancing. And of course, continue to perform outreach. As you are looking at your library webpages and guides, I recommend checking an article series on a website called website Wednesday. There are still guides out there that include access. That shut down in 2012. That shut down in 2018. I could keep going. Of the Government printing office changed its name in 2014, a lot of guides out there still say Government printing office rather than government publishing office. One more, American fact finder is still on the lot of pages. It ended in 2020. I just went through that list. It is imperative. I just wanted to update you to please update pages if you happened to use one of those old resources, it may not be linked to your site but it is still of access, folks might be fighting it. And, you have to mention services. Last but not least, you are going to provide any or all of the activities on the slide from cataloging to outreach. Again, you are going to be interested in developing other activities to support of your depository services. Remember, you don't have to reinvent the wheel. There are resources, there are FDLP Academy programs. Your federal agency guides that you come across,

programs. Take full advantage of collaboration and in information sharing. That is one of the best things about being a library of the program. Speaking of the network, I will pass this on and now to Alice.

Hi so, can everybody hear me? So, for those of you who are wondering, with all of this reading and stuff, what is the end of all of that, it seemed so far away. Reading is a lot of work. Being in the selective, Houston, I decided to mention something about the Houston public library. We have been a part of the FDLP since 1884. We have stayed collecting, seizing all of these papers, items in May of 2019. It has started since then, it is still ongoing until things are off the shelves. Prior to 2019, we had almost 100 million, 1 million items which consist of CDs, microfilm and paper, all sorts of things including maps. And before we actually got the word saying that we needed to stop collecting all of these things, here is a picture of some of the things that we had on display, we started putting it on display since 2018 and then we had to shut down do to COVID like I mentioned before the large weeding process is started in 2018 weeding most of the printed material. We started using, collecting only electronic only, we did contact GPO to get rid of everything that is not yell from the profile. We also started using the CR BT. We have 200 items to keep in the special collection and of course our African-American collection libraries. And of course, we have been offering extensive FDLP change and also to GPO for the digitalization for 2018. And here is a something interesting I have to point out. There is really no requirement on what it needs and what is not needed to be collected now giving the fact that we can collect paper, we can collect printing on demand, we can collect electronically now, we also need to investigate new ways to help the community like Kathy had mentioned earlier. One of the ways is to contact telling the customers about the other selective regions and also telling them about your regional. In Texas, it is actually the Texas state library. Also telling them about government involvement in letting them know they can access all the materials and other resources. And of course, talk to your regional often and others in the area so that as you are weeding, keep yourself within the region. And, this is something that I was talking about with of the offering. Check the GPO's needs list. When your items are being offered to other libraries or to GPO, some of the items can get to be digitized and for digital preservation in the years to come. I could not even tell you how many offers I have offered or shipped out to GPO in the last several years, and of course, you may say, I just want to keep something in this building. Like Valerie and Renee had mentioned earlier, sometimes you just cannot control these things. They are telling you that you need to get rid of something, sometimes when you actually are having to move things around, you can't always control the temperature monitoring to keep things controlled in your library and of course, weeding takes a lot of manpower and of course, with all of the tactics that libraries have to do, most of us are government librarians, we don't just do government document work 30 hours a week, we do other things like outreaches and talks with patrons and stuff like that. Of course, academic librarians also have to teach. Remember, temperature monitoring is not always possible. So, are you still thinking you want to go almost all digital? Here are some benefits I want to point out. I have to show you this picture, this is the outreach event that we did in 2019. I do have to mention that the books on there, all of the things on the table are the physical collection that we still have from GPO. Some of the stuff on the pictures that you see on the frame and along, those are things that we printed from getting them through the NASA.gov gallery. We blew them up to tell them about the public about some of the NASA space centers and among other things. So, this is something beautiful about when your collection goes almost digital, you are giving staff more time to other projects and outreaches by reducing the tangible collection. So, like I mentioned about the NASA landing and stuff like that, there are other things with Veterans Day coming up, and president today coming up, there are all sorts of things, including the Pearl Harbor and world war two events. A lot of the government info and all of the digital guides, print them out, share them with the public and make some things out of that. And of course, this helps you save shelf space when you are getting rid of all of the physical items. And yes, if your library hasn't been talking about this, many public libraries and academic

libraries are now talking about needing more office space. And I cannot stress that enough. And finally, this is something I would really like to mention. It empowers your users. Tell the users, hey, all you have to do is, you can access all of this on your phone, your tablet, your computer, while you are in bed without having to come to the library building. Yes, we do want them to come to the library, but this actually empowers your users, your customers to tell them that you can do this 24 seven whenever they want. Provide them with digital access with computers, tablets, or other devices so that in our library's case, we started letting people check out physical laptops using library cards with a beautiful kiosk, they get to use it for two hours, they can use it in the library, axis governmental site and other social media things, and we tell them that you can actually do this wherever you want. You are not restricted to having to get a staff to go and fetch the printed materials, you are actually telling the customer hey, you can do this right now. This actually tells the customer to make some really happy when they consider that time is money nowadays. And with that, I'm going to let Kathy speak.

So actually, Alice is so great, great enthusiasm. We thought we would bring this all together following up on the successes at Houston public library. Sorry for the delay, I thought I was muted. So, following up on the successes at Houston public library just to have a slide here talking about what a successful digital depository looks like. As Alice mentioned, this is more of an end goal for this process. It is very long if you have got a lot of meeting to do. This will consider these activities as an end goal. Visibility and access as you strive for success, maintain that commitment to provide free public access as a digital depository. Successful digital depository makes the public aware of federal government information. Public service begins with public awareness. Remember, visibility is key. A successful digital depository is active in the network, staying up-to-date with local, state, or regional national network news and participating in network activities just like we all are right now at this conference. And last but not least, a successful digital depository provides free public access and professional assistance to all library users. So, thank you. Renee, or Valerie, would you like to take the ball?

Yeah, I can take the ball. We have got some time, we can go ahead and address questions from chat.

Okay, a few came in while you were speaking, I will ask those and anybody who has further questions can get to be typing into the chat. First, David wants to know, a lot of items on the superseded list for general publication series. I misspoke. A lot of items that are on the superseded list for general publications series estate discarded. Are there any tips to how to quickly realize if something has been revised or updated? These questions are for anybody, they are not asking in particular. A

Well, one thing that we do, I don't know if this is the official way, we simply just look and see if there is something on the shelf afterward. If we have got a pseudo-can we have got that same city dock, it is clear that the one right next to it on the shelf is an update, which I can see that it is on the superseded list, we keep the latest addition, we will go ahead and we will pull the earlier one. If we don't have something on the shelf, even if there is an updated version for us, we will need to keep at least the latest one that we have. I don't know if anyone else on the panel handles things differently.

This is Kathy, within the catalog record, there may be a note saying discarded, something that indicates that. There are checking records now. When I was a coordinator, I checked the regional catalog on a regular basis, they may have -- they were continuing to receive things that were maybe deselected at my library. I didn't know there was a later addition. If there is something online, check and make sure that it really does in fact supersede what you have in hand. If you have any questions, I always encourage you to ask your regional.

That is a great point about looking online too. We are so print heavy at our institution, I am always thinking about the latest print one, but it is true that so many are superseded by an online version.

Thank you. Another question from Karen. If we select item numbers, what do we actually get and how? Do we get a file we can import?

This is Kathy, I will take the first stab at that. You actually don't get an electronic file for that publication. At this point at least. If you are part of a service that gives you catalog records, you may be getting catalog record as a result of your item selections, it can also just be a trigger if you are revealing electronic titles. There is a list of all of those neighbors. That may be of interest to your users.

Thank you. Another question from Carrie, how do we find is tangible publications that we are collecting are still being published in print?

That is an excellent question . Because as many folks know, even if something is still active in the list of classes, agencies can have a really irregular print cycle. An active status doesn't necessarily mean that it is active or that it is regularly published. I would think, depending on your needs for that question, this is also just a really good reminder, I think Valerie mentioned earlier in our talk that really when you are looking at transitioning your depository, keeping your users and your constituents at the forefront of all of your decisions. Whether or not it is an active title, whether it was published 10 years ago and might be published again, I always tell my selective's to really think about your primary users and their needs for this title. That should help drive, hopefully drive decisions more than publishing activity if that help.

This is Kathy, please feel free to submit an ask a GPO question. If needed, we will call the agency.

Thank you. This is the question from Jenelle. If an alt digital depository included a link on their website to the content guide, without meeting the need of providing access to all content?

No. As the creator of the FDLP guide, that is actually -- it wouldn't make much sense of it. It does have some tabs that you can link to. I am trying to keep a tab there for all of the partnerships that provided online content. There are a few of course, other kinds of official partnerships that aren't on that list. But no, you would still want to actually provide something a little bit more meaningful I think in terms of direct access to the CGP or whatever you have got in your catalog. That FDLP guide does include a page about the FDLP collection. That again is for librarians, but there is a separate one you can point to that is designed for general public users. I hope I answered that question. If not, please feel free to contact me.

Okay, from Kimberly. What do you do when the URL for the digital copy item is in for the tangible item. Do we ask them to create an electronic bid?

Oh good, Kathy is un-muting.

I'm actually not 100% sure the cataloging policy on this. Of course we have a separate records policy now, we are probably talking about something that is cataloged under the single record policy. It was cataloged first representing the physical format. The you are all was included. That publication was available online. You can always submit an ask GPO request, but I honestly don't know the cataloging policy , and I will need to get back in touch with you on that, I don't know for sure.

Thanks, Kathy. A lot of these questions are being answered by colleagues in the chat, I just wanted to give you an opportunity to respond as well. Our next question, I did not know who this was from, but what other depository would want to take the selected items from another's offer list? It seems an outdated process. Can you address why this process is still held onto?

As a regional, we actively take discards from our selective's in our region and other selective's. We are a part of the ace roll disposition database, we watch that. We actively take discards from other libraries particularly within our center of excellence collection which is hearings. Admittedly, there are things that get offered and then eventually have to get discarded, I don't know the stats offhand, it is certainly not 80% of offers get claimed, but it is a bigger number than you would think. I don't know if that is a helpful answer, but even if a regional doesn't take print publication, your print publication, between other regionals in the country, preservation Stuarts and other partnerships, there are enough libraries collecting print at least in certain areas, it is helpful to go ahead and offer those print materials. And like Valerie said earlier in the collection too, we try to match our selective's up that we know are collecting in a particular area. Sometimes will put that in touch with those libraries first to help fill in gaps in the preservation collections before just having them list item by item.

Thank you. Paul wants to know, has anyone added selected federal publications, I'm sorry, has anyone into filed selected publications particularly historical items in book for Matt to open circulating stats? If so, did you re-catalog them?

I will chime in here. Yes. We don't necessarily do that here at the regional, but there are several selective's and several states where they enter file their depository materials, they don't use the superintended at all. As was mentioned earlier in one of Kathy's slides, you want to be clear to market these as federal material and a part of the depository program. One of the things that we do, is if we do see that there are materials that previously had been added to the main collection, we add those in the catalog record saying that this is depository material and consult with the coordinator decisions.

Holly wants to know. How to maintain an ongoing collection if it is digital only? Do you keep your collection current by looking at the titles released by GPO each month?

This is Kathy, I will take a stab at that. There are a lot of digital, mostly digital libraries looking at new electronic titles each month. There are some specialized libraries who have keywords that they search for so they are not looking by item number, they are searching for a very specific topic to meet their collection needs. Some libraries of course subscribe to services where they get records from a vendor, and many of those services matchup by item numbers, you do have to maintain your item selection profile. You can also work with, if the vendor has the service, work with them to profile in other ways. Some libraries don't catalog much. There may be some things of local interest find that a little bit easier than going through the cataloging process. Whatever makes sense for your users, there is a hole variety of things you can do.

Thanks, Kathy. Barbara wants to know, is there any guidance on weeding electronic publications?

I don't know any of the best practices off the top of my head, I know that there have been programs about this topic, I would have to refer to that. Sorry, I don't know.

I would say as far as deciding what to weed using some of the principles we have discussed a lot of the nitty-gritty of weeding electronic is at least in our library handled by folks.

I just want to add, I know we are about at time, here in the University system of Georgia, we have a shared, instance, we add electronic records into the network zone for anyone, and so at this point, I would say, more decisions need to be made about, it is more of a statewide collection decision to weed these digital resources rather than just a local institution, depending on your situation, you are also in a shared catalog environment, that is something to consider.

We have time for one final question. This is from Thomas. He would like to hear the panel definition or difference between depository versus repository. I know it is a basic difference, the federal holdings at the American Indian repository. Our federal holdings at the American Indians repository libraries indicate depository, maybe it is an ownership custody issue, just wanting to hear from the panel and what the differences.

I will take a stab at it although there may be someone in our audience who knows more about this than I do. My guess is that it is an ownership issue. As a part of this, we don't own the government documents that we house. They are here on deposit. Inking about my institution's institutional repository, that is all scholarship, it is produced and curated here at UNC, the owners are here on campus.

Thank you. With that, we are out of time. So, I want to thank our presenters for an excellent program. Up next in this room, we have government documents in the news and in our other virtual meeting room, the next program is CGP of the future. If you want to join the program, you will need to close out of this virtual room first and use the other URL to enter the meeting room. The URL is on the page. For now, we will take a short break, we will pick up again at 2:15.