FALL FEDERAL DEPOSITORY
LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING AND
CONFERENCE TRANSCRIPTS
ARLINGTON, VA | OCTOBER 18 - 20, 2010

FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARY PROGRAM

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 1                  GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
 2                 DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL
 3                       FALL MEETING
 4                          MONDAY
 5                    OCTOBER 18, 2010
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 8          The Council met at the Doubletree Hotel
 9     Crystal City, Crystal Ballroom A-B, 300 Army
10     Navy Drive, Arlington, Virginia, at 10:30
11     a.m., Suzanne Sears, Chair, presiding.
12
13     COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:
14
15     SUZANNE SEARS, Chair, Depository Library
16          Council, Assistant Dean for Public
17          Services, University of North Texas
18          Libraries
19     HELEN BURKE, Hennepin County Library
20     DAVID CISMOWSKI, Head, Government Publication
21          Section, California State Library
22     STEPHEN M. HAYES, University of Notre Dame
23     SARAH (SALLY) G. HOLTERHOFF, Valparaiso
24          University Law Library
25     JAMES R. JACOBS, Green Library, Stanford
26          University
27     PEGGY ROEBUCK JARRETT, Gallagher Law Library,
28          University of Washington
29     SHARALYN J. LASTER, Bierce Library, University
30          of Akron
31     JILL A. MORIEARTY, Knowledge Commons Liaison,
32          J. Willard Marriott Library, University
33          of Utah
34     DANIEL P. O'MAHONY, Brown University
35     JUSTIN OTTO, John F. Kennedy Library, Eastern
36          Washington University
37     DEBBIE RABINA, Ph.D, Pratt Institute School of
38          Information and Library Science
39     ANN MARIE SANDERS, Library of Michigan
40     CAMILLA TUBBS, Yale Law Library
41
42     ALSO PRESENT:
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44     RICHARD G. DAVIS, Director, Library Services
45          and Content Management, Acting
46          Superintendent of Documents, GPO
47     CATHY HARTMAN, Associate Dean of Libraries,
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  1            University of North Texas Libraries
  2     JAMES MAULDIN, Manager, Office of Archival
  3            Management, GPO
  4     TED PRIEBE, Director of Library Planning and
  5            Development, GPO
  6     KELLY SEIFERT, Lead Planning Specialist,
  7            Office of the Director, Library Services
  8            and Content Management, GPO
  9     ROBERT C. TAPELLA, Public Printer, GPO
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 11
 12            T-A-B-L-E  O-F  C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S
 13
 14     Plenary Session:  Council/GPO Welcome and
 15     Kick-Off
 16
 17     Robert C. Tapella, Public Printer, GPO
 18
 19     Richard G. Davis, Director, Library Services
 20     & Content Management, Acting Superintendent of
 21     Documents, GPO
 22
 23     Lunch Break on Your Own (Regionals/Selectives)
 24
 25     Council Session: Progress from Spring DLC
 26     Meeting and Draft Recommendations, plus
 27     Discussion on FDLP Benefits for Libraries &
 28     the Public
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 30     Council Session:  Born Digital At-Risk
 31     Material: The Future of the Digital FDLP
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 1                    P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

 2                                      10:30 a.m.

 3                    CHAIRPERSON SEARS:  I would like

 4      to call the meeting to order for the Fall

 5      Federal Depository Library Conference and

 6      Depository Library Council Meeting.  Again, I

 7      would just like to welcome all of you.

 8                    My name is Suzanne Sears and I'm

 9      the Assistant Dean for Public Services at the

10      University of North Texas Libraries and I'm

11      the current Chair of the Depository Library

12      Council.

13                    (Applause)

14                    CHAIRPERSON SEARS:  Before we get

15      started I would like to have the other Council

16      members and the honored guests we have at the

17      table to introduce themselves, please.

18                    David, would you start?

19                    MR. CISMOWSKI:  How do I turn this

20      on?

21                    CHAIRPERSON SEARS:  You push the

22      button.

23                    MR. CISMOWSKI:  This is David
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 1    Cismowski from the California State Library.

 2              MR. JACOBS:  James Jacobs,

 3    Stanford University.

 4              DR. RABINA:  Debbie Rabina, Pratt

 5    Institute School of Information and Library

 6    Science.

 7              MR. O'MAHONY:  Dan O'Mahony from

 8    Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island.

 9              MS. SANDERS:  Ann Sanders, Library

10    of Michigan.

11              MS. JARRETT:  Peggy Jarrett,

12    Gallagher Law Library, University of

13    Washington.

14              MS. HOLTERHOFF:  Sally Holterhoff,

15    Valparaiso University Law Library in Indiana.

16              MR. DAVIS:  Ric Davis, Director of

17    the Library Business Unit and Acting

18    Superintendent of Documents.

19              MR. TAPELLA:  Bob Tapella, Public

20    Printer of the United States.

21              MS. MORIEARTY:  Jill Moriearty,

22    University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

23              MS. LASTER:  Shari Laster,
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1   University of Akron.

 2   MR. OTTO: Justin Otto, Eastern

 3   Washington University.

 4   MS. TUBBS: Camilla Tubbs, Yale

 5   Law Library, New Haven, Connecticut.

 6   MS. BURKE: Helen Burke, Hennepin

 7   County Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

 8   MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes,

 9   University of Notre Dame.

10   CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Thank you,

11   council. I get tasked with all of the

12   housekeeping items. I have a long list here

13   so bear with me. First off restroom locations

14   for this meeting room.

15   If you go out to the registration

16   table there is a little hallway and like an

17   escalator that goes down and they are right

18   next to that so if you go to the registration

19   table, make a little bitty right and then a

20   left and the men's and women's restrooms are

21   right there.

22   Also, if everybody could please

23   turn their cell phones off or to silent it

1   would be much appreciated. To all of the

2   speakers both in this meeting and throughout

3   the conference, we would appreciate it.

4   The sireless in the room, we have

5   wireless for about a hundred people so I think

6   we'll be fine. You need to go to the P-A-S-V

7   when you're looking for your wireless network.

8   PASV is the network and the password is U-S-G-

9   P-O, all in lowercase.

10   We do have live blogging and so,

11   although the council members will not be live

12   blogging, they will be reading the questions

13   into the record if there are any from the live

14   blog.

15   We also have a Twitter hashtag,

16   which is #dlc10f. So announcements: there is

17   an announcement board that is back by the

18   registration table. If you are trying to meet

19   with a group of people for lunch or have just

20   general announcements to make to the

21   community, that is where you need to put them.

22   Also you can hand them to me and I

23   can make announcements during the beginning or

1   the end of our different council sessions

2   throughout the conference.

3   The audience questions, if you are

4   new to council meetings, the way that it works

5   is after the presentations we open up to the

6   floor for questions. Usually we ask questions

7   for the council first because GPO has paid for

8   us to come here to get information so we try

9   to get our questions answered.

10   After council is through asking

11   questions we will open it up to the audience.

12   You have microphones in the middle of the

13   floor for you to come up to and line up and we

14   will call on you to ask your question. We do

15   ask that since we have a court reporter that

16   you do state your name and your institution so

17   that we know who you are for the record.

18   If you're not comfortable coming

19   to the mic and you have a burning question we

20   do encourage you to ask that of the council

21   members during the breaks. We do ask that you

22   please be respectful if we're running to the

23   bathroom to let us go there first. Then you

1   will have all of our undivided attention if

          2   you do that for us.

          3   You can also write it down on your

          4   FDLP pads and hand it to the registration

          5   table and they will make sure that we get it

          6   up here and we will try and get those

          7   questions answered.

          8   Your packets have orange

          9   evaluations in them and we do ask that you

         10   fill those out. When we're planning for April

         11   it will be very important to us to have that

         12   information from how you felt about this

         13   conference and what sessions you would like to

         14   see and what things you would like council to

         15   consider.

         16   Also in your packets are some of

         17   the handouts for the sessions that council

         18   will be giving. In the backs of some of those

         19   slides you will find discussion questions that

         20   are questions we are going to be asking during

         21   those sessions so if you would like to read

         22   ahead on those questions and be prepared to

         23   discuss those questions, that would be very

1 helpful to us.

2   Today at noon is the regional

3 selective lunch. I already have seen out on

4 the announcement boards the Texas librarians

5 are meeting at the registration table at noon,

6 the Kansas librarians are meeting at the

7 registration table at noon, the Michigan

8 librarians are meeting at the registration

9 table at noon.

10   Also the California librarians are

11 meeting at the hotel cafe outside at the front

12 at 12:05, I believe, is what it says. Is that

13 correct, David?

14   (No Response)

15   CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Somebody

16 handed me Florida, Puerto Rico, and U.S.

17 Virgin Islands are meeting at noon in the

18 lower lobby.

19   We have a lot of really great

20 sessions put together for you today. The

21 council members worked really hard on these

22 sessions. They each were assigned a session

23 and are moderating their own sessions. Please

1   be sure that if you come to the session if you

2   have questions that you don't get a chance to

3   ask that you talk to one of the council

4   members on that session and make sure that you

5   get your input to them.

6   It's very important and part of

7   our role as an advisory committee is to

8   represent you as a community. To do that we

9   need your feedback so we need you to talk to

10   us and tell us what it is that you would like

11   for us to ask, what questions you would like

12   to have answered, or just if you have comments

13   that you would like us to pass along we would

14   really appreciate having that feedback from

15   you.

16   Okay. Now it's time for the all-

17   time favorite calisthenics to wake you up. So

18   sometimes we do this on funding but I have a

19   little different take. I would like for those

20   of you who have been less to four council

21   meetings to please stand up.

22   So those of you who were seated,

23   if you have somebody standing up next to you,

1   that's the person you need to take under your

2   wing and show them around and let them have a

3   good time.

4   If you've been to more than 20

5   council meetings, please stand. These people

6   know a lot. Find them and talk to them.

7   If you have become a depository

8   coordinator within the last two years, please

9   stand up. If you are a regional librarian,

10   would you please stand. Regionals remain

11   standing, please.

12   Very loudly I would like for you

13   say the state that you represent as you go

14   around the room because I don't want to make

15   you all come to the microphone but I do think

16   that several selectives do not know who their

17   regional are so I would really appreciate it.

18   Starting with the lady here in the

19   lovely orange.

20   (Introductions of Regional

21   Librarians)

22   CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Thank you all

23   for that. Now we have skills for knowing

                          11

1   whether your regional is here or not.

 2   Ah, we missed David. Go, David.

 3   And Ann. You weren't standing.

 4   MR. CISMOWSKI: I'm short.

 5   California.

 6   MS. SANDERS: Michigan, and I'm

 7   even shorter.

 8   CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Okay. With

 9   that without further ado I'm going to pass it

10   over to our distinguished guest today. It is

11   my great pleasure to introduce to you the 25th

12   Public Printer of the United States, Mr. Bob

13   Tapella.

14   MR. TAPELLA: Thanks, Suzanne.

15   Good morning. Oh, come on. We just had a

16   coffee break so let's try this one again.

17   Good morning.

18   ALL: Good morning.

19   MR. TAPELLA: Thank you. As

20   Suzanne said, my name is Bob Tapella and I'm

21   the Public Printer of the United States.

22   Welcome to the Fall 2010 Federal Depository

23   Library Council Meeting and the Conference

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 1    here in Arlington, Virginia.

 2              Suzanne, welcome as the incoming

 3    chair.  Actually as the current chair, I

 4    guess.  So far I hear you're doing a great

 5    job.

 6              We also have a number of new

 7    council members, Helen Burke, Stephen Hayes,

 8    Peggy Jarrett, Shari Laster, Debbie Rabina.

 9    Welcome to council.

10              I would like to begin by thanking

11    all of you for your hard work.  The new

12    council members came to Washington this summer

13    for boot camp.  I think it was an eye-opening

14    experience for them as they saw just what the

15    GPO is all about beyond just the Federal

16    Depository Library Program.

17              For all of you in the audience,

18    thank you for coming.  I understand we have

19    nearly 400 people at this conference.  I

20    appreciate you taking the time to come here

21    and your continued hard work and commitment to

22    government documents.

23              Now, the first question that
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1   always seems to come up is, "Are you still the

2   Public Printer?" And the answer is yes, which

3   is why I'm standing in front of you. The

4   President did nominate my successor and it is

5   currently sitting within the United States

6   Senate.

7   Then the next question I'm always

8   asked, "So, when is it going to happen?" My

9   real answer is I never presume to know what is

10   on the mind of the U.S. Senate so if you have

11   any questions, ask them, not me.

12   We are at the Government Printing

13   Office celebrating our sesquicentennial. It's

14   a big word that I had to learn this year and

15   it means 150 years. GPO was created on June

16   23, 1860 when President James Buchanan signed

17   Joint Resolution No. 25. We opened for

18   business March 4, 1861, the same day Abraham

19   Lincoln was inaugurated as President.

20   To begin our celebration of the

21   sesquicentennial GPO honored our current and

22   retired employees on June 23. With the help

23   of the Archivist of the United States, David

1   Ferriero -- by the way, he's a former GovDocs

2   librarian -- we unveiled a facsimile of the

3   seven-page handwritten document that created

4   the agency.

5   The celebration continues and for

6   that date we published a sesquicentennial

7   edition of GPO 100 Years which was originally

8   issued in 1961 on our 100th anniversary. 100

9   GPO Years takes a chronological approach to

10   GPO history beginning with a history of public

11   printing in America prior to 1860 and

12   describing the events year by year right

13   through 1961.

14   Now, as part of the

15   sesquicentennial edition we made a few

16   changes. We added an introduction and we also

17   added an index for those historians in the

18   room that like to know what's going on.

19   Continuing as part of our

20   publication world we also introduced GPO's

21   first comic book called Squeaks Discovers

22   Type. The comic book takes a unique approach

23   to educate readers on the importance of

1   printing and the role it's played from the

2   beginning of civilization to today.

3   Jim Cameron, who is somewhere in

4   the room, or maybe he's out at the booth,

5   wrote the story. Nick Crawford, one of the

6   GPO designers, did the illustrations. The

7   book is for sale in our bookstore in the back

8   of the room. Actually I guess it's in the

9   anteroom there. If you have an interest, I

10 suggest you thumb through it. It's actually

11 a pretty interesting book. We've been

12 receiving rave reviews for it.

13   Of course, the comic book is for

14 sale in our bookstore. Speaking of

15 bookstores, we've just remodeled the GPO

16 bookstore. For nearly a century the bookstore

17 has been in the main building of GPO and has

18 served the American public by making it

19 possible to purchase Government publications.

20   Unfortunately, it has been

21 probably 50 or 60 years since the bookstore

22 had any alterations of any significance. We

23 decided that it was time in celebration of our

1   150th anniversary to make it a modern

2   bookstore and it is now a bookstore where you

3   can browse, where you can see, and where you

4   can touch. I think it's a great resource and

5   I'm very proud of the folks at GPO who had the

6   vision to do this and to move it forward.

7   Now, we also, of course, are

8   online. Perhaps some of the biggest news is

9   that we are going to be moving into the e-

10   publishing world in the very near future. We

11   just signed some contracts. Pretty soon our

12   Government publications will be available on

13   e-readers as well as in print, as well as free

14   for download through FDsys.

15   Now, as we continue into March of

16   2011 there will be additional events and

17   activities taking place at GPO. One of them

18   is that were are publishing an updated history

19   of the Government Printing Office and that

20   will be released on March 4th of 2011. We are

21   also developing a historical exhibit and

22   museum at GPO.

23   We are doing that because we want

1 to preserve the great history of the

2 Government Printing Office and the role that

3 it has played in keeping the documents of our

4 democracy available to the public. I hope

5 you'll join us as we move forward celebrating

6 GPO's 150 years.

7 Now, under real business. The

8 fiscal year 2011 budget for FY 2011 GPO has

9 requested a total of $166,560,000 and that

10 funding will enable us to meet projected

11 requirements for GPO's Congressional Printing

12 and Binding Fund as well as for information

13 dissemination operations during fiscal year

14 2011 and recover the shortfall in the account

15 accumulated in FY 2009 and 2010.

16 They will fund the operation of

17 GPO statutory information dissemination

18 programs and provide investment funds for

19 necessary information dissemination projects.

20 We will continue the development of FDsys and

21 its implementation.

22 We will also be covering some more

23 IT infrastructure, perform essential

1   maintenance and repairs for our aging

2   buildings, undertake necessary continuity of

3   operations initiatives, and provide funding

4   for employee retraining and workforce

5   development.

6   For the SME specifically we are

7   requesting $44,208,000 for fiscal year 2011,

8   an increase of $3.297 million over fiscal year

9   2010. As part of the appropriations request

10   for the FDLP GPO is seeking funding to

11   continue three specific projects funded in the

12   appropriation for FY 2010.

13   First, a half a million dollars

14   for the modernization of legacy computer

15   systems supporting the FDLP. These systems

16   are essential for meeting program needs and

17   must be migrated to current and stable

18   hardware and software solutions.

19   The systems to be modernized

20   include shipping lister, item lister,

21   depository distribution information system,

22   the acquisitions classification and shipment

23   information system, and the automated

1 depository distribution system.

2   Ric will be updating you on some

3 of the contract awards we have recently made

4 on these systems when he speaks. This funding

5 that we're requesting in fiscal year 2011 will

6 serve to continue the development and

7 modernization needs.

8   Second, we are requesting a half a

9 million dollars to support the digitalization

10 of historical public domain government

11 publications to make available for permanent

12 no-fee public access via online dissemination

13 through GPO.

14   This project will help citizens

15 overcome barriers to public access to

16 depository collections due to geographic

17 distance, protect and preserve valuable

18 information content from damage and

19 deterioration, expand public access to federal

20 information resources for a broad range of

21 educational and other purposes, and promote

22 greater openness and transparency in

23 relationship between citizens and their

1   government.

2   Funding for this initiative will

3   be directly applied to the cost of the actual

4   digitization process for the FDLP material

5   pending approval of GPO's plan by the Joint

6   Committee on Printing.

7   Third, we are requesting $200,000

8   for establishing performance measures and

9   survey instruments for evaluating depository

10   library access, collections, service, and

11   cooperative efforts. This data will continue

12   to build a foundation for ongoing program

13   assessments.

14   As part of the appropriation

15   request for cataloging and indexing for fiscal

16   year 2011 GPO is seeking funding to continue

17   a specific project funded in the appropriation

18   for FY 2010. That is a half a million dollars

19   for special cataloging and indexing projects

20   including completing the creation of the Mark

21   21 records for current and historic serials

22   and investigating a long-term solution for

23   bibliographic record distribution.

1   As part of this project

2   bibliographic records will be distributed from

3   GPO's integrated library system to federal

4   depository libraries. As of now we are

5   operating under a continuing resolution with

6   no additional funding but will keep the FDLP

7   community abreast as that changes.

8   Our appropriators are telling us

9   that this is going to be a tough year but

10   GPO's finances overall are strong. We have

11   just finished our 7th consecutive year in the

12   black. I believe that our fiscal

13   responsibility at GPO and the prudence we have

14   shown will weigh in our favor as the

15   appropriators make difficult decisions.

16   I would like to move on to FDsys.

17   I am happy to report that the migration of

18   content from GPO Access to FDsys is now

19   complete and the two systems are running in

20   parallel. This will remain the case until the

21   end of December when GPO Access will sunset.

22   With the sunset of GPO Access

23   FDsys is scheduled to become the primary

1   digital content management system for GPO

2   securing and providing access to digital

3   government information for the American

4   people. FDsys will be heavily relied upon by

5   federal agency publishers and our FDLP partner

6   libraries to archived and host digital

7   publications and harvested web content.

8   As digital repositories have

9   become more important to libraries and

10   archives in their role to preserve and provide

11   digital information, a body of evidence has

12   developed that defines what constitutes best

13   practices for the design and management of a

14   secure repository of digital content.

15   This fiscal year GPO made the

16   necessary plans to ensure that FDsys will

17   serve as a certified trusted repository. GPO

18   will be conducting an internal review of FDsys

19   very shortly. I think it's in two weeks. An

20   audit of FDsys will require GPO's preservation

21   librarian and program management office staff

22   to work together to assess the FYsys system's

23   architecture, ingest in archiving methodology,

1   as well as GPO staffing and financial support

2   for FDsys.

3   After reviewing FDsys

4   documentation, GPO will engage the services of

5   an independent vendor to review FDsys

6   documentation and conduct an independent

7   external audit of FDsys. A key requirement

8   for such a vendor is experience in TRAC which

9   is Trustworthy Repositories Audit and

10   Certification.

11   The trust of the practitioners in

12   the digital curation preservation community

13   and other interested parties are part of TRAC.

14   TRAC is an auditing tool to assess the

15   reliability and commitment and readiness of

16   institutions to assume long-term preservation

17   responsibilities.

18   We have requested specific funding

19   to accomplish this as part of our budgetary

20   process. Once the sunset of GPO Access is

21   complete the next two top priorities for FDsys

22   are: first, enable direct submission of

23   content by Congressional users and, second,

1   discovering born digital information so that

 2   it is not at risk of loss.

 3   You'll learn more about these at

 4   the FDsys educational system tomorrow.

 5   Correct? These are major steps forward for

 6   GPO in creating a one-stop site for published

 7   authentic government information.

 8   As we work to transition from GPO

 9   Access to FDsys GPO's program management

10   office and library services and content

11   management staff continue to work together to

12   make the transition smooth from the FDLP

13   libraries and their patrons.

14   Staff members have developed

15   extensive transition plans, training materials

16   for staff and the public, and a wide variety

17   of promotional activities. Ric will be

18   telling you more about these activities.

19   Another exciting FDsys development

20   is the recent release of the continuity of

21   access, COA, instance on September 30, 2011.

22   This allows GPO to provide a robust disaster

23   recovery solution to ensure continuity of

1   access to all data within FDsys. This release

2   allows GPO to declare a milestone victory in

3   its mission to continue permanent public

4   access to official government information.

5   The separation of content allows

6   GPO's information to reside beyond the reach

7   of accident or attack and ensures that the

8   documents of our democracy will be accessible

9   under any circumstance.

10   Moving onto open government. This

11   past July GPO and the National Archives,

12   Office of the Federal Register, launched the

13   Federal Register 2.0 prototype in a user

14   friendly online version of the Federal

15   Register. I often talk about the government

16   newspapers that GPO publishes, the

17   Congressional Record and the Federal Register.

18   As we look at this new Federal

19   Register 2.0 it mirrors the best that online

20   newspaper websites have to offer. This daily

21   journal of government information has provided

22   the public with access to government

23   information and federal regulations for the

1   past 75 years.

2   The Federal Register 2.0 features

3   a new layout that organizes content by topics

4   similar to the best newspaper websites. The

5   site displays individual sections for money,

6   environment, world, science and technology,

7   business and industry, and health and public

8   welfare.

9   The website has improved search

10 and navigation tools to guide readers to the

11 most popular topics and relevant documents.

12 Users can submit comments and stay connected

13 through social media.

14   A few months back we announced the

15 conversation of the Code of Federal

16 Regulations into XML and that it was being

17 placed online via FDsys and the government

18 site for government data www.data.gov. I'm

19 pleased to tell you there are now over 20 CFRs

20 and Federal Register XML data sets available.

21   Another item, GPO and the Office

22 of the Federal Register are currently drafting

23 a vision document for a point in time system

1   for regulatory information that will replace

2   the current e-CFR. As further progress is

3   made on this endeavor we'll keep you updated.

4   On another note regarding open

5   access to government information this past

6   year GPO developed a new partnership with the

7   Cornell University Law Library for a pilot

8   project to evaluate a conversion process of

9   the Code of Federal Regulations into XML.

10   The Cornell Legal Information

11   Institute is utilizing GPO CFR XML data and

12   will be making this data available on the

13   University's website for research. GPO and

14   Cornell will use the lessons learned from this

15   pilot project to find ways of providing public

16   openness to government documents.

17   There will be a focus group here

18   at the hotel this evening at 7:00 p.m. with

19   representatives from GPO, the Office of the

20   Federal Register, and Cornell in attendance.

21   I encourage all of you, particularly those

22   from the law community, to learn more about

23   this exciting open government initiative and

1   hope you will attend.

2   Authentication. FDsys is

3   continuing with the essential work of

4   authenticating U.S. Government online

5   publications that began with GPO Access. A

6   workshop was hosted in June of 2010 pertaining

7   to document authentication.

8   GPO stakeholders from the library

9   community, academia, and federal government

10   agencies were invited to attend. The

11   objective of the workshop was to facilitate

12   input from stakeholders related to user

13   community requirements for different levels of

14   authentication assurance on the same content,

15   the standards and techniques that should be

16   used for native XML authentication, standards

17   and techniques that should be used for chain

18   of custody, and user community requirements

19   for granular authentication.

20   A summary of the conclusions of

21   the workshop are as follows. First, XML

22   content is the content type that GPO should

23   next concentrate on as to authentication

1   methods for future GPO systems employment.

2   Second, the W3C technical standards for XML

3   digital signatures are the appropriate

4   authentication standards for XML data.

5   Third, the granular authentication

6   concept presented deserves feasibility and

7   cross-analysis in the context of the overall

8   FDsys system's delivery. And, forth, reuse of

9   authenticated content is very important to the

10   end user community and XML authentication

11   techniques need to permit easy content reuse

12   and processing by end users. There is one

13   other sort of over-reaching or over-arching

14   conclusion from the workshop and that is that

15   the dialogue amongst the community is so very

16   important.

17   Now, on October 21 of 2010 GPO

18   will be hosting an industry day to gather

19   information on technology options for XML

20   digital signatures that would be of use to GPO

21   and our end-user community and stakeholders.

22   Once again, GPO stakeholders from the library

23   community, academia, and federal government

1   agencies are invited to attend.

2   The next steps that GPO plans to

3   take in this area are, first, evaluate the

4   concept for granular authentication that you

5   feel presented and determine if it's feasible

6   to produce and deliver. If it is, proceed

7   towards the development and to actually

8   deliver it.

9   Second, to communicate the hash

10 value distribution that FDsys already delivers

11 and foster the use of that for segments of the

12 user community that would benefit and desire

13 to use that approach. Third, update GPO

14 authentication white paper to incorporate the

15 lessons learned at GPO based on our

16 experiences with digital signed content and

17 our understanding of how authentication can

18 support GPO's mission and benefit the user

19 community.

20   Moving on to some broader topics

21 within the Government Printing Office.

22 Earlier this month I spoke about the successes

23 about GPO's sustainable environmental

1   stewardship initiatives at the very first

2   GreenGov symposium.

3   The White House Council on

4   Environmental Quality invited me to be part of

5   the event which brought together leaders from

6   federal, state, and local governments,

7   nonprofit and academic communities, and the

8   private sector to share the challenges and

9   best practices in going green.

10   Among the topics I discussed I

11   emphasized GPO's sustainable paper

12   achievements in the agency's factory and paper

13   options for federal agencies. GPO employees

14   made history by printing the Congressional

15   Record and the Federal Register on 100 percent

16   recycled newsprint.

17   GPO is trying to expand the

18   sustainable paper choices available to federal

19   agencies by testing and validating 100 percent

20   recycled and other sustainable office papers

21   available through the GPO paper store. GPO

22   also soon will be testing paper made from the

23   pulp extract from sugar cane which is 100

1   percent tree free and biodegradable so you may

2   see some differences in your paper collections

3   in the coming years.

4   We also recently completed an

5   installation of a new highly reflective

6   roofing system. This new roof includes

7   several bio-based layers and reflective

8   coating that increases the efficiency and the

9   life expectancy of the roof on our 100-plus-

10 year-old factory. Furthermore, we updated our

11 fleet of vehicles used to deliver printed

12 products for Congress and federal agencies

13 with alternative flex fuel and hybrid

14 vehicles.

15   Now, in case you aren't socially

16 connected to GPO I want to let you know where

17 you can find us. You can check us out on

18 YouTube and we are GPO Printer on YouTube. We

19 also are on Twitter at usgpo. Finally, I

20 would like you to check out our government

21 BookTalk blog which is GovBookTalk.

22 worldpress.com.

23   The new blog is a mix of informal

1 first-person reviews of federal publications,

2 discussion of past and present federal

3 content, and personal stories about encounters

4 with government information and updates about

5 GPO information dissemination activities.

6 As always, stay up-to-date with

7 the latest innovations and progress of the

8 FDLP and utilize the various tools in order to

9 enhance public service by visiting us on the

10 FDLP Desktop. Of course, you all know that,

11 FDLP.gov.

12 Furthermore, start sharing your

13 knowledge, experience, and resources while

14 also benefitting from the expertise of other

15 library professionals from around the country

16 by signing up on the FDLP community. With all

17 of you who stood up and Suzanne asked how many

18 had been to less than four meetings, I hope

19 you'll join us online.

20 The site is designed to create a

21 online interactive venue to enhance the world

22 of government documents. All members of the

23 Federal Depository Library Community can

1 create an account at Community.felp.gov.

 2   Finally, I just want to take a

 3 moment to thank Lance Cummins and his staff

 4 for putting on yet another wonderful

 5 Depository Library Council meeting. My

 6 special thanks goes to Lance Cummins, Yvonne

 7 Ellis, who I know isn't here today but she'll

 8 be here tomorrow, Bridget Govan, and Debbie

 9 Smith. As always, they are here to serve us

10 and we greatly appreciate their commitment.

11   (Applause)

12   MR. TAPELLA: Now, I hope you

13 enjoy yourselves over the next couple of days.

14 We all are kind of looking forward to learning

15 in collaboration that this fall conference

16 always brings. I hope you are happy with the

17 hotel. I understand Suzanne actually has --

18 Jill actually has soap in her room.

19   Are you embarrassed, Jill?

20   MS. MORIEARTY: Yes.

21   MR. TAPELLA: Good. With that, I

22 will conclude my remarks. Thank you.

23   (Applause)

1   MR. DAVIS: Good morning everyone.

2   ALL: Good morning.

3   MR. DAVIS: I'm Ric Davis. I'm

4   the Director of the Library Business Unit at

5   GPO and I'm also the acting superintendent of

6   documents. UI am very, very pleased to see

7   such a turnout for this event. A lot of old

8   friends and new faces as well. Let me also

9   welcome you to this conference.

10   I want to start by also thanking

11   the staff here at the Doubletree for making

12   this event happen. We've been coming here for

13   a couple of years now and it's just really

14   interesting to see how we sync up now in terms

15   of running and hosting this event. Thank you

16   staff here for your work as well.

17   I also want to welcome our new

18   council members. As Bob mentioned, we had

19   this bootcamp at GPO. From the very beginning

20   they have hit the ground running. Sometimes

21   I feel like asking do you know what you've

22   gotten yourself into. Some of you who have

23   served on council before already know it's a

1   lot of hard work and I really appreciate your

2   efforts and what you've already put into this

3   program.

4   I also want to thank the staff who

5   I work with every day in the Library Business

6   Unit. Their dedication, their commitment to

7   this program, their passion for the work in

8   supporting this program is absolutely

9   unparalleled. I also want them to -- if they

10   could just raise their hand. I won't ask you

11   to stand up. If you could raise your hand if

12   you're with the Library Unit.

13   (Applause)

14   MR. DAVIS: They also have to put

15   up with me every day which I can tell you is

16   not always the easiest things when I'm sending

17   emails at 2:00 in the morning so thank you all

18   for your dedication.

19   I have a lot of things I would

20   like to cover today including some initiatives

21   going on in the Library Unit as well as some

22   program related activities. Before I get

23   started I want to recognize some special

1   guests who are here with us at the conference.

 2   There are a number of students

 3   from the University of Maryland who are part

 4   of a new curriculum that is designed to

 5   prepare them to be government information

 6   librarians with a focus on e-government

 7   services and digital government information.

 8   I know it's early but if you are

 9   here with us this morning, could you please

10   stand up.

11   (Applause)

12   MR. DAVIS: I know we have a

13   couple of activities planned with GPO over the

14   next couple of days and I look forward to

15   talking to all of you. In many ways you

16   represent our future and the future of this

17   program and I hope that this conference is

18   very beneficial to you in learning about what

19   we're doing and the initiatives we have

20   underway.

21   First I would like to talk a

22   little bit more about GPO Federal Digital

23   System, FDsys. As Bob mentioned, GPO Access

1   and FDsys run in parallel until the end of

2   December. At that time FDsys will become the

3   primary digital content management system for

4   GPO securing and providing both current and

5   permanent public access to our information for

6   the American public.

7   The staff from the Program

8   Management Office will be giving a

9   demonstration tomorrow at 4:00 p.m.

10   Additionally, as Bob mentioned, as part of

11   that staff from my unit in Library Services

12   and the PMO will be talking more about this

13   trusted digital repository aspect that I think

14   is absolutely critical for ensuring permanent

15   public access.

16   I also want to inform you about

17   what we're doing to promote and help promote

18   FDsys. GPO Access has been with us for a very

19   long time. It's about 16 years now and making

20   the transition from one system to another

21   system and making people aware of what's

22   occurring without creating confusion is almost

23   as much of a challenge as launching a new

1   system.

2   Right now we have 24 different

3   promotional activities going on for FDsys.

4   This includes a complete revamp of all of the

5   brochures and literature associated with this,

6   as well as a nationwide media campaign. I

7   encourage you to attend tomorrow's session on

8   tools for promoting the FDLP and FDsys to hear

9   about what we're doing.

10   Now I would like to turn attention

11   to what is going on in my unit, Library

12   Services and Content Management. In FY 2009

13   we developed and implemented a formal customer

14   relations program for depository libraries.

15   This is unlike anything we have ever done in

16   the past.

17   You are all familiar with the

18   biennial surveys but this is a little bit

19   different. We try to better gauge depository

20   library needs, what were the unique

21   characteristics of libraries to gather data

22   analysis on this and look at how we run our

23   business operations.

1   We contracted with Outsell to

2   develop and administer data gathering

3   techniques. The first step of this was to

4   develop a segmentation survey to look at

5   libraries by type. Not just regional and

6   selective but a more granular breakdown.

7

8   As a follow-up to the segmentation survey a

9   needs assessment was conducted as well as the

10   abbreviated biennial survey that we do every

11   couple of years.

12   A couple of highlights I want to

13   mention from that process. 92 percent of

14   respondents plan to remain in the FDLP long

15   term. Access to depository materials was

16   rated by over 90 percent of you as the most

17   important service provided.

18   More than 80 percent of

19   respondents reported that having cataloging

20   records for online and monographs and serials

21   was critical. Interestingly, staff levels

22   were reported as adequate by 87 percent of

23   respondents but not surprisingly over 80

1 percent of you reported that budget

2 constraints remain a primary issue that we

3 have to deal with.

4   The last data gathering activity

5 that we want to do is a user survey. This

6 survey is to help determine the value of

7 depository libraries from the user perspective

8 and continue to answer that age-old question

9 that we all get, and I know that you get from

10 directors and administrators: What is the

11 value of an FDLP, particularly in the digital

12 age?

13   The survey results will be used to

14 develop outcome space performance measures.

15 We have a handout literally hot off the press

16 in the back of the room. I encourage you to

17 pick that up on your way out and we'll also

18 have copies at the registration table.

19   Likewise, strategic planning for

20 the future is continuing. We have the goals

21 of developing a sustainable model for the FDLP

22 for the future to ensure that the public has

23 systematic and secure access for the 21st

1   century and beyond. The desire of a

 2   consultant to perform program modeling had

 3   broad support across the depository community.

 4   At the recommendation of the

 5   spring 2009 Depository Library Council GPO

 6   sought and received funding for library

 7   program consulting services. We conducted an

 8   open and competitive federal procurement

 9   opportunity.

10   The way that opportunity worked,

11   as many procurements at GPO do, is we first

12   put it out on the General Services

13   Administration schedule for qualified GSA

14   bidders. Interestingly, there were no

15   bidders.

16   As a result of that we then opened

17   it up to everyone and we put it out through a

18   lowest cost technically acceptable procurement

19   model that was recommended by our procurement

20   and legal staff. As a result of that process

21   Ithaka S & R was awarded the contract.

22   Working with stakeholders from

23   across the FDLP community they will

                        43

1 development recommendations for sustainable

2 models under the guidance of GPO and the

3 guidance of Library Council for the FDLP that

4 ensures systematic and permanent access to

5 government information in the future.

6   In accordance with this contract

7 there are various tasks that they are expected

8 to do for us culminating in a final report

9 which is to be issued publicly the first

10 quarter of 2011.

11   Ithaka S & R has already completed

12 their first task which is to provide details

13 on the goals and strategy of this project and

14 to create a website where all of you can offer

15 input and your comments on what they are doing

16 and how this approach is being taken.

17   If you have not visited the

18 website, it's a very short URL

19 fdlpmodeling.net. I believe Roger and Ross

20 are also here at the conference and I know

21 they would welcome the opportunity to talk

22 with you as we go through this process

23 together.

1   As Bob mentioned, we have also

2   been making significant progress with the

3   migration and enhanced stabilization of legacy

4   systems that we talked about at previous

5   conferences.

6   Just to clarify, these are systems

7   that are outside the scope of GPO's federal

8   digital system but are not withstanding

9   equally important because they serve the

10   critical needs of information processing for

11   this program.

12   A couple I want to mention. The

13   WEBTech Notes migration has been completed

14   followed by additional enhancements that we've

15   made. Also, one of our favorite topics,

16   PURLZ. GPO has completed the migration from

17   the OCLC PURL Resolver software to the PURLZ

18   Resolver software for the PURL implementation,

19   and an announcement on FDLPL and the Desktop

20   went out about that this morning. For the

21   distribution systems and the federal bulletin

22   board legacy systems we've likewise already

23   enabled full backup and failover systems.

1   For some of the systems that Bob

2   mentioned like DDAS, Access, our item listers,

3   our amendment of item selections, fortunately

4   we received funding for that in FY 10 and

5   leading up until September 30th we awarded a

6   contract to further stabilize and migrate all

7   of those systems. We'll be working closing

8   with the council on that, with GPO's IT

9   department, and we'll keep the library

10   community informed of progress.

11   Also progress in terms of

12   disposition of depository materials in federal

13   depository libraries. As some of you remember

14   from a couple of sessions ago, there was a

15   request that GPO develop an automated tool for

16   disposition of materials to help regional

17   depository libraries better manage the

18   disposition process in their states.

19   I want to emphasize again this is

20   a voluntary tool that we are developing. I

21   often hear from some regionals that they have

22   a process. "It's working very well and leave

23   me alone." We are happy to do that. But, at

1   the same time, I've also heard from others

2   that you are looking for relief. You're

3   looking for us to develop something to help

4   you.

5   As a result of that we developed a

6   requirements document, a concept of operations

7   document. We put that out for council

8   comment, comment to the broader community, and

9   we received a lot of good feedback that

10   impacted the development of those final

11   requirements.

12   As a result of that leading up to

13   September 30th as well we went through a

14   procurement process and we made an award to a

15   company to help us develop this. We'll be

16   working closely with council on that as well

17   to make sure it continues to meet your needs.

18   Also, back in October 2009, if you

19   remember, GPO announced the launch of a one-

20   year pilot project to address the need for

21   distribution of cataloging records to

22   depository libraries. The pilot project

23   tested marked 21 record distribution

1 processes, compatibility between catalog

 2 records and FDLP work flows. Through that

 3 process we did this contract with Marcive

 4 which I think was very successful.

 5   A report of the feedback that we

 6 received, the takeaways from it, is part of

 7 your handout packet. We received funding this

 8 year to continue that and we are now

 9 implementing a one-year expansion of it. The

10 number of libraries now participating is 75.

11 I think those were the ones who all expressed

12 interest so the numbers have increased.

13   We're looking forward to looking

14 at better methods of how we can push out these

15 cataloging records based on user preferences

16 and we look to continue to expand that

17 project. If you're interested in that and

18 expanding it to your library, please let me

19 know.

20   I also want to advise that based

21 on the Depository Library Council

22 recommendation GPO and the Depository Library

23 Council have been working together to create

1   a comprehensive list of benefits for libraries

2   participating in the FDLP.

3   The intent of this is to have some

4   mechanisms so that you can better communicate

5   with your library directors on the importance

6   and value of this program. Upon completion

7   two documents will be available to

8   depositories both on the Desktop. The first

9   will be a top ten benefits afforded to all

10   libraries. This will serve as a quick

11   reference handout.

12   The second document based on the

13   segmentation analysis I mentioned at the

14   beginning will provide detailed examples of

15   the benefits by being a regional, by being a

16   selective and a more granular breakdown.

17   As part of this process it's

18   important for all libraries participating in

19   the FDLP to have the opportunity to provide

20   input to us. We're going to be having a

21   council session at 2:00 p.m. today in this

22   room where we talk about progress on Library

23   Council recommendations from Buffalo.

1   We are also going to be taking

2   time to go over that document and we would

3   welcome your input. It will not be your only

4   chance for input. We'll have this out again

5   on the Desktop and we have a room where you

6   will be able to provide more information on

7   your thoughts.

8   We are also continuing work on the

9   transcription of the historic shelf list. In

10   January 2010 we awarded a contract to begin to

11   transcribe the shelf list cards into mark

12   records. We began with the Y4 Congressional

13   information and we have now moved on to other

14   SuDocs classes.

15   Library unit staff had been

16   enhancing these records by adding one Library

17   of Congress subject heading and also one

18   corporate name authority to the transcribed

19   records.

20   At present there are over 31,000

21   shelf list records in the CGP so duly noted.

22   We have also completed the digitization of

23   nearly 300,000 shelf list cards for internal

1 use and a contract has been awarded to

2 complete the digitization of the remaining

3 shelf list cards.

4   Next I would like to turn

5 attention to the integrated library system.

6 I'm pleased to announce to you if you didn't

7 see the announcement as you were getting on

8 the plane that MetaLib was recently released

9 with an initial collection of 53 databases.

10 This is a federated search tool component of

11 the Catalog of Government Publications that we

12 mentioned at the conference in Buffalo was

13 under development.

14   It launched on Friday. You can

15 use this to retrieve reports, articles, and

16 citations by simultaneously searching across

17 multiple data bases. It is our intent to

18 expand this seed list of 53 or so resources on

19 an ongoing basis and I would welcome your

20 feedback on this service and to see what you

21 think about it.

22   Another item that we talked about

23 at the conference in Buffalo is being under

1 development was the Catalog of Government

 2 Publications FDLP login page. That is going

 3 to be released tomorrow. This gives

 4 depository libraries access to authenticated

 5 services in the Catalog of Government

 6 Publications. This includes the ability for

 7 you to set up selective dissemination of

 8 information searches where you can get results

 9 returned to you by RSS or email.

10   In addition, it allows you to

11 customize information according to your

12 preferences to create folders and store

13 information and save them across sessions.

14 There is also an option to save authenticated

15 local users PC and the option to set and save

16 user preferences according to results page and

17 results formats.

18   A topic I always like to talk

19 about at these conferences, and it dates back

20 to when Barbie Selby was chair of council, is

21 marketing initiatives. I wanted to inform you

22 about some new resources we have available to

23 FDLP libraries.

1   First, I hope as part of your

2   packets that all of you picked up the new

3   event planner. This 2011 planner highlights

4   facts about the FDLP and it also provides

5   cross references to various events going on in

6   2011.

7   I'm told that literally hot off

8   the press this morning we also have a CD that

9   is now available out at the registration desk

10   and that has a screen saver and FDLP Desktop

11   wallpaper information for your public access

12   work stations.

13   We've also recently contracted

14   with an organization called NAPS, N-A-P-S,

15   which stands for North American Precise

16   Syndicate. Through this we are disseminating

17   information articles about the FDLP to 10,000

18   print and online publications nationwide. We

19   also have radio spots to promote the FDLP on

20   over 400 FM radio stations throughout the

21   nation.

22   For more information on our

23   promotional efforts I encourage you to attend

1   a session tomorrow morning at 10:00 a.m.

2   We'll have copies of our new products

3   including the CD and I encourage you to pick

4   one up. These will also be available as well

5   as the event planner for you to get as

6   promotional items off of the FDLP Desktop.

7   I want to turn attention next to

8   the Registry of U.S. Government Publication

9   Digitization Projects. You'll hear more about

10 this during the council session this afternoon

11 but I want to mention that at the conference

12 in Buffalo when we talked about the registry

13 there was discussion about certain things that

14 library council wanted to see appear on the

15 registry to make it easier to find

16 digitization projects that we're all

17 collaborating on.

18   Also kind of revamp with a fresh

19 look and feel of the registry page. We've

20 made some strides in that regard partially by

21 profiling things that I think were a little

22 bit hidden on the advance page. We've also

23 established additional links and made some

1 enhancements.

2   There's going to be a

3 demonstration of the new look and feel of a

4 beta of this registry at an 11:15 session

5 tomorrow on web services for the FDLP. I

6 encourage you to take a look at that. We'll

7 also be releasing that in a form where you can

8 offer comments after the conference.

9   I would like to turn attention

10 next to public access assessments. Public

11 access assessments have sort of evolved from

12 the historical inspection program, as we

13 called it at GPO over the years. It's very

14 focused now on outreach initiatives and what

15 I deem to be partnering with all of you.

16 It's about helping you better manage his

17 program and be involved in the program.

18   We were recently conducting public

19 access assessments and in attendance in a

20 number of states; Arizona, Arkansas,

21 Connecticut, Georgia, Mississippi, Nebraska,

22 Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico.

23   I want to encourage all of you

1   when you think about assessments from GPO also

         2   think about other things that we can do;

         3   speaking at events, participating with you at

         4   events at your university to promote the

         5   Federal Depository Library Program. Also,

         6   most critically, to help provide training to

         7   your users and to each other. I think we have

         8   a real collaborative opportunity to really

         9   expand this.

        10   In terms of expanding it I think

        11   at the last conference I mentioned that we had

        12   three library assessment staff on board. We

        13   now have doubled that staff and we are up to

        14   six. We've never had six assessment

        15   librarians since I've been at GPO and I'm very

        16   happy that we have so many people on board who

        17   are available to work with you and support

        18   this program.

        19   Again, speaking at events. I want

        20   to encourage you to contact us to do that. I

        21   think right after this conference I'm going to

        22   be heading down to the University of Virginia

        23   to help Barbie celebrate the library down

                                    56

1   there so please let us know when you would

2   like us to come out and work with you.

3   I would like to conclude by

4   talking a little bit about partnerships. GPO

5   has entered into a service partnership with

6   St. Mary's University for the government

7   information on the web subject index which

8   provides a starting point for browsing subject

9   areas and bringing broad and detailed subject

10   listings from many libraries together into one

11   index.

12   I'm also happy about GPO's recent

13   involvement in joining the Digital

14   Preservation Alliance, associated with LOCKSS.

15   We're getting a lot out of that. Our digital

16   preservation librarian David Walls who joined

17   us. He wasn't at the Buffalo conference but

18   I believe he's here today. There's David. He

19   has been involved in this and we are very

20   happy to work with James and the LOCKSSstaff.

21   By joining LOCKSSI think we've

22   taken a major step forward as well as the work

23   we're doing with certifying FDsys as a trusted

1   digital repository to put some real teeth into

 2   this process about permanence of government

 3   information which to me is equally as critical

 4   as discovering all of the born digital

 5   information that's out there that is within

 6   scope of the program.

 7   Even with all of the attendance

 8   that we have here today, obviously we know

 9   there are a lot of colleagues who could not

10   make this conference. As a result of that,

11   providing online learning opportunities and

12   the way to do things virtually I think is

13   equally important.

14   We've been doing a lot of things

15   with OPAL over the last few years which is

16   online programming for all libraries. I know

17   a number of you have participated in that and

18   we have a lot of archived presentations but

19   we've also developed with a contractor

20   educational training modules.

21   We've launched one on WEBTech

22   Notes, the FDLP Desktop and more to come. I'm

23   getting a lot of good feedback on that and

1   it's a way to virtually connect and for all of

2   you to share information about the program

3   with others.

4   Staff often cautioned me about

5   doing this but I have to again. If you need

6   help from GPO we have a help desk but I always

7   want you to contact me as well. My email

8   address is rdavis@gpo.gov. I've started

9   giving out that email address several years

10   ago. I can tell you that not only have I

11   gotten a lot of good feedback from all of you,

12   I've gotten these incredible land deals

13   overseas that --

14   (Laughter)

15   MR. DAVIS: I don't know why I'm

16   here today because apparently there are

17   fortunes all over that if I had just got on a

18   plane I could go get them. Again,

19   rdavis@gpo.gov. In all seriousness, if you

20   need help with anything, I encourage you to

21   contact me.

22   I want to thank all of you for

23   coming again. I can't thank you enough for

1   your dedication to this program, the passion

2   you bring to it. I appreciate the opportunity

3   to work with all of you and to see you

4   throughout this conference.

5   I now want to turn it over to Bob

6   to announce an award, our Library of the Year.

7   Thank you very much.

8   (Applause)

9   MR. TAPELLA: Thank you, Ric.

10   Ric's former problem was that he was on the

11   "do not fly" list.

12   Since 2003 GPO has been awarding

13   the Federal Depository Library of the Year.

14   We look for a library that demonstrates

15   innovation, creativity and leadership in its

16   mission to keep America informed.

17   Past recipients have included last

18   year the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, the

19   Law Library for San Bernadino County, the

20   Middendorf-Kredell Branch Library, Benton

21   Harbor Public Library, the New Mexico State

22   Library. We do know it's in the United

23   States. Southern Oregon University's Lenn and

1   Dixie Hannon Library. And the very first

2   recipient was the Tulsa City-County Library.

3   This year's recipient provides

4   excellent customer service and an ongoing

5   commitment to open government. They have

6   implemented many initiatives in order to

7   connect the public with federal government

8   information including an annual GovFest event

9   where the library connects government agency

10   representatives and business owners to create

11   and expand economic opportunities.

12   They participate in the GovDocs

13   kids group, a national group of government

14   document librarians that provide government

15   information and resources to the K-12

16   students, teachers, and librarians.

17   During the 2009 tax season the

18   library's government information web pages and

19   Tax Tips blog assisted over 5,000 people with

20   federal tax related issues. The library

21   includes a central resource library and 12

22   neighborhood libraries.

23   In 2009 over 2.7 million people

1   visited library locations and 2.2 million

2   people visited the library's website from

3   their homes, offices, and other locations

4   outside the library.

5   The library was established in

6   1952 by volunteers and last year's patrons

7   checked out over 6.9 million items. There are

8   over 1.1 million publications in the library

9   not counting the GovDocs. The vision of the

10   library is to create an environment for people

11   to learn, to explore, to enjoy, to create, and

12   to connect.

13   Please join me in congratulating

14   the 2010 Federal Depository Library of the

15   Year, the Johnson County Library from Overland

16   Park, Kansas.

17   (Applause)

18   MR. TAPELLA: Accepting the award

19   is Donna Lauffer, the county librarian, and

20   Martha Childers, the government documents

21   librarian. While Donna is holding that, we

22   actually -- you get to hold it for a little

23   while.

1   MS. LAUFFER: Okay.

2   MR. TAPELLA: I actually have a

3   congratulatory note from our congressman

4   Dennis Moore. "It is with great pride that I

5   congratulate the Johnson County Public Library

6   on being awarded the 2010 Federal Depository

7   Library of the Year. The prestigious award is

8   provided to the library that furthers the goal

9   of the Federal Depository Library Program by

10   ensuring that the American public has free

11   access to its government information.

12   As a long-time supporter and user

13   of the Johnson County Public Library system,

14   in particular the central resource library

15   which is located just down the street from my

16   Congressional office, I know this award is

17   well deserved. I send my heartfelt

18   congratulations to the libraries and staff of

19   the Johnson County Public Library on this

20   special day. Congratulations from Congressman

21   Dennis Moore."

22   (Applause)

23   MS. LAUFFER: I had to come up

1   beforehand to make sure I could see over the

         2   podium. Thank you very much for this

         3   prestigious award. I'm very proud to accept

         4   it on behalf of a very dedicated staff that

         5   really truly believe that this is what they do

         6   every day. The long list of accomplishments

         7   is just no big deal because that's what public

         8   librarians do.

         9   They have a great team spirit that

        10   Martha Childers, our government documents

        11   librarian, they all help her do things even

        12   though she has that uncanny talent of really

        13   sticking to it and dogging it all the way to

        14   the end of the project so that we end up with

        15   a result that is more than anybody imagined.

        16   We have been challenged in the

        17   last couple of years by the economic downturn.

        18   People come to the library much more during a

        19   recession. I think that is one of the reasons

        20   why the GovFest was so successful because we

        21   had lots of people that had never been without

        22   a job before.

        23   You can't even get a job at Pizza

1   Hut without doing it online so we do a lot of

 2   computer literacy and financial literacy with

 3   our patrons. Let's face it, if the federal

 4   documents folks are tweeting and blogging,

 5   then everybody has to retool in this day and

 6   age.

 7   We are very appreciative that the

 8   documents are now integrated into our

 9   collection, into our catalogue. They are

10   interfiled in the collection. They are much

11   more accessible to patrons. Of course, the

12   online collection is featured in a website

13   that we have developed.

14   We also have found over the years

15   that the camaraderie of our neighboring

16   agencies such as the IRS, the election office,

17   the Health Department, the federal archives in

18   town, the human services and aging folks in

19   the county, the civic engagement nonprofits,

20   and even the census folks are much easier to

21   work with now. We all are moving in the same

22   direction and that's a joy to see because I've

23   been in the library world for over 30 years

1   and it wasn't always that way.

 2   One thing I would like to share

 3   with you in closing, though, is that all of

 4   the new staff that come to the library have an

 5   orientation session with me and I always ask

 6   them, "So, what kind of services do your tax

 7   monies provide?" They kind of scratch their

 8   heads and think of, you know, public

 9   education, public safety, roads and bridges,

10   waste water, water health.

11   So then I ask them, "Why is the

12   government in the library business?" They all

13   kind of are puzzled at that. They eventually

14   come to the conclusion that people need to be

15   informed. But, you know, it's really

16   important in a democracy and important to the

17   federal government and to state and local

18   government that we have an informed citizenry

19   when they vote. Hopefully they will do that

20   in great numbers in the next couple of weeks.

21   In fact, our democracy depends on

22   people that are informed and have the

23   opportunity to receive information in a free

1   and balanced way that libraries can do.   In

2   fact, it's the very same reason that the

3   federal depository library program was

4   established by James Madison in 1813 and it

5   still holds true for today.

6   The partnership of the federal

7   government and the local library to help

8   people with their lifelong learning challenges

9   is a way to keep democracy alive and well, and

10   it is both in the United States and even in

11   Kansas.

12   (Laughter)

13   MS. LAUFFER: We accept all points

14   of view.

15   On behalf of Johnson County

16   Library Board of Directors and all the

17   dedicated staff I thank you very much for this

18   honor and designation as Depository Library of

19   the Year.

20   (Applause)

21   MS. CHILDERS: You're getting the

22   tall and the short of it today. The person I

23   sat next to on the plane, and we had a really

1 | nice conversation, had a cold and I came

 2 | Thursday so I hope you can hear me.

 3 | It is an honor and a pleasure to

 4 | accept this award on behalf of the Johnson

 5 | County Library. For those of you who don't

 6 | know where Kansas is, it's next to Missouri.

 7 | That's where I live. We actually serve the

 8 | whole Kansas City metro area. Some of you may

 9 | have flown over.

10 | We do actually answer questions

11 | from all over the world. Many of you get

12 | those, too, I'm sure. I love government

13 | documents, I really do, and I love sharing

14 | that passion with others.

15 | Many have contributed to this

16 | award today, our public printer who defends

17 | our needs to Congress. Just to name a few,

18 | Robin Haun-Mohamed at GPO who has helped me so

19 | much the last few years, and Katie Davis and

20 | her web content team who have helped the

21 | Gov.kids group create a presence on the FDLP

22 | community. Of course, all of the Government

23 | Printing Office staff.

1   The Kansas Library Association

2   Government Documents Roundtable is a small,

3   active, and supportive group. Here today are

4   Nan Myers from Wichita State University. I

5   can tell you Wichita isn't what it used to be.

6   There is Regina Beard from Kansas

7   State University; Antoinette Satterfield,

8   formerly of Kansas State University, currently

9   as Annapolis; and Casrmen Orth-Alfie, our

10   regional from Kansas University. I would also

11   like to acknowledge our capable county

12   librarian and the hundreds of library staff

13   and volunteers who make everything happen at

14   our library.

15   There was a time when Johnson

16   County Library before Donna was our county

17   librarian was thinking about getting out of

18   the Federal Depository Library Program. It

19   has been an uphill battle winning staff over.

20   When Lance Cummins called to tell

21   me of this award, I mentioned it to one of my

22   capable colleagues who has been a librarian

23   for 30 or 40 years. She laughed. She said,

1   "We don't even have any government documents."

2   (Laughter)

3   MS. CHILDERS: I said, with my

4   iron skillet in my hand, "Anyone with a

5   computer and internet access can read most

6   current government information anywhere on the

7   planet and probably outer space." The

8   Government Printing Office is not just giving

9   lip service to going paperless, they are

10   really doing it.

11   So how did we keep the Federal

12   Depository Library Program? First, it's very

13   difficult to get out and I am so --

14   (Laughter)

15   MS. CHILDERS: I am so grateful

16   for that. As Donna mentioned, we integrated

17   our collection. We're emphasizing reliable

18   information rather than the publisher. I

19   realize many of you would not be able to do

20   that. We are a public library. We document

21   usage.

22   Government agencies create

23   information and academic libraries collect and

1 preserve it and keep the fires of liberty

 2 burning by monitoring its content. I see

 3 those fiery emails out there. I'm grateful

 4 for that. We at the public libraries are

 5 serving it up with a smile.

 6   At our library government

 7 information questions rank third among

 8 specialty reference questions. First is

 9 business and we have four people doing

10 business. I'm the only one doing government.

11   We get everything from a high

12 school student doing a paper on human

13 trafficking to a senior citizen needing the

14 telephone number to the local Social Security

15 office, to an individual who wants to become

16 a U.S. citizen needing forms and study guides.

17   We know that a government

18 information specialist can provide this

19 information better and faster so we do

20 outreach. Many of the projects that we do

21 have already been mentioned.

22   Last year together with the AARP

23 we served 4,000 people, senior citizens and

1   low income to have their taxes done free. And

2   we protect our country by encouraging children

3   to think about and describe their experience

4   with the U.S. Constitution.

5   In closing, I would like to share

6   this video that was put together by one of our

7   staff. It last 30 seconds and it's very

8   quiet.

9   (Whereupon, the video was played.)

10   CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Okay. We have

11   about 10 minutes. I lost my clock but -- oh,

12   there it is. We have about 10 minutes for

13   questions for Bob and Ric. Council, do you

14   have any questions? Any questions from the

15   floor? I see people moving that I think they

16   are headed to lunch. Okay. Well, we might

17   get out early for lunch then. I do have a few

18   notes.

19   Oh, you had a question?

20   MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs,

21   Stanford University. I'm looking through my

22   notes here. Maybe this is for Ric or Bob.

23   I'm not sure. You mentioned that there is

1 money for fiscal year '12 to do digitization

2 of documents. I'm wondering if those

3 digitized documents will be available through

4 FDsys.

5   MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. There

6 was also money available in this past fiscal

7 year's budget as part of the appropriation

8 process. Just an update on where that is. We

9 had talked about as a first activity for that

10 GPO and the Library of Congress wish to engage

11 in a pilot project to make already digitized

12 content from the Library of Congress available

13 through FDsys. Initial focus on statutes at

14 large, digitized material, and also

15 Congressional record material.

16   Approval to proceed on that and

17 proceed with digitization is still before our

18 oversight committee, the Joint Committee on

19 Printing. Once we have that approval we'll be

20 able to engage. In the meantime our focus is

21 on the registry standards collaboration.

22   CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Camilla.

23   MS. TUBBS: Camilla Tubbs, Yale

1   Law Library. Just a quick clarification on

 2   the ECFR, Ric. I checked out FDsys and I see

 3   the link to the ECFR and it goes to the old

 4   GPO Access site. Will that link remain the

 5   same or has the content migrated to FDsys? I

 6   know you mentioned that it is in development.

 7   I was wondering about the status of keeping

 8   the GPO Access site for the ECFR.

 9   MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. The

10   ECFR is shall we say a more complicated

11   application. Development aspects of that

12   based on requirements are currently being

13   worked on with the Office of the Federal

14   Register to define what the requirements are

15   to migrate forward. Once that's completed

16   that will also be part of FDsys. For now it

17   stays the same.

18   MS. TUBBS: And that site will

19   stay active?

20   MR. DAVIS: Yes, still active.

21   MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs,

22   Stanford University. One more question. This

23   one about PURLZ and e-publishing. I'm

1   wondering if those PURLZ are going to

2   integrate all of the new and current e-

3   publishing opportunities so if somebody goes

4   to PURLZ they will be able to get an iPhone

5   reader, a Kindle reader, PDF, etc., etc.

6   MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. I

7   think the very first thing we wanted to do

8   based on the great PURL crash of 2009 was

9   stabilize. I talked about building a bridge

10   of stability to keep PURLZ active. I think

11   that we certainly have the capability to do

12   that. I think what I would like next from

13   council and from the community is now that

14   we've stabilized, which was critical, to

15   define where we go next with persistent name

16   in general.

17   There were some initial

18   requirements developed several years ago that

19   I think need a substantial refresh. I think

20   particularly looking at use of technologies

21   like that and the ability to adapt to mobile

22   devices is equally critical. The first and

23   foremost thing was stabilize.

1   MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,

2   California State Library. Again, on PURLZ I

3   hastily read this morning's release on FDLPL.

4   I wasn't quite sure I understood what the

5   transition to PURLZ means for PURL referral

6   statistics.

7   Are those statistics going to be

8   available and collected during the sort of,

9   what is it, a three-month transition period or

10   so, or is there going to be that gap in the

11   statistics since a lot of depositories depend

12   on those statistics to justify the purchase

13   and loading of catalogue records with PURLZ in

14   them.

15   MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. There

16   is not going to be a gap that I'm aware of.

17   The first thing to do is to launch to get off

18   the old system. I had mentioned at the last

19   conference that the referral capability is

20   actually going to provide enhanced statistics

21   over what we've been able to offer from GPO.

22   Now that we've launched, that comes next.

23   CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Anymore

1   questions from council? From the floor?

         2   Barbie.

         3   MS. SELBY: Barbie Selby,

         4   University of Virginia. It's not a question

         5   but it's an announcement. Can I do it?

         6   CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Sure.

         7   MS. SELBY: I just wanted to

         8   stress to everyone that the meeting tomorrow

         9   afternoon at 4:00 in this room. It's called

        10   a regional meeting but it is open to everyone.

        11   It's a discussion of the Title 44 initial

        12   working drafts that the Title 44 regional

        13   group got together. It is a very open

        14   meeting. Please come. Thank you.

        15   CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Any other

        16   questions or comments from the floor? Okay.

        17   I have a few announcements. First off, we

        18   would like to invite you to a celebration for

        19   the Library of the Year. It's from 3:30 to

        20   4:00 at the break. It will be right out where

        21   the coffee for council was this morning and

        22   there will be cake so if you each lunch, you

        23   have dessert at 3:30.

1   The Cornell Focus Group that Bob

2   mentioned in his speech is from 7:00 to 9:00

3   p.m. in the Wilson/Harrison Room. The

4   Maryland, D.C., Delaware Region will be

5   meeting by the elevators at noon for lunch.

6   I hope someone from that group is here in the

7   room because it doesn't say south elevators or

8   north elevators. Who's from that region that

9   knows where you're meeting? Nobody? I guess

10 you get to just choose.

11   The Law Librarians and Friends, I

12 think that's thanks to me. About 10 years ago

13 I crashed their meeting so now they are "and

14 Friends." The sign-up sheet for dinner, which

15 us on Tuesday evening, is on the bulletin

16 board and you need to sign up before Tuesday

17 at noon so they can get the reservation in.

18   MS. LASTER: Ohio is meeting at

19 12:15 in the lower lobby.

20   CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Ohio is

21 meeting at 12:15 in the lower lobby. Any

22 other announcements? I've got one waving

23 hand.

1   PARTICIPANT: New York, we don't

2   have our regional here but we want to meet for

3   lunch right here.

4   CHAIRPERSON SEARS: New York is in

5   the far corner by the lovely lady in blue.

6   The regional is not here but they will get

7   together anyway.

8   Okay. If that's -- oh, wait. And

9   Washington is just meeting somewhere. Cindy

10   has her hand up.

11   MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin,

12   Government Printing Office. This evening from

13   6:00 until whenever we're going to be doing

14   some useability testing of Science.gov. If

15   any of you are interested, see me or Tim Byrne

16   back of the room. These will be 15-minute

17   sessions so we'll be having people come in and

18   out at 15-minute intervals. If you're

19   interested, please let us know. Thanks.

20   CHAIRPERSON SEARS: And Janet, do

21   you have --

22   PARTICIPANT: Yes. The librarians

23   from Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico,

1 Utah, and Wyoming will be meeting tonight for

2 dinner 6:00, the lobby.

3   CHAIRPERSON SEARS: I believe for

4 the new attendees Kathy Behr invited you all

5 to lunch. I can't remember where you said for

6 them to meet.

7   MS. BEHR: At the registration

8 desk.A

9   CHAIRPERSON SEARS: At the

10 registration desk. Of you have nobody to go

11 to lunch with, Kathy Behr has volunteered to

12 take you -- to go with her. You can meet her

13 by the registration table with the large

14 groups that are all meeting there.

15   Thank you very much. We will see

16 you back at 2:00.

17   (Whereupon, at 11:57 a.m. off the

18 record for lunch to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.)

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12   A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N

13   2:00 p.m.

14   MS. MORIEARTY: Hello, everyone.

15 Do you want the doors opened or closed? Could

16 we have at least one of the big doors closed,

17 please? If everyone would be seated. Most of

18 you know me which is why you're obeying me

19 which is very strange.

20   Hello, everyone. My name is Jill

21 Moriearty. I'm with the University of Utah,

22 J. Willard Marriot Library. Just a little

23 plug for the Marriot group. I would like to

1   introduce you to the group that worked on this

 2   session.

 3   They are David Cismowski, Head of

 4   the Government Publication Section, California

 5   State Library; Helen Burke, Minneapolis

 6   Central Library; Ted Priebe, Director of

 7   Library Planning and Development; Kelly

 8   Seifert -- how was that? -- lead planning

 9   specialist, Office of the Director, Library

10   Services and Content Management. The purpose

11   of this session everyone is to review the

12   draft recommendations from the spring council

13   meeting. Is everybody ready? All right.

14   If you have your packet, there is

15   a handout there. Who has the PowerPoint

16   control? Thank you. Let's start with the

17   first draft recommendation which is the

18   ability to browse digitization registration by

19   project looking for collaborator and highlight

20   collaborator N & Os in navigation. Response?

21   MR. PRIEBE: Thank you, Jill. Ted

22   Priebe. In terms of the enhanced search

23   capability for the digitization registry it

1 actually has the core functionality enabled

2 and it has been enabled but because it was not

3 as easily noticeable you have to go into the

4 advanced search functionality to actually to

5 be able to leverage it.

6   One of the things that we're doing

7 now, and as Ric mentioned earlier today, is we

8 will be having a session which is kind of a

9 beta release, if you will, of a new format and

10 look of that registry and that's going to be

11 taking place tomorrow.

12   Web services in the FDLP, that's

13 at 11:00 so I would encourage all of you who

14 have used it but would like to understand how

15 to leverage it better and have some of that

16 enhanced functionality to be used to join us

17 for that session.

18   With that being said, any

19 additional comments from council?

20   MS. MORIEARTY: Comments, council?

21   MR. PRIEBE: Anyone from the

22 community that would like to add anything to

23 this spring council recommendation?

1   MS. MORIEARTY: All right. Seeing

         2   no movement toward a mic, David.

         3   MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,

         4   California State Library. The second DLC

         5   draft recommendation is add a link to the

         6   Grant Opportunities document delivered in

         7   Tampa on the Desktop under instructions and to

         8   the priority titles for digitization to

         9   digitization registry.

        10   Ted.

        11   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO.

        12   What we've done, and I'm actually going to

        13   just break out of our slide deck for a moment

        14   and actually show you from the registry where

        15   that grants document is and just to give you

        16   a quick look for those of you who have not had

        17   an opportunity to see that.

        18   Off of the registry page if you go

        19   to the front top face here there's the link.

        20   When you click on it, it actually brings you

        21   to a broader article off of the FDLP Desktop

        22   which is the federal publications digitization

        23   and public access file initiative. When you

                                84

1   go all the way to the bottom, you can see that

2   list of links and list of opportunities.

3   For those of you who have not yet

4   been to that portion of the site interested in

5   finding more about how to leverage grants that

6   are available in both the federal government

7   as well as private institutions, I would

8   encourage you to take a look at that.

9   Comments from council? Anybody in

10   the community have any additions on that?

11   MS. MORIEARTY: All right. Helen.

12   MS. BURKE: Helen Burke, Hennepin

13   County Library. Council intends to pursue

14   discussions with associations that collect

15   statistics and rate libraries to explore the

16   issues surrounding the weighing of e-

17   collections vis-a-vis tangible volumes in

18   their metrics.

19   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO.

20   This may be the shortest response of many of

21   the GPO responses. In this scenario it really

22   is just on behalf of GPO putting ourselves

23   forward that, you know, we are certainly ready

1   and able to collaborate with council if there

2   are any particular actions or recommendations

3   from some of that work that's occurring that

4   is of interest that we can move forward on.

5   MS. MORIEARTY: Jill Moriearty,

6   University of Utah. So far has no one

7   approached you or have you reached out to

8   anyone?

9   MR. PRIEBE: This is one of the

10   items from council that we saw as a council

11   action that was put forward as a potential

12   pursuit piece, not necessarily GPO leading

13   that activity. If council feels like that is

14   something that needs to be prioritized, we

15   certainly look forward to working on it.

16   MS. MORIEARTY: Jill Moriearty,

17   University of Utah. I was aware but I just

18   wanted to find out if anyone had come forward

19   at this point.

20   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO. Not

21   at this point.

22   MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes, Notre

23   Dame to your right. Who is taking the lead on

```
1    council on doing some of this outreach?  Is

2    there a group?  Did I miss something?

3                CHAIRPERSON SEARS:  Suzanne Sears,

4    University of North Texas.  So far we haven't

5    assigned anybody, Steve, but if you are

6    volunteering, I would love to have you.

7                MR. HAYES:  Go ahead, yeah.

8                MS. MORIEARTY:  Jill Moriearty,

9    University of Utah.  I nominate Steve Hayes.

10                MR. JACOBS:  Second.

11                MR. O'MAHONY:  Third.  Dan

12    O'Mahony, Brown University.  I would be happy

13    to work with you, Steve, on that.

14                MS. MORIEARTY:  Jill Moriearty,

15    University of Utah.  Does the community have

16    any comment?

17                Jill Moriearty, University of

18    Utah.  This is the quietest group out there

19    I've seen in years.  Our next recommendation.

20    Oh, hot dog.

21                MS. MACKIN:  Sandy Mackin,

22    University of Kentucky.  To what end are you

23    doing this investigation?  I wasn't here last
```

1   year so I don't know the background.

2   CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Suzanne Sears,

3   University of North Texas. Sandy, the point

4   behind it was we are trying to find ways that

5   we can encourage libraries to digitize. We

6   all know that our directors listen to the

7   statistics they are forced to gather.

8   If there is some way to start

9   including the materials that are digitized

10   into those statistics that count towards ARL

11   status or ACRL statistics that it might be

12   easier to convince our directors to do that.

13   We were going to investigate just

14   exactly where that stands with them because we

15   know they have been talking about whether or

16   not to include those statistics and try and

17   find out what is the status of that and is

18   that something they see moving forward. Does

19   that answer your question?

20   MS. MACKIN: Yes. Thank you.

21   MS. MORIEARTY: Jill Moriearty,

22   University of Utah. Our next recommendation.

23   GPO staff should share with the community a

1   detailed summary of the scope and target

2   completion dates of the GPO shelf list

3   conversation project.

4   Ted.

5   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO. We

6   did post a fairly extensive summary on the

7   project. Laurie Hall, director of LTIS, will

8   also be discussing this during her session.

9   Again, I wanted to break out of that

10   PowerPoint for a moment and just go ahead and

11   pull up a link. For those of you who have not

12   yet seen it we do have a full article with

13   tremendous amount of background on this.

14   A few snippets. There really is

15   -- we are estimating over $1 million of these

16   cards that are arranged by SuDocs order.

17   There's about 400,000 of those cards that are

18   OCLC cards that were produced by GPO through

19   OCLC.

20   We do have, and we started in

21   January of this year, a contract to supplement

22   staff in the creation of the transcription of

23   those cards into our catalog of government

1   publications. As of this month there are over

2   31,000 of those. As Ric mentioned as well

3   earlier in his speech today, we did recently

4   award a contract for digitization of the

5   remaining shelf list cards. From a high-level

6   summary those are some of the activities that

7   have been started, some results that have

8   happened and that will continue.

9   For those of you that would like

10   to get even more information on this, if I

11   scroll all the way down to the bottom there's

12   also a link off of that page for an OPAL

13   session that Laurie and several of the key

14   members facilitated that will give you just a

15   plethora of information on what that process

16   is.

17   Council, any follow-on with that?

18   MS. MORIEARTY: Community? All

19   right. Our next recommendation, David. Oh,

20   is someone coming? Excellent.

21   MS. McKNELLY: Michele McKnelly,

22   University of Wisconsin-River Falls. Okay, so

23   I see this one and I see the one about the

1   digitization of collections. Are links to the

2   new collections that are being scanned are

3   going to be included in this historic shelf

4   list when it goes into the CGP? Right?

5   You've got collections that are

6   being scanned so will there be links directly

7   from the records in -- they are added in from

8   the historic shelf list back to the full text

9   collections.

10   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO. If

11   I understand your question right, community

12   members that are digitizing content and your

13   question is with the records that are made

14   available in the CGP will there be a link

15   added?

16   MS. McKNELLY: Link back to the

17   full text collection, yes.

18   MR. PRIEBE: Okay. I'm going to

19   ask one of my colleagues, Laurie Hall.

20   MS. McKNELLY: Sorry, Laurie.

21   MS. HALL: Laurie Hall, GPO.

22   Suzanne has told me we will only be linking to

23   digitized document content for official

1   partners. If you're a partner with GPO, then

2   we will be linking to your content.

3   We also have cataloging

4   partnership that we are working on. It's not

5   finalized yet. Correct? Working with Jennie

6   Burroughs hopefully in Montana to pick up the

7   pieces of things that we don't have. We are

8   doing a lot of little projects. Does that

9   answer your question? Okay. Great.

10   CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Suzanne Sears,

11   University of North Texas. Laurie, don't

12   leave the mic, please. So I'm unclear when

13   you say official partners. For instance, the

14   University of North Texas is a partner with

15   GPO and CyberCemetary. We have a lot of

16   material in our additional library.

17   Would we need to be a partner on

18   each one of those items or just because we

19   have a partnership then anything we digitize?

20   Like when we put up the LCC record we have to

21   have a partnership with that for it to be

22   linked. Then we would have to have a link for

23   U.S. Bureau of Mines publications. Do you

1   understand what I'm saying?

 2   MS. EBANUES: Suzanne Ebanues,

 3   GPO. Yes, Suzanne. We could do an overall

 4   partnership for all of your digital library if

 5   you have a large collection. We could talk

 6   about that.

 7   CHAIRPERSON SEARS: So you would

 8   need an MOU between the institution and you on

 9   digitization?

10   MS. EBANUES: It would depend on

11   the exact collection and project. None of our

12   MOUs are exactly the same so there's a lot of

13   discussion back and forth as we develop one.

14   I know in your case we could talk about doing

15   an over-arching one. Just like the

16   CyberCemetary I know started out as little

17   bits and pieces and then became an over-

18   arching so we could do that if you're

19   interested.

20   MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO.

21   Suzanne, because you have an existing

22   partnership it's easier than to modify an

23   existing partnership than to create a new one

1   for like your digital library or something

 2   other than CyberCemetary.

 3   MS. MORIEARTY: Any other

 4   questions from council? Council questions

 5   come first. No questions? From the

 6   community?

 7   MS. BRAUNSTEIN: Stephanie

 8   Braunstein from LSU. I keep feeling I need to

 9   reiterate the clarification of what makes one

10   a partner. LSU is currently a partner with

11   GPO for a product that is not a digitization

12   project. If we wanted to get involved with

13   that, we would have to have another MOU

14   completely separate from that. Right? I see

15   heads going up and down which seems to me yes.

16   MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO.

17   That's right, Stephanie, because the kind of

18   partnership that you have now is a service

19   partnership where you are providing a service,

20   a digitization access to content has different

21   requirements by both parties.

22   MS. BRAUNSTEIN: Thank you.

23   MS. MACKIN: Sandy Mackin,

                         94

1 University of Kentucky. My apologies. This

2 may be in your summary but the 31,000 records

3 that have gone into the CGP have those also

4 gone into OCLC?

5   MS. HALL: Laurie Hall, GPO. No.

6 We've recently gotten a report back from OCLC

7 who tested a sample of the records. They have

8 some major concerns about how we code things

9 and how they are going to de-dupe us loading

10 into OCLC where there already is existing

11 records. That's one of the projects we have

12 in the fall to take a look at their analysis

13 and decide how we are going to go forward.

14   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO. I

15 just had one follow-on. Some good discussion

16 on the opportunity for partnerships and

17 digitization. For those of you who are out

18 there, just a reminder we do have a link off

19 the FTLP Destop for partnerships.

20   Anyone who is interested in

21 submitting, Suzanne Ebanues, who came to the

22 microphone, is our lead within Library

23 Planning and development on the partnership

1   side. I would encourage any of you out in the

 2   audience who are thinking about what you've

 3   done and how we might work together that would

 4   be a very quick and easy vehicle to start that

 5   discussion.

 6   MS. MORIEARTY: Next

 7   recommendation.

 8   MR. CISMOWSKI: GPO should conduct

 9   a segmentation survey in order to learn about

10   the diverse needs of the various types and

11   sizes of FDLP libraries and integrate these

12   needs into strategic thinking.

13   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO. So

14   at the spring conference in Buffalo we had not

15   yet published and made those results

16   available. We subsequently have all of the

17   data accessible again off the FDLP Desktop.

18   There is a fairly extensive article that was

19   written in regards to that.

20   For those of you that have not yet

21   reviewed that material, we've got the link in

22   that handout. Additionally here I just pulled

23   up that summary page. You can see in terms of

1   that segmentation survey data and also the

2   needs assessment survey which really

3   facilitated part of our normal biennial survey

4   data.

5   All of that was comprehensively

6   put together as well and us accessible for

7   council as well as the community to review.

8   With that, any additional comments from

9   council?

10   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO.

11   Anyone from the community? Anything to add?

12   MS. BURKE: Next recommendation.

13   Collaboration between council and GPO to

14   develop a plan for utilizing the biennial

15   survey, to gather information, and solicit

16   input from Federal Depository Libraries in

17   order to provide relevant data on strategic

18   and operational issues facing the FDLP.

19   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO. I

20   could probably respond to this recommendation

21   as well as the following one in terms of GPO's

22   activities since the spring. What we did as

23   a business unit is created a proposed project

1   plan and we sent that this summer to council.

         2   From that plan it is at a phase where we are

         3   really awaiting next steps or further input on

         4   where we can go with that in groups.

         5   In terms of high level and what

         6   that proposed plan consisted of, it's really

         7   developing that feedback list of gathering

         8   mechanisms with the FDLP community. Parts of

         9   what we were proposing was analyzing trends,

        10   reviewing what other tools that could be

        11   leveraged in terms of enabling this.

        12   With that I'll open it up to

        13   council. No comments. Community, any

        14   additional input?

        15   MS. MORIEARTY: Jill Moriearty,

        16   University of Utah. Seeing no movement we'll

        17   go to the our next draft. I think the answer

        18   has been provided, yet I want to make sure we

        19   cover this in case we have any comments.

        20   Collaboration between council and

        21   GPO to explore ways to solicit timely feedback

        22   from the Federal Depository Libraries through

        23   the use of web survey or other web-based

1   tools.

2   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO.

3   Council, I would respond to both of these on

4   that last one but any additional input from

5   the spring recommendation?

6   MS. MORIEARTY: Jill Moriearty,

7   University of Utah. I think on this one I've

8   always had a little bit of a concern about

9   timely feedback. We left it wide open but

10   there was discussion about what constitutes

11   timely feedback. My inclination is ASAP but

12   being a semi-reasonable person I think a

13   month, six weeks.

14   I want some hard date, I suppose,

15   for feedback. That might be a hard thing to

16   deliver but if I know that within three

17   months, six months, six days I can expect some

18   kind of feedback, I think that goes a long way

19   to building confidence.

20   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO. I

21   think we echo that desire in response to the

22   recommendation. Frankly, the answer sometimes

23   is it depends in terms of the mechanism of the

1   survey.

2   If we are getting a slow response

3   rate, many times we, as well as I'm sure the

4   council has shared this same challenge, you

5   put a stake in the sand in terms of a targeted

6   time for getting responses but you still will

7   have opportunities where people will come back

8   and say, "Hey, is it too late? Can I get our

9   feedback into it? We have some really

10   important data."

11   In those instances you do end up

12   actually holding off or, in this case

13   sometimes with the contracted from, we'll have

14   them hold off assuming we're going to have

15   some of that additional input. Once you have

16   it the time frame that it takes to do the

17   proper analysis of the data many times is a

18   bit subjective.

19   We may want to get a draft that

20   we'll share as we have in the past with

21   council. I'm sure that we've got the core

22   information covered. Sometimes that will lead

23   to some enhanced work on the part of GPO or,

1   in this case, with Outsell and the task at

2   hand that really brought this recommendation

3   forward.

4   I don't know that I've answered

5   the comment but our policy is to get the data

6   out as quickly as possible but, at the same

7   time, ensure that the analysis is done

8   properly, that we've given everyone every

9   opportunity to provide input because, of

10   course, that is the objective of the surveys

11   as we put them forward.

12   MS. SIEFERT: Kelly Siefert, GPO.

13   I just want to add to that. As part of our

14   draft plan that we were putting forward we not

15   only want to examine new and different survey

16   tools but we also want to talk about within

17   GPO how often we survey.

18   If we need to develop parameters

19   and priorities for what deserves a survey,

20   there is often a feeling of being over-

21   surveyed in the community and we don't want to

22   over-saturate with that so that's part of that

23   plan as well.

1   MS. MORIEARTY: Council, any other

          2   comments?

          3   MR. PRIEBE: Anyone in the

          4   community? Have we surveyed you enough?

          5   MS. SMITH: Lori Smith,

          6   Southeastern Louisiana University. You know

          7   that I'm no opponent of feedback. I'm all for

          8   feedback but we have been, I think, inundated

          9   recently with things about which you want

         10   comments. "Here is a new draft policy. What

         11   do you think?" "Here is this new thing. What

         12   do you think?"

         13   I think if that's going to

         14   continue, and I see that's probably going to

         15   continue, you add surveys on top of that and

         16   that's a lot. You're asking a lot. I

         17   appreciate your concern about over-surveying

         18   us because I think we're getting close to that

         19   without formal kind of surveys.

         20   MS. McKNELLY: Michele McKnelly,

         21   University of Wisconsin-River Falls. I answer

         22   a lot of surveys from a lot of places and I'm

         23   over-surveyed all around. Have you ever

1   considered sampling instead of surveying

2   everybody? Just going out and taking a sample

3   because I think your response rates are not

4   necessarily good when you do these surveys.

5   Part of it is you're going out for

6   100 percent and you're coming back and you're

7   getting 20 percent of the people. Maybe you

8   should try sampling and saying, "You're a

9   small representative here for the whole

10   community and please take this seriously," and

11   you get a better response rate.

12   It's not perfect but if you only

13   get 17 or 20 percent of the people answering

14   the survey, that's not that good anyway. Then

15   there would be fewer surveys for all of us.

16   MR. PRIEBE: Thank you. Ted

17   Priebe, GPO. Michele has gone back but one of

18   the questions that I had, and maybe I'll pose

19   this to council in terms of that subset or

20   sampling, I'm not sure the basis of the

21   evaluation or what criteria you use or who you

22   survey to ensure that the full community

23   overall has been provided that opportunity for

1   input.

 2   At least up until now any surveys

 3   that we've done on proposed new tools, value-

 4   added services we've taken that holistic view

 5   of trying to give everyone the opportunity to

 6   provide that feedback because we have to

 7   obviously support, as you do, the entire

 8   community and all the different types and

 9   branches.

10   A good comment and I think worth

11   probably additional discussion with council on

12   how that perhaps could be implemented. We

13   look forward to input.

14   MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,

15   California State Library. It strikes me that

16   perhaps there could be a blend of both. That

17   is you could identify certain libraries that

18   would be sampled and then you could also open

19   it up to whoever else wants to comment since

20   the purpose of this really is -- the purpose

21   is not to actually vote or to conduct a

22   scientific poll but to get feedback from the

23   community. That would be a way of ensuring

1   feedback from a fairly representative sample

2   but still allowing others who are not annoyed

3   by too many surveys to continue to comment.

4   GPO? James?

5   MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs,

6   Stanford University. That reminds me that

7   there could be other types of tools involved

8   like at the point of access. If you're

9   talking about getting feedback on a new

10   collection on FDsys or something like that,

11   you don't necessarily -- well, you want

12   libraries to give you input but you also want

13   the public and users to give input.

14   It's fairly simple to put a little

15   script when somebody hits a website. It pops

16   up a little box that says, "Hey, got a second?

17   Let us know what you think." There's lots of

18   different ways.

19   MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes, Notre

20   Dame. I think, Ted, you're right. As much as

21   I agree sampling is a good way to do it

22   depending on what you're trying to accomplish.

23   The difficulty is, as you've identified,

drawing that sample and then communicating to

         the group that, "Yes, you are the sample." We

         are doing it for our purpose to actually draw

         a conclusion as opposed to get the broadest

         amount of feedback.

                    It's two different things. I

         think it would behoove council to take a look

         at the methodology and make some suggestions

         or concur with certain suggestions to see how

         we want to do things because I think the

         sampling technique is one that I use at our

         institution. It's a little bit better. Yes,

         sampling and feedback is now approaching spam.

                    If I get asked one more time,

         "Congratulations. You used the Office for

         Information Technology. How did we do?"

         Delete. It is because it has become so easy

         but it is very careful what conclusion you

         want to draw. If your sample is not

         representative, you can't draw any conclusions

         other than to say here's all the comments but

         there's no action to take.-

                    MR. PRIEBE: I think Cindy was

1   next and then the community.

2   MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. I

3   just want to point out that we did consider

4   sampling for the upcoming user survey at the

5   suggestion of Outsell because we learned from

6   the earlier survey I believe it was 75

7   libraries were providing 80 percent of the

8   service in the community. Something very

9   similar to that. We were talking about

10   potentially just using the user survey at

11   those libraries.

12   We took a look at what we were

13   trying to find out and thought that all of the

14   libraries would benefit by knowing what their

15   users are saying about them. We could then do

16   some localizing value statements and things

17   like that. It gets back to what Steve just

18   said about what are we trying to do and how

19   are we going to use the information when we

20   get it. We have talked about not doing a

21   survey of the entire community like that.

22   MS. SMITH: Lori Smith,

23   Southeastern Louisiana University. I kind of

1   like the point of use survey idea. Depending

2   on what point that is, you may be getting

3   input from non-depository libraries and there

4   may be times where you would want non-

5   depository input because a lot of your

6   products don't just impact us. They are out

7   there for everybody.

8   Also, I think a phone call is

9   something you might want to consider.

10   Occasionally I don't want to type another

11   response to something but if you called me, I

12   would be happy to talk to you for five

13   minutes.

14   MS. MORIEARTY: Jill Moriearty,

15   University of Utah. Anymore comments? All

16   right.

17   David, the next one.

18   MR. CISMOWSKI: Council request

19   notification if there is substantial slippage

20   in announced deadlines for the planned Release

21   1 and Release 2 of FDsys and the sunsetting of

22   GPO Access by December 2010. Council pledges

23   to respond within two weeks with comments.

1   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO. Bob

2   Tapella and Ric Davis spoke a bit about the

3   sunsetting of GPO Access so I won't continue

4   beyond just reaffirming that targeted schedule

5   at the end of December with FDsys being the

6   system of record.

7   A couple of items of note, as well

8   that continuity of access. Basically the

9   search access capability or failover being

10   enabled at the end of September was a great

11   milestone for the system. What Release 1 is

12   defined as in terms of having that content

13   management system, full search enablement, and

14   the preservation repository, all three of

15   those core pillars of that system being

16   enabled and ready to go at this point.

17   Everything is on schedule from

18   what we've discussed in spring in Buffalo,

19   what we went over. There will be an

20   educational session tomorrow that takes place

21   at 4:00 and that's an opportunity as well to

22   learn a lot more about what will happen in

23   this current fiscal year with FDsys.

1   Council, additional comments?

2   Anyone in the community?

3   MS. McKNELLY: I feel like I'm

4   doing the perp walk up here. Michele

5   McKnelly, University of Wisconsin-River Falls.

6   Ted, when FDsys goes live now that

7   you have the failover we going to stop getting

8   these messages that FDsys is down at 5:00 on

9   a Friday from maintenance? The failovers will

10   be live with the system and that's all over

11   with?

12   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO.

13   That's exactly what that means. Real-time

14   failover capability with search and Access.

15   Yes, indeed.

16   MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs,

17   Stanford University. Ted, can you just --

18   this is probably just a reminder but when GPO

19   Access switches over to FDsys for good and you

20   have the new PURLZ, with a Z, server all of

21   those PURLZ are going to automatically go over

22   to FedSys and things are going to be cool.

23   Right?

1   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO.

2   Absolutely in terms of the redirects. The

3   PURLZ, nothing will change in those. They

4   will be completely resolved under FDsys. With

5   GovDoc and all that great technology behind

6   the scenes it's all part of our planning that

7   has been taking place over the past years as

8   we get to that final finish line.

9   MR. JACOBS: I appreciate that.

10   MS. LASTER: Shari Laster,

11   University of Akron. Just one clarification.

12   The scheduling for Release 2 for FDsys is not

13   taking place until the appropriations have

14   been made. Is that the correct way to

15   interpret that?

16   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO. Let

17   me try to respond to that and if Selene is

18   here if she wants to add in addition to this.

19   GPO has a release schedule set for

20   fiscal year 2011. In terms of how that

21   release capability is enabled, we're going to

22   have PMO go over in a lot more detail tomorrow

23   afternoon in terms of those quarterly

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1   releases. The capability for those releases

2   there's funding that has been earmarked for

3   those purposes, I believe.

4   MS. DALECKY: Selene Dalecky, GPO.

5   That is true. At this point we have been

6   working on the schedule based upon the

7   priorities work that we've been doing

8   internally and with stakeholders. We know

9   what the priorities are to achieve over the

10   next year.

11   The funding is the question

12   because with the continuing resolution I'm not

13   sure the funding levels have been determined

14   yet internally. We do have some carryover

15   funds from the previous year that we will be

16   able to continue working for a certain amount

17   of time. That is still a question at this

18   point.

19   MR. PRIEBE: Community? Any

20   additional comments?

21   MS. BURKE: Okay. Next

22   recommendation: Consult Council when major

23   features of functionality is announced for

1   future releases of FDsys are deferred.

2   Council pledged to respond within two weeks

3   with comments.

4   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO. So

5   just to carryover what Selene had mentioned in

6   terms of the educational session, I think one

7   of those objectives is to talk through those

8   quarterly releases that have been planned for

9   this fiscal year. I think what council is

10   asking for is feedback.

11   Depending on what our final

12   budgetary appropriation is, if there are any

13   functions or features in those quarterly

14   releases that we have planned that cannot be

15   enabled due to funding constraints. With

16   that, I think that's a commitment GPO can

17   follow through on in terms of providing

18   updates pending our final budget which at this

19   point we don't have a time frame. We're under

20   a continuing resolution.

21   In addition to that we did provide

22   to council late this summer a feature set by

23   capability and a prioritization where we've

1 gotten opportunity to get some feedback from

 2 council, some validation on what our initial

 3 thoughts were in terms of next releases and

 4 capabilities with FDsys.

 5   MS. HOLTERHOFF: Sally Holterhoff,

 6 Valparaiso University Law Library. We did

 7 give you that feedback so will that be taken

 8 into account in setting those priorities or

 9 what are you doing with -- will we come back

10 to you on that?

11   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO. We

12 did receive DLC's comments and in terms of the

13 capabilities for this coming fiscal year and

14 what's projected it has those into account.

15   MS. MORIEARTY: Further comments

16 from council? The community? All right. Our

17 next recommendation, please. Jill Moriearty,

18 University of Utah. As PMO review system

19 requirements and functionality for future

20 releases of FDsys stakeholders, including the

21 FDLP community, should be included.

22   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO.

23 I've got just two bullets on this one. I've

1   got a lot of background from six, seven years

 2   ago when I was involved with digital

 3   conversion services and our pilot operation.

 4   What we've heard from the community, what

 5   we've heard from council is two themes.

 6   One, converted content. We want

 7   to get this digitized content that is in a

 8   collaborative sense happening already within

 9   the community. We want the content when GPO

10   gets the authority or approval from the JPC

11   oversight to get in the system.

12   We want it in quickly and we want

13   it in comprehensively. In terms of the spring

14   meeting that we had in Buffalo, we had an

15   educational session where we showed as a proof

16   of concept the capability of ingesting

17   converted content into FDsys.

18   As we get approval from our

19   oversight to be more expansive in terms of

20   that capability, we're ready to do it. We're

21   waiting that go ahead, if you will, and the

22   pilot partnership on the stats at large with

23   Library of Congress is the first part of that

1   piece that we are awaiting information on to

2   move forward.

3   Second part is harvested content

4   and that's another part within our community

5   that we've heard loud and clear. There is a

6   concern of that at-risk material, the fugitive

7   documents, if you will, getting not only under

8   bibliographic control but getting it into the

9   system so that it's not lost to the community

10   and the public.

11   We do have within GPO a harvesting

12   working group that is formed. We are putting

13   together a draft vision document. We envision

14   that vision document being shared with you,

15   council, and getting some input from you and

16   validation as well in terms of what we see as

17   the harvesting strategic road map in terms of

18   moving forward.

19   We currently have processes in

20   place. Jill McClain's area in the

21   acquisitions does have a vehicle for putting

22   GPO on notice in the interim of any documents

23   and capabilities there but when we look at

1   FDsys what are some core critical issues,

2   converted content, harvested content. Those

3   are the themes. We continue to work to strive

4   toward our goal of getting an effective and

5   automated process together that will enable

6   that.

7   MS. MORIEARTY: Community?

8   MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO.

9   Something I want to add to that is that the

10   library business unit as a stakeholder and

11   also council have been working closely with

12   the Program Management Office to talk about

13   what additional feature sets are associated

14   with FDsys releases and also discuss the

15   prioritization of those given the funding

16   contingencies.

17   I think that is something that

18   after this council meeting we're in a position

19   to share out more broadly for comment with the

20   community as well since these discussions have

21   been occurring with GPO and council at this

22   point to make sure that we've got the

23   priorities where they need to be for these

1   additional features and if there are any

2   funding issues that we can prioritize

3   correctly.

4   MS. MORIEARTY: Michele.

5   MS. McKNELLY: Michele McKnelly,

6   University of Wisconsin-River Falls. I'm

7   interested in your harvesting working group.

8   Are you harvesting content right now or are

9   you just talking about harvesting?

10   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO.

11   What we are working on is the capability to

12   have a more automated capability for FDsys to

13   be able to harvest.

14   MS. McKNELLY: So you're not

15   currently harvesting anything.

16   MR. PRIEBE: GPO has been

17   harvesting. Ted Priebe, GPO. LSCM has been

18   harvesting contents, fugitive documents when

19   you or others in the community put us on

20   notice of one. A cataloging record has

21   created the ability to archive so that's been

22   taking place now.

23   MS. McKNELLY: Okay. Let me try

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 1    to rephrase this.  That's a manual harvest

 2    based on notification so you're working on an

 3    automatic harvest?  Is that what that working

 4    group is working on, a crawl?  Harvesting

 5    crawls that will be ingested or is it still

 6    preliminary for the crawls?

 7                MS. MORIEARTY:  Ted, I think --

 8    Cindy, can you answer that?  Do we have anyone

 9    from GPO?

10                MS. ETKIN:  Cindy Etkin, GPO.  My

11    mind was going in a different direction from

12    what Michelle asked earlier so I just missed

13    what she said.

14                MR. PRIEBE:  Ted Priebe, GPO.  To

15    respond to the first part of your question,

16    yes, manual harvesting has been and will

17    continue to take place.  But in addition to

18    that we do have some capabilities to do semi-

19    automated harvesting as well so both of those

20    activities are taking place now.

21                Part of what that strategic

22    roadmap for harvesting is going to be able to

23    reaffirm is capabilities and phases.  Is full
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1   automated X available in the first phase or is

2   it the second phrase. We're going to be

3   getting comments not only from counsel but

4   from the community on that.

5   MS. McKNELLY: Okay. Thank you.

6   MR. PRIEBE: We should be

7   targeting getting a solution that meets

8   everyone's needs but in terms of what's

9   practical and what makes sense with

10   technology.

11   MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs,

12   Stanford University. Michelle, to your

13   question, the 4:00 to 5:30 session today GPO

14   is going to be talking about harvesting so

15   you'll get all the information you need.

16   MR. HAYES: Hearing this likens me

17   back to the days of bringing up a new system

18   where suddenly, when Notre Dame brought up Ex

19   Libris we had a user community of one, it was

20   very easy to prioritize. When you suddenly

21   had a user community of 50 how is this going

22   to be done? I don't envy you your process

23   here.

1   It would be interesting to see the

2   methodology by which because the stakeholder

3   community is so large; it's the libraries,

4   it's the council, it's whoever else wants to

5   comment, how GPO is going about picking out.

6   You know, we're all equal stakeholders but

7   some of us are more equal than others.

8   As well as balance again here is

9   what the budget can hold and we can implement.

10   It will be interesting to see from a council

11   member point of view how that's going to go

12   and then how is that communicated to the

13   stakeholder community.

14   I remember those ballots. You all

15   remember many of the ballots that says, "You

16   can do this or this and you've got five votes

17   out of 50 things. Get your library together

18   to a degree on B5."

19   Then it goes in with the other 50

20   B5s to arrive at a list. As GPO becomes an

21   information provider, the headaches multiply

22   and it will be interesting to see how the

23   stakeholder comments are truly waded through,

1   prioritized, etc.

2   MR. PRIEBE: Agreed. Ted Priebe,

3   GPO. It's probably one of the most critical

4   issues that we have to face and in terms of

5   the requirements gathering and when we have

6   the requirements how to prioritize them. I

7   look forward to working with council, no

8   question. We've got some good folks on our

9   working group as well for that.

10   MS. MORIEARTY: Community, any

11   further questions? Comments?

12   Cindy.

13   MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. I

14   just wanted to respond to Michelle's question

15   about the harvesting that we are doing and

16   we're doing an awful lot of manual harvesting.

17   The acquisition specialists each have their

18   agencies that they are responsible for and

19   they go through and do it manually.

20   We also have the lost docs,

21   discovery docs that are reported to us. In

22   addition we've been doing semi-automatic

23   harvesting for a long time where we go back to

1 agency sites on timed frequencies to pick up

2 serials, new editions of serials and that kind

3 of thing.

4   As we're looking at automated

5 harvesting, you'll recall we did the pilot

6 project with EPA and we learned an awful lot

7 from that. We are looking at what happened

8 there, the results we got to put together

9 better requirements for harvesting as we go

10 forward.

11   MS. MORIEARTY: David, would you

12 do the last recommendation and then we'll talk

13 very briefly after you're done.

14   MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,

15 California State Library. GPO should work

16 with council and the community to create

17 additional exclusive benefits that will accrue

18 to official FDLP depositories. Benefits will

19 serve as incentives for both recruitment and

20 retention of FDLP depositories.

21   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO.

22 This is the point where I get to transition to

23 my colleague, Kelly Siefert. In doing that it

1   seemed like it was a good time for a little

2   calisthenics after the afternoon lunch. We

3   have a handout that we really look forward to

4   in the interest of the last 35, 40 minutes to

5   get comments from you within the community on

6   some of the questions we have.

7   For those of you that are in the

8   audience that have not grabbed a copy of this,

9   can we take a two-minute 30-second break.

10   We've got copies in the back of the room and

11   if you could take time and grab one of these.

12   I'm sorry they weren't in your

13   conference packet but it would be a helpful

14   piece to have. If we wait just for the next

15   couple minutes, then I'll turn it over to

16   Kelly on the response to the council

17   recommendation and that will transition us

18   into the second half of our session.

19   MS. MORIEARTY: And, council, you

20   have a copy.

21   Jill Moriearty, University of

22   Utah. Two minutes is up by my clock which

23   runs fast. We are going to get done and we

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1   are not going to go over on our time. At the

2   end if we finish on time we get cake.

3   All right. Kelly, if you would,

4   please.

5   MS. SIEFERT: Kelly Siefert, GPO.

6   With this recommendation recognizing that

7   creating additional exclusive benefits is

8   going to take a good amount of time and

9   specialized funding from Congress and also the

10   research and data gathering aspect from the

11   community, we wanted to divide the project

12   into two phases so that we could give the

13   community in the near-term a useful

14   deliverable while we're working towards the

15   long-term solution.

16   Our two-phase project approach.

17   Phase 1, develop a document aimed at library

18   administrators that describe the benefits of

19   the FDLP, the value that you get by being in

20   the program. We actually created two

21   documents as part of Phase 1. One is a top 10

22   list that you'll see at the top of your

23   handout, a quick reference piece as a handout.

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1   The second piece will be a more

2   indepth booklet that will take the benefits

3   and flesh them all out, provide details and

4   examples of each one. That will eventually be

5   designed, as I said, into a booklet that can

6   be a much more detailed piece. That would be

7   the Phase 1.

8   Phase 2 is where we will work with

9   council and the community to brainstorm and

10   implement these new services for FDLP

11   libraries. Then after that the documents from

12   Phase 1 will continue to live on the Desktop

13   and be updated as we add more exclusive

14   benefits.

15   As for Phase 1 progress, what we

16   did was we drafted these two documents and we

17   worked with council to get their feedback and

18   update a final draft for you. We posted that

19   recently. I think this past week we sent out

20   an announcement that we posted this draft on

21   the FDLP Desktop. If you go to the homepage,

22   you can click on benefits for FDLP libraries.

23   The document in PDF form is there,

1   just as the one you have in front of you, and

 2   you can comment on any portion of the document

 3   from the top 10 list, the benefits for all

 4   libraries, the benefits for regionals, the

 5   benefits for selectives, and the benefits to

 6   the public. You can comment on any or all of

 7   those sections.

 8   Over the next several weeks we are

 9   going to continue to gather that information

10   and produce a revised draft that we will then

11   again present to council and the community.

12   Once we finalize this draft we are going to

13   send it to GPO's creative services department

14   and they are going to do the design for the

15   booklet.

16   What will happen then is on the

17   Desktop you will be able to download the two

18   pieces, the top ten list and the booklet, and

19   you will also be able to order these pieces in

20   print form for your use.

21   Here we just have listed the top

22   ten benefits. You'll notice that within the

23   other sections in the document those benefits

1   are fleshed out with examples.

2   The free federal information

3   products, free cataloging records, free

4   permanent public access to content from

5   partners, educational opportunities,

6   collection development opportunities,

7   consulting and networking opportunities, free

8   marketing and promotional material, the

9   opportunity to participate in pilot projects,

10   ensuring that dedicated government information

11   professionals remain on staff, and enhancement

12   of the status and procedge of an institution

13   designated as an FDLP member.

14   So, again, as you can see in your

15   packet, the four sections of the more

16   expensive booklet are benefits to all

17   libraries, benefits to regionals, benefits to

18   selectives, and the public.

19   Shall we proceed to the questions

20   yet? Okay. The first question for DLC. What

21   feedback can you provide on our proposed

22   phased project approach?

23   MS. MORIEARTY: Council first.

1   MS. LASTER: Shari Laster,

 2   University of Akron. I think it's the perfect

 3   approach because this lets you line up exactly

 4   what you are already doing and that helps

 5   decide the best next step to take. Maybe

 6   where there are fewer and where there is room

 7   in the current benefits for more growth or

 8   easy ways to kind of grow some of these

 9   benefits it should be pretty straightforward

10   so I think the approach makes a lot of sense.

11   MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs,

12   Stanford University. Yeah, I think it's a

13   great way to go and I'm really glad that this

14   has come out. It's a good first step. I

15   wonder if we should also be extending the

16   conversation not just to what GPO can give in

17   terms of benefits to the community but what

18   the community can give for support or move

19   forward amongst themselves so it's not just

20   GPO and the community of FDLP libraries. It's

21   FDLP libraries working together as well.

22   MS. MORIEARTY: Jill Moriearty,

23   University of Utah. I think this document is

1   excellent. When it was first suggested and

        2   sprang, my first thought was there are

        3   benefits?

        4   What I like about it is the way

        5   it's phrased I can take this to my director,

        6   and will, give it to her, give it to all my

        7   assistant directors and say, "Right here look

        8   at these benefits. If you have forgotten what

        9   the depository library means, this outlines

        10   what we're receiving and without the status we

        11   lose."

        12   MS. HOLTERHOFF: Sally Holterhoff,

        13   Valparaiso University Law Library. One thing

        14   I would suggest before this is generally sent

        15   to library administrators would be to show

        16   this to a few possibly skeptical directors to

        17   look at because I see some things in here that

        18   I think a director that I know would probably

        19   -- maybe that I work for -- would look at some

        20   of this and say -- she's not against -- we're

        21   not dropping out of the program but just would

        22   say, "Yeah, but some of these you can get

        23   whether you're depository or not.

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1   While they are good things, why

          2   would you have to be a depository to do

          3   these?" I think those things maybe need to be

          4   eliminated from it even though it's painful to

          5   take some of them out. I mean, access to

          6   digital content through FDsys you don't just

          7   get that if you're a depository or access to

          8   authentic U.S. government information which

          9   you know is dear to my heart but that's not

         10   exclusive to a depository.

         11   I just think that we say it in a

         12   way and you've got to be -- some suggesting

         13   that you might want to test it and see what

         14   comments you get from some possibly skeptical

         15   directors before you send it out to everybody.

         16   MS. LASTER: Shari Laster,

         17   University of Akron. One way to deal with

         18   that might be to take the approach of

         19   supporting the continued development or

         20   providing input or direct access to the sort

         21   of mechanisms of, for example, making

         22   authenticated content available because we do

         23   get opportunities to provide feedback that

1   aren't made generally public so we work that

 2   way.

 3   MS. TUBBS: Camilla Tubbs, Yale

 4   Law Library. Kind of dovetailing off of that

 5   comment, if you could maybe even at the top of

 6   the comment sheet have the benefits that are

 7   open to the entire public that specifically if

 8   you are a depository library here the value-

 9   added things that come along as an incentive

10   more and more to give get people active in the

11   program.

12   MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes, Notre

13   Dame. I think the pretest is a good one,

14   particularly if you can identify those

15   skeptics that are very good that way. In the

16   sector that I work in which is business, much

17   of it is phraseology.

18   We can parse what Sally has said

19   in that, yeah, there are still some tangibles

20   that come out that are authenticated, etc.,

21   but it's the right phrasing because you're

22   going to have certain people that will read it

23   one way and it will be.

1   The others, as I was reading

2   through this, and I think it's an additional

3   pass that you were -- you know, some of the

4   examples may resonate more with the skeptics

5   who are reading, "It's all digital and it's

6   all free."

7   They keep forgetting that, no,

8   there are some that are still coming

9   intangible, etc., that are there. I think

10   some of it is iterative but the pretest if we

11   can find a couple that will read this

12   critically might prove useful.

13   Then, again, I think it's going to

14   be the additional work as well as your

15   creative design. Is that the term you used?

16   Much of it depends on that because perception

17   is reality. If it looks like, "Ooh, wow."

18   Some of our director are going to take it as

19   "Ooh, wow." Others of the directors don't

20   care. "I've already made up my mind. Don't

21   confuse me with the facts."

22   MS. SIEFERT: Any other comments

23   from the community?

1   MS. SMITH: Lori Smith,

 2   Southeastern Louisiana University. For the

 3   top ten I would like to see something that is

 4   punchier that has more of a list of like "free

 5   publications" and then the explanation. You

 6   know, "free cataloging" and then the

 7   explanation. Something that is more 10 things

 8   and not 10 really long sentences. Something

 9   that's catchier.

10   MR. BASEFSKY: Stuart Basefsky,

11   School of Industrial and Labor Relations at

12   Cornell University. One thing that I think

13   you might want to keep in mind is the audience

14   that you're dealing with. The context that I

15   would set up here is what benefits are accrued

16   here that make the federal depository system

17   a value center as opposed to a cost center.

18   If you can organize it in that

19   kind of context, I think you can sell it much

20   better. What you have written there I think

21   is fantastic. You just have to make them

22   realize that the value outweighs any cost that

23   might accrue.

1   MS. JARRETT: Peggy Jarrett,

2   University of Washington Law Library. I

3   really like that comment because my skeptical

4   director would look at this and say, "What

5   does it cost me?" because that's really what

6   she's interested in. There's a lot of really

7   good language in here but I think we would

8   make that part as clear as possible.

9   MS. McKNELLY: Michelle McKnelly,

10   University of Wisconsin-River Falls. I want

11   to echo what Sally said that there are many

12   things in here that are available to everyone.

13   I actually think it very much weakens the

14   document. I want to go on to say that there

15   is no value that is not tied to the mission of

16   your institution.

17   We are not playing to mission-

18   based what libraries are about. This is a

19   laundry list. Not every institution has the

20   same mission but there are common themes

21   through types of libraries, through public

22   libraries, through many academic libraries.

23   I think it would afford you to

1   tailor this message back to those types of

         2   groups because there are very specialized

         3   things that each of those institutions tend to

         4   look for in general, not specifically.

         5   If I took this to my library

         6   director, who is a great supporter of the

         7   program, I would get a big "So what?" because

         8   there is nothing here that ties back to a

         9   mission of serving our population. It's just

        10   a laundry list.

        11   MR. SCHONFELD: Roger Schonfeld,

        12   Ithaka. Just a suggestion and in some ways

        13   echoing some of the previous comments. There

        14   doesn't seem to be very much in here about

        15   sort of meeting user needs sort of from the

        16   perspective of the user, the population that

        17   the libraries are trying to presumably serve.

        18   That might be another angle that could be

        19   helpful.

        20   MS. JARRETT: Peggy Jarrett,

        21   Gallagher Law Library, University of

        22   Washington. I think that in some ways putting

        23   together the last two comments, that's our

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1   responsibility to talk to our directors about

2   our population, our user population, not to

3   just hand this to them as a laundry list but

4   to use it as a basis for a sustained and

5   thoughtful discussion with them.

6   MR. PRIEBE: So I think in the

7   interest of time, Ted Priebe, GPO, we've got

8   four questions and 20 minutes so if we can

9   average about five minutes per question there

10   will be no cake exodus before the session

11   ends.

12   MS. SIEFERT: Okay. On number 2

13   we kind of touched on this with some of the

14   comments for the first question. What

15   feedback can you provide on the specific

16   benefits that are detailed in the draft?

17   Council.

18   MS. LASTER: Shari Laster,

19   University of Akron. One piece of feedback

20   that I would give is that many library

21   directors are familiar with many different

22   technical terminology. For the final document

23   I would suggest that technological and

1   government-specific terminology. Just make

 2   sure everything is explained and clear and in

 3   non-librarian English.

 4   MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes, Notre

 5   Dame. One of the benefits of the program is

 6   its diversity. One of the drawbacks of the

 7   program is its diversity. As pointed out,

 8   what will resonate with a particular

 9   leadership of a particular type of library

10   will all vary.

11   I think that's going to be the

12   toughest challenge that has to be in there in

13   terms of -- so, you know, if we're creating

14   one document what do we put in there that

15   resonates with -- something in there resonates

16   with whoever. If you've got that answer, I'm

17   impressed. I think it's going to be the

18   iterative.

19   Much of what you get in there is

20   not detailed enough, you know. It doesn't

21   speak the way a director would review things.

22   I mean, if we're reading this as a depository

23   librarian, yeah. As to the public I'm not

1   sure. One of the target audiences to convince

         2   of the benefit is the public.

         3   It is the leadership of the

         4   library which is serving the public because,

         5   believe me, at Notre Dame as the public goes

         6   marching in going, "Oh, we really want more

         7   services out of you from that depository

         8   library," my former director would have

         9   listened to it but, "Thank you very much.

        10   You're down the list of users that

        11   I have to really make happy." The challenge

        12   will be what resonates, what top X number of

        13   things someone could read and go, "Yeah, that

        14   kind of does it for me."

        15   MR. JACOBS: James Jacob, Stanford

        16   University. Maybe a question for Steve and

        17   for everybody. I wonder if it would be then

        18   more valuable to not have just one document

        19   but to have sort of a flow chart. "Are you a

        20   public library and have a document for it.

        21   Here are the benefits for a public library.

        22   Are you an academic library?"

        23   It doesn't preclude us from

1   publishing a whole big document but we can

2   also break it out so that if I'm an academic

3   library I don't have to read through the whole

4   document in order to get, "Oh, here's the

5   benefits for me and my users." Just a comment

6   and a question.

7   MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes, Notre

8   Dame again. Putting my librarian to the

9   marketing department hat on, if I was back in

10 my home this would be a wonderful project for

11 a marketing class to take and go, "How do you

12 reach your niche?" Defining the niche is

13 exactly it.

14   I mean, if you have the one who

15 goes, "This is an opportunity for online,"

16 that does exactly what you're talking about is

17 one. But then you have others that go. "Hand

18 to me it because that's what resonates with

19 me." It's got to look good, dah, dah, dah,

20 and all this other stuff. Again, I think it's

21 a wonderful tool.

22   It's a real interesting

23 opportunity from a marketing point of view as

an academic who has to try and do this all the

time. There is no simple answer. McDonald's

picks and chooses when and who they're going

to. After they've successfully captured that

market they move on to the next one.

Do we go after the top academics?

Do we go after the skeptics that are in here

to make sure they're not -- segment your

market. You're after the vocal skeptic that

has the audience. What resonates with them to

turn them the opposite way so they are no

longer a vocal skeptic, they are a vocal

supporter.

That's a niche. How do you get at

those? I mean, maybe Sally and others can

identify and I suspect those of us who are in

ARL can probably identify some less than

convinced leadership. Then it's getting at

them and reading their minds as to what is

going to flip it.

MS. SANDERS: Ann Sanders, Library

of Michigan. Piggybacking on what Steve is

saying, a theme I'm hearing repeatedly from

1   library administrations of all types is not so

        2   much -- I want to phrase this right. Yes, we

        3   can be part of this program but are we the

        4   only ones? Will somebody else do it?

        5   That is something that we aren't

        6   quite successfully getting at in this. This

        7   is why do you want to be the one that does

        8   this as opposed to letting someone else. It's

        9   kind of the cheese stands alone here. We're

       10   seeing it happen increasingly throughout the

       11   community. If there is some way we can get at

       12   that, that might be a useful addition.

       13   MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes again to

       14   give you a witticism we used to use at Notre

       15   Dame 20 years ago. "What's yours is ours and

       16   what's ours is ours. I mean, you know, I

       17   brought you all this stuff but I really want

       18   you to do it because I'm going to borrow it on

       19   an interlibrary loan and I'm going to call and

       20   use your services. I don't have to do that

       21   but I've got all the answers."

       22   Again, what we're doing here is

       23   also why this amongst the other five that

1   bubble up that may be more, "Only I can do

 2   this or I have a sector that they are more

 3   important to keep happy and, therefore, I'll

 4   commit resources and make the choice. We'll

 5   do this but we don't do that."

 6   MS. SIEFERT: Anything else from

 7   the community?

 8   MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,

 9   California State Library. I was on the

10   committee that helped develop this. Early on

11   we talked about developing more than one

12   document for different library types, or

13   perhaps for different types of institutions

14   within the same library type.

15   The task was so daunting that we

16   decided to try to craft something that was

17   generic enough that could be applied to all

18   library types but not so specific that it

19   excluded any library type. I would like to go

20   back to something that Peggy said a few

21   minutes ago. The responsibility of depository

22   coordinators and individual institutions to

23   craft this, to message this in a way that

                         143

1   makes it specific to that institution.

2   There is nothing in this document

3   that couldn't be cut and pasted into a smaller

4   document that is specific for that assuming

5   that the depository coordinators, which may be

6   a false assumption, really want to save the

7   programs that employ them. There may be some

8   that don't.

9   I don't know but I have to believe

10   that most to. When we talk about what the

11   community can provide as well as GPO, maybe

12   it's part of the community's responsibility to

13   develop their own institution-specific list of

14   benefits. It's not all on GPO.

15   MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. I'm

16   hearing a lot about local needs in this area

17   and Michele specifically mentioned aligning to

18   your institution's mission. All of that is

19   very important so I want to remind you of the

20   upcoming user survey because you're going to

21   get a lot of this information back from them

22   when your libraries get the reports. I want

23   you to encourage your users to do the survey

1   and then you can find out what is of value to

2   them that you are providing.

3   MS. SIEFERT: Okay. The third

4   question. This one may be more of a homework

5   type question once you've gotten a chance to

6   really go through the current document in

7   depth. Are there additional benefits that

8   we've not captured already within the

9   document.

10   MS. MORIEARTY: Council, any

11   comments?

12   MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,

13   California State Library again. These would

14   be benefits that currently exist that we just

15   didn't happen to think of, not benefits that

16   could possibly exist sometime in the future.

17   MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO. So

18   is your thinking that we do have that survey

19   tool that's available as you reflect on this

20   tonight, perhaps over dinner on some of the

21   values that we've got. Use that after as

22   well.

23   CHAIRPERSON SEARS: Suzanne Sears,

1   University of North Texas. Also on Wednesday

2   in the closing session we will have some time

3   so you'll have a couple of days to think about

4   this and comment in the Wednesday session as

5   well.

6   MS. SMITH: Lori Smith,

7   Southeastern Louisiana University. It's

8   mentioned in here the prestige of being an

9   FDLP library. I think more could be done to

10   play up that prestige because I think

11   documents still have a really bad reputation

12   for being boring and hard to get through and

13   down in the basement and nobody uses them.

14   I think you really need to talk up

15   if GPO is the world's largest publisher, which

16   I think I've heard a time or two, "Aggregated

17   access to the publications from the world's

18   largest publisher." Think of those hyperbole

19   marketing kind of things that you would be

20   using if you were a commercial publisher

21   because I think the prestige could really be

22   emphasized a little more because we still lack

23   respect.

1   MS. WEIBLE: Arlene Weible from

2   the Oregon State Library. I think another

3   thing that is missing, and I have to admit I

4   haven't read through all of the really

5   detailed pieces of it, but one of the

6   incredible things that I can do in my library

7   is talk about the unique information that is

8   in these collections. I don't really see the

9   value of legacy collections really in here.

10   I know not all depositories want

11   to have a legacy collection but when I think

12   about how do I sell this to my director

13   talking about how a particular user group that

14   we think is very important to our library like

15   genealogists how they benefit from this

16   program is a really powerful argument with my

17   director because he wants to keep the

18   genealogists happy. I think that would be

19   true in academic institutions, particular

20   faculty that really benefit from the

21   historical material.

22   Kind of take some of the rich

23   subject matter in the collection and then skew

1   it with the user groups that either are

        2   benefitting from it or could potentially

        3   benefit more. I think that would be something

        4   that would really resonate with directors as

        5   well as then pass along to these user groups

        6   that we are trying to identify.

        7   MS. LASTER: Shari Laster,

        8   University of Akron. I think that ties in

        9   really well with the benefit of ensuring

        10   dedicated government information professionals

        11   remaining on staff because some of these

        12   legacy collections you may have a director who

        13   says, "Oh, we can get this through some

        14   vendor. Why would we need it through FDLP."

        15   The answer is that you need

        16   somebody there who can assist your users in

        17   doing the research with these very expensive

        18   and complicated collections and that's a

        19   government information expert so that's a

        20   really good point.

        21   MR. BASEFSKY: Stuart Basefsky

        22   again from Cornell University. One of the

        23   things you might want to consider is how to be

                                148

very strategic in selling this. There are a

couple of things. One, you're lacking

examples in here so it would be a nice

appendix to give specific examples on each of

these points in some sort of appendix.

Maybe gear that to different kinds

of libraries. You have to understand that

public libraries, academic libraries, special

libraries, they all have a herd mentality. If

you can get them to herd, you've captured

them.

If you had, for example, in the

chronicle of higher education that Yale thinks

this is a fantastic idea and you put it out

why it's so fantastic, everybody else is going

to fall in line because they don't want to

fall behind Yale or Harvard.

If you take the New York Public

Library or some of the other major public

libraries throughout the United States,

Seattle, so on and so forth, and they jump in,

all the public libraries feel they have to.

I think you have to be very strategic in how

1   you sell this. You shouldn't focus on

2   everybody but you should focus on the people

3   who have political power.

4   MS. TUBBS: Camilla Tubbs, Yale

5   Law Library. I would like to see in the

6   future as we develop this and as each library

7   takes these set of guidelines and develops

8   them and comes up with incentives for their

9   own institution, if we could post sample

10   documents to our community site so that other

11   libraries can take that information and mold

12   it to their needs and give specific examples

13   from their institution, I think that could be

14   really helpful moving forward.

15   MS. HOLTERHOFF: Also I think

16   maybe a comment about somehow in this time,

17   somebody mentioned Seattle Public, many of the

18   public libraries are having all kinds of cuts

19   and furloughs. We've got to make sure that

20   our program doesn't look like something you

21   could save money by cutting.

22   To the contrary. This would be

23   the last time. There have been some ads of

1   late I've seen in magazines to the fact that

 2   people thought the internet was going to kill

 3   magazines or newspapers but, in fact, it's

 4   upped the subscription which I hope that's

 5   true.

 6   I don't know. I like both of

 7   them. Sort of a reverse swing on something

 8   that you might think that if you're library

 9   budget, especially public libraries, but

10   academic, too, is in trouble and you can save

11   money by not being a depository.

12   I mean, you don't want to say it

13   just that way but this is saving you money and

14   this is even more important now in economic

15   hard times to be able to help your user.

16   Government information is really

17   important in every kind of library. Yeah,

18   they could get it themselves on their computer

19   but they don't have a computer and they don't

20   know how to use it when they get on the site.

21   They can't find the stuff so they need us.

22   MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs,

23   Stanford University. Building onto what Sally

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1   was saying, it reminds me of the document that

2   everybody has seen, "Myth...reality." Sort of

3   what's the myth. All government information

4   is free and online.

5   In reality, you know, there are a

6   lot of dedicated professionals in GPO and in

7   libraries who work really hard day in and day

8   out to make that content available. Maybe

9   having another document like that would be of

10   interest getting at a specific niche.

11   MR. WOODS: Steve Woods, Penn

12   State. Just a comment about the audience

13   again, who this document is for. This is for

14   directors. I get all kinds of really slick

15   ads about products, that atona marketing has

16   gone into why this product is the next best

17   thing since sliced bread.

18   Let's face it, GPO is a product.

19   It is a product. My director is not going to

20   read that. If my director is who you are

21   targeting, then maybe what you need to do is

22   answer the questions that they have. Answer

23   the questions that the skeptics have. Ask,

1   you know. I would much rather see a document

 2   that says, "Answers to the top ten questions

 3   of a skeptic," or something like that.

 4   You're answering something that

 5   they're asking. You're not telling them

 6   something that they don't want to know because

 7   they're not going to spend time looking at a

 8   slick marketing thing. They don't have time

 9   to look at that.

10   On another note, get some of the

11   directors to provide you testimonies of why

12   they think it's good. Get them to talk to

13   their colleagues. It's going to be much

14   better for my director to know who out there

15   that she is rubbing shoulders with is saying

16   this is beneficial for me.

17   They are going to talk to each

18   other. They are not going to -- that could be

19   much more effective to get testimony and I

20   think that was sort of iterated in a previous

21   comment. My two cents.

22   MS. MORIEARTY: We've only got a

23   few more minutes but I would like to move on

1   to question 4. As Suzanne said, on our wrap-

2   up session there will be time for you to make

3   comments. Also, you'll be getting very

4   shortly right after question 4 the URL for

5   these questions.

6   Also, at any time you can write

7   any responses or suggestions. Get them to any

8   council member. We'll get them to GPO. There

9   is a ton of GPO here. Who's working back at

10   the shop? Get it to them. There's multiple

11   ways for you to get your response out.

12   Question 4, please.

13   MS. SIEFERT: Other than the

14   library directors and administrators that we

15   attempted to aim this at are there other

16   audiences to which we should be aiming this

17   message?

18   MS. SANDERS: Ann Sanders, Library

19   of Michigan. State and local governments.

20   MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes, Notre

21   Dame. The power on campus is the faculty. It

22   would be interesting. I'm looking at Dan

23   because he knows who motivates him and the

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1   undergrad has a certain level of motivation,

        2   but a Ph.D. faculty member who is going to be

        3   with us for 30 years we'll listen to that one

        4   instead of the four year type of thing.

        5   There are a lot of audiences. I

        6   keep thinking that, you know, someone

        7   mentioned that this can't all be GPO because

        8   suddenly GPO is not used to working in an

        9   academic environment and the politics of an

       10   academic environment.

       11   I think how do we get the tools up

       12   that, indeed, as I think someone pointed out

       13   in the audience, the depository librarian who

       14   is there, you know, you've got two things.

       15   You've got a stealth methodology whereby I

       16   mobilize certain faculty to get the message to

       17   my leadership.

       18   How do we enable them to do --

       19   David is correct. This is general and should

       20   be informational for all but how do we craft

       21   it. Again, I have to speak as the business

       22   librarian. Marketing people don't craft it to

       23   all.

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 1                 They pick out and pick their

 2    battles and that sort of thing.  I still have

 3    to go back to I'm not sure how GPO is going to

 4    do this other than develop some tools that do

 5    allow us to readily craft and put into a nice

 6    visual way of getting a message out.

 7                 MS. MORIEARTY:  The community, any

 8    comments?  I just knew.

 9                 MS. McKNELLY:  Michelle McKnelly,

10    University of Wisconsin-River Falls.  I think

11    the GPO would be very well served to aim this

12    message at school libraries around the country

13    that there is this opportunity to partner.

14    There is a network of libraries here that can

15    help them.  We think we've got it bad.  School

16    libraries are under attack in a way that we

17    can't even imagine.

18                 MS. MORIEARTY:  Jill Moriearty,

19    University of Utah.  Could you show question

20    5?  I do want people to start thinking about

21    that before we wrap up.

22                 MS. SIEFERT:  It's also more of a

23    homework question to ponder.  For the next
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1   phase of this project do you have suggestions

2   for new benefits, new services that would

3   increase the benefits of FDLP. Those can also

4   be submitted through the form on the Desktop

5   as well.

6   Ted brought that up. As I

7   mentioned before, if you just go to FDLP.gov

8   right now it's very prominent on the main

9   page. You just click on benefits for FDLP

10   libraries from the main page.

11   MS. MORIEARTY: Jill Moriearty,

12   University of Utah. Any final questions or

13   comments from council? GPO? I'll get to the

14   community. Just hold on. GPO?

15   MR. PRIEBE: No. Thank you all

16   for attendance is all I have to say.

17   MS. MORIEARTY: Okay. Community.

18   PARTICIPANT: One last thing. For

19   many years I was a government documents

20   librarian. I haven't been one for 17 years

21   now but long ago the idea was to get this

22   stuff into the text books for schools. If

23   you're tied to the educational system, you're

1   in. If you're not in the educational system,

     2   your value is questioned.

     3   MS. HARTMAN: Cathy Hartman,

     4   University of North Texas. I think overall

     5   what we should be reaching for is for it to

     6   once again be a privilege to be a federal

     7   depository library. I think we've gotten away

     8   from that.

     9   We gather too much to people who

    10   are thinking they want to drop out. Let them

    11   drop out. Let it be the people who want to be

    12   there who think it's a privilege to be a

    13   depository library. That should always be our

    14   message that it is a privilege to be a

    15   depository library and serve the public.

    16   MS. MORIEARTY: Yay. Anymore

    17   comments from council? Community? Then let

    18   them eat cake.

    19   (Whereupon, at 3:33 p.m. off the

    20   record until 4:07 p.m.)

    21   MS. LASTER: Okay. I think we're

    22   about ready to get started. My name is Shari

    23   Laster. I'm at the University of Akron. The

1   other members of the team working on this

 2   particular session are Justin Otto from

 3   Eastern Washington University and James Jacobs

 4   from Stanford who is, in fact, not Ric Davis

 5   so don't be confused by the signs, everybody.

 6   This session is about born-digital

 7   at-risk materials. We have, it looks like --

 8   we have basically three topics that our

 9   speakers will address. First will be Cathy

10   Hartman who is Associate Dean of Libraries at

11   the University of North Texas Libraries and

12   she'll be talking about their end-of-term

13   harvest crawl.

14   Following that we will have

15   speakers from GPO discussing GPO's harvesting

16   activities. Who is speaking from GPO? James,

17   is that you? James Mauldin from GPO will be

18   speaking about GPO's harvesting activities.

19   Then finally James Jacobs of Stanford

20   University will be discussing the LOCKSS

21   USDocs project.

22   We would ask that in the interest

23   of efficient use of time please take note of

1   all your questions and we will have a generous

 2   question/answer period at the end of the

 3   session. We also in the packet have included

 4   some slides which list a number of questions.

 5   These are what our team is

 6   thinking of as learning questions specifically

 7   for council so that we understand how to take

 8   this information and apply it practically so

 9   at the end of the session we might review some

10   of those questions if they weren't all the way

11   covered in the presentations.

12   With that, let me turn this over

13   to Cathy Hartman.

14   MS. HARTMAN: Thanks everybody. I

15   like to stand up when I'm talking. I think

16   people can see you better and maybe hear you

17   better. I'm Cathy Hartman, University of

18   North Texas.

19   Actually I'm going to be talking

20   today about an IMLS-funded research project

21   that we are working on called Classification

22   of the End of Term Archive - Extending

23   Collection Development Practices to Web

1   Archives.

 2   As I said, this is IMLS-funded.

 3   It's two-year project. It started almost a

 4   year ago so we are almost half-way through the

 5   project. We have one funded partner. Our one

 6   funded partner is the Internet Archive who has

 7   huge web archiving experience. They've been

 8   a great part of the team to talk with us about

 9   different kinds of tools and analysis that we

10   are looking at building and using and

11   expanding tools that they've created.

12   We have an advisory board for the

13   project that are basically institutions from

14   our end-of-term crawl project which we'll talk

15   a little bit about shortly. Basically Chris

16   Carpenter from the Internet Archive, Tracy

17   Seneca and Eric Hetzner from the California

18   Digital Library, and Abby Grotke and Gina

19   Jones from the Library of Congress. They've

20   been a huge help in advising us throughout

21   this project.

22   Also I want to introduce to you

23   our subject matter experts. These are 10

1   people in alphabetical order -- sorry, Geoff.

2   You always end up at the end in alphabetical

3   order -- who have been a huge help to us

4   already. We met with them again all day

5   yesterday and they are leaving with

6   assignments.

7   We'll talk a little bit about what

8   their assignments are later. If you're here,

9   I'm just going to briefly read through the

10   names. If you could stand up briefly so

11   everyone recognizes you. These are people

12   that you can always ask about the project if

13   you would like.

14   George Barnum, Laurie Hall, and

15   Robin Haun-Mohamed who are from GPO. I see

16   Robin and Laurie. I don't know that George is

17   here today. Kevin McClure. Kevin is from the

18   Chicago college of law. Michelle McKnelly

19   from University of Wisconsin-River Falls.

20   John Phillips, Oklahoma State.

21   In the back, Mary Prophet from

22   Enison. Mary? And Suzanne Sears from

23   University of North Texas. John Stevenson

1   from U of Delaware. Then Geoffrey Swindells

2   from Northwestern.

3   Any of you who have been around

4   docs for a while know that these folks have

5   lived and breathed government information for

6   many, many years and we couldn't have selected

7   a better group of people to help us with this

8   project.

9   I'm going to talk to you a little

10   bit about our objectives for the project, why

11   we decided to do this project in this way.

12   What we could see was that librarians needed

13   some way of continuing their collection

14   practices in depository libraries so our

15   objective was to, or is to classify materials

16   in accordance with the SuDoc classification

17   numbering system so that librarians can

18   utilize that classification to continue their

19   existing selection practices.

20   How do you when you do collection

21   development now as opposed to what you did 15

22   years ago when you selected from the SuDoc

23   list, or basically the Adam list which we can

1   match pretty easily to the SuDoc list, how can

2   you continue to collect in the areas that you

3   had always been collecting to meet the needs

4   of your community.

5   Our second objective had to do

6   with metric for web archives. We can say we

7   have 16-terabyte web archive. Well, what does

8   that mean? It means generally nothing to

9   anyone so how can we quantify it to enable

10   showing its value, showing the scope of that

11   collection, and something about the quality of

12   it so what kind of metrics might we be able to

13   use?

14   The background information on this

15   is it's an outgrowth of the project that we

16   did with a group of other libraries listed

17   here and GPO. These were members of the

18   International Internet Preservation Consortium

19   that were U.S. members. At that time the only

20   U.S. members of the IIPC.

21   We were meeting in Canberra,

22   Australia in May and we decided we would do an

23   end-of-term crawl. If you remember the

1   National Archives that year had made an

2   announcement that they would not be doing

3   this.

4   They had policies in place to

5   collect what they felt like would be the

6   documents they wanted to collect. This group

7   decided that we would do it, the Library of

8   Congress, Internet Archive, the University of

9   North Texas with the California Digital

10   Library with GPO sitting in on many of our

11   calls.

12   We wanted to harvest the entirety

13   of the U.S. government web presence, the .govs

14   but also the .mils, the .coms, the .edus.

15   You'll see it goes on and on, all URL

16   government websites. We wanted to harvest

17   them before the election in 2008, after the

18   election, and then after the inauguration in

19   2009 to reflect something about how the web

20   presence changes of the U.S. government when

21   we have a change in administrations.

22   We used a nomination tool. We

23   were doing this really rapidly, as you can

1   imagine, deciding in May. We knew we had to

2   start harvesting in the summer so we quickly

3   build a tool to allow people to nominate URLs

4   for harvesting, but we also pulled in lists

5   from UNI, from the California Digital Library,

6   from the Library of Congress and various

7   others who had lists that we could batch

8   ingest into the nomination tool.

9   We had about 30 librarians or

10   government information specialists who also

11   came in and did some nomination for us. We

12   are planning this again for 2012 and we do

13   hope that we have time to get more of you

14   involved in that process. Then the Internet

15   Archive UNT and the California Digital Library

16   did the harvesting.

17   The Internet Archive did broad-

18   based harvesting of every seed URL. UNIT did

19   selective harvesting hopefully in more depth

20   trying to be sure that we picked up more

21   information and so did the California Digital

22   Library. They ended up doing a broader

23   harvesting than we did.

1   We then consolidated all of that

2   information at the Library of Congress which

3   took some effort to move that much

4   information. We moved it over Internet 2. We

5   used the bag it specification to package it up

6   and we would then make it available for the

7   Library of Congress to come and get it and

8   bring it over Internet 2 to their storage.

9   Then we turned around and grabbed

10   it back from them for the folks that were not

11   us. We got Internet Archive's harvest and we

12   got CDL's harvest and brought it to the UNT

13   storage. They did the same thing if they

14   wanted it. We ended up with a 16-terabyte web

15   archive based on this time frame.

16   We did some analysis. This gives

17   you some statistical information about what

18   was in that web archive, or what is in that

19   web archive. You can see it's predominately

20   .gov but significant numbers of other kinds of

21   material. There were a total of 160 million

22   URIs in this.

23   I think the interesting thing is

1   also the subdomains. If .gov is the domain

         2   name, then the next level up would be the

         3   first subdomain. HHS would be a unique

         4   subdomain. There were 14,000 unique

         5   subdomains in the .gov which I think is quite

         6   interesting. You begin to understand some of

         7   the extent of a web archive like this.

         8   This is also interesting when you

         9   look at mimetypes. A majority, a 105 million

        10   text/html mimetypes. That was the largest but

        11   look how many PDFs there are. Most often the

        12   PDFs would be an indicator that this is some

        13   kind of document, although we know a lot of

        14   them are html text documents as well but PDFs

        15   often are.

        16   So 10 million. How do you catalog

        17   10 million. Those of you who do cataloging

        18   how do you start cataloging 10 million

        19   documents? It becomes an overwhelming task.

        20   Yet, this is what our U.S. government is

        21   producing now.

        22   So when we wrote our proposal for

        23   the grant, we had problem statements and

1   research questions that I want to briefly tell

 2   you what they were. Our problem statement was

 3   that the current discovery methods have major

 4   constraints when you are talking about a web

 5   archive.

 6   I'm sure all of you have used the

 7   Wayback Machine. You have to know the URL and

 8   then you might have some choices about

 9   timeline but there is not at this time full

10   text searching that is very effective of these

11   very large web archives.

12   The problem is that it's difficult

13   for librarians to identify and select

14   materials in accordance with their collection

15   development practices and how can you begin to

16   do that in the web publishing environment.

17   Then our second problem statement

18   was that common metrics for materials in web

19   archives simply do not exist. This is

20   something that is discussed almost every

21   meeting of the IIPC, International Internet

22   Preservation Consortium.

23   Our directors, our funders, our

                          169

1   stakeholders have no idea what 16-terabytes

2   means. That means nothing to them at all so

3   how can we better count them. All of you do

4   metrics for ARL, ACRL, the Department of

5   Education and others who collect statistical

6   measures.

7   Do any of them have any kind of

8   measures for web archives at this point? The

9   answer is no. How can you show the value to

10   those organizations that collect this kind of

11   information?

12   Our research questions are

13   outlined here. Let me say that what we are

14   going to do, you have a handout in this group

15   of handouts that are clipped together that

16   gives you the project's website. That will

17   also be on the last slide here. We have all

18   the information about the project there and

19   we'll put this presentation there as well.

20   How effective is the organization

21   of large-scale unstructured web archives using

22   a pre-defined classification system, namely

23   the SuDoc classification numbering system as

1   evaluated by government information

2   librarians.

3   What we are trying to do is to

4   take this web archive and in automated ways

5   visualize it and see if we can assign the

6   SuDoc numbering system at the subdomain, that

7   first subdomain, not the .gov but the HHS kind

8   of level.

9   We can assign the SuDoc numbering

10   system at that level in an automated way.

11   Then that will be verified whether we've done

12   it well or not by our subject matter experts.

13   Their assignment as we leave here is to go in

14   and begin to classify these websites.

15   Now, we're not asking them to do

16   10 million. We've pulled out a sample group.

17   They will each be doing 200. Then each

18   website will have two people doing it so we

19   can compare.

20   If we have discrepancies between

21   two of our subject matter experts, then we

22   will have to figure out some way of deciding

23   which one is right. Then we use that

1   information to compare to what we've done in

 2   automated ways to see how effectively we have

 3   classified this information in automated ways.

 4   Then the second research question

 5   is what measurable units for the materials in

 6   web archives best support management

 7   acquisition decisions and libraries. We are

 8   working on this.

 9   We are also very heavily involved.

10   There is an international standards

11   organization work group that's been appointed.

12   The chair of it is a member of the IIPC as are

13   we so we have been closely working with him to

14   make sure the U.S. has input into that group.

15   That group currently does not have

16   a U.S. member so we are trying to make sure

17   that -- because we have different needs it

18   took us 10 minutes sitting around a table with

19   him to understand. The Europeans have very

20   different needs than we do, as do the

21   Australians, etc. If we're building an

22   international standard, we want to have input

23   from the U.S.

1   This graph reflects our project

2   work areas. The items on your left were the

3   items that happened before the research grant

4   started. This was the collecting of the seed

5   URLs and the harvest before the election,

6   after the election, and then after the

7   inauguration.

8   Then the center is our work area 1

9   where we are looking at the web archive during

10   the structural analysis and trying to do the

11   classification. Then the SuDoc URL mapping

12   that our subject matter experts are doing and

13   the comparison.

14   Then our work area 2 is shown to

15   the right side with the identification of the

16   acquisition's criteria which we did early on

17   this year in our previous meeting with them in

18   April. Then we are trying to figure out what

19   those measurable units are for web archives

20   and pose those possibilities so that we can do

21   metrics for web archives.

22   Now, one of the fun things that

23   we've had that our technology team is dealing

1   with is how can we visualize this information

2   that will really help us. We've tried two or

3   three different visualizations for the data

4   that we have and how all of these sites

5   interlink together.

6   I don't know how well that you can

7   see this from the back of the room but this is

8   in an interactive form on our website and I

9   encourage you to come and look at it because

10   you can tell so much more from the interactive

11   form. You can play with it for about 10

12   minutes and do nothing but just sort of pull

13   things out and watch them spring back

14   together.

15   What this is showing you is the

16   clustering of the sites. HHS is the big

17   green, lime green kind of blob in the middle.

18   I should say circle, shouldn't I, in the

19   middle. Then the other colors that you see

20   around it are some of the really strong linked

21   groups with HHS. For example, one of then is

22   NIH.gov.

23   The breadth of the lines indicates

1   the percentage of links that you're seeing

          2   going back and forth. The one that's called

          3   cms.gov has 100 percent links going between

          4   HHS and that is because, as we discovered,

          5   that is a server at HHS that they used to

          6   serve up all of their images, some of their

          7   scripts.

          8   They only use it for the HHS site.

          9   You begin to see those kinds of things. Also

         10   really strong links amongst many of these

         11   sites. This graphs everything that has at

         12   least 1 percent of its links going to the

         13   site.

         14   When you use the interactive and

         15   point at the lines it will tell you what the

         16   percentage is. It will also tell you which

         17   direction the links are going in. I encourage

         18   you to go. We've learned a lot from this so

         19   we can see this cluster around Health and

         20   Human Services and know that they are probably

         21   all going to be in that group of SuDoc

         22   numbers.

         23   Now, one of the things that we did

1   that we had not planned to do in our original

 2   work plan was a survey of government documents

 3   librarians because we had keyed off of one of

 4   the questions in the biennial report that said

 5   37 percent of the Federal Depository Libraries

 6   would like to receive digital copies of

 7   government publications.

 8   Yet, when we started talking to

 9   Depository Libraries we were certainly not

10   seeing that number that really wanted to

11   receive them so we didn't understand why we

12   were seeing that in the biennial survey and

13   yet we were not getting an indication of that

14   high level of interest.

15   We are trying to build a service

16   model for how we might provide government

17   information to you to help you build your

18   collections so this is important. We did a

19   survey and this was not obviously required of

20   Depository Libraries but we had 416, which is

21   33 percent response rate. When you do surveys

22   and research that's a really good response

23   rate.

1   What we found we still are working

 2   on the analysis because this only closed about

 3   a week ago. A couple of the early findings,

 4   I think, we wanted to share with you that's

 5   very interesting. If you look at the chart on

 6   the left, in the bottom left of that is very

 7   unlikely. Then at the other end of that graph

 8   is very extremely likely, so extremely

 9   unlikely to extremely likely to acquire

10   materials.

11   You look at extremely unlikely and

12   it goes down, down, down to only 4 percent

13   that it's extremely likely that they will

14   acquire government information. That scale is

15   really interesting. Then if you look at the

16   one on the right and see the percent likely to

17   access the materials, the ones who want to

18   access the materials, what you see is it goes

19   in exactly the opposite direction.

20   We thought this was extremely

21   revealing. Also, though, we are seeing what

22   they're saying is they want that person or

23   that group, that organization, to be a very

1   trusted organization that they would like to

2   link to. It has to be someone they trust to

3   keep the information available. That's going

4   to be, I think, a key factor as we look at

5   analyzing all the data.

6   So I wanted to introduce the

7   project team very quickly. Kathleen Murray,

8   are you here? Kathleen. See Kathleen in the

9   back with her hand up. Kathleen Murray is our

10   Senior Research Fellow and our project

11   manager. She is a great person to communicate

12   with about the details of the project.

13   Then Mark Phillips who is in the

14   center back is our technical lead and our

15   Assistant Dean for Digital Library Services at

16   the University of North Texas. People that

17   are not here, Lauren Ko is our web archiving

18   programmer who works on this full time with

19   Mark.

20   We have two graduate research

21   assistants that are funded by the project of

22   Cathy Benton who is a graduate student in

23   library information science. Bharath Dandala

1   who is a computer science graduate student.

2   Our project website is here. We

3   post everything there. We don't post the data

4   that connects anyone to any individual but

5   everything that we can post we post there. We

6   hope that you'll send us your feedback and

7   your questions.

8   MS. LASTER: Thank you very much,

9   Cathy.

10   Next up is James Mauldin from GPO

11   to talk about GPO's harvesting practices and

12   procedures and everything else that goes along

13   with that.

14   MR. MAULDIN: Good afternoon, all.

15   My name is James Mauldin from GPO. Can

16   everyone hear me out there? Quick overview of

17   GPO's harvesting over the past decade. The

18   title of this one is FDLP and Web Harvesting -

19   Permanent Access to Online Federal Resources.

20   Web harvesting defined. GPO

21   defined web harvesting as using a crawler to

22   scrape a website to capture electronic

23   resources. We use multiple web crawlers and

                            179

1   GPO's use of web harvesting. One of the most

          2   important notes that we do, we do nonevasive

          3   harvesting meaning that we try to cause no

          4   conflicts to the agency's site by crashing

          5   their website by sending numerous bots and

          6   traffic through its websites.

          7   What is GPO doing now? We harvest

          8   at the piece level where, for example, on

          9   Cathy's presentation it talked about what

         10   they're doing at North Texas. We actually go

         11   at individual titles and do piece-level

         12   harvesting.

         13   We use semi-automated and manual

         14   harvesting tools as well as some automated

         15   tools such as scheduling for serials where we

         16   have our bot scheduled to go at websites

         17   routinely on different frequencies such as

         18   daily, weekly, monthly, and annually.

         19   We also archive the harvested

         20   content using redundant storage. We have a

         21   primary server at GPO and then we have a COOP

         22   instance of all that data at our COOP site

         23   which is offsite and geographically separated

                                   180

1 from the main building.

2   We provide access to the web

3 harvesting content through our catalog of

4 government publication and it's available

5 through searches that are indexed through the

6 server such as our permanent electronic

7 collection is also indexed by Google and bots

8 can actually search it. The CGP is not the

9 only mechanism to identify our harvested

10 content.

11   We also assign PURLZ for almost

12 all of our web-harvested materials. We

13 actually harvest based on the assignment of

14 our PURLZ so we have a one-to-one correlation.

15 If we have one PURL we have one archived

16 document.

17   Some of the challenges that we

18 face in web harvesting. Publication versus

19 web pages. Mr. Priebe had mentioned earlier

20 about our EPA pilot project where we did some

21 harvesting. One of the things we identified

22 is that identifying what constitutes a

23 publication can be extremely challenging for

1   software so you are not going to get a tool

2   that can go out there and identify what makes

3   up a publication on the web.

4   Also, PURL resource exceptions.

5   GPO does not harvest databases, publications

6   that are currently on FDsys because they are

7   already part of our storage architecture.

8   Things that are multi-media formats that are

9   very difficult or very large. We do some

10   flash drive, some video, some movie files but

11   it depends on the format. Metadata needs.

12   Graphic requirements and applications within

13   publications. Those can be problematic as

14   well.

15   GPO's path forward. We want to

16   continue to investigate and review web

17   harvesting best practices. We would like to

18   identify and test for automated harvest and

19   ingest into our FDsys.

20   We also would like to increase

21   partnership activity with agencies for access

22   to born-digital publications. We are aware

23   that we can't harvest everything and we are

1   looking to work collaboratively with our

          2   agencies that are posting these files.

          3   That concludes the brief overview.

          4   Are we going to take questions or are we

          5   saving them for the end?

          6   MS. LASTER: We're saving them for

          7   the end. Okay. Thank you very much, James.

          8   That is a reminder to save your

          9   questions for the end.

         10   (Applause)

         11   MS. LASTER: James, don't go --

         12   other James. Don't go too far because you'll

         13   be taking questions.

         14   Now for another James.

         15   MR. JACOBS: Can everybody hear

         16   me? I think I might use that mic as well. It

         17   will just take me a second to switch this

         18   over.

         19   Well, everyone has their slides in

         20   their packet. Correct? We're going to go

         21   low-fi for this.

         22   Hi everyone. Oh, see. Now it's

         23   going to move. I think it's because it's on

                                      183

1   a movie and I don't know how to turn the movie

 2   off. See if you can figure it out.

 3   I'm going to talk about the LOCKSS

 4   USDocs. The first thing I want to do is I do

 5   have an agenda. Everyone has an agenda,

 6   right? I'm going to talk a little bit about

 7   library principles and best practices and then

 8   talk for a minute or so about what is lockss

 9   and then talk about the LOCKSS USDocs project

10   specifically. Then loop back around and make

11   it a reflection of the LOCKSS USDocs project

12   based on those library principles that I'll

13   talk about in a second.

14   I'm going to put up my slides on

15   slideshare.net/freegovinfo. Is that it?

16   That's the agenda but how do you move it

17   forward? Oh, cool. Is that moving without

18   you -- oh, okay. How do you move it back.

19   Okay. Just leave it there and I'll catch up

20   to that.

21   So the principles. I gave a

22   similar talk about LOCKSS USDocs two weeks ago

23   at the best practices exchange in Arizona, hot

1   and steamy Arizona. I've tweaked some things

         2   for this talk but I realize that some of the

         3   same issues and ideas that I wanted to

         4   highlight at best practices exchange hold sway

         5   in a crowd like this of depository librarians.

         6   Library practices don't just deal

         7   with purely technical aspects. Because of the

         8   nature and the history of libraries and

         9   archives as memory organizations we also must

        10   deal with the social aspects and impacts of

        11   and on our practices.

        12   The social aspects of libraries

        13   are our fundamental baseline, our raison

        14   d'etre. In thinking about what I wanted to

        15   say to this group about the LOCKSS USDocs

        16   project about born-digital government

        17   documents. I kept coming back to these

        18   fundamental principles of libraries because

        19   those principles are at the end of the day the

        20   criteria for judging whether or not our

        21   practices and our projects are, indeed, "best

        22   practices" or solid projects.

        23   For me running through this check

1   list helps me to evaluate my work on a

 2   specific project or my daily work as I go

 3   about drinking coffee and doing things like

 4   that.

 5   For instance, if I'm evaluating a

 6   project that seems to be valuable but I find

 7   that it uses proprietary software or the

 8   control of the content for the project is not

 9   in the hands of the library or the goal of the

10   project seems to be profit over the public

11   interest, then this leads me to have questions

12   about that project.

13   As a reminder I would first like

14   to enumerate some of the library principles

15   that I use as a checklist. Then if you have

16   others, please let me know and I would love to

17   add more.

18   So the principles that I use and

19   the question that I put to myself is does the

20   project forward democratic ideals; does the

21   project serve the public interest, public

22   access, public control, public preservation;

23   does the project serve the information needs

1   of the community; does the project forward the

 2   long-term institutional viability of libraries

 3   in general; and does the project promote and

 4   leverage collective action.

 5   Keep these principles in mind as I

 6   spend the next few minutes talking about

 7   LOCKSS and LOCKSS USDocs. Then you can let me

 8   know how close I got to my ideal. Is it going

 9   to work? Woo-hoo, it does work.

10   So most of you know by now,

11   hopefully you have a vague idea about LOCKSS.

12   Lots of copies keep stuff safe. LOCKSS began

13   at Stanford in 1999. The software itself was

14   built to solve the problem of long-term

15   preservation of digital content.

16   It's an open source distributed

17   digital preservation system based on open

18   standards like OAIS, OpenURL, HTTP, the Web

19   ARChive file format, the file format that the

20   Internet Archive uses, that the End-of-Term

21   Project uses, and a lot of these harvesting

22   projects use.

23   Originally LOCKSS was focused on

1   journal literature and today CLOCKSS is going

2   strong with 81 libraries and 30 journal

3   publishers participating. Over the last 10

4   years LOCKSS has also been used by other

5   projects focusing on things like government

6   publications and archives, government records,

7   theses and dissertations, numeric data and

8   those kinds of things.

9   The goals of LOCKSS is to spread

10 the economic cost and the responsibility of

11 digital preservation across a peer-to-peer

12 network and keep the costs low by using off-

13 the-shelf hardware and Linux software, open-

14 source software so that libraries and content

15 publishers can easily and affordably create,

16 preserve, and archive local electronic

17 collections and readers can access archived

18 and newly published content transparently at

19 the original URLs.

20   If you think about it, a LOCKSS

21 box is what we call the baseline, I guess. A

22 LOCKSS Box is like a digital distributed

23 bookshelf.

1   I don't know if you can see that

2   slide very well but this is just a couple of

3   examples of projects that are using LOCKSS

4   currently. There's things like PeDALS, the

5   Persistent Digital Archives and Libraries,

6   Data-PASS, the data preservation alliance for

7   the social sciences, the MetaArchive

8   cooperative, the Network Digital Library of

9   Theses and Dissertations and, of course,

10   LOCKSS and CLOCKSS.

11   I would be remiss if I didn't talk

12   about funding. Funding is always an issue and

13   sustainable funding even more so in this time

14   of economic uncertainty. This is an issue

15   that I really think that LOCKSS is

16   particularly good at. LOCKSS is primarily

17   funded by the libraries that participate in

18   the LOCKSS alliance.

19   It's also received major funding

20   and in-kind support from several other

21   organizations like the Mellon Foundation and

22   the National Science Foundation, Sun

23   Microsystems, HP Labs, and several computer

1   science departments.

2   As we all know, a web is stronger

3   and more viable than a silo and this is where

4   LOCKSS really shines. If one note of the

5   peer-to-peer network goes dark, the content is

6   still preserved kind of like the FDLP. About

7   that more in a minute.

8   So now we get to the nuts and

9   bolts of LOCKSS. How does LOCKSS work. There

10   are basically two parts to the LOCKSS system.

11   The first part if harvest and content

12   collection and the second part is content

13   checking and replication. This is a sample

14   LOCKSS permission statement. This happens to

15   be coming from the FDSys both data repository

16   for the Federal Register.

17   Once a site puts up this

18   permission then LOCKSS go ahead and harvests

19   it, sends out its minions, its harvester which

20   is the Heritrix harvester built by the

21   Internet Archive and several others and used

22   by the End-of-Term Project, the California

23   Digital Library's web harvesting service, and

1   other projects. Heritrix is really the state

2   of the art in web harvesting.

3   This is really sort of the special

4   sauce of LOCKSS software. LOCKSS goes through

5   the process of checking and polling all of the

6   digital content in the LOCKSS boxes on the

7   network.

8   If one box has content that's

9   different from all of the other boxes, the

10   software fixes the content assuring that all

11   of the content in the whole network is exactly

12   the same. It is for all intents and purposes

13   injecting stem cells into the network to

14   replicate and fix content that becomes

15   corrupted over time.

16   That's really it. That's why

17   LOCKSS, I think, is eloquent in its simplicity

18   and it's proven effective over the long term

19   in keeping digital content safely preserved

20   over time. In the digital world this is as

21   close to the Unix maxim of doing one thing and

22   doing it well.

23   So now onto LOCKSS USDocs. You

1   can see why describing how the software works

2   that we're really excited about using LOCKSS

3   for documents. We felt that LOCKSS and LOCKSS

4   USDocs replicates key aspects of the FDLP in

5   the digital environment, a network of

6   libraries supporting access to and long-term

7   preservation of government documents.

8   It makes reality, or starts to

9   work toward the reality of the concept of

10   digital deposit which we've written about on

11   freegovinfo and think that is an essential

12   component of the digital FDLP.

13   In the paper environment, as we

14   know, the de-centralized FDLP is a tamper

15   evident system so when someone tried to alter

16   or withdraw a paper document from the system

17   for whatever reasons, we librarians in this

18   room and around the country were alerted and

19   could react to the recall request in a public

20   and open manner.

21   Using the LOCKSS software we are

22   really re-implementing this tamper-evident

23   preservation system for digital documents.

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 1    Rather than a central silo on a .gov server
 2    digital government documents now resides on 20
 3    servers at 20 different libraries and
 4    counting.  I hope they're counting.  More on
 5    that soon.
 6              So currently LOCKSS USDocs is
 7    preserving two large swaths of content.  The
 8    first chunk that we started with was the GPO
 9    Access content from 1991 to 2007 that was
10    harvested by Carl Malamud at
11    public.resource.org with the help of GPO.
12              They worked together for him to
13    harvest all that content out and host it on
14    public.resource.org so then Carl just put up
15    a permission statement and we sucked it all
16    into the network.
17              We just started with FDsys
18    collections and we are currently harvesting
19    all of the collections that are now on FDsys
20    with the help of GPO who, again, put up a
21    permission statement in all the FDsys
22    collections at the collection level in the
23    site map on the bulk repository.  We then had
```

1   the permission to harvest.

2   You're all familiar with GPO

3   Access and with FedSys. We're talking about

4   collections like the Federal Register, Code of

5   Federal Regulations, the Congressional Record,

6   Congressional bills, Congressional reports,

7   statutes at large, public papers of the

8   Presidents, GAO reports, U.S. budget, and lots

9   more. We do have future plans as well.

10   We currently have 20 libraries

11   participating in the project as well as five

12   of those libraries are regionals, I'm happy to

13   announce, including University of Alabama,

14   University of Kentucky, University of North

15   Carolina, University of Virginia, University

16   of Wisconsin-Madison.

17   We're looking for more libraries,

18   especially regionals, but we would love to

19   have libraries of different types, different

20   sizes, law, special public, academic

21   libraries. All are welcome.

22   We've started talking about --

23   Vicki Reich is the head of the LOCKSS project

1   and we've talked about the idea of allowing

2   non-LOCKSS alliance members to participate in

3   this project because we really feel that

4   USDocs is incredibly important and we

5   shouldn't just have it be LOCKSS alliance

6   members. Even if you're not a LOCKSS alliance

7   member, please come and see me or email me and

8   we can talk about how you can participate,

9   too.

10   So going back to the principles,

11   I'll just wrap up real quick, I think we can

12   answer in the affirmative the principles that

13   I outlined at first. Does LOCKSS USDocs

14   forward democratic ideals? Does it serve the

15   public interest or public access, public

16   control, and public preservation?

17   Does it serve the information

18   needs of the community? Does it forward the

19   long-term institutional viability of

20   libraries? Does it promote and leverage

21   collective action? I think we can answer all

22   of those in the affirmative.

23   What's next? So we are looking

1 for more participants. The more the merrier.

          2 The more nodes on the network, the stronger

          3 the whole network is which is sort of the idea

          4 behind the FDLP. We're looking to expand

          5 collections now that we've got FDsys and we've

          6 got GPO access. We're looking at things like

          7 the essential titles list.

          8   Currently I think about 15 or so

          9 collections on FDsys are listed on the

         10 essential titles list and we would like to

         11 target either those agencies or get those

         12 agencies to move those essential titles into

         13 FedSys so that we could easily harvest.

         14   These are titles like -- we all

         15 know what the essential titles are;

         16 agricultural statistics, county/city data

         17 book, foreign relations of the United States,

         18 occupational outlook handbook, stat abs, etc.

         19   We're also going to start

         20 harvesting CRS reports. There are several

         21 repositories of CRS reports around the web

         22 including the University of North Texas, Open

         23 CRS, several State Department websites and

1   other non-.gov sites.

2   I did a project with Archive-It to

3   harvest all of those sites up and so the

4   Internet Archive plays well with LOCKSS and

5   we're going to start harvesting those CRS

6   reports. We're looking also for collections

7   both on and off of .gov servers.

8   In conclusion, Abby Smith Rumsey

9   in the executive summary of the 2010 Blue

10   Ribbon Task Force on Sustainable Digital

11   Preservation and Access -- that's the longest

12   title of a working group ever I think -- but

13   Abby wrote that, "Access to valuable digital

14   materials tomorrow depends upon preservation

15   actions taken today. Over time access depends

16   on ongoing and efficient allocation of

17   resources to preservation."

18   I really think that LOCKSS USDocs

19   is taking that efficient action today to

20   assure long-term preservation of our nation's

21   heritage. I hope that many of you will join

22   us in this critical work. Thank you.

23   (Applause)

1   MS. LASTER: Okay. Thank you very

 2   much, James.

 3   So the next portion of this

 4   session will be questions and answers. The

 5   way we are going to do this is we'll take

 6   questions from council and then questions from

 7   the community. If we absolutely run out of

 8   questions, we have slides with questions on

 9   them. I will turn it over to Justin Otto to

10   moderate the next 30 minutes.

11   MR. OTTO: Hi. I'm Justin Otto

12   from Eastern Washington University. Quick

13   thing for everybody on the council. I think

14   everybody has heard by now it's like really

15   cold up here. For those of you who have

16   laptops you may not realize that the heat sync

17   on the bottom of your laptop makes an

18   excellent hand warmer. I'm not kidding. It's

19   good.

20   I would like to start off with a

21   question for Mr. Mauldin. A few years ago I

22   remember, and please correct me if I get some

23   of the specifics wrong, but a few years ago

1   there was a harvesting pilot project of EPA

2   materials.

3   MR. MAULDIN: Correct.

4   MR. OTTO: And there were two

5   different vendors with two different methods

6   for harvesting. For the current harvesting

7   that GPO is doing, are either of those

8   vendor's products in use or part of what they

9   developed?

10   MR. MAULDIN: No. The EPA harvest

11   was done by two vendors who were actually

12   looking to do an automated harvest which

13   identified or could scope what a publication

14   was.

15   The scope of the harvesting that

16   is currently being done by GPO is actually

17   identified through our content acquisitions

18   and our control where we actually identify it

19   as a true publication by human intervention

20   where the EPA harvest was actually trying to

21   identify a bot, to have a bot do those same

22   things that a human would do.

23   MR. OTTO: Thank you.

1   MS. LASTER: James, I have another

2   questions for you and this one came to us from

3   the blog. What is the current status of

4   agency materials being ingested into FDsys?

5   Specifically those from the agency websites.

6   What is the current status of that? Oh,

7   sorry. Shari Laster, University of Akron.

8   MR. MAULDIN: James Mauldin, GPO.

9   Currently FDsys is not ingesting harvested

10   content. That is scheduled for later release.

11   MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,

12   California State Library. A few questions for

13   Cathy. You harvested the agency websites

14   before the election, right after the election,

15   and then after the inauguration. Did you find

16   that there was a lot of difference between

17   what you got after the election and after the

18   inauguration? What do you attribute that

19   difference to?

20   MS. HARTMAN: Well, that is an

21   exercise we're leaving to the historians and

22   the political scientists. With the quantity

23   of materials that we have, that is not

1   something that we can actually look at and do

2   but we thought it would be something that may

3   at one point be of extreme interest to us as

4   a group. Of course to our libraries but to

5   historians as well and political scientists.

6   But, no, that is not part of our

7   research project. Our goal is to make the

8   material available to docs librarians to

9   collect it in ways that meet their needs as

10   they collect for their communities for their

11   research project. The Web ARChive is sitting

12   there if anyone wants to look at it. If

13   anyone wants to take that 16-terabytes to use

14   in other ways, we are really happy to share it

15   with anyone.

16   Yes, Kate.

17   MS. ZWAARD: Hi. This is Kate

18   Zwaard from GPO. I just wanted to add a

19   little bit to what James said about harvested

20   material. When we talk about harvesting in

21   FDsys right now, we are actually talking about

22   a complex set of challenges. Right now FDsys

23   can accept any type of content. If you want

1   to submit harvested or converted or deposited

2   content as a package, you can do that.

3   When you talk about enabling

4   harvesting capabilities in FDsys it's more

5   than just submission. It's discovery. It's

6   automated scope determination. It's

7   packaging. It's complex file types. Right

8   now if we have PDFs that's simple, but if

9   we're talking about a like interactive map,

10   those require special types of requirements.

11   For harvested documents we are

12   technically able to accept that but the

13   working group that James mentioned, that's

14   part of the activity to develop a road map,

15   look at those challenges, and come up with

16   ways of solving them and a time line for that.

17   MS. HARTMAN: A follow-up to

18   David's question. I just wanted to say any of

19   the project team from UNT or any of the

20   subject matter experts who would like to

21   comment on David's question, I hope that all

22   of that group out in the audience will help me

23   as we address questions about this project.

1   It looks like Mark wants to say

 2   something.

 3   MR. PHILLIPS: Mark Phillips,

 4   University of North Texas. One of the things

 5   that we noticed immediately, and this seems

 6   really obvious, but so whenever you have a new

 7   president literally the moment he put his hand

 8   on the Bible and finished they switched over

 9   WhiteHouse.gov. It was gone.

10   Now, there were certain

11   considerations that NARA had made to allow

12   people access to that content but, you know,

13   depending on the agency and depending on how

14   public it is and how much change is actually

15   brought on by an administration change, it

16   could be very quick that these changes

17   completely overhauled the website.

18   It's not so much that the

19   information is not there. It's just not in

20   the same place that it was. We saw that

21   wholesale with the WhiteHouse.gov. Then you

22   also saw some really interesting things this

23   last election that had changed .gov that came

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1   online just days after -- actually hours after

2   Obama was elected. That lasted until about

3   two weeks after the inauguration and they

4   said, "Oh, by the way, we have this other site

5   called WhiteHouse.gov now. Just go there."

6   That whole site went away and so

7   there are a lot of instances like that where

8   when you have an administration starting to

9   use technology in a new way and using it to

10   try to reach a different population, or the

11   same population in a different way, we're

12   starting to see things churn much quicker.

13   By being able to capture those and

14   the three, hopefully at some point we can go

15   back and look at those. Those are just two

16   solid examples we had of the change that

17   happened really quickly this time.

18   MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,

19   California State Library. Just to follow-up

20   on that, I guess what I'm asking really is

21   what is your perception of or your prediction

22   was as a group between the content immediately

23   after the election and immediately after the

1   inauguration before the hand is placed on the

 2   Bible. Did you anticipate that there was

 3   going to be after the election, like the day

 4   after the election, that things were going to

 5   start to change at that point?

 6   MR. PHILLIPS: I don't think --

 7   well, so the last time we had a big change

 8   like this was the switch from Clinton to Bush

 9   and that was completely different technology-

10   wise, completely different the way that we

11   really looked at reaching the public with the

12   web. Bush to Bush wasn't too much change.

13   I think we were actually pretty

14   surprised with how much stuff did start to

15   change between the actual election and then

16   the inauguration. Whether it's meaningful

17   change, whether it's change that kept people

18   from getting to content we don't know.

19   Another really small story that

20   was interesting. When change.gov came online

21   it had Obama's roadmap for the White House and

22   it was pages long. You know, very indepth.

23   Within a couple of days it became one page and

1   four bullet points.

2   Then the really funny thing was

3   that all the journalists kept saying, "We

4   assume that libraries have taken care of

5   archiving this stuff." We're looking around

6   going, "Well." There's this assumption that

7   we were taking care of this and we weren't

8   except just by happenstance.

9   That was just one of those things

10   that really caught us off guard. For us it

11   was an indicator that this administration is

12   going to be quite a bit different than the

13   other ones as far as using this technology and

14   we probably have to be more proactive than we

15   were.

16   MS. HARTMAN: Just to follow up on

17   that, I would bet that the people in this room

18   could give you examples of changes that they

19   saw as users of these resources on a daily

20   basis.

21   MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs,

22   Stanford University. It also points to the

23   idea that, yes, we still need to collect

1   "publications" but because content is going

 2   online and our users want to do different

 3   things, they want to start analyzing big

 4   chunks of data, 16-terabytes of data, we have

 5   to start thinking about beyond simple

 6   publications but publications are still really

 7   important. We still have to collect the PDFs

 8   but we have to do more.

 9   MS. HARTMAN: We have historians

10   who are interested in data mining, looking at

11   trends, looking at language use, a lot of

12   different kinds of things, just the raw data.

13   MS. JARRETT: Peggy Jarrett,

14   Gallagher Law Library, University of

15   Washington. I have a question for James.

16   This James, the James closer to me. So how

17   does LOCKSS deal with version control?

18   Specifically you mentioned something which

19   always makes my ears perk up which is CRS

20   reports and CRS reports have different

21   versions and sometimes it can be just a matter

22   of days, weeks. An open CRS will have the

23   date and sometimes the different places will

1   have different versions and how are you going

 2   to deal with that problem or challenge?

 3   MR. JACOBS: It is a challenge and

 4   the way the LOCKSS software deals with it is

 5   it's sort of at the bit level. The harvester

 6   goes to the site and if there are any changes

 7   in the site or in the bits, it harvests it up

 8   and assumes that there are changes.

 9   Right now we are only collecting

10   XML so we can do other things afterwards.

11   You're right, the change over time is

12   difficult. It's sort of like an RSS feed.

13   MS. JARRETT: But would you have

14   both? Would the thing not replace one with

15   the other but both would be separate discrete

16   units?

17   MR. JACOBS: Yes, they would. The

18   CRS reports specifically we harvested from a

19   lot of different places so if those places had

20   each version of those, you know, there are a

21   lot of CRS reports that are published annually

22   which offer really nice vision of legislation

23   over time and we've harvested everything.

1   MS. LASTER: Shari Laster,

          2   University of Akron. I have a question, I

          3   guess, both Cathy and non-GPO James -- sorry.

          4   Can you go into a little more elaboration

          5   about what GPO did to support your project and

          6   a little bit more about what they specifically

          7   contributed?

          8   MS. HARTMAN: I think my answer

          9   will be shorter than James' probably since his

         10   is a collaboration with GPO. For us GPO was

         11   a member of the International Internet

         12   Preservation Consortium and so they were one

         13   of the groups that originally planned the call

         14   and some members of GPO sat in on our monthly

         15   meetings which we still have.

         16   Then as we look at subject matter

         17   experts, we knew that if we could pull some

         18   folks from GPO who handled this material every

         19   day, that would be a real benefit and we were

         20   able to get Robin Haun-Mohamed, Laurie Hall,

         21   and George Barnum to be members of that group.

         22   I think that is how the GPO has been

         23   introduced to the project and the

1   collaboration they've offered.

2   MR. JACOBS: For the LOCKSS

3   project GPO did not a small amount of work.

4   They basically had to re-engineer the FDsys

5   site to include those LOCKSS permission

6   statements. Kate Zwaard and David Hall and a

7   bunch of other GPO people put time into

8   actually making sure that FDsys played well.

9   They also collaborated when we

10 started looking at FDsys to look at the site

11 structure. They worked with our LOCKSS

12 programmer to make a site map to make it

13 easier for the LOCKSS harvester to crawl the

14 site.

15   They did not a small amount of

16 work on that. They are continuing to

17 participate. They are on the listserv for the

18 project. They are not actually running a

19 LOCKSS box but they continue to participate.

20   MS. HARTMAN: One thing I forgot

21 that Suzanne reminded me. GPO has been very

22 gracious in providing us a room the day before

23 these DLC meetings for our subject matter

1   expert meetings. I want to thank them for

2   doing that. Lance has been a great help in

3   helping us get space to meet.

4   MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,

5   California State Library. Once again to

6   Cathy. I've been thinking about the

7   discrepancy that you found between the

8   institutions that said in the biannual survey

9   that they were willing to accept digital

10   content in your findings.

11   A couple of things that I've been

12   thinking is that I can't remember exactly how

13   the question was posed in the biannual survey

14   but the definite impression I got when I

15   answered that question was would you be

16   interested or would you possibly want to,

17   whereas your question was posed as are you

18   likely. The second thing is those biannual

19   survey questions were done two to four years

20   ago and yours are fairly recent so maybe

21   the --

22   MS. LASTER: When was the last

23   biannual done? I bet Robin could tell us

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1   immediately.

2   MR. CISMOWSKI: I seem to remember

3   that two surveys in a row that question was

4   asked but maybe I'm wrong. 2007 and 2009.

5   MS. HARTMAN: Kathleen, could you

6   come to mic? We can't hear you.

7   Kathleen has been working with

8   that data and comparing it to our data.

9   MS. MURRAY: This is Kathleen

10   Murray, University of North Texas. The

11   biannual survey data that we used was 2009

12   biannual survey data. The question that was

13   asked and the results that were obtained from

14   the 2009 survey questions from question 18B.

15   It has three parts. Actually the survey

16   responses in 2009 and 2007 were in appreciably

17   different on the biannual survey.

18   MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,

19   California State Library. Do you remember how

20   that question was phrased?

21   MS. MURRAY: I have the wording

22   back there. I'll go get it and come back.

23   MR. OTTO: While we're waiting,

1   Robin, sorry. I skipped you before.

2   MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Okay. Now it's

3   working. Robin Haun-Mohamed, GPO. Two

4   things. Let me do the last one that Kathleen

5   is working on. We did participate in the

6   group yesterday and heard some interesting

7   discussion about the way the questions were

8   phrased.

9   We also heard a discussion of the

10   way I answered it was probably not exactly

11   accurate because what I'm hoping is my answer

12   supports the libraries that want to do this,

13   to move the project ahead. We are going to be

14   having some discussion about how to ask that

15   question again for -- guess what? The 2011

16   survey is coming up.

17   With regard to participation with

18   the interim harvest project we had totally

19   mercenary reasons to participate because all

20   this information gathered together, websites,

21   lots and lots of publications to gather.

22   While we can't access it and deal

23   with it in minutiae now, we can in the future.

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1 We are very confident of that so our

2 participation has been one of advisory and

3 discussion. We'll move into another phrase

4 down the road.

5   I want to make sure that we

6 included that. There is nothing nice about

7 this. We want that information and if you

8 haven't been to see the stuff they put

9 forward, go to that site. It is just

10 incredible.

11   Wait until you see the balls

12 bounce around with the strings. It's really

13 a wonderful project. I don't want to do 250

14 but 240 might be fun on the classification.

15 I mean, it really looks like an interesting

16 project so thank you.

17   MS. MURRAY: Just real briefly.

18 The question from the biannual survey. Are

19 you interested in receiving digital files on

20 deposit? You're correct. The question is are

21 you interested. Have you discussed this with

22 your library director? Is there

23 administrative support for receiving digital

1   files on deposit?

 2   Our question was how likely is

 3   your library to access materials from a web

 4   archive at a repository that you trust. Then

 5   how likely is your library to acquire

 6   materials from a web archive at an

 7   institution's repository that you trust.

 8   Those questions were different.

 9   MS. HARTMAN: Geoff is one of our

10   SMEs as well.

11   Geoff, you had a comment on that?

12   MR. SWINDELLS: No. Actually it's

13   a question. Geoff Swindells -- are we doing

14   questions from the audience?

15   MR. OTTO: Well, any other

16   questions from the council first.

17   Please, David.

18   MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,

19   California State Library. The automatic

20   assignation of SuDoc numbers. A very

21   intriguing idea whether it's possible to do

22   that accurately or not. It will be very

23   interesting -- it's more of a comment than a

1 question. It will be very interesting to see

2 how much specificity you can arrive at

3 automatically. I'm assuming that you're not

4 going to try to go beyond the stem into the

5 book number but --

6   MS. HARTMAN: Definitely not.

7   MR. CISMOWSKI: But it will be

8 interesting within the stem itself whether you

9 can go all the way to the colon or not or

10 whether you're going to have to stop sooner

11 than that.

12   MS. HARTMAN: Right now we're

13 looking at the domain and that next level

14 subdomain to see if we can do that. I think

15 we may be able to do that. When you go to the

16 next level subdomain, that second subdomain,

17 it gets harder.

18   MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs,

19 Stanford University. This is a question for

20 my colleague James. I'm wondering about the

21 GPO harvesting and the fugitive documents

22 process and whether you've tied those two

23 together in any sort of fashion.

1   MR. MAULDIN: Absolutely. There

 2   are several different tools -- excuse me.

 3   James Mauldin, GPO. There are several

 4   different tools that our Acquisitions and

 5   Bibliographical Control Unit uses. There is

 6   the Lost Docs process where we can identify

 7   fugitive materials. It then goes to our Lost

 8   Docs. It is then worked through our

 9   Acquisitions and then cataloging program and

10   then harvested that way.

11   We also proactively go out there

12   and mine websites. We have acquisition

13   specialists who actually mine sites based on

14   a list of classes so we look at it

15   proactively.

16   MR. JACOBS: Thanks.

17   MR. OTTO: Any other questions

18   from the council? Do we have some time for

19   questions from the audience? Community. Not

20   audience, community. Sorry. It's late.

21   Okay, please.

22   MR. SWINDELLS: This is Geoff

23   Swindells, Northwestern University. This is

1   a question, I guess, for Cathy and James

2   Mauldin and maybe Robin with her mercenary

3   comment because I find that intriguing.

4   With the EPA harvest one of the

5   challenges for doing that automated harvesting

6   was collecting in-scope materials. As I

7   understood it, and you can correct me if I'm

8   wrong, GPO doesn't think it necessarily has

9   the authority to do a broader grab of

10   material. That may or may not be right.

11   However, we have seen that the

12   multiple crawls that occur at the end-of-term

13   archive created this vast rich archive. As a

14   partner library with GPO couldn't GPO be

15   minding those other archives for that material

16   and sort of refining its harvesting from the

17   end-of-term archive?

18   MR. MAULDIN: Good question,

19   Geoffrey. I'll start off by answering we do

20   sometimes when there are URL addresses that

21   change and we can't find content, we most

22   certainly will look at North Texas, UNT, the

23   Internet Archives and Web Harvest to identify

1   harvest and captures from those type of

         2   harvesting activities.

         3   MS. HARTMAN: And, of course,

         4   we're most -- we would be most happy to work

         5   with GPO.

         6   Robin, do you have some comment?

         7   We can shift those 10 million PDFs off to

         8   Laurie. She can start cataloging them with

         9   her team tomorrow.

        10   (Laughter)

        11   MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Robin Haun-

        12   Mohamed, GPO. Kate, are you ready for this?

        13   I think this is a good opportunity to share

        14   that the working group is meeting and talking.

        15   What we didn't want to do is put

        16   out a set of future steps that we couldn't

        17   support so we are working diligently to come

        18   up with the next steps of what to do and

        19   getting into that type of material may indeed

        20   be part of a pilot or identification of a task

        21   to ingest.

        22   I want to make sure people

        23   understand we do know it's there. Good

1   question, Geoff. Come on over. We'll help

 2   you start sorting that out with us. That was

 3   the one thing that we did learn from the EPA

 4   harvest project. It got a lot of stuff but a

 5   lot of stuff that has to be compiled.

 6   We even did some work with the

 7   community to try and get that pulled in

 8   together and a cooperative agreement and it's

 9   really, really a difficult thing. We want to

10   make sure the next time we put forth a pilot

11   that we use the information that we learned

12   from the previous.

13   MR. OTTO: Hey, please. You've

14   been waiting in the light blue. Please.

15   MS. WILLIAMS: Rhianna Williams,

16   Michigan Tech University. This is more of a

17   layman's question I suppose. For the LOCKSS

18   Docs project how will patrons be able to

19   access that data?

20   MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs,

21   Stanford University. It's not a layman's

22   question. It's fairly technical but the

23   LOCKSS content that's harvested is not

1   accessed until the content goes away. What

 2   happens is somebody will go to a URL that

 3   we've harvested and if they get a 404 then it

 4   will go into the LOCKSS caches to get it.

 5   MS. WILLIAMS: Who will be doing

 6   that checking?

 7   MR. JACOBS: Who will be doing

 8   that?

 9   MS. WILLIAMS: Or how will that be

10   checked?

11   MR. JACOBS: It's checked by the

12   LOCKSS software.

13   MS. WILLIAMS: Okay.

14   MR. JACOBS: Yeah.

15   MS. WILLIAMS: And then once it's

16   released then is it replacing that URL so

17   people can get to it? Is there a search

18   feature for them to find it?

19   MR. JACOBS: There's currently not

20   a search feature to the content that we've

21   harvested. This is something that I've

22   thought about and a lot of people think once

23   you harvest that's the end of the project.

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1   Really what I'm starting to try to

2   get my head around that is really the

3   beginning of the project because once a

4   library has that content harvested and it's

5   public domain content, it's currently in XML

6   so it's very easy to make public in your own

7   web space, to put into your institutional

8   repository, to create subject archives of

9   public domain content and non-public domain

10   content.

11   I'm really trying to get at that

12   idea that that's the beginning of the process

13   similar to paper documents. Collecting a

14   paper document from GPO, that's not the end of

15   your responsibility. That's the beginning of

16   your responsibility and then you have to

17   preserve it and give access to it. You're

18   cutting me off?

19   MS. LASTER: Sorry. Shari Laster,

20   University of Akron. I've been informed by

21   our fearless leader that we have time for one

22   more question and we would like --

23   MR. JACOBS: I can talk more

1   later.

2   MS. LASTER: -- the questions to

3   be -- Cathy will not be available after this

4   session so questions about GPO and questions

5   about LOCKSS can also be asked at the

6   Wednesday session, Wednesday morning at 10:30

7   session. Are there questions -- is there one

8   more question specifically about the end-of-

9   term harvest?

10   Okay. If not, I am told that we

11   need to adjourn because it's 5:30. Thank you

12   all very much for attending this session and

13   we welcome questions Wednesday at 10:30. I

14   know there will be other people who at least

15   have some knowledge of the end-of-term crawl

16   who will be there so we can at least get an

17   idea of answers to those questions. Thank

18   you.

19   (Whereupon, at 5:29 p.m. the

20   meeting was adjourned.)

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 1               GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
 2               DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL
 3                     FALL MEETING
 4
 5                        TUESDAY
 6                  OCTOBER 19, 2010
 7
 8         The Council met at the Doubletree Hotel
 9     Crystal City, Crystal Ballroom A-B, 300 Army
10     Navy Drive, Arlington, Virginia, at 8:30 a.m.,
11     Suzanne Sears, Chair, presiding.
12
13     COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:
14
15     SUZANNE SEARS, Chair, Depository Library
16     Council, Assistant Dean for Public Services,
17     University of North Texas Libraries
18     HELEN BURKE, Hennepin County Library
19     DAVID CISMOWSKI, Head, Government Publication
20        Section, California State Library
21     STEPHEN M. HAYES, University of Notre Dame
22     SARAH (SALLY) G. HOLTERHOFF, Valparaiso
23        University Law Library
24     JAMES R. JACOBS, Green Library, Stanford
25        University
26     PEGGY ROEBUCK JARRETT, Gallagher Law Library,
27        University of Washington
28     SHARALYN J. LASTER, Bierce Library, University
29        of Akron
30     JILL A. MORIEARTY, Knowledge Commons Liaison,
31        J. Willard Marriott Library, University of
32        Utah
33     DANIEL P. O'MAHONY, Brown University
34     JUSTIN OTTO, John F. Kennedy Library, Eastern
35        Washington University
36     DEBBIE RABINA, Ph.D, Pratt Institute School of
37        Information and Library Science
38     ANN MARIE SANDERS, Library of Michigan
39     CAMILLA TUBBS, Yale Law Library
40     ALSO PRESENT:
41     STUART BASEFSKY, Senior Reference Librarian,
42        School of Industrial and Labor Relations,
43        Cornell University
44     TIM BYRNE, Senior Outreach Librarian, U.S.
45        Department of Energy
46     SCOTT MATHESON, Web Manager, Yale University
47        Library
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  1    MARY PROPHET, Deputy Director, Head of
  2      Government Documents, Denison University
  3    JUDY RUSSELL, Dean of Libraries, University of
  4      Florida
  5    GEOFFREY SWINDELLS, Department Head,
  6      Government and Geographic Information and
  7      Data Services, Northwestern University
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 22    Geoff Swindells, Head, Government
 23    and Geographic Information and Data
 24    Services, Northwestern University
 25
 26    QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD
 27
 28    AUTHENTICATION OF DIGITAL GOVERNMENT
 29    INFORMATION:  WHY DOES IT MATTER?
 30    Camilla Tubbs
 31    Scott Matheson
 32    Tim Byrne
 33    Stuart Basefsky
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 35    QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD
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 1                P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

 2                                    8:34 a.m.

 3                CHAIR SEARS:  Okay.  I'd like to

 4     get started if we could all take our seats and

 5     stop talking please.  Thank you.

 6                This morning we have a session

 7     that is going to be run by Ann Sanders but

 8     previous to that session, we are going to take

 9     just a few minutes for George Barnum to talk

10     about the 150th Anniversary of the Government

11     Printing Office.

12                George.

13                MR. BARNUM:  Good morning,

14     everybody.

15                I'm not used to doing this

16     sitting.  I can't wobble back and forth on my

17     feet.

18                It's a pleasure as always to be

19     here and to be talking to you about something

20     that I'm pretty excited about.

21                In Buffalo, for those of you who

22     were there, you heard our sort of very

23     preliminary plans about the celebration of
```

1 GPO's 150th Anniversary and we've sort of

 2 solidified those plans a bit. I think you

 3 heard a little bit about that yesterday from

 4 the Public Printer. And I'm going to expand

 5 on that a little bit and then I'm going to

 6 make an invitation to you to participate in a

 7 couple of ways.

 8   We kicked off the celebrations in

 9 June on the 23rd when we observed the day on

10 which Congress actually passed a resolution

11 that directed that GPO be created. And we

12 were very fortunate to have the Archivist of

13 the United States come over and speak to the

14 current employees and an enormous group of

15 retirees.

16   If you stop and think about what's

17 happened to GPO over the last several years,

18 we have a lot more retirees walking around

19 than we have current employees. And they

20 drift in and out for various kinds of events

21 through the year but we don't actually invite

22 them to things consciously very often. And so

23 when we did, they turned out in droves. It

1   was great. We have over 1,000 people at the

 2   two events, the day side one and the night

 3   side one. It was big fun.

 4   We had a cake. We gave every

 5   employee and every retiree a copy of the

 6   reprint of 100 GPO Years. We had tote bags

 7   for them but there weren't enough to go around

 8   and boy were they upset about that. But it

 9   was a lot of fun. That kicked us off and we

10   are now into the heat of the real celebration.

11   The actual day of the anniversary

12   is March the 4th and we will have another

13   observance in the GOI auditorium, Harding

14   Hall, on that day. At that moment we will

15   officially declare the new history that's

16   being prepared/published. That history will

17   be in a somewhat different spirit than 100 GPO

18   Years. It will be much more graphical, much

19   more pictorial and it will be a narrative of

20   the entire 150 years instead of being that

21   funny time line.

22   You all got 100 GPO Years in your

23   shipping boxes and I want to point out to you.

1   If you haven't really looked closely at it, we

 2   improved it. We really changed it in only one

 3   substantial way from the 1961 edition. I

 4   indexed it. Thank you. And I'm very proud of

 5   the index. And what do you know? It works.

 6   So, we had to at that point call it a new

 7   edition, of course, because it wasn't just a

 8   reprint anymore.

 9   We'll publish the new book on

10   March the 4th. We'll have another celebration

11   and on March the 4th we will open about six

12   months worth of an exhibit about GPO's role

13   and history in American life. We are going to

14   be refitting space in Building C. That's the

15   732 North Capitol, the 1940 building. And we

16   have hired a really outstanding exhibit design

17   firm, Reich & Petch, International to work

18   with us to tell the story and tell it really,

19   really beautifully. Our designer is just

20   amazing and joyful to work with and we're

21   having a lot of fun.

22   This is where the invitation comes

23   in. That will open on March 3rd of March 4th

1   and the first invitation is please if you have

2   any plans that will bring you to Washington,

3   come on down and see the exhibit.

4   I will tell you that we will

5   certainly do some kind of virtual spinoff to

6   the exhibit so you'll be able to see over the

7   web some of what is there. But there will be

8   one kind of marquee exhibit that we're working

9   on. We are going to be borrowing from the

10   Rare Books and Manuscripts Division of the

11   Library of Congress one of the original

12   printing states of the Emancipation

13   Proclamation which we printed and which has

14   our proofreader's marks on it. And that will

15   be with us for probably just about 90 days.

16   We'll have a facsimile after that but we're

17   hoping that that's really going to spark some

18   interest in people coming in. So, that's the

19   first bit of the invitation.

20   The real bit of the invitation is

21   that you've already seen on the desktop the

22   call for items that we'd like to borrow for

23   this exhibit. We'd like to involve you all in

1   this way. We know that there are gems hiding

         2   in your collections. Maybe not even hiding.

         3   And if you're willing to let us borrow them,

         4   we'd really love to have them.

         5   There is a sort of notional

         6   preliminary list that appears with that

         7   announcement on the desktop and you can send

         8   me a message that way or you can send me a

         9   message at gbarnum@gpo.gov and say, hey, we've

        10   got this that or the other.

        11   The list is not to be viewed as

        12   set in stone and so if it sparks an idea in

        13   your mind of something else that you have that

        14   we might be interested in, please do let me

        15   know and we'll make arrangements with all the

        16   proper agreements and all that sort of thing

        17   and getting it to us and back to you at the

        18   end and all that.

        19   So, we want to have as many

        20   objects borrowed from our libraries as we

        21   possibly can because we want to be able to

        22   give you lots of credit and say, hey, this is

        23   part of what we do and aren't these depository

1   libraries great. This is the breadth and the

2   depth of these collections that we appreciate

3   so much.

4   After the March sort of high peak

5   we will then continue on through the year with

6   some other smaller events, including some

7   historical lecture talk kinds of things at

8   GPO. And so, you know, keep an eye peeled.

9   I think we'll have things on the history web

10   page and on the GPO main page of things that

11   are going on throughout the year that you may

12   find interesting.

13   If you have any questions, please

14   feel free to give me a call or email me and

15   we'll look forward to seeing you as we

16   celebrate over the next several months.

17   Thanks a bunch.

18   CHAIR SEARS: I'm now going to

19   turn it over to Ann Marie Sanders.

20   Ann.

21   MS. SANDERS: I'm Ann Sanders from

22   the Library of Michigan. I had a committee

23   that worked with me on this session. We're

1   looking at models, new models, some old models

2   of cooperation among depositories specifically

3   in regards to the tangible historic

4   collections.

5   And we have three speakers, but

6   first I want to acknowledge that Steve Hayes

7   and Dan O'Mahony and Cindy Etkin all worked

8   with me to put this together. And we're a

9   little short on time so we're going to go

10   right ahead and we're going to start with Judy

11   Russell who is Dean of Libraries at the

12   University of Florida.

13   MS. RUSSELL: Thank you, Ann.

14   Good morning. It's nice to be

15   here with you. Seems kind of like old home

16   week actually to be back with all of you and

17   I'm happy to be here and share some

18   information with you about some initiatives

19   that I'm involved with now that I'm at the

20   University of Florida.

21   I'm going to be talking to you

22   this morning about an initiative that have

23   come out of the Deans of ASERL, the

                        10

1 Association of Southeastern Research

2 Libraries. We have 28 members in 10 states;

3 Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky,

4 Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South

5 Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. And because

6 Florida serves as the regional for Puerto Rico

7 and the Virgin Islands, they have become a

8 part of this initiative as well. So, we have

9 10 states, 12 regional depository libraries

10 and 248 selectives, over 20 percent of the

11 depository program in this region.

12   Before I describe the ASERL

13 project to you, though I wanted to share with

14 you one kind of piece of late-breaking news,

15 and we'll open this up here. Last week the

16 Association for Research Libraries met here in

17 Washington and enacted or approved a statement

18 of principles on the Federal Depository

19 Library Program. I've given copies to the

20 Council members. There are a number of copies

21 out at the front desk. I didn't have time to

22 get enough copies to hand out to everyone, but

23 you can certainly take a look at the copies

11

1   that are on the desk. And actually if you go

2   to the home page of ARL.org, you will see a

3   link right off the home page but this is the

4   link if you wanted to copy it down.

5   ARL has had a strong interest in

6   and commitment to the depository program. But

7   Deans are very anxious to see increased

8   flexibility and improvements in the management

9   of the program. And they recognized the need

10   for improved access, particularly to digital

11   and digitized content. And have kind of

12   worked up this statement to indicate some of

13   the concerns that they have in some of the

14   sort of baseline positions, I guess, that they

15   are taking.

16   They recognize the great need for

17   cataloging to manage print and to provide

18   metadata for digitization and they continue to

19   be strong supporters of the implementation of

20   FedSys would like to see it certified as a

21   trusted repository but also perhaps to create

22   a relationship with a non-governmental, one or

23   more non-governmental trusted sites so that

12

1   there is a backup for it outside of the hands

2   of the government.

3   There are some things in the

4   statement that are intended to kind of create

5   a baseline of where they feel the extent of

6   the commitments that ARL institutions should

7   be required to make as distinct from the ones

8   that they might voluntarily make.

9   So, for example, the initial

10   principle is that although we may choose to do

11   more than is required by law, we are not

12   obligated to do more than what is required by

13   law. And that's not intended to be a negative

14   but it is intended to acknowledge that this is

15   an unfunded mandate that puts a significant

16   burden on us. And that we should not be

17   looking at creating new responsibilities for

18   regionals, in particular, but for the

19   depository program in general at this point in

20   time.

21   Along with that note that we are

22   not required by law to build comprehensive

23   retrospective collections that many of us

                             13

1   choose to augment our collections,

2   particularly as they meet local and state

3   needs and you'll hear more about how we're

4   following through on that interest and

5   commitment within ASERL but, again, that that

6   is not a requirement that is imposed on the

7   regionals.

8   They are asking for a re-

9   examination of state plans to be sure that

10   where state plans have been enacted they don't

11   go beyond the requirements of law in what they

12   are imposing on the depositories. And they're

13   particularly concerned because they value the

14   digital collections and see a strong need for

15   them, but they're particularly concerned that

16   we not see a new commitment for digital

17   deposit at regionals. They feel that that

18   would be a significant increase in the

19   responsibilities and probably one that cannot

20   be taken on. And, again, that's not to say

21   that people might not voluntarily assume

22   responsibility for some portions of the

23   digital collection, particularly those that

                           14

1   might be very relevant to their particular

2   communities or subject interests, but that

3   this should not become a mandate.

4   They also note that they believe

5   that we probably should be building toward

6   having no more than 15 regionally distributive

7   comprehensive print collections. And I would

8   ask you to listen to that very carefully.

9   They're not saying there should only be 15

10   regional depository libraries. But they are

11   acknowledging that to really truly have

12   comprehensive collections is going to be a

13   collaborative effort involving many regional

14   and selective depositories and that in the end

15   we can probably manage with 15 comprehensive

16   sets. And that isn't to say that regionals

17   would discard things that they have, but that

18   we would try to document the holdings

19   sufficiently that we would have an assurance

20   that there were 15 copies handled somewhere

21   within the program. And, again, you'll see

22   that echoes the plans that we have within

23   ASERL.

1   They are also encouraging a

 2   simplified withdrawal process to facilitate

 3   it. Any of you who are in regionals are

 4   certainly aware that our selectives have been

 5   doing a huge amount of discarding and the

 6   disposition processes are so variable from

 7   state to state and they can create an

 8   additional burden on the regionals. And,

 9   again, you'll see that echoes some of the same

10   kinds of things that we've been addressing in

11   ASERL.

12   So, I encourage you to look at the

13   statement. Prue Adler is going to be here

14   this afternoon and I believe the statement is

15   going to be discussed in the regional meeting.

16   So, if there are specific questions or issues

17   that you have and I'll be around at the break

18   and we'll be happy to talk with you as well.

19   But I think it's important for you to be aware

20   of the statement. And, again, I would urge

21   you to look at it as an affirmative statement

22   because while they are stating some boundaries

23   if you will, they are also doing so in the

                          16

1   context of feeling that these are important

2   collections for them and that they have a

3   continued commitment to the depository

4   program, they are just seeking to be sure that

5   that commitment is managed in an effective way

6   and that additional burdens are not placed on

7   them.

8   So, with that, I will switch back

9   over to -- assuming that I can get back there.

10   Put the generic screen back up since I'm not

11   using PowerPoint. See if I can get back.

12   Well, I'll just leave it.

13   So, let me switch back and talk a

14   little bit about ASERL. Much like the ARLs

15   have been discussing for a long time, their

16   role in the depository program and the

17   commitments that they are making, we started

18   this initiative within ASERL from a desire to

19   improve access to these collections. All 28

20   of the ASERL libraries are large collections

21   of documents and we all see them as enormous

22   assets, but they have been managed

23   individually and in a disconnected way. And

1   so we started with a very affirmative

         2   statement that re recognize the value of these

         3   collections to our individual institutions and

         4   to our communities and our states, but that we

         5   further recognize that there is a real value

         6   to them regionally and that there is a strong

         7   desire to manage them collaboratively for the

         8   benefit of the region as a whole.

         9   And so we started out with a

        10   decision that we wanted to see some change and

        11   to find some way to collaborate but a way that

        12   was entirely within Title 44. We were

        13   interested in making sure that whatever

        14   initiatives we did were in full compliance

        15   with Title 44. We were not trying to be

        16   renegades. We were not trying to create

        17   radical change, but we were trying to

        18   cooperate as much as we could while staying

        19   within the law. And I will say that we did

        20   submit the draft proposal to GPO and it was

        21   reviewed by their general counsel and they did

        22   affirm that we have managed to create a

        23   proposal that does conform to Title 44, which

                                18

1   was one of our primary objectives.

2   We started out by affirming that

3   we see a strong need for digital access. We

4   believe that that's the direction that our

5   users are going, that while there is

6   significant value in the print and we have

7   every expectation of managing the print

8   collections, we are also managing the print

9   collections in the context of expecting over

10   time to have improved digital access so that

11   the print collections become more of a safety

12   net and less of the primary means of access.

13   And I'll be very interested, as I know you

14   will be, in hearing more about the CIC

15   project. But we are watching that very

16   closely and in regular communication with them

17   because we see that as complimenting what

18   we're doing and facilitating what we're doing.

19   We also set a goal of improving

20   our best practices for managing the tangible

21   collections including the disposition process.

22   And we wanted to work on having common

23   practices across the 10 states. And you'll

1   see as I talk a little more about it why

2   that's important. But one of the things that

3   we're doing as a contribution at the

4   University of Florida is developing software

5   to manage the disposition process so that it

6   will be easier for us to collaborate. And in

7   order to be able to do that, we really need to

8   have common practices. It's much more

9   difficult to have a software system that's

10   going to facilitate disposition and going to

11   notify people about what's available if you've

12   got different rules in each place.

13   So, those are two of the main

14   objectives of the program.

15   I mentioned that we have 12

16   regionals in the 10 states. Each of us has a

17   collection in excess of a million items. So,

18   collectively we hold something in excess of 15

19   million federal documents. And probably 40 to

20   50 percent of those are uncataloged. And this

21   is not even including the large selective

22   collections and we have a number of those in

23   our state.

1   So, when we know that the oldest

2   and largest documents collections in the

3   country have over two million items and UF has

4   1.2 to 1.4 million print items if we were

5   truly trying to be comprehensive, that would

6   mean that UF needed to acquire, process,

7   catalog and house an additional 800,000

8   federal documents to be comprehensive.

9   It's not practical to even assume

10   that there are, particularly when you look at

11   the older and more rare documents, that

12   there's even that many of them out there that

13   we could possibly have 12 comprehensive

14   individual collections. But what we're

15   looking at is how could we share that

16   responsibility so that while we each retain

17   our own holdings, we selectively exert a great

18   deal of investment and effort in building

19   certain parts of the collection

20   retrospectively with the idea that then within

21   the region we would end up with at least two

22   comprehensive collections. And, again, that

23   doesn't mean that their people can't continue

1   to collect in any area that interests them,

2   but that we will really focus our attention in

3   trying to be sure that we have two sets that

4   are fully catalogued distributed among an

5   array of selectives and regionals within the

6   southeast.

7   We're used a fairly engaged

8   process to do this. We met at the ASERL

9   meeting a year ago and agreed that we wanted

10   to do this collaborative management. A task

11   force of deans was named which I chair and

12   which includes both regionals and selectives.

13   We drafted a document that we call

14   a discussion draft which is linked from the

15   ASERL home page.

16   We conducted a survey and it was a

17   survey that was open to anyone with an

18   interest in government documents so it wasn't

19   just a survey of ASERL embers or even just of

20   regionals and selectives within our 10 states

21   and Puerto Rico and the Virginia Islands. We

22   used the survey to inform us about questions

23   and concerns related to the proposal.

1   We did presentations at a number

2   of both local and national meetings to get the

3   word out and to be sure people were aware.

4   We used email and other

5   communications with each of the selectives in

6   our regions so that they were all aware of

7   what was happening and they were encouraged,

8   both the directors and the documents

9   coordinators, to view and respond to the

10 draft.

11   In August we had a one-day summit

12 where we went through at a high level and

13 talked about some of the initiatives that were

14 going on within individual libraries. And

15 then had a whole day working session where we

16 literally went through the draft page by page,

17 paragraph by paragraph and identified areas

18 where we could improve and clarify but also

19 where there was still some lack of agreement,

20 particularly on specific aspects of the

21 disposition process.

22   And we then identified a number of

23 what we call parking lot issues that were

1 issues that we couldn't resolve in that

2 working session but that needed more

3 discussion. So, for the last several weeks

4 we've been having email exchanges talking

5 about things like:

6   Should we or shouldn't we be

7 required to list microfiche?

8   Who should pay the shipping

9 charges, the disposing library or the

10 receiving library?

11   What's the appropriate length of

12 time for disposition lists to be posted

13 because we had such a variation in practice

14 across the 10 states that we needed to

15 harmonize those things and come to some

16 agreement?

17   We're having a luncheon today with

18 any of the ASERL 10-states actually and the

19 Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, any of our

20 group who are here to kind of talk through

21 those things one or more times. The ASERL

22 deans will be meeting in November and we'll be

23 reviewing that input and coming to some

1   further agreement about how to proceed. And

2   then we'll do another revision of the

3   document. We'll submit it back to GPO to be

4   sure we haven't inadvertently gone outside the

5   legal boundaries. We'll put it out again for

6   a very broad public viewing, but hope that at

7   that point we will have arrived at a document

8   that can lead us through implementation and to

9   begin this process.

10   One of the issues that comes up is

11   how do you even define what a comprehensive

12   collection is? And one of the things we've

13   asked in the document is that GPO assist us in

14   that partly through their retrospective

15   cataloging initiative so that to the extent

16   that GPO can identify everything that it has

17   distributed, at least since it took

18   responsibility in 1895 and to the extent that

19   we can from other resources identify materials

20   that were distributed prior to that, we can

21   try to define what a comprehensive collection

22   is. And we all know that there are materials

23   that we have acquired in other means that were

1   not distributed by GPO and questions will have

2   to be resolved about how we handle those. But

3   they may not literally meet the terms of being

4   a comprehensive FDLP collection, although they

5   may help us building a comprehensive

6   government documents collection.

7   We feel that if we can get some

8   better definition of what's comprehensive, we

9   then have a better shot at proceeding to

10   evaluate our own holdings.

11   Some of you heard the presentation

12   yesterday afternoon by Valerie Glenn and

13   Chelsea Dinsmore about a separate ASERL

14   project and that indicated that several of us

15   have identified ourselves as Centers of

16   Excellence for specific agencies. We see that

17   as a building block where we would inventory

18   and catalog our own holdings, where we would

19   make every effort to do research to try to

20   determine if there are items that were

21   published by those agencies that we don't have

22   and then to seek copies of those. Preferably

23   to have print, but where that's not possible

1   to obtain a facsimile or a digital surrogate

2   or even a microfilm surrogate so that we can

3   identify and build comprehensive collections.

4   I'd like you to take away a couple

5   of things. First of all, this is not a

6   proposal for shared regionals. There is no

7   change in the regional status of any of the 12

8   regionals. None of us are disposing of our

9   collections. All of the building of the

10   comprehensive segments of the collection will

11   come from disposition from other selective

12   depositories but not by moving around

13   materials within the regionals.

14   And also remember that this is not

15   an initiative that relies solely on the

16   regionals. Selectives can and should be

17   participating and we're certainly expecting

18   commitments from many of the ASERL deans who

19   manage selectives to take on responsibility

20   for specific parts of these comprehensive

21   collections.

22   This proposal provides an impetus

23   for investment in the documents collection at

1   each participating institution. And the ASERL

2   deans' interest in developing and refining the

3   proposal indicates a significant interest in

4   making that investment in a coordinated manner

5   because we want to optimize the return on

6   investment and improve access to and

7   management of these materials.

8   At Florida we've already begun a

9   project to catalog 300,000 documents that were

10   in storage because they went to storage

11   without being catalogued and we're now

12   building a high density facility and they need

13   to be catalogued and barcoded to move into the

14   high density facility. That's an example of

15   an investment in the collection. That's an

16   effort that will help all of the selectives in

17   the southeast and probably many of you in

18   other parts of the country because you'll be

19   able to know for certain that those copies of

20   those documents exist in a safe and secure

21   place.

22   So, that's an example of the kind

23   of investment that we're making on a case-by-

                              28

1 case basis but we're making it in a

           2 collaborative effort so that overall

           3 throughout our region we can better manage our

           4 collections.

           5   And I think we're going to take

           6 our questions at the end. Is that correct,

           7 Ann Marie?

           8   So, thank you for your attention

           9 and I'm happy to talk with any of you during

          10 the break as well if you have questions that

          11 don't get answered this morning.

          12   MS. SANDERS: Ann Sanders, Library

          13 of Michigan.

          14   The next speaker is Mary Prophet

          15 who is the Deputy Director and Head of

          16 Government Documents at Denison University and

          17 she is going to talk to us about the five

          18 colleges of Ohio cooperative projects.

          19   MS. PROPHET: Hi. I am going to

          20 use a little PowerPoint mainly to keep me on

          21 track because we don't have a lot of time and

          22 there's an awful lot to talk about.

          23   I'd also like to point out that

                                  29

1   the title of this particular presentation for

2   this particular panel is Emerging Models for

3   Partnership Among Depository Libraries. And

4   I'd like to change the phraseology of that

5   just a little bit and change it to emerging

6   and evolving models. Because over time these

7   models change and they change based on

8   experience and all kinds of other things.

9   Within the Ohio Five, partnerships

10   began developing much earlier than any of our

11   projects, even before the Ohio Five and all

12   these partnerships were based on three things.

13   They're based on trust. They're based on

14   flexibility or adaptability. And they're

15   based on mutual support. And those three

16   things are extraordinarily important in these

17   kinds of projects.

18   In the 1980s before Ohio Five was

19   even thought about, we did what a lot of you

20   do every single day. We worked with our Ohio

21   local association and we began meeting and we

22   began cooperating on the very simple things

23   like sharing reference research help, like

1   providing mutual support and understanding GPO

2   guidelines. And supplying inter-library loans

3   to each other which hadn't been done much

4   within the state for documents before that.

5   I want to give you this history

6   because it will show you how this trust

7   develops.

8   The next thing we did was that

9   when we started this there were no online

10   catalogs. Documents were not cataloged. The

11   item lists did not exist. The documents data

12   did not exist. The only way we had of knowing

13   who else might possibly have something would

14   be if we knew what items they selected. So,

15   we began our selection, our cooperation with

16   a union list of item sections, a very simple

17   concept. And we built trust with that because

18   every quarter when GPO sent out the printout,

19   everybody sent immediately to the list

20   maintainer that changes in that list. And we

21   kept not only the changes but the dates that

22   such changes occurred in that item list.

23   Almost immediately at this same

31

1 time, we began discussions about cataloging

 2 our documents collection. Margaret Powell at

 3 Wooster. The College of Wooster was very

 4 strong in support of this. Dr. Fluber and

 5 Scott together discussed it, strongly

 6 supported it, got our directors together. Our

 7 directors weren't quite as far along as we

 8 were and the libraries were quite as far along

 9 as we were in developing that trust and mutual

10 support and probably for good reasons.

11   There were not the mechanisms in

12 place that there are now and there were not a

13 lot of other things in place that there are

14 now. And so only Wooster went forward with

15 that cataloging at that particular point in

16 time. But what did here allowed us to build

17 on this to move into the cooperation that we

18 developed during the 1990s.

19   In the 1990s, Ohio Five was

20 formed. Our consort, our shared catalog was

21 formed and we began cataloging government

22 documents. Well, two things happened to that

23 shared catalog. First, everything that

1   Wooster had cataloged in the 1980s was loaded

2   into that catalog and became the basis for

3   what we did after that.

4   Second, when we got to sharing the

5   catalog, in the shared catalog we have one

6   bibliographic record for every item,

7   hopefully. That's the ideal. And then one

8   attached item record for each individual

9   institution's holdings. That worked great for

10   non-document books monographs because they

11   were ordered at different times, came in at

12   different times and so the record was already

13   there with the documents. We all got our

14   boxes at the same time.

15   So, you ended up with duplicate

16   records. So, one of our first big cooperative

17   projects was to go in and to divide up the

18   cataloging for institutions by item number so

19   that each one of us catalogued a certain

20   subset of those and then the others just

21   attached their item records.

22   At the same time we thought this

23   is a great time to do a zero-based review.

1   See if we really need to collect all this

2   stuff. See if we can't reduce our selections

3   and that part didn't work so well.

4   While the mutual catalog, the

5   distributed cataloging worked great, the idea

6   of doing the zero-based review worked only for

7   the hearings at which point people changed

8   microfiche for some things but for the agency

9   materials, well, if I'm getting it, I probably

10   need to get it. I've got a lot of time

11   pressure right now. I don't have time to

12   review this the way I ought to, so I won't.

13   And not only that but oh, my goodness.

14   Wooster is getting this. Maybe I need to get

15   it too. So, actually, item selections went

16   up, not down. Which was a total failure for

17   that particular project, but we learned a lot

18   from it.

19   Okay. So, the shared cataloging

20   of card acquisitions began and then actually

21   the cataloging our historical collections

22   began actually even before we started the

23   project and it began because we had Wooster

1   records in the catalog for all that stuff they

2   catalogued prior and we could begin linking to

3   that. Then there was money left over from the

4   Mellon Grant and we began the historical

5   cataloging project.

6   Moving on into the 2000s we come

7   up with a slew of projects and I'm not going

8   to go into any of these in detail except one.

9   We have a joint storage facility. We did a

10   serial set out inventory as an outgrowth of

11   the historical cataloging project, We

12   catalogued our Foreign Relations of the United

13   States, and this is the one I want to

14   concentrate on because this one gives you some

15   examples of how that cooperative worked that

16   we did before pays off later.

17   Everybody had great sets of

18   Foreign Relations of the United States. It

19   was catalogued under the main serial records,

20   the main series records for it. Nobody used

21   them. They sat on the shelves and did not

22   circulate. We all knew there was great stuff

23   in there. We had students studying the

1   Vietnam War and wanting to look at the primary

2   sources of the Vietnam War. We had students

3   working on China and other places and unless

4   we hand-pulled them to the shelf they didn't

5   know it was there.

6   So, Ellen Conrad at Denison

7   decided to catalog the individual separate

8   volumes and the subsets of the Foreign

9   Relations for Denison so that our students

10   would use it. But she was coordinator on the

11   historical cataloging project. She had

12   passwords for all of the other people's work

13   within the CONSORT catalog. So, she called

14   everybody up and she said, I'm going to

15   catalog Denison's Foreign Relations. What

16   about if I do yours at the same time? Well,

17   everybody agreed. We all trusted her. There

18   was a lot of trust built up. There was a lot

19   of mutual respect built up. We had the tools

20   already in place to do that. And so she went

21   through and she did cataloging for all four

22   institutions for that series.

23   It took her about half the time, a

1   little bit more than half the time to do all

        2   four schools than it would have for each

        3   school to do that separately. That was a big

        4   payoff.

        5   Then we came up with shared

        6   policies and we have a number of those. I'm

        7   not going to go into those. And then we moved

        8   on to one of our big current projects, the

        9   collection consolidation project.

       10   The collections consolidation

       11   project had a lot of different goals and I

       12   want to kind of go over those briefly with

       13   you. The one thing we really wanted to do was

       14   take the four separate collections and make

       15   one really good historical collection out of

       16   them. We were going to combine these four

       17   separate collections into one. Eliminate as

       18   much duplication as we can and get down to --

       19   that doesn't mean we're going to rule out all

       20   duplication. We're all going to hang onto

       21   certain historical series. House Un-American

       22   Activities is one that pops to mind.

       23   But there are others that we don't

1   need all four copies of the appropriations for

2   the Defense Department. So, we're going to

3   eliminate unnecessary duplicates. We wanted

4   to establish a library of record to be

5   responsible for certain sub-portions of the

6   collection and to be responsible for the

7   collection development, the maintenance of

8   those print materials and to continue to build

9   strong collections in those particular areas.

10   And when we first started out our

11   goal was to do this for the entire collection,

12   all the hearing sand all the agencies. Well,

13   there's good news and there's bad news. So,

14   we'll start with the good news.

15   The good news is that as of July

16   2010 we had transferred more than 14,000

17   documents from supporting libraries to the

18   Library of Record to build stronger

19   collections in those particular areas that the

20   Library of Record was responsible for. The

21   regionals will really love this, but we had

22   weeded more than 127,000 documents. We had

23   reduced our item numbers selection by 169 item

1   selections. And at this particular time, we

2   have seven classes remaining to be done in the

3   hearings.

4   So, just to show you what that

5   looks like, let me pop up this little

6   spreadsheet. This is the spreadsheet we

7   developed to track that and this is in order

8   by completion. Everything that's gray is

9   done, is completed. We've gone through all

10   the paper. We've gone through all the

11   microfiche. We've consolidated the entire

12   thing.

13   The things at the bottom in yellow

14   over on this side, over in the first column,

15   those are the classes that we are currently

16   working on. The only remaining hearing

17   classes.

18   The gray cells are the ones we

19   finished. A portion of the project we

20   finished. The yellow ones are the portions of

21   the project we are currently working on, and

22   the ones that remain white except for the

23   columns that say two and three and one are the

                            39

1   columns that are -- this column, this column,

2   this column, this column and this column are

3   the columns that -- the white parts are the

4   parts we haven't started yet. That's mostly

5   microfiche.

6   We expect to be finished with the

7   entire project -- the entire hearings portion

8   of the project in the spring. Exactly when in

9   the spring, I'm not sure. That will depend on

10   a lot of other things.

11   Now, let's go back and go to the

12   bad news. In the bad news, the project

13   required more time, more expertise, more

14   energy than we ever expected it would. We did

15   a pilot project and tried it out and thought

16   for the pilot project we had a pretty good

17   idea of what it would take. But the pilot

18   project did not really show the depth and

19   breath of the materials that we would get into

20   and the problems that we would encounter.

21   We are now receiving significant

22   pressure on our staff from other projects. We

23   recently received a Mellon Next Generation

1   Libraries Grant for the five colleges and we

        2   are getting ready to set up institutional

        3   repositories, digital repositories and we're

        4   not getting any more staff. So, that's

        5   putting additional pressure on our staff and

        6   a place-- the director's are looking for some

        7   of that additional staff time to come from and

        8   guess where? Our documents departments. So,

        9   that's going to put additional pressure on it.

        10   Our storage facility which we've

        11   had for over 10 years has suddenly declared

        12   that we are going to have to close it by

        13   October 2012. So we're going to have to bring

        14   everything that's still over there back and

        15   that is putting -- or weed. We're weeding a

        16   lot, believe me. We're weeding a lot.

        17   So, we are in the process of

        18   coordinating that. Ellen Conrad who does a

        19   lot with our documents coordination is in

        20   charge of that particular project. And all of

        21   our document staff, Andrea and a bunch of the

        22   others are going to have to work on that a

        23   lot.

1   And while a considerable amount of

2   our shelf space was cleared, which was one of

3   our main objectives, it was not as much as

4   anticipated because even though was had a

5   pretty good idea from our cataloging project

6   how much overlap there was, there was some

7   historical work that still hadn't been

8   completed in a couple of our institutions and

9   it's being completed as part of this project.

10   But there was also more individuality among

11   things that had been lost over the years from

12   collections or things that had never been

13   received in the first place, or things that we

14   had gotten through other means besides GPO.

15   So, we didn't clear quite as much shelf space

16   as we anticipated either.

17   That being said, we also realized

18   that the hearings like in every other project

19   we've ever tackled, the hearings are the easy

20   part of the project.

21   The agencies are going to be even

22   more intense. The overlap in the hearings was

23   more obvious, it's more direct and with the

1   agencies there's less overlap in selections in

 2   the first place. And so we're going to have

 3   to step back and reconsider where we go from

 4   here.

 5   We're still committed to the

 6   Library of Record concept. We really like

 7   that concept that one of us is responsible for

 8   collection development and maintenance in

 9   these areas. But we don't know that we can

10   consider forward with a project where we

11   actually work through each item, each class,

12   one at a time and then send stuff that's not

13   at the Library of Record over to it from the

14   original library.

15   So, we're stepping back from that.

16   We're going to assign Libraries of Record and

17   we still have to work out the details from

18   there. With that in mind, that's where we are

19   and that's where we're going forward.

20   If any of you are thinking about

21   cooperative processes and partnership I've got

22   some suggestions for you. And the first

23   suggestion I have is that do it. Don't back

                           43

1   off from it. Don't not do it. Do it, but

        2   start off with some of these ideas in mind.

        3   Begin with cooperative effort

        4   project unless you've got great big support

        5   from your deans, as in the southeastern

        6   project, which is great. I would really like

        7   to see how that works out.

        8   But if you're doing it from the

        9   grassroots, from the library ends up, start

       10   with simple projects. Because when you start

       11   with the simple projects you can build on what

       12   you've already done. We're still building on

       13   that first item union list. We're still going

       14   back and occasionally using that to build on

       15   something else. We built on it to actually

       16   get the Mellon Grant that funded the five

       17   colleges in the first place.

       18   The serial set inventory that we

       19   did as part of the historical project is now

       20   going to be vital in clearing out the storage

       21   unit. Because as we clear out the storage

       22   unit, there was some serial sets sent to the

       23   storage unit. Do we need to keep those or are

1 || there enough copies of those serials set

 2 || volumes at the other institutions that we've

 3 || already inventoried that we can leave part of

 4 || that? Do we need to distribute that among

 5 || part of the group or keep it in the unit?

 6 || That can all be worked out through that

 7 || inventory we already did. You can build.

 8 || Secondly, success, even partial

 9 || success builds trust. That first project we

10 || did one of them was successful, the other one

11 || was not. But the successful one built trust

12 || and we learned enough from the unsuccessful

13 || one that we were able to go forward.

14 || We've discovered that you don't

15 || learn much from your totally successful

16 || projects. Where you really learn is from the

17 || projects that you have problems with, that you

18 || work through the problems and then you

19 || develop. And you also develop a lot of trust

20 || as you work through those problems and trust

21 || is key-- really key.

22 || From the beginning don't expect

23 || every project to be a success. Just don't do

1   it.

2   I would hope all of you have some

3   suggestions for beginning cooperative projects

4   among smaller institutions especially, and

5   that you'll go ahead and do them.

6   And thank you. I'll be available

7   to answer questions at the break on whatever

8   you like.

9   MS. SANDERS: Ann Sanders, Library

10   of Michigan.

11   Okay. Last up we have Geoff

12   Swindells. He's the Head of Government and

13   Geographic Information and Data Services at

14   Northwestern and he's going to talk about the

15   CIC/Google government documents project.

16   MR. SWINDELLS: I'm not used to

17   PCs.

18   Good morning, everyone. I'm not

19   sure how I wound up on the dias again. I

20   thought I'd abandoned that. Anyway, I'll try

21   to make this brief because thee's a lot of

22   really interesting details that we could go

23   into and maybe some of that will come out in

1   the questions.

2   Just a little bit about CIC, the

3   Committee on Institutional Cooperation. It's

4   a consortium of the big ten universities plus

5   the University of Chicago and soon Nebraska.

6   We're stealing folks from my former

7   conference. And within the CIC there is a

8   Center for Library Initiatives that helps do

9   a lot of the cooperative purchasing work and

10   also helps organize things like the CIC

11   Federal Documents Digitalization Project. And

12   also within CIC we have a very active and

13   long-standing group, the CIC Heads of

14   Government Publications which have done a

15   number of projects over the years. And so CIC

16   was well prepared in many respects to take on

17   this project and more about the project in a

18   second.

19   Some of the list of members.

20   You'll notice Big Ten means twelve and soon

21   thirteen. That's because Penn State came on

22   after the creation of the original Big Ten and

23   then, of course, we had to add the University

1   of Chicago, although why I don't know. Our

2   downtown neighbors, the Northwestern of

3   Chicago.

4   Anyway, in December 2008 at the

5   behest of the CIC Directors, a CIC Steering

6   Committee on Federal Documents Digitalization

7   was established. And they would work

8   concurrently, and I'll come back to this, with

9   a pilot project to digitize duplicate

10   materials from the University of Minnesota.

11   So the Steering Committee to sort of develop

12   the sort of whole digitization process was

13   working while that process was happening at

14   one institution. And we're responsible for

15   developing and overseeing a comprehensive

16   publications management strategy for U.S.

17   government publications.

18   This includes developing the

19   process for digitizing print collections of

20   documents, getting those digital files into

21   HathiTrust. In fact, making them accessible

22   to users. And then also once the process is

23   done, or sort of concurrent with that process,

1   starting to think about how that will allow

2   sort of the availability of digital files will

3   allow for a different sort of management of

4   print collections once those files are in

5   place.

6   There are members of the original

7   Steering Committee here including both the co-

8   chairs, Kirsten Clark and Marianne Ryan. And

9   Marianne was at Purdue when appointed so we

10   weren't trying to overweight Northwestern

11   here. And we were assisted by the Center for

12   Library Initiatives staff, most prominently

13   Mark Sandler and Kim Armstrong.

14   And in October 2009 took us awhile

15   but we created what we called the staging plan

16   on how this digitalization process would work,

17   but it did a couple of other things.

18   First of all, it established the

19   scope of what we were going to digitize and we

20   had many long conversations on what is a

21   comprehensive collection of federal materials.

22   There's lots of definitions and lots of

23   different sources. And so we decided that it

1 would be at least one of every print

2 publication distributed to CIC libraries

3 through the FDLP. And sort of keeping it

4 within CIC. We still don't know what that

5 number is because many of our publications --

6 many of our collections are uncataloged just

7 like everyone else's. But we'll see and we're

8 guessing 1 to 1.5 million, who knows.

9 We also established guiding

10 principles for the project, and that's

11 compliance with Title 44 and the disposal

12 guidelines of the appropriate Regional Federal

13 Depository Libraries. Because although there

14 are regionals among CIC members, many of us

15 are in states where the regional is not a

16 member of CIC. So, that's true with certainly

17 us in Illinois where it's the State Library of

18 Illinois or in Pennsylvania where it the State

19 Library of Pennsylvania.

20 But also we recognize that we

21 needed to minimize the overall costs

22 associated with preparing materials for

23 digitalization. And this was sort of very

1   important in trying to get as much material

2   through as quickly as possible but also not to

3   overburden institutions in cataloging and

4   barcoding material just to send to be

5   digitized.

6   And we also recognized that a lot

7   of the details on how this would work could

8   only come about by bringing in sort of non-

9   documents folks; catalogers, other people but

10   we had Irene Zimmerman on the original team to

11   establish an implementation team to sort of

12   move us forward.

13   A couple of things about, not on

14   the screen. This is using sheet-fed scanning

15   so these materials are at least initially sent

16   out to Google and disbound and fed through

17   sheet-fed scanners. And this is not all of

18   the materials will be scanned this way. We've

19   already had some exceptions with some of what

20   we think are maybe unique materials at the

21   University of Illinois. But a couple of

22   advantages of that: You can get a lot done

23   quickly, and also you don't have the problem

1   of gutters and things like that.

 2   And with the idea of minimizing

 3   costs, we came up with a multi-stage plan.

 4   The first stages, libraries will contribute

 5   collections of shovel ready, although I

 6   realize that has had a connotation recently.

 7   There are no such things as shovel-ready

 8   projects. But collections that were by and

 9   large, already cataloged and barcoded and that

10   met the format, size and conditions standards

11   adopted by Google, and we're using the pick-

12   list approach. And of course the pick-list

13   approach assumes that things are cataloged and

14   doesn't necessarily assume they're barcode.

15   And so initial stages are intended to use that

16   approach.

17   In later stages we recognized that

18   we would have to adjust if we wanted to

19   approach this comprehensive collection of

20   digital material and so we essentially then go

21   into an agency approach with each library

22   within the CIC taking responsibility for the

23   publications of a group of individual federal

1   agencies and then using various bibliographic

2   tools which you're all familiar with trying to

3   make sure that we actually digitize a

4   comprehensive collection of print

5   publications.

6   And in those later stages we will

7   also identify additional digitalization

8   partners because some of the material that's

9   not getting digitized in the first stages are

10   because they don't meet Google's

11   digitalization standards. Things have to be

12   easy to digitize for Google to take them on.

13   Google is getting better at doing

14   some of this. They're able to handle things

15   more. We may have a process for dealing with

16   inserts at some point where they can be added

17   back in but there are a number of things that

18   are going to come up that can't be digitized

19   by Google. And so we'll need to do sort of

20   more boutique scanning, and so we anticipated

21   that.

22   And I'll talk a bit about what's

23   been done but I did want to mention that our

1   proposal, sort of staging plan, was accepted

2   late 2009. In January 2010 an implementation

3   team was established and we're really pushing

4   this process forward.

5   Now, during this period Minnesota

6   is scanning, and we actually then moved to

7   Penn State to do some scanning and started to

8   contact others. So, a lot of this is

9   happening while we're in the planning stages.

10   But the implementation team is really about

11   getting the tools down, assisting libraries to

12   select and deliver documents to Google because

13   one of the challenges is knowing what's

14   already been done and all of those things.

15   Dealing with quality assurance for materials

16   because if we are to rely on those, if the

17   presence of a comprehensive digital collection

18   allows us to make selection or retention

19   decisions, which we hope it would, we want to

20   make sure that the quality is there in these

21   digital objects. And moving forward on some

22   of those sort of strategies for materials that

23   fall outside the parameters of Google.

54

1   Where do these things go? They

         2   all go in to the HathiTrust. The HathiTrust,

         3   as many of you know, CIC is one of the

         4   founding partners with others. I won't go in

         5   to the details of the HathiTrust, but we can

         6   talk about that later.

         7   And the sort of initial access

         8   point into these materials is through

         9   essentially a beta catalog put up by

        10   HathiTrust with the knowledge that they needed

        11   to improve that catalog but it combines a

        12   catalog search and a full text search of those

        13   files.

        14   So, what has happened so far and

        15   thee numbers are a little bit off. CIC was

        16   going to post the new numbers this morning but

        17   they haven't yet. And so I may be able to get

        18   folks in the audience to help me with that.

        19   But in the end, Minnesota ended up sending

        20   about 85,000 duplicate holdings to Google. I

        21   mean, Minnesota is a regional but these were

        22   duplicate copies. And as the pick-list

        23   approach sort of is pushing you in this

                                    55

1   direction, they're all over the SuDocs range.

2   Sort of things that haven't already been

3   digitized that Google can find in your catalog

4   material but they're particularly heavy in

5   Agriculture, Interior, Census, Labor,

6   Transportation and some Congressional

7   committees.

8   Penn State sent only Congressional

9   Hearings, about 26,000 volumes. I think

10   they're finished -- fully finished. I think

11   actually they were probably finished a couple

12   of months ago and so I don't know what the

13   final numbers are. And Illinois is about to

14   start sending materials, and I think the

15   number is 100,000. Is Mary in the audience?

16   It's about 100,000? Okay. A 100,000

17   materials.

18   And as I mentioned earlier, Mary

19   was able to identify some unique titles, at

20   least appear to be unique because they're

21   catalogued materials within the CIC. And

22   caution is our best watch word here. And so

23   about 30,000 of those are going to be scanned

1 using handbook scanning and those materials

 2 come back because the disbound materials do

 3 not come back. Although Google did offer to

 4 send us shrink-wrapped loose pages. I think

 5 we largely declined.

 6   And so these are deposited with

 7 the HathiTrust. They are accessible to the

 8 entire community. HathiTrust will handle,

 9 will be the trusted repository over time. But

10 we are also making these files available to

11 GPO when that ingest capability is available

12 with GPO. So, we're ready to sort of let them

13 suck all this stuff up and play around with

14 it.

15   There's a lot of things I haven't

16 covered and hopefully we can get at some of

17 these in the questions.

18   There is a project home page. It

19 doesn't have any up-to-date numbers on it

20 because that's what I was relying for on my

21 numbers and they'll probably be up a little

22 bit later today. But that has some additional

23 documentation and you can always contact me,

1   of course. Did I put my name up here? No.

2   And my email.

3   I also realized that I didn't put

4   up the members of the implementation team. I

5   just noticed that now, and I can't remember

6   them all. But Luke Malcolm has continued from

7   the steering group but also includes folks

8   like Michael Norman at UIUC to give us some

9   cataloging expertise and things like that.

10   And that's it. And I guess we can

11   open it up for questions.

12   MS. SANDERS: Ann Sanders, Library

13   of Michigan.

14   I think we're open for Council

15   questions now.

16   MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs,

17   Stanford University.

18   Since, Jeff, you went last, I'll

19   ask the fist question of you. I have

20   questions of others as well.

21   The pick-list that you built, was

22   that also picked through by Google? Were they

23   accepting anything that you chose to send

                        58

1   them?

2   MR. SWINDELLS: Well, there's a

3   couple of things. The way pick-lists are

4   created is you essentially send them your

5   catalog records for things you're willing to

6   send. I mean, you may actually decide to

7   reserve some back. We're hoping that people

8   push through as much as possible. But we

9   recognize that some people have special needs

10   that may require retention of their print.

11   But you send them those records and they

12   compare it to what's already been digitized

13   and then send you back that list. From that

14   pick-list though you then need to make some

15   judgments on whether it fits their guidelines

16   because they can't tell from the cataloging

17   records whether they can actually handle these

18   materials. So, size, format, whether they're

19   full of lots of colorful inserts, things like

20   that. And then once that's back, then you

21   send as many of those as you can to Google.

22   COMMISSIONER MAY: Jill Moriearty,

23   University of Utah.

1   Mary, what are you doing with the

2   weeded items?

3   MS. PROPHET: Well, a couple of

4   things. We do put them on the needs and

5   offers list and anybody who asked, the

6   hearings are being weeded widely across the

7   country right now and so there's not much

8   request for those hearings.

9   If we do get requests, we send

10   them out.

11   Almost everything that we weed

12   within our collection, both documents and

13   otherwise, we send -- there's a couple of

14   groups, Better World Books, and those kind of

15   places. We work through them and if they

16   won't take them, at that point we do recycle

17   them.

18   MS. MORIEARTY: It sounds like a

19   good plan.

20   MS. SANDERS: Ann Sanders, Library

21   of Michigan.

22   I've got a couple of questions,

23   too, but I'm going to start with Geoff.

1   Can you enumerate for us Google's

          2   format, size and condition standards?

          3   MR. SWINDELLS: Actually, no, I

          4   can't. Standard size books, no inserts, no

          5   problems with sort of -- well, yes. No bound

          6   widths and no crumbly paper, essentially. Oh,

          7   and that is a lot of material, we recognize

          8   that. And so we actually at Northwestern have

          9   our preservation folks are going to do that

         10   part of it.

         11   MS. SANDERS: By non-standard size

         12   books do you mean larger than 82 by 11? And

         13   smaller than 82 by 11?

         14   MR. SWINDELLS: No. The range is

         15   broader. The range is broader but for

         16   instance Atlases would be a real problem.

         17   MS. SANDERS: Pamphlets and

         18   ephemera?

         19   MR. SWINDELLS: Huh?

         20   MS. SANDERS: Pamphlets and

         21   ephemera?

         22   MR. SWINDELLS: Pamphlets

         23   sometimes can go unless they are a folded

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1 pamphlet and then there's some problems.

2 Well, because pamphlets aren't always folded,

3 the definition of pamphlet.

4   But we will bring all those in.

5 We're getting as much through Google as

6 possible but then bringing them in through

7 other ways.

8   MS. JARRETT: Peggy Jarrett,

9 University of Washington Law Library.

10   I have a question for Judy. So,

11 this ASERL proposal which I've read that I

12 understand the idea of what you're trying to

13 get at but my basic question is, how does this

14 improve access to the public?

15   MS. RUSSELL: I think we see the

16 major improvement to access coming by

17 cataloging and by having people in different

18 institutions who are focused on expertise in

19 given areas. So, those of us who are

20 operating Centers of Excellence and we have

21 three that are in process right now. One at

22 South Carolina for the Department of

23 Education, one at Kentucky for the WPA and

1   we're doing the Panama Canal Commission at

2   Florida. So, they're just prototypes of this.

3   We then have expertise in those collections.

4   When I got to Florida and started

5   talking to selectives that we serve, what I

6   heard loud and clear was that the thing that

7   we could do that was most helpful to them

8   would be to catalog our holdings because

9   they're making deselection decisions assuming

10   that we have things because we're a regional

11   but with no real assurance. And so we're

12   getting arbitrary management. We're getting

13   management based on hope, you know. We hope

14   they have it or they're hoping that when we

15   get a disposition list we're checking and if

16   we don't have it, we're willing to grab it

17   which is a random process for filling in the

18   blanks but doesn't really create an orderly

19   comprehensive solution.

20   So, I think the cataloging is a

21   huge part of it and just a greater

22   coordination among ourselves. So, we really

23   are doing some systematic collection building.

1   MS. JARRETT: As a practical

 2   matter though do the ASERL libraries, and this

 3   is my lack of knowledge, do they provide

 4   inter-library loan services or basically if

 5   it's an academic institution if you're weeding

 6   your collection and you had the physical

 7   collection and a patron wanted something in a

 8   tangible form, not in electronic form, and in

 9   the old model they could go to their local

10   depository which might have been a major

11   research university and see that. And now

12   another library has that some distance away.

13   Are you then shifting the burden to the public

14   library to provide the inter-library loan

15   service for that public patron?

16   MS. RUSSELL: No, I don't think

17   we're shifting it. As regionals we're not

18   getting rid of anything we have. So, the

19   change for us as regionals is instead of a

20   sort of a random retrospective collecting,

21   we'll have focused retrospective collecting

22   and we'll really work in a targeted way at it

23   and we'll draw materials from across the 10

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1   states to fill in in areas where we've said

2   that we're going to be responsible.

3   But we'll still have everything we

4   now have. So, we'll be able to deliver from

5   that. We're expecting that we will continue

6   to provide inter-library loan.

7   We are hoping that for many

8   patrons, and this is true actually at the high

9   density storage facility that we're building

10   where we're dealing with monographs and

11   serials and other types of materials as well,

12   that the primary delivery will be digital.

13   And so we're expecting that we'll rely heavily

14   on what comes out of CIC, what comes out of

15   the initiatives at GPO and other places to

16   offer the patron first an electronic access

17   but if that isn't suitable to meet their

18   needs, then we'll have print.

19   So, I don't see it really as a

20   lessening. I'm going to have everything I

21   have, but the catalog part of agency "X" may

22   be at Georgia or at the University of North

23   Carolina. And so it will be easier to know

1   that Georgia or Florida has it or Georgia or

2   North Carolina has it. But if they come and

3   make an inquiry of Florida, we're still going

4   to obviously check our shelves and if we have

5   it, we'll deliver it. We're not going to send

6   them away if we have it. Does that help?

7   You're not hearing us?

8   MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs,

9   Stanford University.

10   Judy, can you talk to us more

11 about the Centers of Excellence idea that's in

12 there and what are the subject focuses? I'm

13 really interested in this, you know, Library

14 of Record kind of idea that seems to be

15 bubbling up around the community.

16   MS. RUSSELL: And it's very

17 similar I think to what you were describing as

18 your Library of Record. I can give you an

19 example of what we're doing with the Panama

20 Canal Commission.

21   We have inventoried our holdings.

22 We have catalogued our holdings. We have

23 committed, which the other centers it's an

1   optional thing, but we've committed to

2   digitizing that collection so that we will be

3   able to provide digital access to everything

4   we have, both for our own users but nationally

5   and internationally.

6   We have done research to try to

7   identify publications of the Commission and

8   its predecessor agencies that we may not hold

9   so that we have an affirmative needs list of

10   things that were missing. And we're actively

11   seeking to fill in those blanks. As a result

12   obviously of working with that collection and

13   because we have a major Latin American

14   collection anyway at Florida, so it really

15   fits the parameters of institutional need and

16   interest. We're developing expertise so that

17   if people are interest in research, we're

18   coming up on the 100th Anniversary of the

19   opening of the Canal. We think there will be

20   a lot of additional interest about the Canal

21   in the coming years that we will have the

22   expertise to be able to assist them with it.

23   So, that's sort of the broad

1   parameters of what we're doing as a Center of

2   Excellence. But the components of cataloging

3   and of trying to identify what the

4   comprehensive list of publications is, whether

5   or not they were distributed by GPO to try to

6   definitively determine what we should have so

7   that we can then actively seek to fill in the

8   blanks or at least identify the people who

9   have things.

10   We've talked among ourselves.

11   Obviously, if another regional has something

12   we're missing, they can't transfer it to us.

13   They're collection is locked. Our collection

14   is locked, but we could get a digital

15   surrogate from them or we could ask them to do

16   a photocopy and provide that to us so we would

17   at least have a copy of that material

18   available.

19   MS. TUBBS: This is Camilla Tubbs,

20   Yale Law Library.

21   I'm also curious about the Centers

22   of Excellence and coordination amongst the

23   reference librarians at these different

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1   centers.

2   How are you working to inform

3   subject specialists in Georgia and connecting

4   them with subject specialists in Kentucky to

5   make sure that there is a cohesive plan in

6   effect? Do you have instant messaging

7   available? Are the reference librarians

8   working ahead of time to create electronic

9   research guides to inform other reference

10   librarians?

11   MS. RUSSELL: We are committed to

12   doing LibGuides and similar kinds of reference

13   materials which then can be linked from other

14   institutions. Obviously, we're still in the

15   very early stages of this and so we only

16   actually have three Centers of Excellence

17   committed to now, although we're in the

18   process of discussing among ourselves who else

19   is ready to proceed in this process.

20   But, yes. We're expecting that

21   there will have to be significant coordination

22   within ASERL and within all of the

23   depositories that we represent. So, not just

1   in the 28 ASERL members but across the entire

2   region.

3   MS. LASTER: Shari Laster,

4   University of Akron.

5   Judy, I have a question about the

6   disposition materials process. So, ASERL will

7   be using a separate tool for its process if I

8   understood you correctly. Are there plans to

9   continue to offer nationally or to allow

10   institutions to offer the materials nationally

11   in some form, whether through the new GPO

12   dispositions materials tool or the other

13   existing processes that we have in place?

14   MS. RUSSELL: Yes. There is very

15   much an understanding that once we've done our

16   regional process that we would then provide

17   information about those materials to the

18   national process.

19   We're looking at getting a tool

20   and getting it up fairly rapidly and with

21   actually probably less complexity than what

22   GPO is having to do because if we've got

23   common disposition processes, it's a lot

1 easier to develop a tool against a single set

2 of disposition processes where GPO has the

3 challenge of dealing with 49 processes with a

4 considerable variation. We saw considerable

5 variation just among our 12 regionals.

6   But we do see the need to extend

7 certain things to the national needs and

8 offers list as well but we're trying to get

9 something that at least is workable for us

10 across our own states first.

11   MS. SANDERS: Ann Sanders, Library

12 of Michigan.

13   I've got anther question for Judy.

14 I was intrigued by this new document from the

15 Directors with their basic assumptions or

16 principles, I guess, is the term I should be

17 using. Particularly the one about that state

18 plans should be modified.

19   I worked in the southeast but it

20 was a number of years ago and it was before

21 Tennessee had a state plan. So, I'm not up to

22 date with the individual state plans involved.

23 But certainly our experience in Michigan is

1   that sign off by any institution on a state

         2   plan is a voluntary activity. And it's also

         3   been our experience that if we write a state

         4   plan that everybody agrees with, we don't

         5   achieve very much.

         6   We've always operated on the

         7   principle that a state plan should be

         8   principles we can all agree to aspire to as

         9   opposed to something that we already agree to.

        10   So, I'm a little intrigued by the idea that

        11   you would like to modify state plans so that

        12   none of them exceed Title 44, and I thought

        13   maybe you could comment on that.

        14   MS. RUSSELL: And I can't speak as

        15   much for ARL on that, but let me speak for

        16   what's happening in ASERL because it's also

        17   one of our initiatives. The next phase for us

        18   is we've already begun examining our state

        19   plans where they exist. And some of us at

        20   Florida don't have state plans.

        21   In Florida we're in the process of

        22   developing a state plan. But I guess I have

        23   a relatively different concept of a state plan

1   than most of the state plans I read which seem

2   to be largely regurgitation of GPO guidelines.

3   They don't seem to be plans. They don't seem

4   to be action plans. So, in Florida we're

5   working on an action plan of what are the

6   things that we are going to be doing with our

7   documents collections to make them more

8   visible, more acceptable, more useful.

9   And so we'll start with a state

10   plan that actually -- a lot of the ideas that

11   ended up in the ASERL plan were things we have

12   already identified as things we wanted to do

13   and needed to do.

14   In looking at some of the other

15   state plans, as I say, the thing that struck

16   me was for many of them, they're not really

17   plans. And, you know, they're kind of more

18   restatements of what are your obligations.

19   And we know what the obligations are. They're

20   in Title 44. That's nothing unique or useful

21   about that. So, trying to look at places

22   where state plans may have obligations or

23   restrictions that go beyond what is required

1   by Title 44, I think is what the ARL Directors

2   are asking for, that there just be a review

3   and that we be sure that we don't have state

4   plans that are overly constraining,

5   particularly against initiatives like the CIC

6   where we all are going to benefit from the

7   work that they're doing, because it will allow

8   all of us to link print collections to their

9   digital collections and better serve users.

10   So, I don't know if that

11   completely answers it. I'm not familiar with

12   the state plan of Michigan so I can't really

13   speak to that one. But that is the approach

14   we're taking within ASERL is to compare the

15   state plans and to compare them against the

16   proposed process. And if there are areas

17   where there is a conflict, to try to get the

18   state plan amended so that it doesn't conflict

19   with the direction that we're going in our

20   process.

21   MS. SANDERS: And do you

22   anticipate opposition?

23   MS. RUSSELL: No, I really don't.

1   You know, I think most of the state plans are

        2   like many strategic plans where they get

        3   written, filed and forgotten. And so just

        4   pulling them off the shelf and running them

        5   back around and having people look at them

        6   again might actually be helpful.

        7   But, you know, I can't speak for

        8   what may happen in other parts of the country

        9   because I'm just not that familiar across the

       10   board with what the state plans are. But

       11   we're seeing it as part of this whole process

       12   that if we're getting our selectives and our

       13   regionals to review the ASERL proposal and to

       14   accept it, then they should have no objection

       15   to having a state plan that conforms with it.

       16   So, the two things really shouldn't be in conflict.

       17   MS. SANDERS: Thanks.

       18   MS. RUSSELL: Ideally.

       19   MS. SANDERS: Anymore questions

       20   from Council?

       21   MR. JACOBS: Sorry to Bogart the

       22   mic.

       23   James Jacobs, Stanford University.

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1   I'm really interested in this idea

2   of, and this is maybe for all three of you,

3   the idea of access today versus access

4   tomorrow, long-term preservation. Because I'm

5   seeing, for example, the ARL statement is

6   saying that they're not going to focus on

7   digital preservation. They don't think that's

8   required. The Google scans are not

9   preservation level scans.   I know that from

10   our project as well. And it seems like

11   libraries are also assuming that primary

12   access is going to be digital which I'm all

13   for. And things like ILL are going are going

14   to be, you know, scanning of copies.

15   Is anyone thinking about access

16   for the future? Preservation? Digital

17   preservation? I'd like to hear your thoughts.

18   MR. SWINDELLS: Well, I can tell

19   you that the Google scans are complicated.

20   The fact of the matter is, CIC will preserve

21   them over time and through Hathi. And there

22   are preservation plans in place for those

23   scans to migrate over time.

1   The initial scans you're right.

2   They're not, they don't meet GPO guidelines,

3   etcetera. But it's actually going to be much

4   more mixed. There's going to be a lot of

5   content coming in to Hathi from a whole

6   variety of sources and including the CIC

7   project which will bring in some materials

8   that will probably be scanned at a much higher

9   level.

10   So, we'll have to see. We do know

11   that Hathi will make sure that the materials

12   that it has and you're only seeing the sort of

13   presentation copy of them, but that those

14   files are preserved over time. So, there is

15   preservation there.

16   MS. RUSSELL: And going back to

17   our Center of Excellence. Where we're

18   digitizing the Panama Canal materials, we are

19   doing them at preservation level and we are

20   expecting that we will host them locally.

21   We've also offered them to GPO for FedSys when

22   they're at a point where they're ready to

23   receive them.

1   I think I wouldn't over-read the

         2   ARL statement. I think each of us is doing

         3   digitization and each of us has a plan for how

         4   we host and maintain the things that we

         5   digitize collaboratively through Hathi or in

         6   other ways. I think the concern is that to

         7   have an expectation that as regionals, much as

         8   we receive everything that's printed, we would

         9   receive everything with digital and take on

        10   that responsibility, I think, is where ARL is

        11   drawing a line and saying that isn't

        12   appropriate and that really doesn't deal

        13   appropriately with access and preservation,

        14   that it is better to have central facilities

        15   like Hathi or Portico and FedSys that are

        16   certified repositories and that manage those

        17   collections.

        18   We make distinctions right now on

        19   things that we digitize. So, if we're

        20   digitizing brittle books through Internet

        21   archive, we don't load those masters back on

        22   our system. But if we're digitizing theses

        23   and dissertations, those are our content.

1   We're going to host them no matter who else

         2   has them. So, I think you're going to see

         3   that kind of distinction.

         4   I would certainly love to see all

         5   the digitization being done at preservation

         6   level. I recognize when I was at GPO that as

         7   soon as Google started the Google books

         8   digitization and government documents were

         9   getting into it that it had a chilling effect

        10   on getting people to be willing to invest in

        11   the preservation level of digitization at

        12   great expense when you had free digitization

        13   relatively. No free lunch. There's a lot of

        14   prep work that goes into that. But you have

        15   the access level copy.

        16   On the other hand I think for many

        17   needs, particularly where we're going to

        18   continue to have strong print repositories,

        19   the access copy has enormous value, at least

        20   in getting an immediate gratification to the

        21   user and very rapid access. Faster than I can

        22   ship it to them and, you know. So, you know,

        23   it's a compromise in a lot of ways but I

1	think, you know, I'm so happy to have access
2	to and will link, you know, everything I can.
3	And when we get a request for a loan we'll
4	look for a digital copy and make sure the user
5	at last knows that that option is available.
6	MR. SWINDELLS: Just one piece to
7	that. I mean the CIC project is only one
8	piece of Hathi. Hathi is only one piece of a
9	larger environment. And so I hope that, you
10	know, a thousand digitization projects bloom.
11	And that we have a much more variegated
12	landscape. But the Hathi -- the CIC project
13	was to get a lot up fairly quickly.
14	MS. SANDERS: I realize that we've
15	only got a couple of minutes, but if there's
16	no more questions from Council, I'd like to
17	take at last a couple from the floor. And I'd
18	like to remind everybody to keep those
19	questions because we will have an opportunity
20	at tomorrow's session to come back to this
21	topic.
22	Why don't you go ahead.
23	MR. BASEFSKY: My name is Stuart

1   Basefsky. I'm from Cornell University.

2   I applied most of what I hear

3   going on here. I think a lot of it is logical

4   and makes a great deal of sense.

5   I'm concerned though about the

6   intentions of Title 44. Most of what I'm

7   hearing about the partnerships here, and

8   please explain if there's something

9   additional, is about the cataloging and access

10   to these publications. But one of the

11   intentions of Title 44 is the distribution of

12   expertise to use them properly.

13   And so has any of that come up in

14   discussion? What the public often needs to

15   know and it doesn't matter whether you're a

16   public library, academic library, special

17   library how are these agencies merging? What

18   were they before? How did they change? How

19   did policy develop? How did we get where we

20   were?

21   With GPO you have a controlled

22   American history. Are we moving to a chaotic

23   American history with no linkage? So, if any

1   of that has been addressed or is on the

2   planning board, please let me know because

3   what I'm hearing so far is very much one-

4   sided.

5   MS. RUSSELL: Well, certainly with

6   the ASERL project and with the Centers of

7   Excellence there is an assumption that if you

8   step up to the plate and you say you're a

9   Center of Excellence that you will have

10   expertise and that you will make that

11   expertise available increasingly. And we

12   could do a show of hands, but maybe don't want

13   to.

14   We're seeing government documents

15   departments merged into other departments and

16   we still have a department for government

17   documents and maps at GPO with a Chair and,

18   you know, as a stand-alone department. So,

19   Florida still has that kind of a local

20   expertise that cuts across the entire

21   collection. But so often users are not going

22   to the government documents department.

23   They're going to a subject expert and so we're

1   asking our government documents people to be

2   cross training people in other areas where

3   they're likely to get the subject question.

4   So, I mentioned we have a very

5   strong Latin American collection. I'm

6   expecting that the people in the Latin

7   American collection will know as much or more

8   about what we digitize and have available from

9   the Panama Canal Commission as what the gov

10   docs people do and we're actually digitizing

11   other material about Panama from the Latin

12   American collection. So, it's not going to be

13   an isolated government documents collection.

14   It's going to be enriched by the fact that

15   it's part and parcel of a broader perspective

16   that we're providing.

17   But, again, that's an individual

18   institution. I think as regionals we all

19   still have responsibility and every selective

20   as well to try to meet constituent needs. But

21   I don't know if either of you want to speak to

22   that.

23   MS. PROPHET: Yes, I think part of

1   the way we're addressing that and it doesn't

 2   come out when I talked about it is a general

 3   across-the-board training between the

 4   institutions where we help each other in

 5   different expertises in different areas.

 6   We haven't addressed maybe the way

 7   he's describing it, but we do do a lot of that

 8   cross training. And that cross training is

 9   also done with the State Library of Ohio and

 10   with the other depositories in the state to a

 11   certain extent too.

 12   So, I think it's there. It just

 13   may not be as obvious as the other and it may

 14   not have been addressed as obviously in these

 15   presentations.

 16   MR. SWINDELLS: The CIC project is

 17   exclusively a digitization and also a late

 18   down the road a sort of print management

 19   project. But the CIC heads of government

 20   publications are committed to really finding

 21   ways to further expertise within the CIC and

 22   I know that's one of the areas that John

 23   Schuler who is currently heading the CIC heads

1   is very committed to. So, that's certainly

2   within our view, not just part of this

3   particular project.

4   MS. SANDERS: Final question.

5   MR. WOODS: Steve Woods, Penn

6   State.

7   I did want to make some

8   clarifications from some of the things that

9   Geoff said. And when he's talking about what

10   we sent, we're actually sending why fors so

11   that does include committee prints as well.

12   Essentially, we have these digital

13   collections. We're getting rid of the paper.

14   So, we're sort of shipping.

15   To answer James' question about

16   this pick-list. If you sort of think about

17   Hathi as a really quick way to provide full

18   digital access, none of this snippet stuff to

19   these materials. Okay. And what Hathi is

20   really providing is copyright clearance for us

21   to be able to provide full access to these

22   materials. But that said, if you keep in mind

23   it's all based on a pick-list. So, it's not

1   going to be comprehensive. It's going to be

2   based on a pick-list related to what Google

3   doesn't have.

4   Now, that doesn't mean that we

5   can't come back later and fill in those holes,

6   but what it's providing to you folks is access

7   to that material that you searched in Google

8   Books and you got stuck with a snippet. Okay.

9   I guess one of the questions that

10   I have for you folks and I know you guys have

11   been talking about this concept of

12   comprehensive list, to me it's not just about

13   comprehensive list but it's a mechanism for

14   managing that comprehensive list. And in my

15   mind it's something that I really hope you as

16   Council challenge GPO to help us do. Because

17   when we talk about managing a comprehensive

18   list, what people are wanting to do is they're

19   wanting to determine whether or not there is

20   a digital object that's out there so that the

21   directors want to weed.

22   Is there a way that they can

23   create a tool that allows us to manage our

1   tangible collections? Not only that but as

2   these digitization projects move ahead, I've

3   got to be assured that the digital object

4   actually got scanned right, that it was done

5   well. I will say, you know, where Google is

6   going to give you the best possible at this

7   time of mass digitization access. But I would

8   hope that you as Council would challenge GPO

9   to come up with some sort of comprehensive

10   tool, not just defining comprehensive, but a

11   tool to help not only these folks who are

12   trying to work cooperatively to manage, but to

13   also help us manage our collections.

14   MS. SANDERS: Okay. I think that

15   we need to cut this off. We're due for a

16   break and we appreciate everybody's

17   participation.

18   CHAIR SEARS: Before you leave,

19   just one moment.

20   UNIDENTIFIED PERSON: We ask for

21   more.

22   MS. SANDERS: Dan, we will have

23   time on Wednesday for questions I promise. We

1   will be reviewing each of the sessions on

 2   Wednesday and we will have time for questions

 3   on Wednesday.

 4   I do need to remind the audience

 5   that the regional meeting is open to everyone,

 6   not just the regionals today. It is in this

 7   room from 2:00 to 5:00 and my understanding

 8   from the agenda which, David, you can correct

 9   me if I'm wrong, is that the Title 44 revision

10   discussion is the 4:00 to 5:30. Okay.

11   And the 10:30 session that's in

12   here is a Council session on authentication.

13   In your agenda that has been left off. And I

14   do have one more reminder and that is that the

15   law librarians and friends need to sign up for

16   the 6:15 dinner by noon.

17   And I'm sorry. If you're going to

18   talk, can you please go outside while I'm

19   finishing. Thank you.

20   The law librarians and friends

21   have given me an announcement. It's the sign

22   up for the 6:15 dinner is by noon and the

23   group will meet at 5:50 in front of the

1   registration desk to walk to the Sine Irish

2   Pub which is at 1301 South Joyce Street.

3   Thank you.

4   (Whereupon, off the record from

5   10:06 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.)

6   MS. TUBBS: All right. Good

7   morning, everybody. Welcome to the second

8   Council session of this morning called

9   Authentication of Digital Government

10   Information: Why Does It Matter? Or as Jerry

11   Seinfeld would say, what's the deal? Never

12   mind.

13   My name is Camilla Tubbs. I'm a

14   reference in government documents librarian at

15   Yale Law School. This Council session is also

16   brought to you by Sally Holterhoff, she will

17   normally be sitting right to my left. And

18   Peggy Jarrett from the University of

19   Washington.

20   So, authentication of government

21   information has long been a concern of law

22   librarians and legal researchers. Now, I can

23   remember when I first became interested in

1   this topic and it was during a fall FDPL

2   Council session and one of the speakers

3   brought up a reference to Animal Farm. And in

4   Animal Farm seven commandments were posted and

5   they were trying to keep order on the farm and

6   it was the law and regulations for the

7   animals.

8   Now, since not all of the animals

9   could remember these commandments, they were

10   painted on the side of the barn. Now, over

11   time some of these commandments in the middle

12   of the night were altered and additions were

13   painted on secretly and over time about six of

14   them completely disappeared or they were so

15   altered that even the animals who could not

16   normally remember the laws noticed that

17   something was strange. And this Animal Farm

18   concept has been a long-term concern with

19   lawyers, law librarians and legal researchers

20   across the country.

21   Now, traditionally we rely upon

22   GPO to provide us with the authentic official

23   version of the laws so we don't have to worry

1   about somebody corrupt out there changing or

2   altering the laws that we hold ourselves to.

3   Normally, or traditionally we

4   refer to the print versions of laws,

5   regulations that were sent to us by GPO. But

6   over time this concept has evolved and now we

7   are looking more and more to electronic

8   citations. The Blue Book, which is the

9   leading publication for legal document

10   citations by lawyers and legal researchers has

11   recently been amended to allow to electronic

12   citation of official Internet sources or exact

13   digital scans of print sources.

14   So, law librarians have been

15   harping on this authentication issue for a

16   long time but it became a matter that we've

17   noticed in Council that this issue actually

18   could have concerns for researchers and

19   scholars outside of the legal discipline. And

20   so that's what we will be discussing in this

21   Council session today starting with Scott

22   Matheson, who is the Web manager at the Yale

23   University Library. He'll provide a general

1   overview of authentication.

2   Followed by that, Tim Byrne to my

3   right who is the Senior Outreach Librarian at

4   the United States Department of Energy will

5   continue this discussion and discuss

6   manipulation of government data which will

7   reinforce the importance of authentication.

8   And then finally Stuart Basefsky,

9   I hope I pronounced that right, who is the

10   Senior Reference Librarian at Cornell

11   University School of Industrial and Labor

12   Relations. He will also discuss the

13   importance of authentication in different

14   disciplines.

15   After each one of these speakers

16   has run about a 15-minute discussion I will

17   open up the questions for Council. And then

18   after that I would also like the conference

19   participants to offer their questions and

20   comments.

21   So, with that, I will start with

22   Scott.

23   MR. MATHESON: All righty. Does

1	this one work or should I use the other?
2	All righty. So, first off I
3	wanted to start with some definitions. I'm
4	going to do some overview work on kind of
5	authentication, what it is, why we care and
6	how it works. And then Tim and Stuart will
7	talk more about the actual examples of how and
8	why it's important in work outside of law
9	because we thought that maybe people were sick
10	of hearing us talk about the U.S. Code and the
11	CFR and all the legal materials.
12	So, when we talk about "official,"
13	and remember those of you who have been here
14	for awhile will remember we talked about
15	little O official and big O official and if
16	we're talking about official, AALL defined it
17	in their authentication survey from three or
18	four years ago as an official version of
19	regulatory materials, statutes or session laws
20	or court opinions as one that has been
21	governmentally mandated or approved by statute
22	or rule. It might be produced by the
23	government but does not have to be.

1   Okay. So, somehow it's a record

2   of data that is deemed official by an

3   authoritative source.

4   GPO defines official a little bit

5   differently because they have a defined scope

6   under statute to only deal with certain

7   materials, so their definition from their

8   authentication page is content that is

9   approved by, contributed by or harvested from

10   an official source in accordance with accepted

11   program specifications.

12   Now, when they say "official

13   source," it's a little lower case "o" so

14   according to program specifications kind of is

15   what fills in the gray area and what is

16   official according to GPO. So, things within

17   the scope of the FDLP. So, that's official.

18   When we talk about authentic, I

19   was reading a lot about this and thinking

20   about this. And then I found through

21   ResourceShelf actually, Mike Wash's blog post

22   on authentication and it's very brief. I

23   commend it to you if you want to Google that

1   and read it yourself. It's brief and it is

2   very enlightening.

3   Authentic is an adjective.

4   Authentication is a verb. It's something that

5   we do. So, Mike's idea is that it's a two-

6   part process and that the first part is to get

7   an item from a source you trust, so you're

8   going to go get a file, a digital object in

9   our case. And then you're going to determine

10   that that item has not been changed since the

11   source that you trust gave it to you.

12   And there's some math we can do

13   that will do that, and that's sort of how

14   digital signatures work. We'll go through

15   some examples and then I'm sure there will be

16   questions and maybe Mike will help me out.

17   AALL's definition of

18   authentication largely mirrors this and it

19   hinges on trust and on the ability to

20   determine that something is essentially

21   unchanged since it was promulgated by whoever

22   created the information object. So, that's

23   official and authentic.

1   Now, I want to talk a little bit

2   about encryption. Don't worry, this is easy.

3   Because as far as I'm concerned, encryption

4   just means that you're encoded data. You've

5   taken some information and you've encoded it

6   in some way. The code can be secret if you're

7   using it for security or the code cannot be

8   secret if you're using it for error correction

9   or even just to communicate in a specific

10   language. If we encode this is ASCII text or

11   UTFA text or HTML, we all know that code and

12   we have tools to make use with it. But the

13   data is encoded.

14   So, official, authentic and

15   encryption. I have one more definition for

16   you at the end and that's authentication. But

17   I'm going to do a little demo first and we're

18   going to talk about encryption and doing some

19   checking.

20   So, I have some messages here,

21   some information packets. I'm going to pass

22   one to Camilla because it says To Camilla.

23   I'm going to pas one to Tim because is says To

1   Tim.

2   Now, we have all sent a fax,

3   right? Some of us have sent faxes a long time

4   ago when you would write on the cover sheet.

5   This transmission includes six pages including

6   this cover sheet. Well, there's a big number

7   on the front of the envelopes that I just

8   passed and what does the number say? Camilla?

9   MS. TUBBS: Two.

10   MR. MATHESON: It says two. There

11   should be two pieces of information in that

12   enveloped. Are there two pieces of

13   information in your envelope, Camilla?

14   MS. TUBBS: Yes, there are two

15   pieces of information in my envelope, Scott.

16   MR. MATHESON: Excellent. You got

17   all the information.

18   Tim, are there two pieces of

19   information in your -- excellent. So, both of

20   them got all the pieces of information I sent.

21   Now, we arranged a little hash, a

22   little checksum, an algorithm that Camilla and

23   Tim are going to perform and they're going to

1 then check -- I did the same thing before I

2 sent the information and I wrote it on the

3 back of the envelope. So, they're going to

4 check and see if the data that I actually sent

5 them is what they got.

6   So, Camilla --

7   MS. TUBBS: Yes.

8   MR. MATHESON: -- is your checksum

9 match the one that I wrote on the envelope?

10   MS. TUBBS: It does, Scott.

11   MR. MATHESON: Excellent. So,

12 your data is correct.

13   Tim?

14   MR. BYRNE: I've added this twice

15 now and it does not.

16   MR. MATHESON: Uh-oh. So,

17 something has gone awry. Time didn't get the

18 right information and he knows that because

19 when he did the little checksum hash that we

20 agreed on, it didn't add up to the number that

21 I got when I did it when I sent it to him.

22 So, either I'm bad at math, that's true, or

23 something has happened to the information in

1   the transmission. Perhaps Stuart did

2   something to it while he was -- so, I'm going

3   to pass it to Tim again. I have a duplicate

4   packet and I'm going to send it to Tim and

5   we'll see if it gets there right this time.

6   Tim, there's two pieces of

7   information. Do the math. And the number on

8   the back flap matches?

9   MR. BYRNE: It matches.

10   MR. MATHESON: Excellent. So, now

11   you both have the information that I sent and,

12   in fact, I sent the same information to both

13   of you so you both have the same information

14   and we know that.

15   So, this was a very simple hash.

16   It just involved adding things up. It's

17   reverse -- very easy, not particularly secure.

18   But we knew. You know, Tim was able to say,

19   no, I didn't get the information that you

20   sent. That's one way to do an error

21   correction, not quite security authentication

22   but we checked that the information that I

23   sent arrived intact and that all of the

1   information was received.

2   So, there's a couple of different

3   -- you know, there's many different technical

4   ways to implement that sort of correction. We

5   don't think about that sort of encoding and

6   error correction and that sort of math a whole

7   lot but we use it all the time. Who has

8   listened to a CD? There's error correction in

9   your CD player, it works the same way.

10   Routers and switches. Anybody ever use the

11   Internet here? No. Yes, they're full of it.

12   Anybody a LOCKSS participant? This is how

13   LOCKSS checks among all of the little boxes to

14   make sure that the archival units are all the

15   same. It does a hash and they compare hashes.

16   They don't send all the data back and forth.

17   That would be really inefficient.

18   So, to make sure that we're doing

19   data correction we can use hashes. We can

20   also use encryption. We don't think about

21   this a whole lot but whose banked on line?

22   Anybody ever look for the little lock when you

23   get to an HTPPS? All right. Anybody ever see

1   the message that says the certificate is

2   expired or out of date or invalid? Okay.

3   Send those complaints to me if they're from

4   the Library because that's what I spend all my

5   days doing. Not all of the Internet. I can't

6   fix anybody else's certificates. I'm sorry.

7   But we think about, you know, we

8   use encryption. We use the same sorts of math

9   for SSL and for our encrypted WiFi

10   connections. All of these things are pretty

11   easy for us to use because they've been around

12   for quite a long time. We don't have to think

13   about them.

14   All right. So, when we think

15   about authentication, remember it's an

16   activity. It's a verb. It's something that

17   we do. It can make use of encryption and

18   often it does. Helps with security. But most

19   importantly it's based on trust and I was

20   actually really please to her what Mary

21   Proffet said earlier that kind of working

22   together and making the system work is really

23   based on trust and infrastructure. Because

1   that's exactly what we need for authentication

2   to work for the FTPL to move into the digital

3   era fully is trust and infrastructure and

4   we're going to talk a little bit about that

5   now.

6   I'm going to pass another message

7   but it's going to go all the way to Sally. I

8   can't reach Sally so I'm going to send it via

9   Camilla. And so when you send the message,

10   sometimes the message goes through just fine

11   like it did to Tim and sometimes something

12   happens to the message in transit. Maybe

13   somebody naughty does something that you would

14   not like or just bad stuff happens. There's

15   a flood, there's a fire, there's an

16   earthquake, whatever. Bad things happen

17   there. Sally, you can start doing the math

18   and see if it adds up.

19   All right. So, you guys work on

20   the math.

21   MS. HOLTERHOFF: Peggy's going to

22   help me but we're going to add this up and

23   wait a minute.

1   MR. MATHESON: Does it match?

2   MS. HOLTERHOFF: No, it does not,

3   Scott.

4   MR. MATHESON: All righty. So, I

5   don't have --

6   MS. HOLTERHOFF: I am shocked.

7   MR. MATHESON: I don't have

8   another one to send but you saw things can

9   happen and now we know that that didn't

10   happen. But this trust relationship, now

11   Sally and I know something about Camilla. We

12   know that maybe there's a trust problem there

13   because the data didn't get through quite the

14   way we sent it.

15   This is the sort of thing that we

16   think about. I mean, does this sound like

17   we're going to put things somewhere and leave

18   them until somebody can come pick them up? A

19   message sound like depository -- federal

20   depository library program. People are going

21   to send you information. You're going to keep

22   it until your patrons need it and come and get

23   it. So, there's trust there. Your patrons

1   trust that you are being a good steward of the

 2   information in tangible form or not. And they

 3   trust that GPO is acting as an official organ

 4   of the government promulgating whatever

 5   documents they are asked to by Congress or by

 6   the agencies.

 7   So, there's two pieces of trust

 8   there. There's the trust that the Executive

 9   Office of the President publishes the budget

10   and that GPO doesn't muck with it between the

11   time that OMB sends it out and they print it

12   and that nothing happens to it between GPO's

13   plant and your library. And that then when

14   your patrons come in to look at the budget in

15   print, then that you haven't gone in, sneakily

16   cut out the figures and erased all the zeroes

17   or something like that. So, there's trust

18   there and we have that in the print and it's

19   very evident. Because if you went in and cut

20   out some zeroes in the budget, your patrons

21   would see that, right? They'd say, hey,

22   there's something wrong with this page.

23   Either you or somebody whose gotten access to

1   this has fiddled with the budget numbers. In

2   the digital world that's a lot less obvious,

3   especially to people who are not looking for

4   problems.

5   Now, when we were passing the

6   messages around, we were specifically looking

7   to see if there had been problems. So, we

8   were alert for it. If you're just looking at

9   an image, a scanned image of a page or plain

10   text on a browser screen, it's not at all

11   obvious that somebody may have fiddled with

12   that information or because I like to think

13   people are generally good that something has

14   gone awry in the storage or in the maintenance

15   of that information and the numbers are

16   somehow corrupted.

17   So, authentication really depends

18   on what Mary said, the infrastructure and the

19   workflows and the trust that we build up. And

20   to move that into the digital era part of this

21   -- who has heard about PKI when you're

22   attending something? Oh, the PKI. That's

23   part of extending this trust into the digital

1   environment is having this infrastructure

 2   where audited workflows and audited systems

 3   are able to trust one another and move

 4   information around in a way that allows us to

 5   have the same sort of trust in digital

 6   information, whether that's laws and

 7   regulations or Census data and geo-spacial

 8   data as we have in the printed products that

 9   we would have gotten from GPO or USGS.

10   So, this is not new stuff. There

11   are two great references that I'm just going

12   to touch on so that we've got them. One is a

13   GAO report that Stuart found. It's called

14   Information Management Electronic

15   Dissemination of Government Publications.

16   Pretty relevant. And that is, of course, on

17   their site. The other one is a CLIR, Council

18   on Library and Information Resources report.

19   Has essays by Cliff Lynch, David Levy, kind of

20   all your information science superstars.

21   Both of these documents -- one is

22   from 2000 and one is from 2001. These are not

23   new ideas. But just like it took about a

1   decade for us to kind of incorporate the web,

 2   the Internet, the web into our everyday lives

 3   and work and workflows, so a decade on from

 4   these reports now we're starting to think

 5   about we've got FedSys that has over a dozen

 6   kind of primary source key publications and

 7   series that are now authenticatable using a

 8   digital signature provided you trust the GPO

 9   is a trusted provider, as we do in the print

10   world.

11   So, you know, a decade on it's

12   starting to become more common place and I

13   think we'll see as more and more collections

14   move into FedSys and as the tools become more

15   robust and more common, we'll see it more and

16   more and our patrons will come to expect it

17   just like you expect to have a completely

18   secure connection to your online banking or

19   your insurance when you're doing that sort of

20   work online.

21   So, I'm going to pass it on to Tim

22   now who will talk a little bit about the

23   details of some data.

1   MR. BYRNE: I'm actually surprised

2   to be here. I really don't think of myself as

3   someone who knows a great deal about

4   authentication. But Sally was very persuasive

5   when she called and asked me to be on this.

6   And the more I thought about it, the more I

7   realized that I probably did have some talents

8   in this area that I wasn't aware of.

9   I have been at the Department of

10   Energy's Office of Scientific and Technical

11   Information for three years now, and actually

12   into this month it will be three years where

13   that I spent over 20 years at the University

14   of Colorado as the Regional Depository

15   Librarian there. And I'm still getting a lot

16   of people I run into at this meeting who have

17   known me over the years who, you know, are

18   saying, Tim, what are you doing at DOE? Tim,

19   what are you doing at OSTI? And I thought,

20   geez, you know, I'm going to be giving a

21   presentation here. It's a great opportunity

22   for me to actually reach out and tell all of

23   them. And so if you will just indulge me for

1   a minute, I want to, you know, give you a

2   little idea of what I have been doing at OSTI

3   and then I will try to sort of relate that to

4   authentication.

5   So, some people are going to be

6   surprised that I have actually been doing a

7   lot more research at OSTI than I was doing

8   when I was a librarian at the University of

9   Colorado. I brought some of the things I've

10   done recently.

11   This is a page from a article that

12   I had a small part in. You can see that my

13   name is sort of towards the end here. I had

14   a small roll in this but I did get my name and

15   OSTI's name on the document here. This has to

16   do with the pre-electron laser in Hamburg.

17   So, this one was a study done for

18   the Pacific National -- Northwest National

19   Lab. And it had to do with chinook salmon.

20   This is interesting because when I was at

21   Colorado our recatalog was called Chinook.

22   So, it's interesting for both of them.

23   So, again, you know, a joint

109

1   author here working my way up though.

2   Here's one that is a little bit

3   more library related having to do with

4   information review on chemical emissions.

5   So, I've been, you know, working a

6   lot with these but I still found time to

7   finish my doctoral dissertation. Here it is

8   on Biomask Inversion. Yes, yes.

9   I had a real good committee on

10   this so it really helped.

11   And this is a presentation I did

12   recently where I weighed in on global warming.

13   Now, a lot of you who have been to

14   some of my presentations here at these

15   meetings will really believe that I would

16   stand up before an audience and talk about

17   global warming and quality and one that

18   doesn't think it's real is really stupid. But

19   probably some of you are surprised about some

20   of these other things I've been getting into.

21   How many of you believed any of

22   that? I bet a lot more people believed it

23   than raised their hands because I actually --

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 1  I went and met with the guy at OSTI who was in

 2  charge of cyber security and I told him I

 3  wanted to talk about authentication.  And we

 4  talked about it for awhile and then I said,

 5  well, let me show you my presentation.  And I

 6  showed him printouts of these pages and he

 7  believed every one of them.  And this is

 8  someone I've worked with the last three years.

 9                 So, no, what I did.  I didn't

10  write anything, you know, those five

11  publications except for the global warming.

12  I did write the title of that.  I just went

13  onto the information bridge, DOE's database of

14  full text reports, downloaded random PDFs

15  really and brought them into a W Acrobat

16  Professional and put my name on them.  And it

17  was really surprisingly easy.  I, you know,

18  always thought that this would be something

19  I'd like to do but I'd never actually done it

20  before.  So, this gave me that opportunity to

21  do so and, you know, I did have fun with this.

22                 I don't know how many of you

23  really looked at my dissertation committee
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1   here, you may recognize some of the people on

2   it.

3   MS. MORIEARTY: Well, Tim, I did

4   wonder about the committee and you getting a

5   Ph.D but we weren't going to say anything.

6   MR. BYRNE: And this is, you know,

7   what I wanted to demonstrate is how easy this

8   is but the thing is I think this has happened

9   a lot. And we don't really know how much it

10   happens. We hear about candidates who

11   exaggerate their military service or they may

12   claim to have attended a university that they

13   just attended a workshop at or something. But

14   the fact that I think a lot of this goes on.

15   If I were to apply for a job and

16   submit with my rhizome copies of these

17   articles that I'm claiming to have written,

18   they're not going to go look for the articles.

19   They've got them right there in paper. They

20   look good. They're going to believe it. So,

21   this happens a lot and we really don't hear

22   about it unless it's a really big scandal.

23   In my first professional library

```
 1    job, the library had a business manager.  A

 2    very nice woman.  She kept trying to fix me up

 3    with her daughter.  Her daughter drove a nice

 4    car but other than that there wasn't much to

 5    say for her.  But after a few years, one of

 6    the business manager's staff noticed some

 7    discrepancies in the deposits of the photocopy

 8    money and reported it to the director who then

 9    reported it to the police.  And they

10    discovered that this woman had been embezzling

11    from the library for many years.  And the

12    estimates were between a half million and a

13    million dollars that had been embezzled.

14              So, as they looked into her they

15    discovered that not only did she not have the

16    master's in accounting that she claimed on her

17    original application, she didn't even have the

18    bachelor's in accounting that she claimed she

19    had.  So, after a couple of changes at the

20    university, first the library director was

21    fired and secondly, the university started

22    requiring authentication of degrees that new

23    hires were coming in.  So, they had to prove
```

1   that you actually had that degree.

        2   And so when I went to the

        3   University of Colorado I wasn't surprised to

        4   see that they did the same thing. They

        5   required that all new faculty hires had to

        6   supply copies of either the transcript of

        7   their last degree or a copy of their diploma.

        8   I don't think they ever really had

        9   a problem with this at CU, so it really wasn't

       10   something that they worried too much about.

       11   It was more of it was just one of those things

       12   that you had to have checked off, you could

       13   start work. Because they didn't require an

       14   official version of the transcript. They just

       15   required a photocopy.

       16   Now, you give me the right

       17   software, I can make a nice diploma and I can

       18   do a transcript probably pretty well too. So,

       19   it would be pretty easy to fake thee things.

       20   So, until you actually run into a problem and

       21   really say, okay, we've got to have authentic

       22   versions of it, then people really don't

       23   check. They don't check real closely. So, we

1   really don't know how much of this sort of

2   thing is going on.

3   Now, I use this example of, you

4   know, taking credit for publications just

5   because it was easy to do and it was fun. But

6   the other aspect is it is as Scott was

7   talking, where the data in a publication can

8   be changed. So, I tried playing around with

9   this. I actually went to GPO and got the

10   budget and because of the authentication that

11   they've done, it wasn't nearly as easy as the

12   other ones that I had done.

13   I think that if I really wanted to

14   take the time, I could have broken the

15   certification and really done something with

16   it. But I didn't want to do that because I

17   can go to other spots in the government and

18   find the budget that wasn't authenticated.

19   And in those cases I could have made change

20   too except that the W Acrobat that I had

21   didn't have the same font that the budget

22   uses. So, I probably could have found that

23   font too. But I did continue on and here is

1   a page from the Department of Energy. I took

2   it off of the Department of Energy's website.

3   It's the FY 2011 Statistical Table of

4   Appropriations. And this is a section for the

5   Office of Science and the Office of Scientific

6   and Technical Information is part of the

7   Office of Science so we can go down here and

8   see. There is a line here. Maybe I can make

9   this bigger for you. So, here we see OSTI and

10   these numbers look really good.

11   They look good for two reasons.

12   They look good because I added $10 million to

13   OSTI's appropriations. And then because you

14   can't tell that I did that.

15   Now, it really doesn't do much for

16   OSTI for me to just add this onto a document.

17   But it made me feel good. And the thing is

18   that if someone were to take a document,

19   change the data in it and put it up and

20   redisseminate it, it's really hard to tell

21   that this information is changed. You really

22   have to compare it against an authenticated

23   version.

1   And exactly what I was thinking

2   would be something that could really happen is

3   that you could take a document that may be

4   done by a climate scientist that showed

5   evidence of global warming. And you could

6   change the data and you could make it so that

7   it actually argues against global warming.

8   And then you could take that document and you

9   could put it up on one of the global warming

10   doubter's web pages or blogs and say, this is

11   a government report that was suppressed by the

12   government because it actually proved that

13   global warming isn't happening. And I bet you

14   that document would be disseminated all over

15   the world in just a matter of days.

16   And then even if you said this

17   document is a fake, they wouldn't believe it.

18   And you'd have a real mess out there with this

19   document arguing against it. So, it's real

20   easy to do. And it's one of the reasons why

21   we need authentication.

22   So, I've given you some examples

23   of things that I have actually downloaded from

1   the Department of Energy and made the change,

2   especially from OSTI. So, why doesn't OSTI

3   worry about authentication of online documents

4   that we have about the other agencies?

5   I talked with our cyber security

6   specialist and it's because it's a theoretical

7   issue. We can talk about the possibility of

8   it but right now it's a very low likelihood

9   risk and at this point we're unwilling to

10   invest a lot of money on a low likelihood

11   risk. So, that means that for this really to

12   be something that OSTI and other federal

13   agencies really would give a lot of attention

14   to there has to be one hell of a scandal. And

15   it has to be something that's not just an

16   embarrassment to the government. But it

17   actually causes serious demonstrable harm to

18   the American people.

19   So, a person from OSTI was saying,

20   you know, that he really believed for anything

21   really to happen for Federal agencies, for

22   OSTI especially to really move in and do

23   something about authentication, it would have

1   to be probably a government-wide initiative or

2   at least a department-wide initiative before

3   they could really start devoting the funds to

4   do this.

5   So, I hope I've demonstrated that

6   this is more than just a law librarian's

7   concern. It's something that we all need to

8   be concerned about and I hope I've done it in

9   a memorable fashion.

10   MS. TUBBS: Thank you.

11   Now, we'll move onto Stuart who

12   will show different uses and other disciplines

13   outside of law where authenticated information

14   takes place in research.

15   MR. BASEFSKY: Okay. Actually, I

16   was a little bit surprised that this topic was

17   on the agenda here because back in 2001 the

18   General Accounting Office -- at that time

19   called the General Accounting Office, did a

20   study on information management and electronic

21   dissemination of government publications and

22   it was largely settled policy that the

23   government is obligated to authenticate. But

1   people keep questioning the need for

2   authentication so that's why I'm here, I

3   suppose.

4   I'm giving you the prospectus from

5   the social sciences. As you can see from my

6   title, I'm the Senior Reference Librarian at

7   the School of Industrial & Labor Relations.

8   I'm also a lecturer and I'm also the Director

9   of an Internet news service on workplace

10   issues.

11   I talk fast, and remember you're

12   listening too slow. But there are all sorts

13   of psychological studies that indicate that if

14   you move fast, and you wear glasses people

15   think you're intelligent. So, I hope I don't

16   disappoint.

17   Okay. In any event, this is the

18   prospective of the social sciences and why

19   invite me? I'm at a library, the Catherwood

20   Library that is known as the world's largest

21   university collection on workplace issues. We

22   deal with all of the social sciences through

23   the lens of the workplace. So, we deal with

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 1        labor law, employment law, arbitration, labor

 2        economics, human resources, psychology and

 3        sociology of work.  It goes on and on and on.

 4        Any of the social sciences, you name it.  As

 5        long as it's related to workplace in any way

 6        or another, we focus on that social science

 7        through that lens.

 8                  Now, as I make my presentation

 9        today, this is from my perspective a very,

10        very serious issue.  I'm going to define what

11        I'm talking about.  I'm going to give some

12        specific examples and I'm going to relate the

13        significance.

14                  Like I say, this is a serious

15        matter.  How serious is it?  Well, one of the

16        things that we forget about is the U.S.

17        Government issues currency.  That is a

18        government document.  Don't forget it.  And

19        it's insured if it's deposited in a federally

20        insured bank by the full faith and credit of

21        the U.S. Government.  Now, that is the print

22        version of the dollar.  When it goes into your

23        bank you have the digital version of the
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1   dollar. It doesn't look like the print

2   version but the value is retained. The

3   content essentially is retained. All the

4   things that it was intended to have are there.

5   When you go there you don't want to come out

6   of the bank with bogus $100 bills. And you

7   don't want to be sending stuff with your

8   credit card realizing that it's really not

9   working because it's not accepted.

10   You'll notice that there is a U.S.

11   code provision here, regulations governing

12   insured depository institutions that actually

13   requires the full faith and credit of the U.S.

14   Government to be behind that particular

15   publication.

16   The Government Printing Office

17   actually produces what I call the intellectual

18   currency of the government, the intellectual

19   currency. And deposits should be backed by

20   the full faith and credit of the U.S.

21   Government.

22   Now there may not be a specific

23   law requiring that but I'm going to go through

1 a demonstration process here indicating that

 2 for all intents and purposes the U.S.

 3 Government intends for the Government Printing

 4 Office to authenticate and why.

 5   And before I get into that, I have

 6 two quotes at the bottom of this particular

 7 slide that I think resonate with all of us.

 8 One is attributed to Daniel Patrick Moynihan

 9 in terms of the U.S and whatnot. We're always

10 told, you are entitled to your opinion. We're

11 hearing lots of opinions today in politics.

12 But you are not entitled to your own facts.

13   So, how do we determine what is a

14 fact? And if we can determine and by

15 authentication that that is, in fact, the

16 fact, what do we do with that? Well, then you

17 have Mark Twain who takes a kind of humorous

18 perspective on this and says you get the

19 facts, you can distort them later.

20   So, if we look at the National

21 Archives right now you can see that there is

22 a provision in there for the electronic

23 records management guidance on methodology for

1   determining agency unique requirements. And

        2   I give you a link to that particular

        3   publication on the net and as you go down a

        4   few paragraphs you're going to come up to what

        5   they give as the definition that they take

        6   from the International Council on Archives,

        7   the Guide For Managing Electronic Records From

        8   An Archival Perspective. But what we're

        9   concerned about here is the reliability of a

       10   record is it's ability to serve as reliable

       11   evidence. Authenticity refers to the

       12   persistence over time of the original

       13   characteristics of the record with respect to

       14   the context, structure and content. An

       15   authentic record is one that retains its

       16   original reliability.

       17   Now, actually, one of the things--

       18   if you're going to say the federal repository

       19   system put all the federal depository

       20   documents and programs in with manuscripts and

       21   archives. Manuscripts and archives now in the

       22   electronic world have to be current. We don't

       23   wait 100 years for something to show up there.

1   You wait 100 days. Because in the electronic

 2   environment, everything is disposable and

 3   quick notice. And you'll get more respect

 4   because of you work with the manuscripts you

 5   get all the money in the world.

 6   Okay. Now, in talking about this

 7   you have to know that you're dealing here with

 8   the general concept of a chain of reliability.

 9   Now, here comes the specific example.

10   In the Census when you look at how

11   Census publications are produced, they

12   actually refer you to the Office of Management

13   and Budget. And in the Office of Management

14   and Budget there is a thing called the

15   Standards and Guidelines for Statistical

16   Surveys. The link is there.

17   The first paragraph states:

18   "Statistics collected and published by the

19   Federal Government constitutes a significant

20   portion of the available information about the

21   United States economy, population, natural

22   resources, environment, public and private

23   institutions." These data are used by the

1   Federal Government and others as a basis for

 2   actions that affect people's lives and well-

 3   being. It is essential that they be

 4   collected, processed and published in a manner

 5   that guarantees and inspires confidence in

 6   their reliability.

 7   Now, when we look at that chain,

 8   there's a lot that goes on. If you read into

 9   this document, how do you collect? Well, you

10   collect in a lot of different ways. In my

11   school, one of the things you're concerned

12   about is the BLS Handbook of Methodology of

13   Methods. Statisticians, academics go to a

14   great deal of trouble to make certain that the

15   right processes are gone through. They

16   collect the data based on those processes,

17   then they process the data. What's

18   comparable, what's not comparable, what are

19   the variables? Then it has to be published.

20   And if the publication is not authentic, that

21   chain of reliability is broken. You do not

22   want to be in the position of offering a

23   document where you've broken the chain of

1   reliability.

2   Now, that chain of reliability

3   follows on to the government, and particularly

4   GPO's very concerned about it. But academic

5   libraries should be concerned about the

6   documents that their scholars are looking at.

7   Even in the print world, we have

8   trouble. A lot of us rely on third party

9   publishers like CIS, Congressional Information

10   Service. I worked with them for years. I

11   admire their work. I've actually helped them

12   develop some of their publications and

13   projects. However, I've told them on many

14   occasions as a government documents librarian,

15   which I was a number of years ago, we used to

16   receive corrections to hearings, to committee

17   prints, to statistical publications. They

18   don't put any of those corrections in there.

19   The academy is relying on those publications.

20   it's just too expensive to fit into their

21   workflow to add in the corrections. So, some

22   people are doing their scholarly work based on

23   information that may not actually be correct.

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 1    So, that's a problem in the print world.

 2              Can you imagine what that problem

 3    is now in the electronic world?  Anyway, we do

 4    not want to break that chain of reliability.

 5              Now, one of the things that

 6    concerned me because of where I work I

 7    actually collect government documents and we

 8    put it into our institutional repository and

 9    we don't use it as an institutional

10    repository. We have it at our particular

11    school.  It's separate from Cornell's.  We

12    have over 13,000 materials in there, more than

13    all of Cornell University together in our

14    separate little school repository.  We have 70

15    percent compliance with our faculty in doing

16    it.  But we also do a lot of other things.  We

17    work with the Department of Labor.  We collect

18    collective bargaining agreements.  They cover

19    a thousand workers or more from the Department

20    of Labor.  They rely on us to put that out

21    there.  These things re not authenticated.

22              I wish they were.  We're doing the

23    best we can.  We're collecting what is
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1   available. The reliability of these things

2   are in question to some extent. And when

3   you're dealing with union busters out there,

4   they would love to change what some clauses

5   might have been or should have been or

6   whatever in various kinds of collective

7   bargaining agreements.

8   I also collect key workplace

9   documents, anything dealing with the

10   workplace. I'm upset that I collect

11   Congressional research service materials from

12   third parties because I can't get it from the

13   original government office.

14   Has it been modified since I

15   collected it? A question that academic

16   librarians should be asking is where are you

17   getting your documents on the Internet? Are

18   you getting it from the original source? Are

19   you getting it through a third parties? I

20   mean if you're not documenting that, what is

21   it that you're handing to your faculty and to

22   the world out there? We know that Google does

23   a sloppy job. What version are they

1   providing? All those things are really key.

2   Now, I do another thing. I run an

3   Internet news service where I actually

4   distribute links. I don't ever distribute

5   documents. But links to the official

6   authentic publications of the U.S. Government.

7   But my audience is largely Europe. They are

8   relying, International Labour Organization,

9   the European Foundation for the Improvement of

10   Living and Working Conditions for comparative

11   public policy purposes and data to do research

12   and study and make certain that what we say

13   that we're doing in the United States is

14   reliable information.

15   The U.S. Government doesn't

16   distribute the information. There's a lot of

17   political reasons for that. I don't have time

18   to go into it. But I distribute it on their

19   behalf. And I would like to know that these

20   things are authenticated. Very often they are

21   not. And people are relying on it and it

22   makes me nervous.

23   Now, when you talk about the

1   scholarly method, what is the scholarship?

2   It's the body of principles and practices used

3   by scholars to make their claims about the

4   world as valid and as trustworthy as possible

5   and to make them known to the scholarly

6   public.

7   Citation is a very important part

8   of that. The purpose is to identify,

9   distinguish and locate documentation material

10   relied upon in producing studies. This is

11   done so that others may validate the findings

12   and methods used. Original source

13   documentation is preferred, often produced by

14   the government.

15   Don't forget that GPO is original

16   source documentation. It is more valued than

17   the general collections.

18   Academic librarians, public

19   librarians, they need to know that the

20   government documents are original source

21   documentation. They are as valued as your

22   rare books and your manuscripts and they

23   should be given the same deference.

1   Important elements of a citation

2   in online environment. Well, we know that we

3   have a problem with citation. Everybody in

4   the world of scholars, we talked about

5   scholarship and we talked about scholarship

6   light. The cut and paste dollars. Oh, I

7   found this on the Internet. URL. This goes

8   in my paper. Anybody checking it, you go to

9   their working papers, oh, that disappeared.

10   Where is it? Oh, I got to go look for the

11   title for someone. Did I find it from the

12   source that you found it from? I don't know.

13   Where did you find this doggone thing?

14   The title may be the same. The

15   content may be different. Who knows. But the

16   purpose, again, of a citation is to verify the

17   specific authentic reliable sources used so

18   that others may replicate the findings. In

19   the world of the Internet without that

20   authentication, it's a mess.

21   So, what we have are issues of

22   governance, trust, reliance, confidence. In

23   brief, the role of government is at stake as

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 1      well as the reputations of scholars and

 2      scholarship itself.

 3                   Now, there are different

 4      prospectives that you can take on this.

 5      Another one would be, most of the states of

 6      the United States have rules against tampering

 7      with government records.  Have you ever heard

 8      of the legal notion of an attractive nuisance

 9      like a swimming pool without a fence around it

10      so kids can go in there and drown?

11                   Well, if you have laws on the

12      books that make it illegal to tamper with

13      government records, I mean, you create

14      government records that are easily tampered

15      with, you're created an attractive nuisance

16      and we are drowning in that instability.

17                   So, anyway, that's enough.  Okay.

18                   MS. TUBBS:  Thank you to our

19      speakers.  I now invite questions from

20      Council.

21                   MS. HOLTERHOFF:  All right.  Tim,

22      where's your diploma for Ph.D?  Can we see

23      that please?

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1   That's Sally Holterhoff,

 2   Valparaiso.

 3   MS. MORIEARTY: Jill Moriearty,

 4   University of Utah.

 5   Tim, I never believed you

 6   previously and now I really am not. I mean,

 7   however, other than the fact that I questioned

 8   the Ph.D, your last publication did suck me

 9   in. Knowing you, there was just enough truth

10   and I think you made a very, very powerful

11   point in that, humorously, but you did suck

12   many of us in and we are highly skeptical.

13   But also I wanted to comment on

14   our last speaker. You make an excellent point

15   about the quality of the material out there.

16   At the end of the semester I'm always asked by

17   some professor to check on plagiarism. And

18   how they see it as absolutely rampant. But

19   part of it is that it's not that rampant, it's

20   the fact that you're looking for this material

21   and it is gone, especially in the government

22   publications and scientific area. And so they

23   immediately assume plagiarism when actually

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1   it's just it's no longer there.

2   MR. OTTO: Justin Otto from

3   Eastern Washington University.

4   For the panel, I'd really like to

5   know your opinion of the authentication of

6   PDFs that PPO is now starting to do. Do you

7   consider it a good first step? Do you

8   consider it good enough? Please, I'd like to

9   know what you're opinions are about it.

10   MR. MATHESON: Scott Matheson.

11   I think it's a good first step. I

12   think for a lot of things it might be enough

13   for the sort of things that we think of as

14   traditional documents. However, and this is

15   where I think the summit that GPO held in June

16   and where the Industry Day will be helpful is

17   that we have a lot of data now that is really

18   useful and that we depend on that can't easily

19   be represented in a PDF. Things that are geo-

20   spacial data, things that are data sets.

21   Things that our patrons use that we can't

22   easily wrap up in a PDF and authenticate using

23   the Adobe tools that are kind of off the

1   shelf.

2   So, I think this is where GPO can

3   really help break down ground in terms of

4   validating really flexible formats like XML or

5   in kind of validating arbitrary binary blobs,

6   that sort of thing. The other area I see that

7   there's some room for improvement or for work

8   for GPO to be a leader is in terms of chain of

9   custody. And so we talked about that a little

10   bit, but in terms of having, and again the

11   infrastructure is now coming up where you can

12   have chain of custody directly from OFR to GPO

13   to you, so you know what you got is actually

14   not only what GPO says, the Office of Federal

15   Register said, but actually what the Office of

16   Federal Register said. Same thing with maybe

17   the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of

18   the House.

19   So, those sort of things where

20   kind of across the government you could have

21   the kind of continuous verification

22   authentication. I think are areas that could

23   be used could use some leadership from GPO but

1   I do think what they're doing now is at least

2   a good first step. And it will help raise

3   public awareness and hopefully maybe demand.

4   MR. BASEFSKY: Generally speaking,

5   I go on the premise that, for example, the

6   concept of digital preservation is an

7   oxymoron. There's no such thing as actually

8   preserving anything digital. It's always in

9   a position to be further migrated into the

10   latest technology.

11   You have to go under the

12   assumption that the technology is going to

13   change. The means of providing digital

14   signatures, the ways of verifying information

15   are going to change over time. I think the

16   most that we can expect is that our government

17   provide generally the best that's available at

18   the time, and this is something that's going

19   to progress over time. We're in a very

20   fragile world where you can do a lot very

21   quickly because of technology and because of

22   technology it increases the risk of things can

23   fall apart very rapidly as well. So, it's

1   just a matter of due diligence.

2   I think that it's incumbent upon

3   GPO and all the government agencies just to do

4   the best they can out there with the

5   technology that's available with the

6   assumption that they're going to have to

7   upgrade over time.

8   MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes, Notre

9   Dame.

10   Tim, if you want to be a coach,

11   we'll find out that you don't have your Ph.D.

12   However, if you'd like to be the Dean of

13   Science, come on over.

14   I have to wonder because 10 years

15   ago a faculty member in the business school

16   asked for a data feed from a standard source.

17   I think Stuart gets at this too. When he got

18   the data, he noticed that there was an anomaly

19   that didn't quite pan out. So, we went back

20   and he checked and indeed the original

21   supplier going through the vendor, who I will

22   not name right now, it got mistranslated and

23   the data was corrupted and we had to literally

1   go to the original source to get the content.

2   I made a note, number one, to ask

3   Rick, okay. Did you note that? I'll find

4   this paper and say, we had to do this in

5   methodology. Number two, I have a whole set

6   of discs that rely on that data and it is a

7   common practice in accountancy to use this

8   particular data in validating for which I'm at

9   fault. I have not made a notation that says

10   if you want to use this, you need to know it

11   may not be accurate.

12   So, my point is two. Tim, how do

13   we get the crisis that brings this to bear on

14   this and the other half is, when did this

15   become GPO's problem. I mean authentication,

16   as Stuart has pointed out, has been with us

17   all along. So, you know, are we solving a

18   world problem here assuming that GPO is going

19   to do it when, okay, GPO can have a slice of

20   their content that indeed we can try and make

21   sure we've done our due diligence to make it

22   authentic. But after that, I don't know.

23   So, you know, the easy one, Tim,

1   is what's the crisis? How quickly can you

2   produce it to OSTI so that GPO gets unlimited

3   funding to authentic each and everything that

4   we've got.

5   MR. BYRNE: This is where I get

6   really creative.

7   I think the crisis is out there.

8   It may not be at OSTI but it's out there and

9   it's going to happen some day.

10   MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,

11   California State Library.

12   I kept on thinking of the

13   President's birth certificate as you guys were

14   talking about authentication and how many

15   different versions we've seen of that on the

16   web. But, anyway, that's totally off topic.

17   Stuart, you mentioned CIS. This

18   is something that I've also been concerned

19   about both in print, Congressional

20   publications as well as on line. We've

21   actually maintained our uncorrected hearings

22   in our collection and stamped them superseded

23   because I thought to myself if a scholar has

1   cited something from an uncorrected hearing

2   which was the authentic version at the time he

3   wrote his paper, and if later someone wants to

4   look at that citation and all of the copies of

5   the uncorrected versions have been disposed

6   of, how can that scholar prove that that fact

7   at that time actually existed?

8   So, I know that version control

9   which is my understanding of version control

10   is actually corralling the different versions

11   and describing them bibliographically or

12   whatever way so that they can be retrieved.

13   Version control is one thing, but version

14   authentication perhaps is a different topic

15   altogether. But how does version control and

16   version authentication fit in with

17   authentication because I see them allied?

18   MR. BASEFSKY: Well, you're

19   correct. They are allied. In the digital

20   world things are actually easier to manage in

21   a sense because you can say, well, what date

22   did you actually look at this thing. If you

23   have mechanisms -- we actually need to better

1   citation mechanisms so that when people pull

 2   their documents they get the information the

 3   date they pulled it, you know, they may mark

 4   it down, but there should be a digital record

 5   of that.

 6   And if the digital background on

 7   the record they're looking at is somehow

 8   maintained, you know precisely what they've

 9   looked at. You know, nobody's bothered to go

10   kind in that direction, but those

11   possibilities exist. I mean, we're in a

12   position right now in moving from print to

13   digital world where we have to start thinking

14   out of the box.

15   I've often wondered in a web

16   world, why in the heck are we still using

17   pagination. You know, we should be numbering

18   all the paragraphs. So, if the paragraph

19   number is not right, you know something got

20   stuck in there in between from the time you

21   looked at it or you were an idiot. You just

22   marked down the wrong paragraph number.

23   But, you know, I can't solve those

1 problems, but the things is we need people in

2 public policy addressing these issues. They

3 are important to the longevity of our

4 civilized society and there are all sorts of

5 studies that indicate that civilizations are

6 in trouble when they become extremely chaotic.

7 And so it's a question of, you know, what

8 levels of control are necessary? Some of them

9 are costly.

10   Cost, you know, I like that

11 expression. Let's see who is it by? Oscar

12 Wilde, I believe. We live in a cynical world

13 and the definition of cynic is the person who

14 knows the cost of everything and the value of

15 nothing.

16   MR. MATHESON: I would just add

17 that, you know, where we have sort an elegant

18 solution in the star print, in the print

19 world, so even if your superseded copy were

20 gone, you would know, oh, well, this is a

21 correct version. So, perhaps, you wouldn't

22 know what the data is, but perhaps they have

23 an excuse for getting the data wrong.

1   That translates fairly well when

 2   we're talking about discreet digital objects,

 3   digital publications. But, again, it raises

 4   the real hard technical questions when you've

 5   got things that are data streams that change,

 6   you know, over time more or less infinitely.

 7   And that's something that I think that's

 8   really an interesting technical question that

 9   probably needs to be solved sooner rather than

10   later.

11   MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs,

12   Stanford University.

13   Thanks, everyone, for this panel.

14   I think it was really interesting. You've

15   really shown that authentication is a critical

16   piece of what we do as libraries.

17   So, I'm wondering if the three of

18   you want to comment. Do you see a role for

19   FTPL libraries in digital authentication? PKI

20   is the state of the art now but it's still

21   trusting a third party. And do you see a role

22   for possibly publishing all of our

23   publications as a wiki?

1	MR. BYRNE: No.
2	MR. JACOBS: It's version control,
3	right?
4	MR. BASEFSKY: My particular view
5	is that the Federal Depository Library Program
6	does and should continue to have a major role
7	to play mainly because if a library has
8	allowed itself to be designated as a federal
9	depository library it takes on a quasi-
10	governmental role. There are obligations that
11	go with that. And we can question what
12	obligations are necessary, what obligations
13	are not necessary, but when it comes to the
14	reliability of the publications, you're part
15	of that chain of reliability. And if you're
16	looking to have multiple access points for the
17	public, those access points should be from a
18	trusted source and the Federal Depository
19	Library from my perspective has to be -- if
20	those are going to be the dissemination points
21	for agencies through the GPO, through the
22	Federal Depository Libraries that role can be
23	maintained.

1   Sometimes people don't know what

2   they're looking for. So, just to have access

3   to government documents doesn't help you. If

4   you become a Center of Excellence, for

5   example, and your specialty is a small area of

6   transportation, and they know, well, you deal

7   with that and they pick up a government

8   document from there and they know that you are

9   also a Federal Depository Library, they know

10   they can pretty much rely on that. They don't

11   have to go back to the agency that may or may

12   not exist anymore to find it.

13   So, that's one of the rules. I

14   mean, these agencies come and go. The

15   depository system was created so that

16   something would be lasting and reliable. And

17   until they come up with an alternative of who

18   is the third party you're dealing with? Which

19   third parties are the most reliable third

20   parties, you end up being like these stupid

21   freshman in college who the world of

22   information is all flat. They don't know the

23   authority of things.

1   Oh, I found this. Oh, I found

2   that and it makes a good paper. By whose

3   standards?

4   MR. JACOBS: Just to feed on that.

5   James Jacobs, Stanford University.

6   I think Steve Hayes' point about

7   checking data afterwards, I think that's a

8   benefit of a FTPL library that is not

9   currently on the benefits --

10   MR. HAYES: I just added it.

11   MR. JACOBS: Okay.

12   MR. HAYES: I look at it. I'm

13   going, oh, if we had a benefit here, you know,

14   if, indeed --

15   MR. JACOBS: What portion is a

16   benefit?

17   MR. HAYES: -- trusted source

18   resonates with a director of libraries in

19   terms of we're the trusted source for fill in

20   the blank here that you have a whole lot of

21   content that is trusted source. Now, I have

22   to look at the pen and ink changes that I've

23   made or not made and the tips in and

1 everything else. But, you know, have they

2 thought of this as a benefit. So, I just

3 whipped David's note out and made a note.

4   MR. JACOBS: Thank you.

5   MR. MATHESON: Scott Matheson.

6   I would just also chime in and

7 say, well, digital authentication is kind of

8 one more kind of tool in the tool bag of

9 teaching students about authority and about

10 teaching research is about authority and

11 information which is kind of what we all do

12 anyway. So, it's just one more piece of the

13 puzzle that we need to incorporate.

14   MS. TUBBS: Anymore questions from

15 Council?

16   MR. JACOBS: No comment on wikis?

17   MR. HAYES: No more wikis.

18   MS. HOLTERHOFF: I have a

19 question. Sally Holterhoff.

20   Tim you said that the person at

21 OSTI was saying they're not willing to invest

22 a lot of money in something that's a low risk.

23 I mean, like did you show them your examples

1   of how easy it was to change some of the

            2   things? I mean, I guess I'm just wondering

            3   how much money would be too much or if

            4   technology -- if more tools are developed and

            5   more encryption, PKI stuff that's easier.

            6   That's one problem with state governments is,

            7   you know, in the legal field we've been trying

            8   to get the states on board following CPO's

            9   example. But it comes down to money. But

           10   there are starting to be, there are few, you

           11   know, sort of off the shelf type things that

           12   at least are some protection for states to

           13   maybe turn to. But I'm just wondering like,

           14   money-wise. How much is too much money?

           15   MR. BYRNE: First let me point out

           16   that OSTI makes an enormous investment in

           17   cyber security in making sure that the servers

           18   that we have are protected from any sort of

           19   attack or invasion and that you can count on

           20   the documents being the authentic documents.

           21   And that really is the attitude of

           22   the people. Because there are attacks on our

           23   servers and we get things, you know, people

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1   coming in all the time. So, yes, they're very

2   aware that this is a security issue and they

3   really have to work very hard to protect the

4   servers.

5   The authentication of the

6   documents, as I said, it was a theoretical

7   issue. There really has not been a problem

8   that has been reported and then, you know, a

9   big issue is made out of. So, that's why I

10   say it has to be some sort of scandal that

11   makes a big issue out of it. It forces the

12   people at the top of the agencies to say,

13   okay, this is going to be a priority.

14   In terms of how much money as we

15   talked about it. He was willing to say that,

16   you know, if GPO, you know, comes up with a

17   system that is in a reasonable way for OSTI to

18   authenticate documents in a fairly inexpensive

19   manner, he'd be all for it.

20   MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes, Notre

21   Dame.

22   Sally was asking that question

23   again or making notes over here. I see two

1   things. Number one, an academic career could

 2   be very well made on the cost of, you know,

 3   the deliberate or, you know, accidental use of

 4   non-authenticated, inaccurate, etcetera.

 5   The second is, is I'm thinking,

 6   you know, at one time we knew people who knew

 7   people who would get someone within the

 8   Congress to ask for a GAO report to say I'd

 9   like to see a cost analysis of so what would

10   be the cost downstream of an error of using an

11   unauthenticated, inaccurate piece of whatever.

12   And third being the smart ass that

13   I am, I'm thinking. Well, after GPO finishes

14   the ideal marketing plan for convincing all

15   directors on the importance of maintaining,

16   etcetera, that you could, you know, take on

17   the cost benefit and, you know, inaccuracies

18   and send that out.

19   MR. BASEFSKY: Often you don't

20   have to wait for a disaster to happen. You

21   just have to give examples of what could

22   happen.

23   What happens to a company if

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1   somebody tampers with their 10-K report that

2   just came out and investors abandoned that

3   company because a competitor got in there

4   purposely? What happens with military

5   specifications where a contractor screws up

6   because they didn't meet the specification?

7   What if that satellite that came down that

8   didn't work because somebody made a

9   calculation in American math rather than using

10   the metric system, had done so because he read

11   a government document that said that that's

12   how the calculation was supposed to be made?

13   You know, to some extent I got

14   back to my first slide. This is intellectual

15   currency. The fear of financial chaos,

16   military incompetence, the government -- it's

17   just simply intolerable. That's all it is.

18   We spend a fortune for military but if the

19   military is basing its operations on material

20   that can be tampered with, how secure is the

21   military operation itself? That is a major

22   concern, you know.

23   When you talk politics, you always

1   talk defense because everybody listens.

                2   MS. TUBBS: Anymore questions from

                3   Council?

                4   Anyone? Larry?

                5   MR. MEYER: Actually two comments.

                6   Larry Meyer, San Bernardino County Law

                7   Library.

                8   First comment is, I think on

                9   behalf of at least some of the audience, I

               10   appreciate the fact whoever put this program

               11   together, whoever came up with the idea as

               12   well as the participants for one of the most

               13   entertaining, educational programs I've seen

               14   in a long time.

               15   My second comment is a reminder if

               16   you want to enjoy dinner with the law

               17   librarians and their friends this evening,

               18   you've got until noon to sign up. We'll meet

               19   around the registration desk at 5:50. For

               20   those of you on tight budgets, the restaurant

               21   we are going to tonight is their prime rib

               22   special night.

               23   MS. HARTNETT: Is there a response

1   from Council on -- Cass Hartnett, University

2   of Washington Libraries.

3   Tim, I was interested when you

4   talked about your attempt to grab and steal

5   content from GPO that had digital signaturing

6   on it and that it was a little bit harder.

7   The fonts didn't quite match. If you were

8   someone who was in a reasonable hurry, you

9   probably would have just found the digital

10   object elsewhere.

11   Even though I have not delved into

12   LOCKSS much as a practitioner, to me that was

13   like a LOCKSS moment where I thought, huh.

14   Okay, that's an argument for LOCKSS.

15   Comments from Council.

16   MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs,

17   Stanford University.

18   Yes.

19   CHAIR SEARS: Suzanne Sears,

20   University of North Texas.

21   Thank you, Cass, for saying that.

22   I sat here and whispered over to Jill as Tim

23   said that. I said, he said nearly. He didn't

1   say it was impossible. And he, you know,

2   although he now has a Ph.D, he doesn't look to

3   me like a computer geek like some of those

4   I've seen hack into all kinds of things.

5   MS. MALLORY: Mary Mallory,

6   University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

7   I hope about a year from now,

8   Stuart, for example, will consider writing a

9   review of the government information that is

10   available in HathiTrust. And anyone else who

11   would be interested in doing that, I hope you

12   will consider it. We will all thank you.

13   MS. WOLFBURG: Hello. Ava

14   Wolfburg, University of Maryland library

15   student.

16   In regards to citation, why

17   haven't people lobbied MLA Chicago in changing

18   citation? Major things like students could

19   put copies of online web and attach them to

20   their papers and it seems like that would

21   solve a lot of issues in regards to

22   plagiarism.

23   Thank you.

1   MR. BASEFSKY: It's basically an

2   historical problem. A lot of these things are

3   -- most of the citations are devised by

4   professional associations, associated with

5   academics and it becomes really a political

6   issue within those associations of what they

7   do or do not do.

8   The Blue Book is run by students

9   of Harvard. It's also a political issue for

10   them as well. If you get their ear, you get

11   it done. If you don't get their ear, they

12   rest another few years.

13   MR. JACOBS: Can I make one more

14   comment on that?

15   MS. McKNELLY: Michele McKnelly,

16   University of Wisconsin. Oh, I'm sorry.

17   MR. JACOBS: Sorry, Michele.

18   James Jacobs, Stanford University.

19   If you're interested in citation

20   you should check out Zotero because they allow

21   the tool itself. It's a Firefox plugin. It

22   allows the person who is citing a work, a

23   website, whatever it is to take a snapshot in

1   time and to be able to link back and serve

2   that out. Called Zotero.

3   MS. TUBBS: And I would also

4   mention that even though the Blue Book allows

5   for authenticated PDFs, there is for whatever

6   reason, a miscommunication amongst students

7   who sometimes feel that, well, I have a PDF.

8   It was posted to the New York Times website or

9   was posted somewhere else. So, as long as I

10 have a PDF and it looks like it's an authentic

11 reproduction, I'm going to go ahead and cite

12 to that.

13   So, a lot of the burden too is on

14 information professionals to work with

15 students to remind them what is an official,

16 what is an authentic source that they can

17 trust.

18   MS. MORIEARTY: Jill Moriearty,

19 University of Utah.

20   I also wanted to say that because

21 several of the professors at the University of

22 Utah are involved in MLA. I know they have

23 brought this issue forward time and time

1   again. But huge citation associations move so

2   slowly and are made up of, can I say editorial

3   boards who may not use the Internet in the

4   same way their students already are? And so

5   there's also a hesitancy to make rules too

6   fast or make tools that might be too useful

7   right now but are not going to necessarily

8   stand the test of time to them.

9   MS. McKNELLY: Michele McKnelly,

10   University of Wisconsin-River Falls.

11   I would like to go back to the

12   point that Stuart was making about materials

13   needing to be preserved and captured

14   immediately as opposed to this archival notion

15   of waiting X number of years. And I was

16   struck yesterday in a discussion of digital

17   harvest and capture that databases and

18   datasets are not part of the GPO's scrapes.

19   Databases in the scientific and

20   technical and social sciences are incredibly

21   important and if we do not have the data, we

22   cannot authenticate it. There's just sort of

23   a sucking hole here that we're dancing around

1   and I'm very pleased with this panel and Dr.

2   Byrne, in particular, for pointing out some of

3   these issues. But there's more.

4   You know, we've made baby steps in

5   certain areas, but there's more out here and

6   we need to make these issue very important for

7   everyone at every level. The political levels

8   in our states and our congressional members,

9   but also with the people at agencies that we

10   know so that they understand that there is

11   interest in making sure that this data is

12   available for future scholars and that it is

13   also authenticated.

14   MS. HOLTERHOFF: And following up

15   on Michele's comment. I was going to say that

16   one thought that we had for this panel and I

17   think it's really happened is to get more

18   people riled up about this because really it

19   would be great if a program like this would be

20   put on at different places besides here and

21   besides in -- I don't know the associations of

22   people that work in social sciences, not just

23   the librarians because that is kind of what we

1   have been trying to do in the legal community

2   is. We had a summit that AALL did and had

3   judges there and people from state governments

4   and some of them really, like, they were just

5   making assumptions just like most of us do

6   that well somebody's taking care of it. The

7   government, you know, they don't trust the

8   government on a lot of things. But they're

9   trusting the .gov sites are protected and

10   somehow it's getting taken care of by somebody

11   else.

12   So, I guess that, you know, if

13   there's anything people in this room could do

14   would be to try to, you know, talk this idea

15   to other people because we really got to get

16   more support for this. It's only going to

17   happen if enough people, you know. Unless

18   there's the big incident that maybe doesn't

19   need to happen, you know. The authentication

20   needs to be worked on now and it's not going

21   to happen unless enough people demand it.

22   MS. TUBBS: Dan and then --

23   MR. O'MAHONY: Dan O'Mahony, Brown

1 | University.

 2 | Tim spoke of the experience at

 3 | OSTI and DOE and I wondered sort of

 4 | extrapolating that to the rest of the Federal

 5 | Government and you probably can't speak for

 6 | the rest of the Federal Government but I

 7 | wondered if -- you know, at least not

 8 | accurately. If maybe, I don't know if there

 9 | are others in the audience from GPO or

10 | elsewhere, but I just wonder, as I understand

11 | the way you described OSTI's approach, that

12 | they're sinking their resources into their

13 | technical infrastructure to protect that so

14 | that anyone from the public or anyone at all

15 | who goes to their sites can be assured that

16 | that material is authentic, accurate and so

17 | on. And that's one approach.

18 | And another approach is to, you

19 | know, try to build into the infrastructure

20 | that downstream use of that materials is also

21 | authentic and those things aren't mutually

22 | exclusive but they're different. So, I just

23 | wonder what -- if that's the approach that

1   OSTI is taking is a common approach throughout

2   other federal agencies and to what extent, you

3   know, when we go to other federal websites and

4   go to those sources for things, how assured we

5   can be that they're sinking in those same

6   kinds of levels of resources and assurance?

7   Just a question.

8   MR. BYRNE: I think OSTI's case is

9   pretty typical of at least the other

10   scientific and technical agencies, the other

11   agencies that have databases now that we're,

12   you know, they're very, very concerned about

13   security in those databases, yes.

14   And in answer to Sally, if we were

15   to do this for another group, I could cater my

16   rhizome to whatever group.

17   MS. HOLTERHOFF: It could be an MD

18   or, you know, whatever.

19   MR. BYRNE: You name it. Any

20   other questions from the audience?

21   MS. BAISH: Mary Alice Baish,

22   American Association of Law Libraries.

23   We actually did a program here. I

1   know Rick recalls it in, I believe, 2006 on

 2   legal information. And I'm delighted to see

 3   today's panel and I just want to thank

 4   everybody, all the speakers and those who put

 5   this program together.

 6   I also wanted just to let people

 7   in the audience know, well, two points.

 8   First, as Mike is looking at me, I

 9   hope everybody here, both on Council and the

10   audience recognizes how difficult and how long

11   it took for Mike and his wonderful crew at

12   FedSys to get the Secretary of the Senate and

13   the Clerk of the House to agree to let GPO do

14   a digital authentication of the bills.

15   This did not happen overnight and

16   it's just sort of a great story as you begin

17   to think how do you get agencies to understand

18   what the problem is.

19   Sally mentioned the summit in 2007

20   where we did invite judges and attorneys and

21   some of them said, wow, wow. Never thought

22   about this. And we need that $5 million

23   lawsuit that's thrown out because it was based

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 1 │  on unreliable electronic information.

 2 │           I also wanted to just let

 3 │  everybody know that because of the work the

 4 │  AALL has been doing over the past several

 5 │  years, the National Conference of

 6 │  Commissioners on Uniform State Laws who draft

 7 │  uniform acts for the state has been developing

 8 │  for the past two years and Mike Wash is one of

 9 │  the technical observers to that group, has

10 │  been developing what is now called the

11 │  Authentication and Preservation of Electronic

12 │  State Legal Materials Act.  It will be a

13 │  uniform law that will hopefully be adopted by

14 │  incusal next July.  And with that time frame

15 │  would go out to all of the state legislatures

16 │  to provide them an opportunity to enact that

17 │  uniform state law in January 2010.  And so I

18 │  just wanted to alert you to that information.

19 │           You can come to the AALL website

20 │  and find more about it, but, David, I really

21 │  appreciated your comment about version control

22 │  because we've been working through what, Mike,

23 │  about eight drafts of the Act at this point.
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1 And the section of preservation originally was

2 sort of very broad and non-specific. And

3 advisors to the committee, particularly from

4 the courts, wanted language in that section

5 that all primary legal resources must be

6 preserved. It goes to your point about

7 version control, right, that we need all

8 versions of a draft act or we need to keep all

9 superseded regulations.

10 And so because of the importance

11 of that particularly to the legal community,

12 it is explained in that provision that when a

13 legal resource is altered because of an errata

14 change or if it has been updated, at each

15 point when that happened you're actually

16 creating a brand new record. And I think

17 that's a really good way to look upon version

18 control. So, anyway, thank you very much.

19 MS. TUBBS: We have time for about

20 one more question. So, you can be it.

21 MR. SWINDELLS: Geoff Swindells,

22 Northwestern University.

23 This is a question for all the

1   panelists.

2   When we look at sort of community

3   or really any digitization projects of legacy

4   materials, I was just wanting to get some

5   discussion of where that places those

6   materials in terms of authentication.

7   I mean, certainly we can say they

8   came from a trusted source. They were

9   distributed to a federal depository library.

10   We may not be able to tell what's happened to

11   them while they're there and perhaps create

12   routines for our digitization partners, steps

13   they go through. But, I was just wondering if

14   anyone had any ideas on where sort of

15   digitization projects come in the universe of

16   authentic government information.

17   MR. BASEFSKY: Well, my take is

18   essentially, we can't correct the past. We

19   can say that we are using information that we

20   relied upon in print form, we digitized it.

21   My major concern is not the past.

22   My concern is the future. If you want to go

23   back and try to authenticate everything in the

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1   past, you've got a big bill in front of you.

         2   But in the future if you start

         3   taking care of things now and particularly in

         4   this born digital age, where you are not

         5   having any intention of publishing this

         6   material to any large audience whatsoever,

         7   there might be two or three publications that

         8   are printed for the specific audience that

         9   wants to see it. You know, it's actually

        10   saving money for the future by acting now

        11   because the demand in a truly digital age is

        12   to go back and say, is this trustworthy? Is

        13   this authentic?

        14   At least in the digitization you

        15   are taking the assumption of print

        16   authenticity, even though it's always been

        17   somewhat questioned, but that's the way life

        18   was then. So, we aren't going to change the

        19   historical life.

        20   But the future life is very scary.

        21   If we don't do the authentication up front,

        22   it's going to cost us a fortune in the future

        23   and it may cost us our reputations, our

1   reliability and I can see all sorts of very

 2   embarrassing things with the U.S. Government

 3   if they don't do it.

 4   MS. TUBBS: I was going to --

 5   Scott, and then, Jill, you'll be the last

 6   word.

 7   MR. MATHESON: Just one or two

 8   examples. If we, you know, think back to your

 9   serial sets, if you were digitizing a serial

10   set, I know, Tim, at Colorado you wouldn't

11   have wanted to digitize that one because it

12   had suffered many a razor blade for its maps.

13   And I think that's what you'd find even when

14   the ASTER set which was filmed quite awhile

15   ago, I believe Lexis found there were quite a

16   few things missing from that set and Readex as

17   well had to go back in and tip things into

18   their set, kind of digitally as they were

19   working through it.

20   So, I think for digitization

21   projects there's the opportunity both to, as

22   Stuart said, be as authentic as the print

23   every wa, but also to make an effort to be a

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1	little bit better and say, you know, this is
2	what the print represented. But, hey, there
3	was this errata sheet. I think there's a high
4	cost to that but it might be worth pursuing or
5	something that certainly possible in a
6	collaborative sense that probably is beyond
7	the resources of any one particular group.
8	MS. MORIEARTY: Jill Moriearty,
9	University of Utah.
10	I wanted to follow up with what
11	Stuart said just a few minutes ago. He said
12	an embarrassing situation. It's not just the
13	government. Does anyone remember the
14	University of Utah and cold fusion? One
15	embarrassing right there.
16	MS. TUBBS: All right. That's the
17	conclusion of our panel. I'd like to thank
18	our speakers today for enlightening us on
19	authentication.
20	And now, Suzanne, do you have any
21	announcements for the group?
22	CHAIR SEARS: I have one
23	announcement. A Metro ticket was found on the

1   floor out by the dessert table. So, I'm not

2   sure how you can authenticate that it's yours,

3   but I will leave it at the registration table

4   with GPO. So, if you can identify it, then

5   you can have it. Well, if you know the amount

6   of minutes left, maybe that can be your hash

7   mark.

8   (Whereupon, the above matter was

9   concluded at 11:59 a.m.)

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL
FALL MEETING
WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 20, 2010

The Council met at the Doubletree Hotel
Crystal City, Crystal Ballroom A-B, 300 Army
Navy Drive, Arlington, Virginia, at 8:30 a.m.,
Suzanne Sears, Chair, presiding.

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:
SUZANNE SEARS, Chair, Depository Library
Council, Assistant Dean for Public Services,
University of North Texas Libraries
HELEN BURKE, Hennepin County Library
DAVID CISMOWSKI, Head, Government Publication
Section, California State Library
STEPHEN M. HAYES, University of Notre Dame
SARAH (SALLY) G. HOLTERHOFF, Valparaiso
University Law Library
JAMES R. JACOBS, Green Library, Stanford
University
PEGGY ROEBUCK JARRETT, Gallagher Law Library,
University of Washington
SHARALYN J. LASTER, Bierce Library, University
of Akron
JILL A. MORIEARTY, Knowledge Commons Liaison,
J. Willard Marriott Library,
University of Utah
DANIEL P. O'MAHONY, Brown University
JUSTIN OTTO, John F. Kennedy Library, Eastern
Washington University
DEBBIE RABINA, Ph.D, Pratt Institute School of
Information and Library Science
ANN MARIE SANDERS, Library of Michigan
CAMILLA TUBBS, Yale Law Library

ALSO PRESENT:
JOHN CARLO BERTOT, Ph.D, Director of the
Center for Library and Information Innovation,
iSchool, University of Maryland
RICHARD G. DAVIS, Director, Library Services
and Content Management, Acting Superintendent
of Documents, GPO
JOHN A. SHULER, Richard J. Daily Library,
University of Illinois at Chicago

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                A-G-E-N-D-A


        JOHN A. SHULER, Richard J. Daily
        Library, University of Illinois,
        Chicago
        JOHN CARLOS BERTOT, Director of the
        Center for Library & Information
        Innovation, iSchool, University of
        Maryland

Council Session:  Wrap up/Follow Up
        SUZANNE SEARS, Chair, Depository
        Library Council
        RICHARD G. DAVIS, Director,
        Library Services & Content
        Management, Acting Superintendent
        of Documents, GPO
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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

                                        8:34 a.m.

          MS. SEARS: We'd like to go ahead

and get started with our 8:30 session, so that

we can finish on time.

          Luckily this morning, I have no

announcements, so we can go straight into the

session, and I'm going to turn it over to

Debbie Rabina, who is running this session for

us today.

          Debbie?

          DR. RABINA: Good morning,

everyone.

          Our last session this morning, New

Librarianship Specialization and E-Government

Information Services.

          I'd like to first thank the people

who helped me put the program together, Cindy

Etkin from GPO, Ann Sanders and Steve Hayes,

from the Council, and I'd like to introduce

our two guest speakers, John Shuler, from the

iSchool at University -- the other way around,

John Shuler, from University of Illinois in

1 Chicago, and John Bertot from the iSchool at

2 University of Maryland.

3   MR. SHULER: Thank you, Debbie.

4   Good morning, everyone. I can't

5 tell you how strange it is to be back. I

6 thought there was at least a little bit of

7 slack time, but here we go, and I thank the

8 Council very much for giving this time for

9 John and I to present our ideas, and also to

10 all of you out in the audience for making the

11 students who are at the conference these last

12 two and a half days very welcome into the

13 community of practice that we represent, and

14 the fine traditions of service that I think we

15 are all so proud of.

16   And, I believe that the remarks

17 that John and I are going to share this

18 morning are going to be some thoughts and some

19 incites onto what this experience has done for

20 our way of thinking about the future of

21 graduate education for what we are calling e-

22 Government Information Services, and,

23 especially, as we keep in tandem, if you will,

1   in partnership with the specific changes

2   within the electronic government sphere.

3   And, certainly, many of the

4   comments that we've heard over the last two

5   and a half days indicate that these questions

6   are going to be with us for a while, and that

7   nobody really has a good answer, and I'm

8   pleased that the community, and also for the

9   personal opportunity to try to find out what

10   some of those answers might be.

11   So, John, did you want to add

12   anything?

13   MR. BERTOT: Oh, I hit the green

14   button, all right, thanks.

15   So, just a couple quick things.

16   One is, yes, echoing John's sentiments, but we

17   would also like to thank GPO for being

18   partners with us in the educational program

19   that we've created, and also the Government

20   Information Online folks for being partners

21   with us as well.

22   These are great people, and very

23   willing to help us in a number of areas, as we

1 work with our students and with you moving

2 forward.

3   And lastly, I'd like to also thank

4 the Institute of Museum and Library Services,

5 which funded the scholarship program for these

6 students. Without their support, we never

7 could have pulled this program together. It

8 provides, you know, the tuition for them, and

9 it also has provided the travel opportunity,

10 because they come from all over the country.

11 I mean, they are not -- I mean, they are

12 enrolled in our online program, but they are

13 from all over the U.S. And so, without their

14 support we never could have brought them here

15 for you to be able to work with them, and talk

16 with them, and all those things. And, they

17 will be back again next year, so we really

18 appreciate the fact that IMLS funded this

19 opportunity.

20   MR. SHULER: And finally, we would

21 like to recognize the unseen member of the

22 three professors, Paul Jaeger, who is,

23 actually, teaching tonight, and he couldn't be

6

1   here and be back up in Maryland without

2   turning into a 16-18 hour day, so he opted to

3   stay in Maryland. But, we also want to

4   recognize his contributions to both creating

5   the grant, as well as working with the

6   students.

7   Now, Jill pointed out that I must

8   have drank the Kool-Aid, because you are

9   seeing John with a Power Point. Not true.

10   The other John, I'm only pushing the buttons.

11   Now, the Power Point, we are not

12   going to read the Power Point, in a sense, you

13   guys can look at it later, you can look it up

14   on the big screen, but we wanted to give you

15   some context of where we are coming from, and

16   none of this should be of a surprise. We've

17   talked about this in these communities before.

18   We've written about it. You've read about it.

19   You've lived it more often than not.

20   And, it goes without saying that

21   the digital changes that the government has

22   been putting into place for the last 15 years

23   has seriously altered how we think about

1   government documents librarianship.

    2   And, I think the couple of big

    3   points that we want to point out with this

    4   slide is that they take as well as they give.

    5   So, in terms of taking, what they are taking

    6   from our practice, our community of practice,

    7   is how we orient ourselves, and that was based

    8   on collections. And, I think the statistic

    9   that was announced on Monday, if I got it

    10   right, anybody can correct me, it's 97 percent

    11   of what is distributed to depositories now is

    12   born digital.

    13   These, I think this idea that we

    14   are no longer dealing with things of

    15   possession, things that we collect, also tie

    16   in to what was talked about yesterday morning,

    17   on how libraries are reacting, what they do

    18   with their legacy collections, but the

    19   technologies and the softwares have set aside

    20   some other opportunities, as well as

    21   takeaways, in terms of relationships, and how

    22   we interact with our communities.

    23   And, I believe what we are trying

1   to do with this particular new program is re-

2   imagine the narrative that we are using in our

3   community of practice to describe what we do,

4   and how we do it, to get the government

5   information to the people.

6   And, we are trying to take

7   advantage that this new technology and these

8   new organizational changes creates, and try to

9   build on what I consider to be a century of

10   traditions and practice, and take full

11   advantage of the new technologies.

12   John?

13   MR. BERTOT: The only other thing

14   I would add to that is, I mean, especially,

15   when you look at the social technologies that

16   exist, and the match ups, and all the

17   different things you can do, you have the

18   opportunity to really create, not just new

19   communities of practice in terms of

20   collaborations, but entirely new information

21   products, and ways of looking at a range of

22   government information.

23   So, there are -- those challenges

1   are there, but also the opportunities to

2   really serve our clientele on the completely

3   different ways exist in this kind of sphere.

4   MR. SHULER: So, now we come to

5   part two of the back story, what happens to

6   the students when we add them to our graduate

7   library programs, and again, as I was raised

8   as a young library pup, we were trained to

9   focus on particular organizational arrangement

10   within a particular institution, with, if we

11   were talking about federal depositories, a

12   particular relationship with a government

13   agency.

14   And, our services were limited by

15   time and geography. We served the people that

16   were in front of us, or nearby us, we

17   collaborated with others in a community

18   through long distance means, but we were

19   pretty much a local practice.

20   And then finally, what happens to

21   all of this when the technology and the

22   software enables us to skip the time geography

23   problem, if you will, the 24/7 librarianship,

1   when it doesn't matter when you are asking the

2   question or answering the question.

3   And, one would have to agree or

4   argue, in a sense, that given the fluidity of

5   the changes of our institution, again,

6   represented by the talk yesterday morning at

7   the Tuesday plenary session, obviously, this

8   thing about what we do with our collections,

9   and what we do with our services, is being

10   reconsidered by all parts of the library.

11   John?

12   MR. BERTOT: And, what I would --

13   also a slightly different variant on that

14   question is, you know, what do you do after

15   the last box, you know? Since we are getting

16   to this point where the box, I mean, you know,

17   you just pointed out, right, it's not

18   distributed, things are stopping, you know, in

19   terms of what's being distributed and what's

20   coming to you. So, what happens after the

21   last box? I mean, it's creating a completely

22   different kind of a service context, and that

23   we certainly need to consider as we prepare

1   future folks going into this profession.

 2   MR. SHULER: So, these next few

 3   slides are going to be a bit of an outline of

 4   what we would suggest that we do about this

 5   back story, what to keep, what to consider,

 6   and what to redefined, if you will.

 7   So, if we follow the logic of our

 8   argument, what we are truly talking about is

 9   a series of relationships between the

10   government information services librarian,

11   their community, and the sources of

12   information.

13   And, rather than being a community

14   of local practice within a single institution,

15   what we are discovering is that it's becoming

16   a continuum of providers, working with the

17   citizens to find a specific government

18   information. So, it's no longer tied to a

19   particular format, but rather tied to the

20   information needs of the community, as well as

21   the information skills of the individual

22   government information librarians.

23   And, whereas the older traditions

                        12

1   may have focused on one or two government

2   agencies, we now have in play a whole series

3   of other actors, if you will, both public,

4   government and non-government. And, if you

5   think about the financial crisis going through

6   our universities, our public universities,

7   because of the failing states financial

8   conditions, many of our public universities

9   are becoming de facto private universities.

10   And, I think this also gives the

11   community a chance to, basically, examine what

12   I think are the fundamental community levels

13   that depositories are supposed to serve.

14   Very often you will hear people

15   talk about communities served as being defined

16   by the institutions, whereas, the traditional

17   definition of a community served by a

18   depository library is congressional district

19   and senatorial district, as well as regional

20   library, which is often state or multi state.

21   And, that just points to the idea

22   that we are going to have to be much more

23   nuanced in our thinking about where we serve

13

1   and who we serve.

2   John?

3   MR. BERTOT: Just to add on to

4   that, I also think in this it's creating this

5   new context, it's also one of the things, it's

6   not just practice, but it's also creating an

7   entirely new sort of controlled arrangement,

8   you know, because when you look at the

9   continuum that we were talking about, from

10   libraries to agencies, to, you know, non-

11   governmental organizations and providers, and

12   private sector, there is sort of this loss of

13   control, if you will, in terms of the

14   technologies, the content and the services.

15   We are all sort of vying in the same space,

16   and each of these different kinds of providers

17   provide the opportunity for people to go to

18   them and get different kinds of services and

19   resources, and the ability to interact with

20   government information.

21   I mean, for example, you know, in

22   town, I'm assuming most of you have looked at

23   some of the Sunlight Foundation's work, or

1   Free Government Information, and we have all

 2   these different ways of interacting with this

 3   content, and it's moving it out of sometimes

 4   our traditional service context.

 5   MR. SHULER: So, the challenge

 6   then, as we move into these new service roles,

 7   are listed here, and again, what we emphasize,

 8   that the success of the service is in finding

 9   the information, regardless of where it is.

10   And again, that raises a whole host of other

11   issues of verification and authentication that

12   we fully recognize and embrace, but we also

13   emphasize, and again, this is a great

14   tradition in librarianship through the

15   development of reference tools and reference

16   services, you take what you find and you

17   bundle it with other information services,

18   value-added services that are either produced

19   by the library, or produced within this

20   continuum of providers.

21   And again, to emphasize the

22   points, the future services of the communities

23   that we are offering here are not going to be

1   bound by time or geography, and it's something

2   we need to consider.

3   Okay, going on, finally, the

4   questions and key issues, and all of these

5   have been raised before, and I think one thing

6   we want to point out, and I think this is

7   really what is at the heart of the issue in

8   the tradition of the depository libraries that

9   has grown out of the 1962 law, are we

10   libraries of just in case or just in time?

11   And, I think that's still very

12   much in debate, and very much in debate, do we

13   mean just in time in our insularity of

14   individual local collections, or just in time

15   on a broad national programmatic basis?

16   And, of course, the issue of

17   preservation is critical. It's one thing to

18   be talking about the preservation of born

19   digital and soon to be born digital, and

20   dealing with those conditions, but also what

21   do you do with the legacy collections, and

22   what is GPO's role in assuring some kind of

23   sustainability and continuity, as well as the

1   National Archives, as well as thousands of

2   other government agencies with archival

3   responsibility?

4   How are we going to measure what

5   is successful and what isn't? And, I think

6   this is a big part of our program, in trying

7   to decide how do you know that you've gotten

8   where you are supposed to go, what's the road

9   map? And, I know that has been an issue in

10   this community for a long time.

11   And then finally, obviously, some

12   library directors have their own idea of what

13   future support of document service within

14   their collections and libraries are going to

15   be, but I think it's more important that we

16   remember as a community of practice that we

17   have our own ideas, and traditions, and

18   sustainability models for what we do as

19   government information librarians.

20   John?

21   MR. BERTOT: And also, in terms of

22   the key questions and issues, one of the

23   things we are trying to do within this

1   program, but we need to address, I think, as

2   a community is, you know, what policies, laws

3   and governance structures should exist that

4   look at the information flows.

5   There's been a lot of -- I mean,

6   we had sessions here over the last couple of

7   days on Title 44, there's been a very robust

8   discussion of the proposed changes to Title

9   44, but we really need to look at that in the

10   broader policy context, and look at,

11   especially, since we are moving to this sort

12   of born digital kind of a context, we need to

13   look at a range of policies that govern access

14   and social inclusion, so looking at the

15   American Disabilities Act, the Executive Order

16   13166, which is approving services to people

17   who are non-English speakers, and there's a

18   whole series, I'm not going to read all these

19   to you, but we have privacy security accuracy,

20   the Quality Information Act, I mean, there's

21   all these different things that we need to

22   look at, including the defunct, you know, now

23   Sunset E-government Act of 2002. You know,

1   there was movement on that a few years ago,

2   but, frankly, that has just sort of fallen off

3   a cliff, and I don't see that, you know,

4   resurfacing any time soon given that.

5   But, all of these policies, and

6   laws, and governance structures, have an

7   impact on information flows, and access, and

8   inclusion, and the ability to get access to

9   information content that's digital. And so,

10   we need to have a much broader discussion, and

11   look at all of these as they come together to

12   create that service environment, where we do

13   know that people, many of you don't have

14   access to the technologies, and the ability to

15   get access to digital content.

16   MR. SHULER: So, what we are doing

17   with these 20 lucky individuals who have

18   agreed to be part of this program is, we've

19   set up a particular structure designed around

20   course work practice, professional and

21   scholarship. And, they are learning -- I

22   think at one talk I was at they described what

23   we do as government information librarians, as

1   being the -- we describe the government, we

2   describe the structure of the government,

3   because if you don't understand the structure

4   of the government how can you expect to find

5   its information, and really, that is one of

6   our strengths.

7   And, what we are trying to do with

8   each of these parts is enable the students to

9   understand, not only the structure of

10   information policies and the digital impact,

11   but also how the government works. That is no

12   different in the 21st Century than it was in

13   the 19th Century.

14   But, we also want to raise and

15   continue to highlight this idea that we are a

16   community of practice, in both our

17   professional activities, which is the reason

18   why they are here, this is the highest

19   concentration of government documents

20   librarians we can think of that's close by.

21   Of course, if you think about Washington, D.C.

22   area, I guess that works, too, but it's also

23   an opportunity for them to give back, to think

1   about what they are doing at a critical level

2   and say to themselves, well, that was then,

3   this is now, what can we do that might be

4   interesting, different, and in some cases

5   might even enhance the situation. So, we are

6   encouraging them to participate in the

7   activity and the scholarship that is

8   represented by the various journals that

9   represent our community of practice.

10   We are also giving them an

11   opportunity to have what are called digital

12   internships, residencies, through the

13   mechanisms of the Government Information

14   Online Project. I believe Geoff Swindells

15   mentioned yesterday, when one of the questions

16   that came up in the course of the discussion,

17   what about the public services aspect of these

18   ideas of community of excellence, the

19   Government Information Online represents one

20   of those communities of excellence, where

21   about 25 academic public state libraries have

22   bound together to host a digital reference

23   desk that is freely available on the web for

1   anybody to use.

2   And, that's where we hope to place

3   the students amongst these different

4   institutions across the country.

5   John?

6   MR. BERTOT: So yes, I mean, so

7   those are the cornerstones of the program, but

8   just to give you a flavor of the specialized

9   course work, because, of course, we have core

10   courses as part of an MLS program, but the

11   first year for the students is really to imbed

12   them within sort of the specialized

13   concentration course work, and we deal with,

14   you know, information policy, they will be

15   taking a course on E-government, planning and

16   evaluating government services, E-

17   librarianship, and, of course, as John

18   mentioned, the internship.

19   And, actually, we've had people

20   come to us, especially, for students who are

21   near their own institutions, and want to talk

22   about possibly sort of imbedding students

23   within their organizations as well as part of

1   that internship process.

2   So, we are looking at that, and

3   the idea, of course, is to bring all these

4   strands together, right, the community of

5   practice, the course work, which is both

6   conceptual as well as practice, to create

7   these future individuals who will come out in

8   a couple of years and have been exposed to you

9   folks, the community, the work environment,

10   understanding the distributed work environment

11   now, especially, as we go more collaborative

12   through a range of services, as well as actual

13   being involved in an actual practice as part

14   of this program.

15   So, we are trying to hit all the

16   bases with this, within a two-year period, you

17   know. So, you know, you only have a couple

18   of, you know, two years, the students will be

19   kind of tired, but they will be really well

20   prepared to come into your organizations when

21   that time comes.

22   And, the other thing I'll say is,

23   and it's almost like one of those

                          23

1   infomercials, wait, there's more, you know, if

2   you order now you also get the other set of

3   knives.

4   IMLS has been really good to us.

5   We recently received, with a partnership with

6   ALA, I see Jessica McGilvray out there kind of

7   hiding in the back, but we just received

8   another grant that is, actually, looking at

9   how do you actually create this public service

10   for people and libraries to provide E-

11   government services to the communities that

12   they serve.

13   And, this new grant is looking at

14   creating a collaborative web resource that's

15   for librarians to provide E-government

16   services to their constituents, through

17   partnerships with government agencies. And

18   so, what we are doing is, we partnered with

19   the IRS, and Customs and Immigration Services

20   initially, as well as GPO, to look, because we

21   know that those are a lot of the services that

22   people provide, to look at how do we create a

23   collaborative space with government agencies,

24

1   as well as libraries, because we know so many

2   people end up in libraries trying to,

3   actually, do E-government, whether it's

4   applications, looking for information, or

5   other things, so what's that resource look

6   like.

7   And so, we'll be incorporating our

8   students into that process as well over the

9   next couple of years, so that we can think

10   about, how do we put that resource up, what

11   should it look like, how do we create this

12   collaborative environment.

13   Working with agencies, as some of

14   you well know, is touchy, you know,

15   partnerships is kind of a different word for

16   them, depending which agency you are working

17   with, and so, I think a good chunk of this is

18   going to be looking at how do we foster that

19   collaboration and that partnership, and then

20   also think about, how do we lay out that

21   resource for this new community of practice

22   and this resource that we are trying to build.

23   MR. SHULER: So, what we are

1   suggesting that we are doing here are the

2   early days of what we call a civic information

3   service, and it is in the broadest sense of

4   civic work, and building an infrastructure, a

5   public infrastructure on the excellent

6   foundations of the depository library system,

7   as well as other public systems of information

8   distribution.

9   And, the idea is to connect the

10   communities to the information that they need

11   and that they also produce on behalf of their

12   governance structures.

13   We believe that this new service

14   philosophy, if you will, will rest very

15   solidly on three pillars of what is a century-

16   old tradition in our group, professionalism,

17   expertise, and collaborative work.

18   And, we also think, and again,

19   this is a very old tradition, of learning to

20   bundle the found information in effective ways

21   through other value-added services.

22   And then finally, to develop a set

23   of librarians, if you will, who will be

1   flexible, who will be fluid in the same way

2   that the government infrastructure is fluid,

3   and be able to change either according to

4   organizational changes or to technological

5   changes, and we hope to give them the skills

6   and the talents necessary to survive that

7   constant shifting.

8   John?

9   MR. BERTOT: I mean, so what we

10   are really trying to do at the end of all of

11   this is really look at and create a future

12   practice through education and collaboration.

13   I mean, so we are trying to pull

14   all these different strands that we know exist

15   out there through this program, and through

16   the resources that we are trying to build.

17   And, it's a big challenge. I mean, you folks

18   know this better than we do, trying to

19   encapsulate this in a two-year program, you

20   know, an MLS program, is a real challenge,

21   right? I mean, so we are trying to create all

22   the pieces that will give the students the

23   ability to work within this community.

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1              But then, it's going to be up to

2    you folks to pick up those students and work

3    with them within your own institutions, in

4    these new, you know, collaborative kinds of

5    context, and the new network technologies, to

6    see how we actually imbed that in a practice

7    that will continue to change over time, and

8    give us new ways of servicing the public.

9              So, I think with that, you know, I

10   guess we accept questions, or discussion,

11   whatever folks want to do.

12             So, thank you for your time.

13             MR. SHULER:  Thank you again.

14             (Whereupon, applause.)

15             MR. SHULER:  Thank you again to

16   the Council and members in the audience.

17             DR. RABINA:  Questions from the

18   Council?

19             MR. O'MAHONY:  Dan O'Mahony, from

20   Brown University.

21             This is all great exciting stuff.

22   I wish I could take two years off and join

23   your program.
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1   I wonder if you could just talk a

2   little bit about the E part of the E-

3   government stuff, the technology side of this.

4   I'm just curious to what extent, if any, the

5   technological skills that need to accompany

6   those value-added enhancements of services and

7   electronic government environment, where does

8   that fit, if anywhere, within the programs?

9   MR. BERTOT: Yes, sure, so we can

10   tag team this.

11   It fits in a couple of ways. One

12   way is, I think through the Government

13   Information Online internship, because they

14   will be exposed to a variety of technologies,

15   particularly, digital reference tools, which

16   make use of other, you know, aspects of

17   presenting information to users.

18   That's one way.

19   The other way is, actually,

20   through this other grant. I mean, we were

21   going to build this web resource anyway, but

22   don't ever tell IMLS that, okay, because, you

23   know, we needed the start-up funds, to be

1   honest.

2   But, the idea was that through

3   that tool we would start using and exposing

4   the students to a range of social

5   technologies, and looking at how we, actually,

6   want to embed those E -- you know, those E-

7   government kinds of services through those

8   technologies.

9   And granted, we are serving the

10   library environment through this resource, as

11   opposed to users, but so many of the libraries

12   now make use of, you know, Twitter, Facebook,

13   and various other social technologies, and

14   mashups, and a whole range of other tools, and

15   our challenge is to see what's the best way to

16   embed those kinds of tools to help libraries,

17   you know, do even more public service, if you

18   will.

19   So, it's through practice. The

20   course work, we actually do have a core class,

21   which is an information technology class, but

22   that one is a bit more of a general kind of

23   class. And so, we see the combination of

1   these two really giving the students,

2   hopefully, a much stronger background and the

3   tools to use.

4   MR. SHULER: And, in my

5   experience, the students, actually, bring with

6   them a certain set of social network skills

7   that, you know -- well, it's somewhat -- I

8   will confess to you as a professor -- it's

9   somewhat disconcerting that we use a

10   particular version of Blackboard at the

11   University of Maryland, and on the screen it's

12   divided up into these big blocks. And the

13   professors have the biggest block, and then

14   there's this little running side screen where

15   the students can type in text messages.

16   I'm getting used to this, it's

17   been a couple months, but I'm getting used to

18   it --

19   MR. BERTOT: This is part of

20   John's 12 step program.

21   MR. SHULER: Yes. I mean, I

22   handled Power Point, now I'm getting used to

23   this.

1   So, when the professors are

2   holding forth, the students are often having

3   a completely different conversation in the

4   small text box. They are ordering pizza,

5   talking about what they watched on TV last

6   night. So, I think this is -- they know this

7   multi-tasking world that they are going to

8   have to work with, and I think they

9   demonstrated it.

10   And, some of the things we are

11   going to add to the curriculum, to sort of mix

12   it up a bit, is to use podcasts. We also

13   would like them -- one aspect of this

14   technology that I think about the civic

15   information practice is, we are moving the

16   idea of learning how the mechanics of the

17   software and technology work, to the idea of

18   production, we are moving it to producing

19   things. It's like producing a radio show, a

20   theater, and you are bringing the information

21   and you are packaging it in a particular way

22   that makes it sustainable and useable by your

23   community, and that's another step beyond, by

1   just understanding how the mechanics work.

2   And, you are going to have to do

3   that, because if anybody catches the social

4   software and the social sendings from the

5   White House, for instance, they are already

6   well down this road, where they are constantly

7   throwing things through various bits and

8   pieces, tweets, and blogs, and other we

9   combinations and mashups of what had been

10   traditionally defined through paper and print,

11   such as the public papers of the presidents,

12   or the weekly compilation of presidential

13   documents and statements.

14   MR. BERTOT: I just want to add

15   one add on to that, though.

16   I think one of the challenges we

17   face is, it's not just that you have to be

18   facile with the tools, right? I mean, we all

19   get that. But, it's really, how do you use

20   those tools in a public practice, and in a

21   service context, because it's one thing to

22   tweet about, you know, your goings on, it's

23   another thing completely to use it as a tool

33

1   to deliver a service, or some kind of

2   information sound byte to someone. And,

3   that's the real challenge.

4   I'm less -- personally, I'm less

5   concerned about the technology tools than I am

6   about, how do you implement it, you know,

7   strategically and smartly for the services you

8   are trying to provide. And, that's why I

9   think trying to bring it into a real, you

10   know, service, that's going to be out there is

11   going to be critical.

12   MS. SANDERS: Ann Sanders, Library

13   of Michigan.

14   I know the IMLS grant for the web

15   resource you are talking about was recently

16   awarded, but you also said you were going to

17   do it anyway. So, I'm a little -- I'm

18   interested in a time frame for that. The

19   students will be working on developing it, or

20   working on operating it, I mean, what -- how

21   it works.

22   MR. BERTOT: Yes, a good question.

23   The grant was just awarded. It

1   officially starts December 1. And, John and I,

2   and other folks who are involved in our

3   program have already started working on how we

4   are going to have students work on analyzing,

5   and developing, and preparing content for it,

6   beginning with the spring semester.

7   So, we have our -- you guys don't

8   know this yet, but we have our E-government

9   and planning and evaluation of government

10   information resources class next semester, so

11   it's perfect timing, actually. It works out

12   really well for us.

13   The grant itself is just shy of

14   three years, it's a 33-month grant. So, in

15   the spring it's really a range of information

16   gathering. We are, actually, going to do some

17   site visits to some libraries that have some

18   really interesting partnership programs with

19   government agencies already existing, and we

20   want to look at what makes a successful

21   partnership, you know, how do you put the

22   services together with these agencies.

23   And, we also realize that it's not

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 1      just the Federal level, I mean, there's state

 2      and local aspects of this, too, I mean.  So,

 3      this is a fairly complex environment.  We are

 4      starting at the national level, before we even

 5      think about state and local resources, but we

 6      know that that piece is out there.

 7                  So, we have about a three-year

 8      time frame, but it will be in the second year

 9      that we, actually, start making the website

10      available, and testing it, and asking for

11      feedback.

12                  DR. RABINA:  Debbie Rabina, Pratt

13      Institute.

14                  Beyond the time frame for the

15      initial grant for the students, how do you

16      plan to continue this?

17                  MR. BERTOT:  That's a good

18      question, and so, we have -- this was,

19      actually, a kick off, because we got -- this

20      ended up being sort of seed money to start off

21      an online program at the University of

22      Maryland, right?  So, we now have, you know,

23      the official permission by the University to
```

1   have an online program. We had to go through

2   all these approvals, and it will continue

3   after this.

4   What is up for discussion, you

5   know, just to say, is it's a cohort based

6   program, right, so we bring in, you know, 20

7   students in this cohort, and we shepherd them

8   through as a group, and that, actually, I

9   think helps build cohesiveness and continuity,

10   and we are doing a mix of ways of delivering

11   the instruction and bringing people together.

12   So, what we've talked about at the

13   college is sort of an alternating cohort,

14   where we would have sort of a general cohort,

15   and then a specialized cohort. So, I expect

16   that this will continue probably on an every-

17   other-year cycle, you know, and that's still

18   -- we are still working through that through

19   our various curriculum committees and that

20   kind of stuff.

21   But, that's the initial plan at

22   this point.

23   MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs, Temple

1 | University. I really admire the fact that you

 2 | are engaging students in a rigorous academic

 3 | query of the field, and appreciate that you

 4 | maybe can't do everything that you would want

 5 | to do within a two-year period.

 6 | Given the fact that librarianship

 7 | is an iterative and often artistic process,

 8 | and that there's a growing and robust field of

 9 | digital curation, digital preservation, what

10 | do you -- have you thought about the

11 | implications of focusing strictly on services

12 | without collections?

13 | MR. BERTOT: Yes, actually, this

14 | is what we talk about a lot, actually. I

15 | mean, it's not a -- we are kind of threading

16 | a bit of a needle, right, because, you know,

17 | we have to have one foot somewhat in the past,

18 | because there's a huge tradition. I mean, you

19 | know, as John indicated, and we have those

20 | collections, and there's all this discussion

21 | with another foot firmly, you know, planted at

22 | looking to the future.

23 | So, what we are doing -- I

1   probably should have said this, but, you know,

 2   what we are doing for now --

 3   MR. JACOBS: Can I say -- can I

 4   add digital collections?

 5   MR. BERTOT: You know, I totally

 6   agree.

 7   You know, so one of the things we

 8   are doing for -- and John can chime in, but

 9   for next semester is, we are also bringing in

10   sort of guest lecturers from a variety of

11   perspectives.

12   So, we have people coming in from

13   Archives, from the digital humanities areas,

14   we have, certainly, some -- so, we are trying

15   to bring in that flavor, to at least make

16   students aware of it, right, knowing that

17   these issues are out there, and it's something

18   that we need to be mindful of.

19   MR. SHULER: I think, too, it

20   isn't a matter of technology, it's a matter of

21   political will and professional leadership,

22   and it strikes me that if in the next

23   generation of trained librarians we impress

1   upon them the nuance of understanding the

2   importance of preservation within this larger

3   context of government information overall,

4   they would be much better prepared to react to

5   the challenges, rather than be specifically

6   trained in a technology or technique of

7   preservation.

8   Preservation technology is going

9   to be constantly changing, and it would be

10   almost impossible, as it would to be writing

11   a text book about it, to keep it on the mark.

12   And, I think what -- especially,

13   since the focus of the Maryland program, and

14   correct me if I'm wrong, John, is, is heavily

15   -- not heavily, but its central emphasis in

16   some ways is policy and implementation, and

17   decision making at a leadership level, what we

18   are hoping to do is aim for this idea of

19   creating this discussion and this set of

20   knowledge that looks at preservation, not on

21   an ad hoc basis, this institution, or this

22   group of institutions, is going to preserve

23   something, and then what are you going to do

1   about that, but actually try to build a

2   professional approach that says, given this

3   here's what this organization should do, this

4   organization should do, and this organization.

5   It's a continuum of care process,

6   very similar to other professions that are

7   dealing with crisis or failures in systems.

8   DR. RABINA: Debbie Rabina, Pratt

9   Institute.

10   Just from conversations that I've

11   had from some of your students, I understand

12   that many of them are already working in

13   libraries. So, I guess placement isn't going

14   to be a measure of success for the programs.

15   So, I'm just wondering, in terms

16   of how you are going to evaluate if you have,

17   you know, your outcomes have succeeded.

18   MR. BERTOT: So, we have a really

19   lovely outcomes-based assessment plan as part

20   of the grant, so if you want to -- no, but I

21   think a couple things.

22   One is, yes, a number of our

23   students are already working in various

1   libraries, but also other institutions or

 2   elsewhere. And, I think that there will be

 3   some of these students, actually, several, who

 4   are probably going to look to, you know,

 5   change paths, I think, after this program. I

 6   hope I'm not like putting words in your

 7   mouths, guys.

 8   So, I think one will, in fact, be,

 9   you know, sort of where some of the students

10   end up will be part of it, but I also -- one

11   of the things that we were looking at is sort

12   of a two years, three years after graduation

13   down the road kinds of measures, like where

14   have you ended up, what are you doing, what

15   changes have you influenced or been influenced

16   by in this kind of career.

17   So, we are not doing like a one

18   point in time kind of measure, because I

19   think, you know, one of the things that --

20   and, actually, I know that it caused some

21   angst amongst our students initially, was, you

22   know, we keep saying the world is kind of

23   shifting around you, so they kind of panicked

1   a little bit there. But, it is changing all

2   the time, why are we doing -- you know, all

3   this kind of stuff.

4   But, we do want to look at, you

5   know, like, well, where are you in a couple

6   years, what are you working on. We expect

7   that our students will be going into some

8   government agencies, some, you know, Federal

9   libraries, other places, GPO, you know, and

10   we'll see what -- where they are in a few

11   years down the road.

12   DR. RABINA: Debbie Rabina, Pratt

13   Institute.

14   You mentioned government

15   information online as one of the structures

16   that will help support this. I'm wondering if

17   there will be room for others in the LIS

18   community participate in this, and what I'm

19   thinking of when I ask this is the Drexel

20   model for IPL to be used as a teaching tool

21   for, you know, throughout the LIS community.

22   So, I'm wondering if that's something that you

23   plan to incorporate.

1   MR. SHULER: It has always been

 2   the dream of the GIO managers, founders, to

 3   extend this service in an effective way that

 4   would include the graduates of library and

 5   information science schools, in that this

 6   partnership with Maryland represents the first

 7   step, not the last one.

 8   So, I would welcome an opportunity

 9   to talk, as well as the other folks that are

10   involved in GIO, to talk how we could manage

11   that, yes.

12   MR. BERTOT: And a second step in

13   that process is also going to be with the new

14   grant that we received. We are looking at

15   ways to embed the GIO service within that, so

16   librarians who go there can actually get that

17   help, you know, if they are looking for

18   certain things.

19   And so, one of the things that we

20   hope will be an outcome of that will be that

21   GIO will continue to grow, I mean, that

22   librarians will see that service and want to

23   participate in it, so that we can finally get

                             44

1   to a deeper level of assistance at that state

2   and local level, you know.

3   So, we are kind of working all

4   these things, but, you know, I'm -- how shall

5   I say it -- the sausage is kind of being made

6   at this point, right, you know, so we have to

7   see where it takes us a little bit further

8   down the road.

9   MR. JACOBS: They don't look very

10   excited about the sausage.

11   MR. BERTOT: There's probably some

12   vegetarians out there. It's a vegan sausage.

13   DR. RABINA: Other questions from

14   Council?

15   Other questions, from the

16   students, perhaps?

17   MS. MORIEARTY: I would like to

18   hear from some of the students what their

19   perspective is, and don't worry, it won't

20   affect your grade.

21   MS. SMITH: I have a question

22   always, Lori Smith, Southeastern Louisiana

23   University.

1   You do have a traditional

2   reference course, don't you? They are still

3   going to know what's in the Federal Register,

4   and, you know, how to use the statistical

5   abstract, because I feel like in my training

6   in the stone age I was building a pyramid.

7   You know, I would learn one resource at a

8   time, and you had a nice big stack of rocks,

9   and then the country flooded, and now we are

10 just all sort of floating in this, you know,

11 digital soup, and I think your students are

12 learning to PURL dive, you know. They are on

13 the surface of the soup.

14   But, I want to make sure that they

15 still know where all that big stack of rocks

16 is, you know, the real basic core sources.

17   MR. BERTOT: Yes, in fact, what we

18 put up in terms of the core -- that really was

19 the concentration course work, so that's the

20 specialized course work for this program.

21   But, I think it's actually in the

22 first part of the next summer -- you know, the

23 summer 2011 where they are going to get that.

1   So, yes, we have a course on all

2   that. It is a more block building, if you

3   will, government documents, reference kind of

4   course. So, yes, they will be getting that as

5   part of this.

6   MS. MONGEAU: Deborah Mongeau,

7   from the University of Rhode Island.

8   I'm very impressed by this

9   program. It seems to be very intense. The

10   impression I'm getting is that it's also

11   pretty much aimed towards the traditional

12   student, the student who can afford to spend

13   two years immersed in a program, being willing

14   to travel to different places for internships,

15   be willing to take a few days off to attend a

16   conference, but yet, many of the library

17   school students who enter the programs are

18   non-traditional students. And, I'm just

19   wondering if there's -- you know, they have

20   family and work obligations, and have to work

21   around that. And, I'm just wondering, are

22   there any accommodations in the program for

23   the non-traditional students?

47

1   MR. BERTOT: Yes, actually, I

          2   think out of our students there's -- I don't

          3   think anybody is not working, actually, so

          4   they are all -- I mean, yes, and also with the

          5   online environment, we set this up so that it

          6   was only two classes per semester, and it

          7   continues over a two-year period, because we

          8   figured that a fair number of the people who

          9   would apply, actually, had other obligations,

         10   right, and so we were trying to accommodate

         11   that from the get-go.

         12   The one thing that we did ask,

         13   and, actually, we went back and forth with a

         14   couple of students because of time

         15   commitments, was for the deposit -- you know,

         16   to be able to come here, right, because it's

         17   a four-day commitment, you know, a day to

         18   travel, right, two and a half days here, a day

         19   to travel back, we all know the routine,

         20   especially, from the West Coast. So, we knew

         21   that, but we let people know that really way

         22   up front, you know, we tried getting that

         23   information out, gave them the dates, you

1   know, and said that, hey, we want you to be

        2   able to come to these meetings and all that.

        3   So, we tried to accommodate that

        4   as best as possible, and deal with sort of the

        5   non-traditional student. And, actually,

        6   what's really been interesting, I mean,

        7   because there's different ways to measure non-

        8   traditional, right? Our students are from a

        9   range of places right now, they are not all in

       10   libraries, which is really kind of

       11   interesting.

       12   So, I think that we've been able

       13   to attract that as part of this.

       14   Now, moving forward, once we've

       15   moved beyond this grant, some of the time

       16   commitments may go away. We would encourage

       17   people to come to the Depository meetings,

       18   but, obviously, we wouldn't be able to fund

       19   people, you know, those kinds of things.

       20   But, yes, it's a really big

       21   concern, and it's a great issue for us,

       22   because we want to make sure that we can pull

       23   in people who are really interested in this,

1   and are good, and may have other commitments

2   as well.

3   MR. SHULER: Do any of the

4   students want to listen to Mistress Jill, and

5   come to the mic?

6   MS. REGAN: Alison Regan,

7   University of Utah, also in the program,

8   Jill's colleague.

9   I have to say that it's been a

10   remarkably engaging six weeks for me, and to

11   answer the question of non-traditional, I

12   think there's about -- there's as much as a 30

13   year age gap between our youngest and our

14   oldest students, and, yes, all of us are

15   working full time, as far as I can tell. Many

16   of us have children, ranging from -- I think

17   Lawrence has a one-year old, and a couple of

18   us have -- four or five of us have teenagers.

19   So, we know the commitment, the time

20   commitments involved.

21   And so, I think the program,

22   actually, is remarkably flexible, and as

23   somebody who said she would never go back to

```
 1    school again, I have to say that I -- and I

 2    heard this from my classmates, so we are

 3    pretty much all glad we came.

 4              MS. SANDERS:  Ann Sanders, Library

 5    of Michigan.

 6              I'm kind of putting everybody on

 7    the spot here, but is there anything either

 8    the students or you all would look to from

 9    Council or from the community that would be of

10    use at this point, or don't you know yet?

11              MR. SHULER:  I think the critical

12    issue before Council, obviously, is one of

13    education and continuing education within the

14    community.

15              And, certainly, at the afternoon

16    session yesterday there was this other --

17    University of Maryland is only one school --

18    there is a constellation of library schools

19    out there that are training the next

20    generation.

21              And, what I would hope Council

22    would work with the library associations, with

23    the library schools, is establish some kind of
```

1   best practice sort of beyond just the simple

2   accreditation, not that what ALA does is

3   simple mind you, but to get into this idea

4   that there are specific skills and interests

5   that are tied, specifically, to being a

6   government information librarian that should

7   be embedded, if you will, within the teaching

8   programs, and further we accredit it as the

9   person goes through the course work, and then

10   into their professional life.

11   We see this kind of model in other

12   aspects of the library profession. The one I

13   think that is the most robust in my experience

14   are the medical librarians. They have a

15   continuing education component to their

16   further knowledge building that I think we, as

17   government information librarians, with this

18   complexity of organization and technology,

19   would sorely benefit from. And, I think

20   there's a leadership role here for Council,

21   there's a leadership role for the schools, and

22   there's a leadership role for the associations

23   as well.

1   MR. DAVIS: Rick Davis, GPO.

2   I just want to commend you guys

3   again for the work on this program, and also

4   the students, for your participation.

5   I also want to mention, and John

6   and John know this, I want to make sure all of

7   you know this as well out in the audience,

8   that there are a lot of opportunities at GPO

9   for virtual internships as well. We recently

10   were on a recruiting visit out on the West

11   Coast, and we had a number of students who

12   were interested in GPO, and then we talked

13   about the opportunities and they said, now I

14   don't have to move to Washington, do I? And,

15   the answer is no, there are virtual

16   opportunities.

17   So, even if you are not based in

18   this area, we'd like to talk to your students

19   about some opportunities that we have.

20   MR. BERTOT: Thanks. Thanks for

21   that, and, actually, GPO has been a great

22   partner in this, I mean, really willing to

23   help us out on any number of levels.

1   And, you know, one other thing in

  2   terms of Council and all know as well, we

  3   really would love to have your participation

  4   and feedback on what we are doing. I mean,

  5   you know, this was -- you write this stuff --

  6   you know, we wrote this grant three years ago,

  7   I mean, it was -- it was our best shot at what

  8   we thought was going to be in place, you know,

  9   a couple years down the road, you know.

 10   I mean, and so, there is a certain

 11   learning process, in terms of the curriculum,

 12   and how you deliver things, and a whole host

 13   of other factors, and we don't make the claim

 14   that we have it.

 15   So, you know, building on John's

 16   comment about, you know, that leadership, what

 17   should be in here, what are some of the

 18   things, I think we would all welcome that.

 19   Also, we'd welcome your

 20   participation. I mean, one of the things we

 21   talked about doing away with, you know, space

 22   and time, and sort of the profession, but

 23   we've done away with space and time to some

1   extent in our course work, because of being

2   online, and we would love to have folks, if

3   you are willing and interested, to come in and

4   give presentations.

5   You know, we use WIMBA and a range

6   of other tools. It would be great, I think,

7   for the students to hear even more

8   perspectives on what is happening.

9   So, I think they would benefit

10   greatly from that.

11   MS. SANDERS: Ann Sanders, Library

12   of Michigan.

13   This is more by way of a comment

14   than anything else, but I'm assuming that for

15   the students, especially, this being their

16   first year and they've only been in it six

17   weeks, at this point they are still, you know,

18   basically, trying to catch up with the

19   acronyms.

20   But, I would be, just myself, I'd

21   be really interested to see next year at this

22   setting what kind of involvement they have,

23   and, you know, I'd like to see some of them

1 │ maybe doing some of the presentations and that

 2 │ kind of stuff, because that would be really

 3 │ interesting.

 4 │   MR. SHULER: In fact, that was one

 5 │ of the things that we had talked about for the

 6 │ next year, is to have the students put on a

 7 │ theater production of what we did with our

 8 │ first year, and offer it up to the community

 9 │ on what they've learned in the course of all

10 │ this fabulous turbulence.

11 │   MR. BERTOT: Names will be changed

12 │ to protect the innocent.

13 │   MR. SHULER: Yes, that's right.

14 │   So, we would hope that the

15 │ Council, as well as the community, would

16 │ welcome that kind of presentation, and I think

17 │ it would be, you are actually right, it would

18 │ be a good way to show progress in what we've

19 │ learned, and what we all might learn in the

20 │ future.

21 │   We were going to tell you that

22 │ next week, guys.

23 │   MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes at Notre

1   Dame.

2   As you can tell, those of us in

3   academia have no concept of how much time we

4   are imposing on you. It's what we need you to

5   do, you've got the time.

6   MR. SHULER: It's an honorable

7   tradition, regardless if there's no time or

8   geography involved.

9   MR. SWINDELLS: Geoff Swindells,

10   Northwestern University.

11   In many ways it's a sort of

12   double-edged sword here. You are trying to

13   create professionals for a future profession,

14   but we also have sort of existing libraries

15   and services, and we need to move those

16   forward as well.

17   And, I was wondering if you were

18   bringing in library leaders, especially,

19   university librarians, sort of to talk about

20   their visions of organizational structure and

21   moving forward, and how sort of the kind of

22   changes you are talking about in this part of

23   the profession might work into those

1   organizations going forward, because what I'm

2   a little worried about is, is moving very

3   dedicated people, with really great

4   perspective, and lots of skills, into

5   organizations not prepared to sort of take

6   advantage of those.

7   I mean, we see that in our

8   organizations already.

9   MR. SHULER: Absolutely not. Just

10   kidding. Just kidding.

11   We love the directors. In fact,

12   John and I have talked about involving the

13   directors in different ways, either through

14   guest lectures, and certainly their statements

15   indicate that they are fully engaged in

16   reshaping the government in the future, and

17   would be remiss of us, as professors, to not

18   include their perspective on the shape of the

19   program in general, and the future of

20   government information services within their

21   buildings.

22   I think it's a very important

23   voice to include.

1   And, you are absolutely right,

2   Geoff, we do -- we are preparing them for this

3   future role, but they are going to be grounded

4   in the present, if not in the past.

5   And, the metaphor I use with them,

6   and this is where John gets all Zen-like, I

7   pose this question to them, I say, can you be

8   a doctor without a hospital, and they say yes.

9   And, I say, can you be a lawyer without a

10   courthouse. Now, they wait a few moments

11   before they say to that. And then I say, can

12   you be a librarian without a library, and

13   there's a huge debate about whether or not we

14   can be librarians without libraries, and I

15   think your question points to this long

16   tradition of service within a particular type

17   of organization we can't ill afford to ignore.

18   MR. O'MAHONY: Dan O'Mahony, Brown

19   University.

20   Sort of taking the other side of

21   Geoff's question, you know, the government

22   information environment in many ways just

23   reflects the larger information world out

1 | there. So, have you begun to have

 2 | conversations within the school about how what

 3 | you are dealing with here trickles out into

 4 | the broader library community, and how you all

 5 | then prepare future librarians generally?

 6 | MR. BERTOT: That's a really good

 7 | question, and I should say that we also have

 8 | a face-to-face E-government program in

 9 | Maryland, and right now there's between 40 and

10 | -- I don't have the latest number, so I'm

11 | giving you a range -- let's say between 40 and

12 | 55 students that are in that particular

13 | concentration. It's, actually, one of our,

14 | other than school media, it's one of our

15 | largest, and Archives, our largest, you know,

16 | student bodies, if you will.

17 | And, you know, a fair number of

18 | those students don't go to libraries, you know

19 | what I mean, they are working in agencies that

20 | we can't talk about, you know, although they

21 | may be listening. They work -- so, I mean,

22 | they work in a range of organizations. Some

23 | have gone into non-profits, some have gone

1   into areas that work with government services

2   and resources, but aren't in government, you

3   know, so I'm thinking like some of the

4   consulting firms and other places.

5   So, I think, you know, what we see

6   preparing our students for is the ability to

7   work in that government information context,

8   but that context could be in a wide range of

9   organizations. And, I think we need to

10   realize that.

11   I mean, you know, is anyone from

12   Florida here? Well, I know some of our

13   students are, yes, but, you know, Google has

14   been doing some interesting stuff with state

15   documents, you know. Florida was a test bed,

16   this was a few years ago, I don't know if that

17   program continued on, but they were becoming,

18   in essence, the state documents provider for

19   the State of Florida, you know, and that

20   raised a whole bunch of flags for me, you

21   know. It's like wait, wait, what's going on

22   here, you know.

23   But, there's a range of players

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 1        out there that are working in this context,

 2        and we need to work with our students to

 3        understand that broad perspective, and it

 4        could be libraries that are changing.  On our

 5        campus, I have to say there's a big -- our

 6        library just released its new strategic plan,

 7        and they are talking about, you know, what are

 8        we doing with the documents department, you

 9        know, what are we doing with that collection,

10        and there's a large discussion around that,

11        and it's not a settled issue, all right?

12                   MS. SELBY:  Barbie Selby,

13        University of Virginia.

14                   I'd be curious, as a returning

15        participant to government information online,

16        about the role with that, because we are

17        finding that those questions are among the

18        most challenging and legally tricky questions

19        that we are getting these days.  I mean, I'm

20        really honing my skills on, you know, finding

21        things on line, and knowing the line to walk

22        between -- among copyright, and law, you know,

23        what's the newest addition of this regulation
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1   kinds of things.

 2   So, I'd be curious about the

 3   interaction with the students with GIO.

 4   MR. SHULER: Well, it's one of the

 5   reasons why we suggested it, because in my

 6   experience as a librarian, as all of you well

 7   know as we serve at reference desks, we

 8   sharpen our skills on the hardness of the

 9   questions, if you will.

10   And, in my experience with GIO, it

11   is the one serious concentration of these

12   kinds of tough questions that are coming into

13   our life on a national basis, and it's an

14   excellent forum to sharpen those skills.

15   And, I fully -- I fully expect it

16   will be the proper harnesses and relays, in a

17   sense, as they initially get started with it,

18   just as we all learned in that same fashion,

19   will have the same support structures in place

20   when they begin to serve in this fashion.

21   But, I'm very excited that we can

22   begin to extend the learning process in this

23   direction for this group of students.

1   DR. RABINA: Debbie Rabina, Pratt

2   Institute.

3   GIO does not, as far as I recall,

4   have a kind of like archived question

5   component to it, does it?

6   MR. SHULER: It does. It's not

7   obvious. It is what might be called a dark

8   archive.

9   MR. BERTOT: Although, actually,

10   one of the things John and I have talked

11   about, and, you know, it's a question of

12   resources, is they have received several

13   thousand questions at this point through that,

14   and one of the things we've talked about is

15   doing more of a qualitative study of what are

16   those questions, can we do some FAQ kinds of

17   things, and other, you know, build resources

18   around the resource, if you will, that sort of

19   answer and help answer some of the questions

20   that have been asked in the past, and build

21   sort of that archive of kinds of things.

22   I mean, I can't speak for the GIO

23   community, but we've looked at it, I've been

1   trying to see if I can get some doctoral

2   students or some others interested in

3   possibly looking at that, you know, and seeing

4   what we might be able to get out of it.

5   MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,

6   University of North Texas.

7   Can you speak a little bit about

8   any public library outreach that you are

9   doing?

10   MR. BERTOT: Yes, actually,

11   several of our students are, actually, in

12   public libraries.

13   In terms of the other grant that

14   we just received, a fair number of the

15   partners, library partners that partnered with

16   us on that, are public library partners.

17   So, we are looking at trying to

18   build in a range of library types, into the

19   program, right, so we are working with, for

20   example, on the last E-government we had five

21   state library agencies that are working with

22   us, you know, Connecticut, Florida, New

23   Jersey, Maryland, Texas, did I miss anyone,

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 1    did I hit five?  I hope someone is counting

 2    for me.

 3                    Anyway, and we have about ten

 4    different public libraries that are working

 5    with us across the country, Hartford Public

 6    Library, Austin in Texas, particularly,

 7    because they do a lot of work with immigrants

 8    and those kinds of things.

 9                    So, we are trying to build in --

10    so we are working with the public library

11    community, and some of the site visits we'll

12    be doing on, in terms of the collaborations

13    between libraries and agencies, are, actually,

14    going to be with public libraries,

15    particularly, as they increasingly perform a

16    range of social services that governments no

17    longer provide.  I'm trying to be tactful.

18    They've gotten out of the business of serving

19    the public, and so the public ends up where

20    there's people who are willing to help them.

21                    So, yes, we are very much aware of

22    the public library component.

23                    MS. FISHER:  Hi, Janet Fisher,
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1 Arizona State Library Archives and Public

2 Records.

3   The focus I'm hearing is people in

4 the E-government program working in different

5 libraries, doing different things, but what

6 about the E-government courses being part of

7 the core courses, at least one or two? Have

8 you thought about that?

9   MR. BERTOT: I mean, for like the

10 general students, I mean, like everyone else

11 in the MLS program?

12   MS. FISHER: What I constantly

13 work with in our state is trying to get every

14 librarian to understand that they have a

15 responsibility to get their community to the

16 government information. They can't say, oh,

17 it's them, they are the ones that know how to

18 do it, or pass it off on someone else.

19   For every librarian, every library

20 school student, to have that knowledge is

21 really powerful, and I think it's something

22 everyone should do.

23   So, are you thinking in that

1   direction?

2   MR. BERTOT: I'm thinking in that

3   direction, whether the rest of the faculty is

4   thinking -- I mean, any of you who have ever

5   dealt with curriculum issues knows exactly

6   what I'm talking about.

7   Yes, I mean, and so, okay, I'll

8   give you an example. One of our core courses

9   is information services and resources, it's

10   part reference, but it's also understanding

11   user needs, you know, so it's a combination of

12   reference and understanding how people seek

13   information, 601 is what we call it.

14   The students will be taking that,

15   but as I taught it a year and a half ago, we

16   did a whole module on E-government to

17   introduce students to that.

18   That's probably not universal

19   across the faculty, right, I mean, so we are

20   trying to interject that as ways we can.

21   Whether or not our E-government

22   class, which is a specific class to the

23   concentration, face-to-face and in this

1   program, would become a course within the core

          2   curriculum, that's a much longer discussion,

          3   you know, that would have to unfold.

          4   MS. FISHER: I think you've got a

          5   group here, and others throughout the country,

          6   that would send letters in support.

          7   MR. SHULER: Well, we appreciate

          8   that.

          9   MR. BERTOT: Please send them, I

          10   will give you my dean's address and contact

          11   information.

          12   MR. SHULER: But, I'd also like to

          13   speak to, from my experience at the University

          14   of Illinois, there is another next where E-

          15   government initiatives are coming from, and

          16   that is from public policy -- public planning

          17   and public administration.

          18   There's a huge amount of graduate

          19   students taking their places in our government

          20   bureaucracy who are being trained by, not

          21   librarians, but by public administrators and

          22   public policy makers, with a heavy dose of

          23   computer technology, that would deeply benefit

                                    69

1   from our knowledge about information

2   management and organization.

3   So, I think we could reach out to

4   each other, as well as reach out to these

5   other disciplines that are training future

6   government information people, and infest them

7   with librarianship, as we would infest

8   librarians with E-government.

9   MS. FISHER: Thank you.

10   MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes, Notre

11   Dame.

12   My official title is the

13   Entrepreneurial Spirit Endowed Business

14   Librarian. I did 20 years government

15   information specialty.

16   When I was moved to the business

17   information center, which is, as I put it, all

18   singing, all dancing, all electronic library,

19   the thought process my director went through

20   at the time was two. Number one, I wasn't

21   afraid of the business faculty. Number two,

22   I had worked in government documents for 20

23   years. Government people were early adopters

1   to just about everything, you know,

2   technology, virtual, paperless, you know, all

3   of that.

4   So, I would second, number one, it

5   should be part of the curriculum, and I have

6   300 books, the rest of it is nothing but

7   electronic.

8   Second, it would be encouragement

9   for the students, in terms of you will be so

10   marketable when you are done with this, you

11   know, because as John has pointed out, the

12   political science people, et cetera, but you

13   can also join the dark side, in that the

14   business people, the other question that gets

15   passed, you know, oh, it's a documents

16   question, oh, it's a business question, are

17   out there, believe me, they'll take you very

18   quickly because you've got the skill set that

19   they want.

20   MS. SELBY: Barbie Selby,

21   University of Virginia.

22   I was just coming up to say, we

23   have a science technology and society

1 | curriculum that's in the engineering school,

 2 | and they -- I had a student in who wanted to

 3 | talk about E-government in Mongolia, and that

 4 | was her project. So, you know, it's all over

 5 | the place.

 6 | MR. SHULER: I think we can safely

 7 | say, as librarians, all librarians, we are all

 8 | government information librarians now. We

 9 | just got there first.

10 | DR. RABINA: Anymore questions?

11 | MS. SEARS: I want to thank our

12 | speakers. I think this was a very informative

13 | session, and we really thank you.

14 | (Whereupon, applause.)

15 | MR. SHULER: Thanks, everyone.

16 | MS. SEARS: And, remember, we do

17 | have one more session at 10:30, where we will

18 | be discussing what we feel we've learned over

19 | the last few days, and ask you for input also

20 | for the sessions that ended early, that we

21 | weren't able to get all of your questions in,

22 | this would be the time that you can ask those

23 | questions.

1   I would ask Council to briefly

 2   meet with me before you run off, and the rest

 3   of you are adjourned until 10:30.

 4   Thank you.

 5   (Whereupon, at 9:42 a.m., a recess

 6   until 10:30 a.m.)

 7   MS. SEARS: If we could begin to

 8   take our seats, please.

 9   I have a few housekeeping tasks

10   and announcements before we get started.

11   Lance always gives me this -- or,

12   always gives the chair, this lovely attendance

13   sheet. Keep in mind that this is kind of like

14   the Census, if you filled out your

15   registration form incorrectly then our

16   statistics are only as good as how you filled

17   out your registration form. So, if I say there

18   are so many public libraries, and you say, oh,

19   there were more than that here, well, some of

20   them didn't put public on their registration

21   form.

22   There were 421 people registered,

23   and there were 385 that actually attended.

1 | This is an increase from fall of last year,

 2 | there were 336 last year. So, thank you all

 3 | for taking the time to come.

 4 | Break out by library type, some of

 5 | you are interested in that. We had 150

 6 | academic, 30 law, 18 public, 25 special or

 7 | other, and 162 who did not fill out that

 8 | particular question.

 9 | We had 39 regionals, 48 first-

10 | timers, so I want to clap for them.

11 | (Whereupon, applause.)

12 | MS. SEARS: And, 37 speakers.

13 | In addition to actual attendees,

14 | we did have people tweeting from the audience.

15 | I want to thank those people who were helping

16 | us with that, and if you could please stand

17 | when I call your name, so that if you are

18 | still here you can be recognized, and give

19 | your Twitter handle when you stand.

20 | Starr Hoffman. Starr's handle is

21 | artgeeklibrarian, for those of you who

22 | couldn't hear her. Oh, libraria.

23 | Kirsten Clark, is she here? And,

1   what's your handle, Kirsten? kjclark.

2   Rebecca Hyde.

3   MS. HYDE: altair77.

4   MS. SEARS: I couldn't hear her,

5   so what did she say, James? Altair77.

6   Jennie Burroughs, jmburroughs, is

7   that right?

8   Sanai Wood. She may already have

9   gone home.

10   Roger Schonfeld. You are rschon.

11   And, the number of readers we had,

12   we had 51, so 51 who were virtually attending.

13   That is less than Buffalo, but we did not have

14   PR for this conference that we were going to

15   be offering it. So, I talked to James, and we

16   will have PR for San Antonio.

17   Okay, I also want to ask you to

18   please take the time to fill out your

19   evaluation. The conference is only as good as

20   what you put in on your evaluations. If you

21   let us know what concerns we need to be

22   focusing on, then we know what we need to have

23   sessions on. So, you really need to take the

1   time to fill them out.

2   I do want to point out to you, as

3   I just let slip a minute ago, that on the

4   question about whether or not you are

5   attending the spring conference in Buffalo, we

6   are not asking you to be in a time machine,

7   and we are not going back to Buffalo in the

8   spring. That's just an error. We are going

9   to San Antonio, Texas, and we plan to be there

10   April 4th through the 6th of 2011.

11   The hotel has not been identified

12   yet, so that announcement should be coming out

13   from GPO whenever they get the procurement.

14   I apologize, I had some dental

15   work before I came, so sometimes you are going

16   to get a lisp. It won't be there in April.

17   Also, Lance wanted me to remind

18   you to pick up your certificate of attendance

19   if you asked for one on your registration

20   form, it's out on the table.

21   I do need to inform you of a few

22   votes that we had. We do have business

23   meetings at the end of each day, Monday at

1   5:30, and Tuesday at 5:30 we had Council

2   business meetings. You are always welcome to

3   attend those business meetings, but it's a

4   silent attendance. You can observe, but we

5   are voting and discussing things among

6   ourselves, and we won't call on people from

7   the audience. To anybody, it is an open

8   meeting, anybody is welcome to attend.

9   In the meeting on Monday night, we

10   did have two votes. One was on the charter

11   changes, and Dan had posted those to govdoc-l,

12   and put them on the web so that people could

13   look at those prior to the conference. We did

14   vote to accept those changes. Probably -- the

15   one that is dear and near to my heart is that

16   Council members will begin their appointments

17   on June 1st instead of October 1st. That's

18   important to me, because we are trying to plan

19   a conference the middle of October, and if

20   they start October 1st they don't really have

21   a whole lot of time to get caught up on what

22   they are supposed to be working on for the

23   conference. So, I think that was a really

1 good change.

2 The others were to just bring the

3 document up to date, because it was more than

4 ten years old.

5 We also had a vote on chair elect.

6 This person has agreed to begin their

7 appointment in April, following the Buffalo

8 conference -- the San Antonio conference, I'm

9 sorry. I am in my time machine.

10 Following the San Antonio

11 conference -- no, James, it's not October --

12 I will give it to you on April 6th, and the

13 person who won that election is James Jacobs.

14 (Whereupon, applause.)

15 MS. SEARS: As many of you are

16 aware, a few years back Council recommended

17 that GPO hire a consultant to look into new

18 models for the FDLP. Ithaca was recently

19 awarded the contract, and it was due to the

20 logistics of planning such a large conference,

21 it was done after we already had the agenda

22 set. So, I did want to take just a few

23 moments to let Ross come to the mic and talk

1   very, very briefly about what they've done so

2   far about the scope, and ask for your

3   participation.

4   He did this in the regional

5   meeting yesterday, but that was sparsely

6   attended by anybody but regional, and it

7   wasn't in the official record for the

8   conference proceedings, so I would ask that if

9   you could please come to the mic and give us

10   just a brief overview.

11   MR. HOUSEWRIGHT: Good morning,

12   everyone. Thank you, Suzanne.

13   I'm Ross Housewright, just for

14   those of you who I haven't had the chance to

15   meet.

16   And, as Suzanne said, I work for

17   Ithaca Strategy and Research, which is a non-

18   profit organization based in New York City.

19   We also include the services JSTOR and

20   Portico, as other parts of our organization,

21   and David was kind enough to invite us to come

22   out to the regionals meeting yesterday and

23   talk a bit about the project there, and so I

1 appreciate having the opportunity to do so

2 here as well.

3   So, a bit about, just very

4 briefly, I will keep this short, but to just

5 give you a bit about what this project is.

6 GPO has hired us to develop a sustainable

7 model or models for how the FDLP can continue

8 to achieve its mission, traditional unchanging

9 mission and values in a digital age, and I

10 emphasize that to say, that specifically part

11 of this program is that the mission and values

12 of the FDLP are not -- those are a given for

13 us, those are not up for question or

14 discussion, those are a given, and those are

15 the basis around -- we are trying to figure

16 out models, a model or models, by which the

17 FDLP can achieve these goals in a sustainable

18 and effective way going forward.

19   And so, what we are doing, the way

20 that this project has been defined by GPO,

21 there's several steps along the way that I'll

22 go through very quickly, but the first thing

23 I would say is, we have put up, and I give

1   Cindy all credit for this good idea, but it's

2   a great idea, we have a project website that

3   we've set up at fdlpmodeling.net, all one

4   word, which we are using both to sort of

5   inform the community about this project, what

6   we are doing, what questions we are asking,

7   you know, what we are looking at, and also as

8   an opportunity to get your input into this

9   project. So, it's going to be a very sort of

10   transparent process that we are really hoping

11   we can get as a broad participation from the

12   community as possible, which will only improve

13   this project.

14   So, very briefly, there's a few

15   pieces I just want to walk through that

16   structure this project, very, very briefly.

17   So, it started off, we were working on an

18   environmental scan, which is, basically,

19   looking to see all of the issues and factors

20   impacting the FDLP in this changing

21   environment. So, that's a big project.

22   We've posted sort of an overview

23   of where we are going with that. We'll soon

1   be posting, in the next, I don't want to tie

2   myself to a specific date, but in the next

3   month or so I'd say, there will be a draft of

4   this environmental scan which we are going to

5   make available on the website, and ask for

6   your input and your comments, to help us -- I

7   mean, there's, you know, it's a broad thing,

8   and there's pieces of this that there are

9   people in this room that know a whole lot more

10 about it than I do, so the more input you can

11 offer to tell us what we've missed, you know,

12 where we are not reflecting everything

13 accurately. That will only serve to improve

14 the end product of this.

15   The next step is going to be --

16 and we are just sort of kicking this off now,

17 is developing a sort of framework or doing an

18 analysis of the different ways in which

19 libraries collaborate with each other,

20 throughout the sort of library world. What

21 are the different ways in which libraries work

22 together towards a common goal, and which of

23 these could be feasible for the FDLP in some

1   pieces, what can we learn from these models.

         2   So, you know, what are the

         3   different ways in which -- what are the

         4   strengths and weaknesses of different

         5   approaches, where are there lessons we can

         6   learn from the ways that libraries organize

         7   themselves to achieve a common goal.

         8   And so, these are sort of the

         9   research pieces, the major research pieces of

        10   this project, and that's the stage we are in

        11   right now.

        12   We are doing research. We don't -

        13   - we don't have a -- we don't know where this

        14   is going, we don't have a preconceived notion

        15   of what the end result of this is going to be,

        16   we are doing this research, and we are hoping

        17   that you will be able to contribute as much as

        18   you can to this research, to help us give the

        19   information we need to make recommendations.

        20   So, that's going to be what's going to follow

        21   out of that, is developing a new model or

        22   models for the FDLP that's going to build on

        23   this environmental scan, and it's going to

1   build on these networks to say, okay, well,

 2   here's -- you know, let's see a model or some

 3   models going forward for how the FDLP can

 4   continue to achieve its critically important

 5   mission in this complicated and changing

 6   environment.

 7   So, that's, basically -- and then

 8   that will lead into a final report, and things

 9   like that, and so this is all going to be, we

10   are going to be sort of narrating this through

11   the website and posting plenty of times when

12   we are looking for input. And, like I said,

13   the more input -- input from the community is

14   only going to make this project better.

15   So, I said this in the regionals

16   meeting yesterday, I encouraged in the

17   regionals meeting for them to -- for the

18   regionals to do what they can to reach out to

19   the selectives in their region, and encourage

20   them to participate. We are really hoping, I

21   would echo that today, you know, I would

22   really hope that you'd all participate in

23   this, that you would reach out to others in

1   your community, be those, you know, the other

         2   people in your library, your directors, your

         3   other people in your library who have an

         4   interest in this issue, the other

         5   depositories, I mean, how many, there was 300

         6   some of you here, but there's a lot more of

         7   you that aren't here, so reaching out to

         8   people who aren't here to make sure they are

         9   aware of this project and are participating in

        10   this project.

        11   And really, that's going to be

        12   critically important. There's a lot of voices

        13   in this community, and there's a lot of people

        14   who don't necessarily, you know, get to share

        15   their voice that often, because they don't get

        16   to come to things like this, and we want to

        17   make sure that this is a project that can

        18   bring -- that we can hear all of that, and

        19   take that into account as we sort of move

        20   forward with this.

        21   So, fdlpmodeling.net, all one

        22   word, it's a beautiful fancy site design, with

        23   black text on a white background. Yes. I

1   would really encourage you to participate

 2   yourselves and encourage those in your

 3   communities to participate as well.

 4   And, thank you.

 5   Sorry, that was probably too long.

 6   (Whereupon, applause.)

 7   MS. SEARS: Thank you, and I don't

 8   think I heard you say anything about your

 9   handout, but Ross has left handouts on the

10   back table with the other extra handouts from

11   the other sessions on this project. So, feel

12   free to pick up more than one, and take them

13   back to libraries who were unable to attend.

14   Okay, so now we are done with the

15   housekeeping stuff.

16   For those of you who have been to

17   previous Council meetings, we are going to do

18   things a little bit differently. For all you

19   new-timers, then great, you won't know we are

20   doing something different.

21   In previous years, Council has

22   been tasked with coming up with

23   recommendations for the Wednesday session, the

1   10:30 session. What this entails is, a great

 2   deal of consternation and staying up past

 3   midnight in Council rooms, and trying to come

 4   together with recommendations.

 5   I didn't want to get lynched, and

 6   my children wanted to see me again, so I

 7   decided that, you know, it didn't make a whole

 8   lot of sense either to pull together

 9   recommendations when you are brain dead, that

10   it makes a lot more sense to go home and to

11   reflect and to pull together what we were able

12   to get out of this meeting, and what the

13   concerns we heard from you, and put together

14   recommendations.

15   So, I have given Council a very

16   aggressive time line to get recommendations

17   drafted by next Friday, a week from this

18   coming Friday, not two days from now. Then we

19   will hash those out via email, and, hopefully,

20   we will have something that we can post to the

21   community no later than the end of November,

22   and you will see those recommendations.

23   So, instead of presenting

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1   recommendations in the Wednesday session,

 2   which was done before, what we are going to do

 3   is use this session to summarize what we have

 4   gathered from the last three days, not only in

 5   the sessions from the speakers, but also from

 6   the questions that you've asked, and from the

 7   questions that you've asked us outside of this

 8   room.

 9   So, we wanted to give you the

10   opportunity to give us more feedback,

11   especially, on items we may have missed, and

12   we know that some of the sessions lasted a

13   little longer, and that the audience was not

14   given an ample opportunity to ask questions,

15   so we wanted to give them -- give you an

16   opportunity to ask those questions.

17   So, what we are going to do to

18   keep this kind of orderly, is we are going to

19   do this session by session in the order that

20   we presented them to you, and give you a brief

21   summary of what we feel we took from the

22   session, and then let you come to the mic, ask

23   questions if you have questions from that

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1   session, or also point out to us issues or

          2   concerns that you think we should be focusing

          3   on that we maybe didn't hear during the

          4   session.

          5   So, without further ado, we are

          6   going to start with the session that was a

          7   review of our April recommendations, and I'm

          8   going to ask Jill Moriearty to come to the

          9   mic.

          10   MS. MORIEARTY: Those of you who

          11   know me, Jill Moriearty, University of Utah,

          12   know that I can talk fast. We are short of

          13   time, and so get ready.

          14   Along with my colleagues, Helen

          15   Burke and David Cismowski, we reviewed the

          16   draft recommendations that had been issued in

          17   spring Buffalo.

          18   You have a copy of these

          19   recommendations and GPO's response in your

          20   packet. Please go to the Power Point.

          21   Council, are there any

          22   recommendations or comments for draft one

          23   through ten, drafts one through ten? Any

1   additional changes?

2   Seeing no changes, community, are

3   there any comments or changes? Any issues on

4   draft recommendations one through ten?

5   I'm so happy.

6   Let's go to the recommendation 11,

7   recommendation 11 also led into a presentation

8   by Ted Priebe, Director of Library Planning

9   and Development of GPO, and Kelly Seifert,

10   Lead Planning Specialist, Office of the

11   Director, Library Services and Content

12   Management, GPO.

13   Now, one moment. In this session,

14   we did run over, and we did tackle four

15   questions. We did not, actually, discuss the

16   fifth one, and that's why I'm hurrying to give

17   us some time.

18   From Council, do you have any

19   comments or questions about the question put

20   forward by GPO, do you have suggestions for

21   Phase II potential services that would

22   increase the benefits of the FDLP?

23   MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs,

1   Stanford University.

2   I think from what I've seen from

3   Phase II, it seems like Ingest will be coming

4   along, things like OAI-PMH will be coming

5   along. So, I don't have suggestions for other

6   potential services, but I'm really looking

7   forward to some of these new things that are

8   coming in Phase II.

9   MS. MORIEARTY: All right.

10   Thank you, Council.

11   Community, do you have any

12   comments?

13   Now, let me -- while you are

14   thinking about it, let me also remind you that

15   at any time you can contact myself, my

16   colleagues on Council, and get questions or

17   comments to us. I suggest email. I stopped

18   Twittering, gladly.

19   MS. SMITH: Lori Smith,

20   Southeastern Louisiana University.

21   I'm not sure where this fits in,

22   but I think that the databases that we have

23   access to, because we are depositories, which

1   was noted as one of the benefits in the ten

2   benefits, there's got to be a way to make that

3   easier.

4   If we can't have IP recognition

5   for those, maybe we could have like a master

6   page where we just log in with our FDLP

7   internal password, and we can get to all of

8   them, or there's got to be something that's

9   easier to get access to those.

10   (Whereupon, applause.)

11   MS. MORIEARTY: Thank you.

12   MS. MALLORY: Mary Mallory,

13   University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

14   I wondered if GPO could look into

15   having, or negotiate, a license for all

16   Federal depository libraries for LibGuides.

17   I know it's not the kind of thing that they

18   normally do, but I wonder if they could

19   negotiate with LibGuides, or, what is it,

20   Spring -- Springshare, and have a low-fee

21   access for depository libraries.

22   Thank you.

23   MR. JACOBS: If I could comment on

1   that.

2   MS. MORIEARTY: Yes.

3   MR. JACOBS: Mary, I don't know if

4   folks know, but the FDLP community site is

5   available, and so maybe rather than LibGuides

6   would you be interested in maybe having some

7   more robust tools within the FDLP community

8   site that's already there? Would that be an

9   option, because I can certainly look into

10   that. I think that's one of my charges for

11   this year anyway.

12   MS. MALLORY: Yes, please do. I

13   guess I was thinking of the advantages of

14   LibGuides, as we are already sharing guides,

15   and if we went off on our own than that would

16   be separating government information form

17   what's there. So, I'd rather it was part of

18   the mainstream, but I'm sure there's

19   rationales for doing it the other way, too.

20   Thank you.

21   MR. JACOBS: Yes, sure, thanks.

22   MS. MALLORY: But, the point is

23   that you have some reference tool. Okay.

1   MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,

2   University of North Texas.

3   James is correct, he is being

4   charged and working on the FDLP community.

5   We are -- our reason for looking

6   at FDLP community, and we are doing this for

7   all of our Council conversations, as well as

8   anything else, is that we are assured a little

9   more of the functionality and the preservation

10   of the material if it's on FDLP community.

11   If we are using something that is

12   a private entity, then it's possible that they

13   could decide to change things, and we could

14   lose information.

15   This is -- actually, what is

16   happening, we switched to Google Groups last

17   year, to try and do our listserv, and they are

18   changing some things on Google Groups, so we

19   are trying to get the community to do what we

20   need it to do, so that we can preserve that

21   information.

22   And, I don't see any reason to not

23   put the LibGuides, both places maybe, or

1	something. I don't know if we could do that,
2	but I do think they need to be on the
3	community side, just for preservation.
4	MS. MALLORY: Any further
5	comments, please.
6	MS. LASTER: Shari Laster,
7	University of Akron.
8	I think that the more robust tools
9	for searching and discovering government
10	information, while they are -- they are not an
11	exclusive benefit in and of themselves, but I
12	suspect that there may be ways to enhance
13	access, enhance participation, that would give
14	depository libraries a chance to, for example,
15	craft their own landing pages for these
16	discovery tools down the road, and be able to
17	fully integrate them into their services and
18	their web access to government information.
19	MS. MALLORY: Thank you.
20	Hearing no more comments, Helen,
21	David, have I forgotten anything?
22	MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,
23	California State Library.

1   You haven't forgotten anything,

           2   but I would really appeal to all of you out in

           3   the audience to think about -- think out of

           4   the box, think about benefits that would be

           5   exclusive to depository libraries, that would

           6   enhance service to the public, that would make

           7   -- that would add value to the program, to the

           8   point where you could point to those when your

           9   director calls you in and says, why are we a

          10   depository, you could point to those and say,

          11   we have these things because we are an

          12   official FDLP depository. And, other

          13   libraries do not have these things.

          14   MS. MALLORY: Geoff?

          15   MR. SWINDELLS: Geoff Swindells,

          16   Northwestern University.

          17   In terms of Phase II, I mean, and

          18   I'm really glad that OAI-PMH is on the

          19   horizon, because we like to get stuff

          20   nowadays, but I'd also recommend that GPO

          21   start working directly with vendors for

          22   products like Summon and Ex Libris' product,

          23   so that that material appears, public material

1   appears in those cloud services that they are

2   providing to all their clients, which I think

3   would dramatically increase use of government

4   information, the discovery of that.

5   And, there may be issues with

6   that, I don't know, and we certainly can pull

7   in that information to a lot of these

8   services, using things like OIA-PMH, but if

9   you get it in their cloud and it's part of the

10   general materials that they pushing out to

11   people, I think we'd see a dramatic increase

12   in usage of a lot of these resources.

13   MS. MALLORY: Thank you.

14   All right, with that, we are

15   actually under, and you didn't think I could

16   do that.

17   Good day.

18   (Whereupon, applause.)

19   MS. SEARS: So now, I'd like to

20   call James Jacobs to the mic, to talk about

21   the Born Digital session.

22   MR. JACOBS: Hi, everyone.

23   MS. SEARS: Note to Lance, October

1   next year you may need a longer mic.

         2   MR. JACOBS: Yes.

         3   I'm James Jacobs, Stanford

         4   University.

         5   So, our session, which was put

         6   together by myself, Shari Laster, and Justin

         7   Otto, my esteemed colleagues to my right,

         8   stage right, I guess, we wanted to do a

         9   session on Born Digital At Risk Government

        10   Documents. The goal was to learn about the

        11   various projects that are going on in the

        12   community, outside of the FDLP community, and

        13   how GPO is facilitating those projects,

        14   working with those projects, helping those

        15   projects along.

        16   So, there were three speakers,

        17   Cathy Hartman, from the University of North

        18   Texas, talked about the end-of-term project,

        19   the end-of-term harvest, and that was a

        20   project of UNIT, the Internet Archive, the

        21   Library of Congress, were any of the UCs

        22   involved in that? Don't think so? CDL, yes,

        23   CDL was involved in that.

1   They harvested the -- they went

2   out and harvested broadly the .gov, .mil,

3   .com, .org, .edu domains of government

4   agencies. They harvested, approximately, 16

5   terabytes of data, that's a lot for those of

6   you who -- a terabyte is a lot of data.

7   They -- can I say a buttload, is

8   that -- anyway, you have a foretaste of the

9   things to come -- they gathered that data, not

10   knowing, necessarily, what that data is going

11   to be used for, but they think that it would

12   be used for future research and other uses,

13   for things like data mining and those kinds of

14   things, where CS faculty, researchers, may

15   want to get at that -- that information.

16   They put together a system of

17   automatic SuDoc assignment for the seeds that

18   they used, and that was just the SuDoc

19   assignment, the top level domain like

20   state.gov and one domain down. So,

21   state.gov/whatever that next one would be.

22   So, they did do some automatic SuDoc

23   assignment to maybe help us get access to that

1   content in the future.

2   They had about a dozen subject

3   experts working on the project. I won't name

4   them all, because I don't know all of them,

5   but some of them are in the room, and that's

6   on the slides that are available.

7   The second speaker was James

8   Mauldin, at the GPO. What is James' official

9   title?

10   MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Robin Haun-

11   Mohamed, GPO.

12   James' official title, Manager,

13   Office of Archive Management.

14   MR. JACOBS: So, James gave a

15   brief talk about GPO harvesting activities.

16   I thought it was really interesting, the

17   things that James put forward.

18   For example, he said that GPO is

19   currently -- it's part of their whole

20   documents discovery process, is part of that

21   whole process is harvesting of digital

22   documents, and there is an OPAL session

23   available on Lost Docs document discovery, so

1   please go to the OPAL site if you want to know

2   more about that.

3   He noted that they do manual, as

4   well as automated and semi-automated,

5   processes, but there is still a lot of human

6   intervention to find, and collect, and

7   describe the publications that they get.

8   They do serials as well as monos,

9   so that was interesting.

10   He noted there are harvesting

11   challenges, and it's mostly for GPO generally

12   format-based. So, for example, they don't

13   catalog databases or applications within

14   publications, like if a video is embedded in

15   a publication, and those are, you know,

16   challenges that the harvesting community has

17   in general, it's not a GPO issue, it's a web

18   issue. I could talk about that for about a

19   half hour.

20   They are working to increase

21   cooperation and communication with other

22   agencies, in order to grow their

23   identification and access processes, and they

1   are planning in the future to test the ingest

2   of documents into FedSys, the documents that

3   they harvest, but that is a future plan.

4   Then the third talk was by this

5   guy, I don't know who he is, James Jacobs I

6   think his name was, and he -- can I talk in

7   the third person, that's kind of odd -- James

8   talked about LOCKSS-USDocs. This is a project

9   using LOCKSS, which is Lots of Copies Keep

10   Stuff Safe, software developed by Stanford.

11   Currently, there are 20 libraries

12   participating in the LOCKSS-USDocs project,

13   including five regional libraries, which James

14   thanks very much.

15   They are harvesting known

16   structured government publications, and they

17   started with the GPO access content, that

18   Carol Malamud harvested, so that was GPO

19   access content from 1991 to 2007.

20   And then, with the help of GPO,

21   they started collecting the FedSys collections

22   as well, and so they are currently harvesting,

23   and collecting, and preserving FedSys in a

1   distributed archive.

2   GPO did have active technical

3   participation in the project. They had to do

4   some significant changes to FedSys in order to

5   embed permission statements that are sort of

6   the special sauce that makes LOCKSS run.

7   And, James is also looking for

8   more participants, so you can email him at

9   jrjacobs@stanford.edu, if you are interested.

10   We are thinking of -- and this is a quick

11   pitch off -- we are thinking of, not only

12   allowing LOCKSS Alliance members to

13   participate in this, but because government

14   documents are such an important piece of our

15   democracy we are looking to include non-LOCKSS

16   Alliance members as well.

17   So, even if your school is not --

18   or if your academic institution, or your

19   library, is not a LOCKSS Alliance member,

20   please let me know if you are interested.

21   And, those were the three speakers

22   that we had, and I'll open up the floor to see

23   if there are further questions, or comments,

1   or ideas.

2   MS. SMITH: Lori Smith,

3   Southeastern Louisiana University.

4   I'm glad we are doing this,

5   because I had wanted to ask the three speakers

6   if any of them prepared for their harvesting

7   projects by playing Farmville on Facebook.

8   I did, though, want to compliment

9   GPO on their harvesting, because I have been

10   amazed over the past year how often I click on

11   a PURL, both for recent things and for pretty

12   old things, and it goes to one of those

13   permanent addresses that it has been archived,

14   and I have hardly, I think, ever found

15   something that was not there, you know. It

16   has been archived and staged, and keep up the

17   good work.

18   MR. JACOBS: Yes. A comment to

19   that, thanks, Lori, I think it would be really

20   interesting to the community if we could see

21   a list of exactly what titles have been

22   harvested. I think it would be really great,

23   because I think, like you, there's a lot there

1   that GPO has done to harvest both serials and

2   one offs, that we don't realize the work that

3   GPO is doing, and the work that goes into

4   that. So, it would be really great to have a

5   little bit of public PR on, hey, look at all

6   the documents we are actually harvesting.

7   Robin is shaking her head. Okay,

8   we can talk later.

9   MS. LASTER: Shari Laster,

10   University of Akron.

11   MR. JACOBS: Hi, Shari.

12   MS. LASTER: I just want to add to

13   that, that one of the things that I really got

14   out of these sessions was the immense amount

15   of work that GPO has both formally and

16   informally done in support of these projects.

17   And, I think that in both cases, certainly,

18   without GPO's help the LOCKSS-USDocs project

19   could not have come about, and in both cases

20   the project seemed to have benefitted

21   immensely from this kind of support, and

22   that's just a very encouraging thing, and I

23   want to say that, you know, I think that we

1   are grateful for that support.

2   MR. JACOBS: It really points to

3   the idea that GPO and the community is working

4   together on these issues, to make our

5   community, our whole community, better and to

6   make access to government information better.

7   So, thanks.

8   Nothing further. Excellent.

9   Thanks, everyone.

10   (Whereupon, applause.)

11   MS. SEARS: We're on time, I'm so

12   pleased.

13   I'd now like to call Ann Marie to

14   the mic, to talk about the new model session.

15   MS. SANDERS: I'm Ann Sanders,

16   from the Library of Michigan.

17   Myself and my Council partners,

18   Steve Hayes and Dan O'Mahony, and also Cindy

19   Etkin, put the session together yesterday on

20   emerging models for partnerships among

21   depository libraries.

22   Just to kind of recap it, it was

23   Judy Russell speaking on the ACRL proposal,

1   and also there was a side piece that she

2   brought us, an ARL statement on principles and

3   FDLP that came out last week.

4   We also heard from Mary Prophet,

5   from the Five Colleges of Ohio, and their

6   incredibly long, rich and interesting history

7   of collaborative projects.

8   And finally, from Geoff Swindells,

9   from Northwestern, as recapping the CIC

10   government documents project, to digitize

11   government documents, and enable a different

12   management of print collections.

13   The session ran a bit long, and I

14   had a sense that we didn't, perhaps, get

15   everybody's questions in. I know Judy Russell

16   isn't here, but there are other people

17   involved in the ACRL project here.

18   As Council, we don't really see an

19   -- while we appreciated the session, and got

20   a lot of information out of it, we don't

21   really see an action item for us out of this

22   session, unless someone here has something to

23   offer, and I wanted to open up the opportunity

1   for further questions tied to that

 2   presentation.

 3   I just put you ahead of schedule.

 4   MS. SEARS: Council or community?

 5   I'm not seeing any movement.

 6   MR. STEVENSON: John Stevenson,

 7   University of Delaware.

 8   One of the questions that I've

 9   seen come up, and I didn't hear it answered or

10   addressed in the session, with the HathiTrust

11   Library, some people have observed that some

12   of the records have no holding libraries, and

13   I wasn't sure if this was because the

14   libraries share the information, and just feel

15   that it's sufficient to have a record in OCLC

16   to provide access, and wondered if someone who

17   is more familiar with this might address that,

18   because holding symbols mean something very

19   important, if someone is using WorldCat as a

20   finding tool, and if one uses WorldCat local,

21   if you put your holding symbol on it, it

22   weights it and brings it up higher, giving it

23   more prominence. And, these look to be very

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1	valuable resources, so it's surprising how low
2	the numbers are for holding libraries.
3	MS. SANDERS: Jeff, can you speak
4	to that?
5	MR. SWINDELLS: Geoff Swindells,
6	Northwestern University.
7	No, I, actually, can't. I'm not -
8	- what I suggest is, if you email me, that
9	John and I can push that to the HathiTrust
10	folks, and see what the issue is there,
11	because I'm not really sure.
12	I see plenty of holding libraries
13	-- well, you see the source library. You are
14	looking for all the holding libraries of a
15	particular title?
16	MR. STEVENSON: Libraries that put
17	their symbols on it, you know.
18	MR. SWINDELLS: Right, yes, and I
19	don't know what Hathi's policy is in terms of
20	those MARC records, so I can ask John Wilkin.
21	MR. STEVENSON: Okay.
22	MR. SWINDELLS: But, you send it
23	to me and I'll send it to him.

1   MR. STEVENSON: Thank you.

2   MR. JACOBS: James Jacob, Stanford

3   University.

4   I'm hearing that there needs to be

5   a HathiTrust presentation at a future

6   conference, and so I will -- we will look into

7   that as we can.

8   Thanks.

9   MS. SANDERS: All right, thank you

10 very much.

11   (Whereupon, applause.)

12   MS. SEARS: The next session that

13 we had was on authentication, and so Peggy

14 Jarrett is going to come and present that.

15   Camilla, unfortunately, ate

16 something bad last night, so that is why she's

17 not here this afternoon. Hopefully, she's

18 getting better.

19   MS. JARRETT: Well, we had three

20 engaging speakers educate us on the value of

21 authentication of government information.

22 And, one of the things that we learned is that

23 authentication is a verb, it's an activity

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1   based on trust and based on infrastructure.

2   And, through a couple of rather

3   entertaining examples, for those of you who

4   were there, we learned that it's possible to

5   easily alter data, and it's not always easily

6   detectable to the user of the data.

7   Most agencies aren't worried at

8   this moment about the chain of reliability

9   after the information leaves the agency

10   source, because it's expensive, and because

11   nothing scandalous and awful has happened yet.

12   So, when the agency does the risk assessment,

13   it's not worth the money right now.

14   We learned the chain of

15   reliability is important to researchers and

16   scholars in a variety of fields, including

17   scientific, and technical and social science.

18   This isn't an issue just for -- brains, and

19   that was really the point that all of the

20   speakers made.

21   We also learned, and this was

22   something that had never occurred to me, that

23   there are international implications, since

1   researchers and scholars outside of the U.S.

         2   rely on U.S. Government information.

         3   And, we concluded that the

         4   original source document in depository

         5   collections are an important resource, and

         6   should be valued as much or more as the rest

         7   of the library collection.

         8   So, out of this discussion we got

         9   the idea that what GPO provides, and I must

        10   say that GPO does a fabulous job with the

        11   authentication that they do, what they provide

        12   is trusted original source material, is really

        13   a taut benefit of the Federal Depository

        14   Library program.

        15   And finally, may I pick on Mike

        16   Wash, would you be willing to come up and --

        17   there you are -- and tell us briefly about the

        18   interagency group dealing with authentication,

        19   just come up for a second?

        20   MR. WASH: Thanks. I was going to

        21   add that after you were finished, so thank you

        22   for the prompt.

        23   There's a couple of interagency

1   things that are going on that I wanted to

 2   share, just so that everybody is aware.

 3   GPO has been involved in the IdP

 4   activity since it really got started, and

 5   we've been a member of the National Strategy

 6   Advisory -- National Digital Strategy Advisory

 7   Board, and we are also -- we have been invited

 8   members of the National Digital Stewardship

 9   Board, which is forming now, and the first

10   meeting is going to be in December, and I see

11   this as a continuation of activities on

12   digital initiatives, and I think it's a good

13   recognition of the role that we all play in

14   digital materials.

15   But, the activities, specifically,

16   as it relates to authentication that are

17   underway, one is a digitization subgroup that

18   the library group, as well as the IT

19   organization within GPO participates in, along

20   with a number of other agencies, National

21   Archives, the Library of Congress, and others.

22   And, the digitization initiative has done

23   things like the creation of a standard for the

1   scanning of information, and they also talk

 2   about the metadata requirements to capture

 3   with the scanning of information, and it leads

 4   into the chain of custody of digitized

 5   material, so that we can start to create an

 6   understanding of, you know, a level of

 7   authenticity, if you will, of material that

 8   could be collected.

 9   Another thing that this group has

10   been doing is, actually, collecting materials.

11   As we shared in Buffalo, there's been an

12   activity on the statutes at large, dating back

13   to 1951, and, you know, those come directly

14   from the Library of Congress, and they have

15   scanned to the specifications, so it's a good

16   example of a partnership within the government

17   of collecting materials, scanning materials,

18   and, eventually, making them available for

19   access on FDSys and other systems.

20   Another group that is now forming

21   is an authentication group, specifically, part

22   of the subgroup of NDIV, it's a peer group to

23   the digitization group, and they asked GPO to

                          114

1   lead that, which is, I think, very good. And,

2   we are in the formation process right now of

3   finding other agencies within the Federal

4   Government to participate on this, but it's

5   going to be a continuation of the type of

6   dialogue that we had here yesterday on

7   authentication, and helping to understand what

8   the attributes are for authentication. So, I

9   think it's a very positive step forward.

10   MS. JARRETT: Okay, thank you.

11   And, for the court reporter, that

12   was Mike Wash from GPO.

13   So, does anybody have anymore

14   questions, comments, thoughts?

15   MR. CISMOWSKI: This is David

16   Cismowski, California State Library.

17   I would really like to commend the

18   committee on Council that put on this

19   particular program. For me, even though it

20   sounded on the agenda like a program that

21   would be akin to watching grass grow, those of

22   you in the audience who attended this I think

23   might agree with me that it was one of the

1   most intellectually challenging, and yet,

2   practically engaging programs that I have ever

3   seen here, and it truly brought --

4   (Whereupon, applause.)

5   MR. CISMOWSKI: -- it truly

6   brought to my consciousness the importance of

7   authentication for scholarship, for research,

8   for factual information gathering and

9   reporting, in a way that I had never really

10   thought of before.

11   And, it's kind of a shame to me

12   that this wasn't recorded, so that it could be

13   watched again, and again, and again, and also

14   presented to audiences who don't even have a

15   conception of how important this is.

16   So, thank you very much.

17   MS. JARRETT: Thank you, David.

18   MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,

19   University of North Texas.

20   I second what David said. I have

21   sat through, I cannot tell you how many

22   meetings on authentication, trying to get a

23   grasp on it, and trying to understand it, and

1   I feel like after that session I really do

        2   have a good understanding of why it's

        3   important and what it is.

        4   I'm wondering, as David said, it

        5   wasn't recorded, I mean, do you have the

        6   transcript, which is not going to read as well

        7   as it played out? I'm wondering if maybe the

        8   three Council members that put this session

        9   together would maybe see if there's a way to

       10   make an OPAL session out of it.

       11   MS. JARRETT: We will take that

       12   under advisement, although, I'm not sure in

       13   the OPAL session you could have Camilla

       14   pirouetting as she's editing the data, and

       15   giving it to Sally.

       16   So, I think that -- and for me,

       17   I'm a law librarian, and this is supposed to

       18   be one of our issues, I learned so much, and

       19   it is one of those things that, frankly, my

       20   eyes glaze over when I hear people say it.

       21   It's a horribly long word even.

       22   So, I really appreciate Sally and

       23   Camilla, and, particularly, our speakers, for

1   doing such an entertaining job. The speakers

 2   were fabulous.

 3   MS. BURKE: Helen Burke, Hennepin

 4   County Library.

 5   As the lone public library in

 6   here, I agree with David's assessment. I had

 7   to be here, because they'd notice if I was

 8   missing, but it was the singular session that

 9   really brought it home to me as a public

10   librarian, and it's not just to an audience of

11   law libraries, or academic libraries, it's an

12   issue that concerns all of us. And, I think

13   the session really brought that home.

14   So, I'm going to share it with

15   everybody that I can.

16   Thank you to Camilla and Shari --

17   or, Camilla, and Peggy and Sally, for putting

18   that together.

19   MS. JARRETT: Anybody else?

20   I think from here the real

21   question is how to spread the word that this

22   is important and this is a benefit, other than

23   having, you know, Sally call everybody

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 1    individually and try to convince them that

 2    it's an important issue.  I think that's

 3    really our charge.

 4             MR. MEYER:  Peggy, you don't want

 5    me to speak?

 6             MS. JARRETT:  Larry?

 7             MR. MEYER:  Larry Meyer, Law

 8    Library for San Bernardino County, and,

 9    actually, my state regional took away my

10    original question which was, was it recorded.

11             I am just wondering if GPO,

12    because it really was perfect, if GPO would be

13    willing to redo this at the spring meeting in

14    San Antonio, and this time record it as a

15    YouTube video that they could then broadcast.

16             MS. SEARS:  Suzanne Sears,

17    University of North Texas.

18             The only problem with that might

19    be getting the speakers to San Antonio.  I'm

20    not sure if their travel budget would allow

21    that, but we'll certainly look into it.

22             MS. JARRETT:  Yes?

23             MR. McCLURE:  Kevin McClure,
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Chicago-Kent College of Law.

2   I just want to echo everything

3 that has already been said, and add that at

4 the FDSys update yesterday GPO staff ran

5 through some examples of check summing that

6 showed how it works in a way that I could

7 understand, and I think if this program is

8 redone in any way that would make a very good

9 compliment piece to it.

10   MS. JARRETT: Thank you.

11   Any further comments, questions,

12 thoughts?

13   Okay, thanks.

14   (Whereupon, applause.)

15   MS. SEARS: I have my little clock

16 here, so I'm trying to find someplace to put

17 it.

18   If you haven't noticed from this

19 conference, I'm a little bit anal retentive

20 about time, so that's why they all keep

21 looking at me. It comes from having four

22 children, you have to stay on schedule.

23   The last session was one that

1   Debbie Rabina held with -- who were your

 2   committee members again, Cindy Etkin and Ann

 3   Marie, is that correct, and Steve Hayes, on E-

 4   government.

 5   Since that session was immediately

 6   preceding this session, and it ended early, we

 7   didn't really feel like there needed to be a

 8   summary, but if somebody has a comment or a

 9   question that now with further reflection they

 10   would like to ask, if they want to come to the

 11   mic and speak on that session.

 12   Okay, so the next thing that we

 13   wanted to do is open the floor up to all of

 14   you, to bring up issues or concerns that you

 15   would like us to pursue in the coming months

 16   before the April session, that were not

 17   covered in any of the sessions this time.

 18   So, I'm opening the floor.

 19   MS. SMITH: Lori Smith,

 20   Southeastern Louisiana University.

 21   I just have some sort of marketing

 22   kind of issues. One thing we are talking a

 23   lot about at my university is QR codes, and I

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1   can see a lot of uses for those on GPO

2   marketing materials. So, if nobody at GPO is

3   investigating QR codes, I would like to bring

4   those to your attention, because they are

5   really kind of spiffy.

6   And, the other thing is, I'm not

7   sure if there are mobile friendly versions of

8   the GPO sites, so if there are not mobile

9   friendly, that might be something we want to

10   encourage GPO to work on, because a lot more

11   people are accessing things on their phones

12   these days, and that's the direction that our

13   databases, the commercial ones, seem to be

14   going, so that's probably what GPO needs to be

15   doing as well.

16   MS. SEARS: Any further comments?

17   I see Mike getting up.

18   MR. WASH: Mike Wash, GPO.

19   We've been working on a framework

20   for mobile applications, and that's about as

21   much as I can say about it right now, but

22   we've been investigating a lot of the mobile

23   readers that are out there, tracking what's

1   going on with the various applications that

         2   are providing mobile reader file formats, for

         3   example, as well as applications, iPhone

         4   applications, Droid apps, et cetera, and we

         5   are still very much in the early stages of our

         6   development work. And, it's really more of an

         7   investigation phase, but we are looking and

         8   trying to become prepared to provide some

         9   mobile applications as required.

        10   We developed a very primitive type

        11   of prototype of a Federal Register iPhone app,

        12   which was very interesting. It's not fully

        13   functional yet. We've really only discussed

        14   it with the folks at the Federal Register, to

        15   see if they liked, you know, the way it was

        16   going to work, and the type of features that

        17   it could provide in a typical framework of an

        18   iPhone, and they really liked it.

        19   So, I think it was validation that

        20   it was on the right path, and also utilizing

        21   the datasets within the repository of FDSys.

        22   So, I think there's something

        23   there, and we are working on it. So, it's

1   still in the emerging stages.

 2   MS. SEARS: Arlene?

 3   MS. WEIBLE: Arlene Weible from

 4   the Oregon State Library.

 5   One issue, not an issue, that I

 6   haven't heard a whole lot of official talk

 7   about, is the article that appeared in the

 8   most recent American Libraries, "Wither the

 9   GPO." And, I am wondering, I was very

10   disturbed to find out that one of the selected

11   depositories in my state has read that article

12   and then started thinking maybe they should be

13   getting out of a dying program.

14   So, I was wondering if there

15   should be some consideration of doing some

16   kind of official response to that article, and

17   I know Council member James Jacobs wrote a

18   very nice rebuttal piece to that piece on his

19   blog, but I think that needs to get out, and

20   if there is something that we can do to

21   respond to that it needs to get out in the

22   more mainstream library literature, because

23   that's what directors read, they don't read

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1   every of our specialized blogs.

2   So, I just was wondering -- and I

3   guess it's as much of a question for GPO as it

4   is for Council, is there anything being

5   thought about to officially respond to that

6   article?

7   MS. SEARS: Ric, do you have a

8   response to that?

9   MR. DAVIS: Ric David, GPO.

10   GPO does not traditionally respond

11   to articles like that, but again, I think that

12   -- I read that article, and, obviously,

13   there's a lot of information that was missing

14   about the role of GPO and what this program

15   provides, and I'd be happy to talk with the

16   people who developed it, but there's not going

17   to be an official rebuttal from the Government

18   Printing Office.

19   MS. SEARS: I also feel that

20   Council walks a very thin line on what is

21   appropriate and not, and, you know, James, not

22   representing Council, but representing his

23   free government information, did a wonderful

1   rebuttal.

 2   I am willing to talk to Ric to see

 3   if he feels that it's Council's role to do

 4   such a rebuttal, because I agree with you,

 5   Arlene, but I'm just not sure that it's

 6   Council's role either.

 7   James, do you have any comments?

 8   MR. JACOBS: Yes, thanks, Arlene,

 9   for that.

10   I wanted to let folks know that it

11   wasn't just me, it was me, and my

12   doppleganger, Jim Jacobs, and Daniel Cornwall,

13   and Rebecca Blakeley, who collaboratively

14   wrote that on this cool little tool called

15   PiratePad, if anybody wants to know I'll let

16   you know.

17   We did post it to the blog, and we

18   are looking into a contact at the American

19   Libraries to see if they'll publish either the

20   post as is, or some iteration of the post as

21   a response. So, look for a response in the

22   more traditional avenues as well.

23   MS. SEARS: Yes?

1   MS. McGILVRAY: Jessica McGilvray,

2   American Library Association, Washington

3   Office.

4   MS. SEARS: Can you speak a little

5   more into the mic, I can't hear you up here?

6   MS. McGILVRAY: Sorry, Jessica

7   McGilvray. I work at the American Library

8   Association, Washington Office.

9   If you have issues getting in

10   touch with Headquarters and American

11   Libraries, yes, talk to me after and I can

12   help you with that.

13   MS. SEARS: Thank you.

14   MS. BRAUNSTEIN: Stephanie

15   Braunstein, Louisiana State University, and

16   thank you, Arlene, for bringing this up.

17   It has been on my mind ever since

18   I read the article, which I happen to have in

19   my hand.

20   The one sentence I'm particularly

21   concerned about and would like to see some

22   response to from GPO is, why are we still

23   talking about depository libraries when they

1   are far outnumbered by all the other libraries

2   that have just as much access to government

3   information as do the depositories.

4   Them is fighting words.

5   MS. SEARS: I agree, Stephanie.

6   Yes?

7   MS. CHILDS: Hi, Miriam Childs,

8   Law Library of Louisiana.

9   This is a different topic. I'm

10   kind of a new depository librarian, so this

11   might also be incredibly naive, but I'm

12   hearing a lot at this conference about all the

13   work GPO is doing, tracking down all of the

14   Born Digital documents with the crawlers and

15   all that, and I was just wondering if there is

16   some way to get the agencies to be a little

17   bit kinder and work with us a little bit more,

18   you know, understanding what, you know, the

19   principles are with government information,

20   that it's a democratic ideal.

21   It just seems like they are kind

22   of doing what they want to, and we are chasing

23   after them, like trying to herd cats, which is

1 a very difficult thing to do.

2   So, I don't know, maybe it's naive

3 to just try to get the agencies just to, you

4 know, kind of be more aware of the information

5 they are putting out, that it's really

6 government information, it's not just, you

7 know, having it on a website and then taking

8 stuff down.

9   MS. SEARS: And, I think Ric has a

10 response for you.

11   MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO, on a

12 subject near and dear to my heart, because I,

13 without mentioning the agency, I often bring

14 up an example of about 15 years ago when I was

15 with an agency, and I asked them how long they

16 were going to keep content up on their site,

17 and they said, well, when our usage statistics

18 go down, we are just going to get rid of it,

19 and 15 years later, almost a year ago, I had

20 that conversation again.

21   So, you know, we've tried a couple

22 of different activities, one of which is to

23 police it through lawyers, and have legal

1 staff force the issue.

2   What I've found that works better

3 is what we are doing now, which is to

4 communicate, collaborate and educate, and the

5 staff in Lori Hall's area, under Joe McClane,

6 we have a contingency of 15 or 20 people,

7 along with contracting officers up in our

8 customer service operation, who are doing that

9 on a daily basis.

10   And, it's a real different

11 challenge than it was 15 years ago, because we

12 had one or two print officers to deal with,

13 now in some agencies we have hundreds of

14 webmasters whose first question is, what is

15 the FDLP. So, it's an ongoing educational

16 process we're finding, to get that

17 information, to ensure ongoing access and

18 permanency, collaboration is working better

19 than force, but force is always a last resort

20 that we'll use if we need it.

21   MS. SEARS: Thank you.

22   Anymore comments, suggestions,

23 something that we left out?

1   I'd like to take this opportunity

2   to thank Lance Cummins and his staff for

3   putting on, yet again, another wonderful

4   conference.

5   (Whereupon, applause.)

6   MS. SEARS: I would mention all of

7   them, but I would leave somebody out I'm sure,

8   and then I would feel awful. They worked

9   tirelessly to make sure that everything runs

10   smoothly for all of us, and I really

11   appreciate all of the hard work that they did.

12   Another reminder to turn in your

13   evaluations, and when you do, just tell them

14   thank you. They really appreciate that.

15   So, another reminder I want to

16   give you is that you can always contact any of

17   the Council members directly. Our contact

18   information is in your packets, so you do have

19   our email, snail mail, phone. We are here to

20   represent you, and to advise GPO, the

21   Superintendent of Documents and Public

22   Printer, on your behalf, and we can only do

23   that if you are communicating with us.

1   So, I also would like to say that

2   I planned on eating lunch by myself, so if any

3   of you are staying and would like to have

4   lunch with me, I am more than happy to do

5   that, and I can meet, if you'll let me run

6   upstairs and change into something that is not

7   a three-inch heel.

8   Larry, you have another comment?

9   MR. MEYER: Yes, moment of

10   personal indulgence, Larry Meyer, Law Library

11   for San Bernardino County.

12   I've been coming to these meetings

13   for a long, long time. There is somebody here

14   today who is at her last meeting, who has been

15   at many of those meetings, who really, really

16   helped teach me the ropes, and I think we

17   should recognize Mary Jane Mallonee before she

18   -- Mallonee, I can never get it right -- Mary

19   Jane, please stand up. This is her last

20   meeting. She says she's retiring.

21   (Whereupon, applause.)

22   MS. SEARS: Since we are speaking

23   of retirements, we have lost two members of

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 1    Lance's crew to retirement, Nick Ellis, who --

 2    unless you were here on Sunday you did not

 3    see, and his wife, Yvonne, who was here on

 4    Tuesday.

 5              Council is working on

 6    commendations that will be presented in April

 7    on the retirement of those two very valued

 8    employees from Lance's staff.

 9              (Whereupon, applause.)

10              MS. SEARS:  So, someone once told

11    me that a successful conference is one that

12    you can go to and learn at least one thing,

13    that you can take back with you to your

14    institution, that will benefit you or your

15    institution.

16              So, I hope that you have found the

17    last three days to be both informative and

18    successful, and I thank all of you for your

19    input, and again, please feel free to continue

20    to contact us, and we will see you all in the

21    beautiful State of Texas in San Antonio, not

22    that I'm biased, on April 4th.

23              (Whereupon, applause.)
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1   MS. SEARS: And, I'll try to do

2   this better than I did opening the session,

3   but the session is adjourned.

4   (Whereupon, applause.)

5   (Whereupon, the above-entitled

6   matter was concluded at 11:38 a.m.)

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