

Please stand by for realtime captions.

>> Good afternoon. Welcome to day two of the virtual meeting. Before we get started I will refresh your brain with logistics that we talked about at the start yesterday. Remember you can download handouts and slides from our virtual webpage and it is easy to get to from our home page just click the large banner in the center part of the page. If you have any questions or comments just chat them into the chat box in the bottom right-hand corner of your screen. We will keep track of your questions and instead of interrupting the presenters we will hold them to the end and then we will feed the questions verbally to the presenters and they will answer them for you. We are recording the entire virtual meeting and everyone who registered to attend will receive an email after the close with a link to the archives the recording the slides the handouts and a follow-up survey. Finally during the session you can click on the pole full screen button in the bottom left side of your screen and to exit that mode click the return button and you can get back to the view that you see right here. With that I will have the microphone over to the chair Jim Shaw who will get us started.

>> Hello everybody and thank you for joining us this afternoon. I am Jim Shaw, government documents librarian at the University of Nebraska Omaha and the current chair of depository library counsel. This session we are starting now is titled title 44 modernization, where are we now? I will be joined by my colleagues DLC members Lori Thornton, Kiersten Clancy and Eric back to walk us through this to where we are now.

>> Several weeks ago Eric suggested to the rest of us that we definitely did not want to bury the lead so the first slide up here announcement, we have, and I don't claim any particular preference but some may remember in our meeting in October towards the end of the meeting I told everyone assembled in the hall there that there was going to be a bill, be prepared if the word goes out to contact your representatives and etc. and it turns out that I was right. That actually doesn't happen as often as I would like for it to but I was right. We do have a bill. It was introduced on March 15, 2018, so about one month ago now, every member of the committee on House administration signed on to cosponsor this bill, Republicans and Democrats, every single member. I myself am from Nebraska so I am obligated to give a shout out to Representative Adrian Smith the representative from Nebraska. Thank you for representing us on this. Think about that for a moment. Every member of the committee in both parties agreed to cosponsor this bill. That is a fairly unusual event nowadays and that gives us a sense of how much support there may be going forward. Mark up on the bill placed just a few days ago on April 12 and what we are waiting for now is the full committee report on the bill and for those of you can fill you with the Congressional serial set know all about committee reports and that is what we are waiting for on the bill now as it proceeds forward towards a vote in the house. The committee report will be important because that is typically where we get clarifications as to exactly what the committee means when they are referring to something in the bill and we are also hopeful that the committee report will make some suggestions for things to investigate further. That is where we are at the moment and unless something happens like right now and one of you puts it up in the chat box or something, that is where we are at. I bring that up to say thank you and things could break at any moment. We don't really know.

>> So, what we are going to do in this session is walk through the new bill and how we got there. I will start with why we formed title 44. Those of you who have been involved with Federal depository library program for a long time or even a relatively short time probably have run across the fact that we have constantly talked about the need to amend title 44 and this goes back a long way. The last major update to title 44 and by major update a wholesale revision, 19 62, not quite as old as I am but not far off. There were major amendments made in 1993 and to some of you may have recalled the 1993 amendments being the genesis of what we call GPO access and GPO's first really big fully authorized pushed into electronic resources and since that time a couple of tweaks like for example three years ago now GPO became the government publishing office with a director instead of a public printer minor tweaks like

that so it has been a long time since title 44 has been revised and we all know it has been needing attention.

>> Congress as we understand it is not everything is perfectly clear, expands GPO's mission and redefines congressional oversight of the joint or by the joint committee on printing. Joint committee in printing still exist but is largely inactive in many respects for a long time so some attention to how the oversight should work. Grant the government publishing office has new powers for example accepting gifts potentially awarding grants and that is still hanging out there and grantmaking authority was ultimately removed from the current bill but there is still discussion about that and the potential for that to go through at some point. This is important. We assert the obligation of government offices to deposit documents with the GPO and giving GPO a little more capacity to bargain and bargain hard to get things from the agencies to try to address ongoing problems with fugitive documents and also alleviate pressure on regional depository libraries by placing additional flexibility in the program and also managing discards. We have already seen some progress in that preservation stores and original discard program but the new bill I think the big legal word is looking at my law library instantiate in legislative language yes they are smiling so I think I got that instantiate in leg just laid of language what we have already started doing. So, that is where we are right now and again, events could break. We don't know and we don't have any evidence at the moment that the house committee is up to something as we speak but maybe tomorrow or next week something may happen and we will just have to see. I am going to now turn it over to my colleague Lori who will go deeper into how we got to where we are today.

>> Hello everyone. So, when did this all begin? It began last winter when the chair of the committee on House administration representative Greg Harper in January 2017 brought staffers in to the committee to study title 44 reform and then in the summer of 2017 they held the hearing on transforming GPO for the 21st century and beyond and some of our council members took part in that hearing. In the summer of 2017 all of you offered recommendations, comments, concerns, for title 44 revision. In the fall the depository library counsel committed our recommendations for chapter 19 revision and just a few months ago the House administration committee began drafting bills with input from GPO and the library [Indiscernible] and your input was vast and we carefully went through all of it and all of your voices were heard and all of your comments were read from individuals we heard about preservation, access, the definition of a publication, protecting user privacy, item selection, discarding, sharing print archives, digital deposits, and flexibility and granting authority. What we heard from organizations was very similar. They also were concerned with the definition of a publication with preservation with user privacy with digital deposits with regional flexibility, with granting and gifting authority, good descriptions of the categories of libraries, strengthening the relationship with federal agencies, protecting the integrity of digital content and repeating the 10,000 book requirement. The first draft was released in December just shortly before the holidays. It was never introduced. It was a complete rewrite of the entire chapter excuse me the entire title 44 and included three chapters, government printing offices, implementation of authority, and public access.

>> The strength of the first draft we are reaffirming the public's right to know fee access to government information, protecting user privacy, defining documents as IDP's our favorite new terms, the IDP and expanding this scope of GPO's mission beyond print. It also obligated agencies to furnish the superintendent of documents with tangible and digital IDP, [Silence]

>> Part of GPO operations. Objections to the bill were, that it allowed agencies to circumvent GPO and print elsewhere. It allocated regulatory authority on GPO to compel agencies to deposit and also presented a separation of powers issue. It eliminated the tangible distribution of the statute at large and it eliminated the production of the congressional record indexed which was a great concern to all of us. It allowed the House and Senate to establish a new publication guidelines in Congress which would have driven us all mad. It eliminated joint committee on printing on assigned oversight of GPO to two

separate and independent committees on the house and the Senate which would have driven GPO med and also reverted us back to the government printing office and the public printer and many other things as well. And now, I will turn it over to Eric.

>> All right so thankfully that bill did not pass. And it was not introduced either but what was introduced is a bill that is focused solely on the F BOP and the powers of the superintendent of documents and all of the general changes good or bad to GPO that were in the previous bill would just script out. Possibly because they wanted to focus on what we all agreed upon rather than what was dividing us and so we have the new bill as Jim announced 5305, the F BOP modernization act of 2018 and so the remaining speakers myself and Kiersten we will go through this bill and figure out what is inside of it. So, the main features of 5305 as stated in its introductory section 1701 are as follows. The purpose of the bill as is quoted in subsection is to promote the greatest possible public access to government information which is a pretty good start pick you don't often see superlative language used in laws in legislative writings so that is unambiguous and sets a clear mission for what this bill is to be about and to achieve that purpose the bill authorizes the superintendent of documents to establish a national collection of IDP. Essentially we have always referred to it as a repository collection or the F BOP collection and this bill formally establishes that collection as a core piece of information that can be act to the pond and cup policies can be built around it. It also empowers them to carry out catalogs and indexing of program and formalizing the function of LS CM. It also allows the biologic distribution program but that is just the F BOP and collaborate with in the offices of the federal government federal depository libraries and library association and consortia so you can see they clearly have their own writing. So, I think one of the main features of this bill is that it brings all of these new powers to the office of the Superintendent of documents and they are executive powers and help to effectively administer the F BOP and the governments in formation distribution program so it also defines who it should be and in 1702 the bill says they see that shall be an accomplished general manager and practitioner of Library and information scientists. This is a stated here clearly is a library in which I find promising to a library and and I think it also kind of whatever reservations you may have about the new powers that are confirmed on the sea. I think it is promising that these powers are given to a library and and execute these powers in a way that would be beneficial to the libraries effect so this it defines what shall be included in the national collection and that makes sense if you are a library and you will want to be able to do your own collection development and if you see the national collection it makes sense this power should be given to the sea.. The end superintendent of documents needs to be able to obtain documents from that collection so that bill gives a number of methods for obtaining documents from government agencies it requires government agencies to deposit and I would existing bill does that and we don't always do that. The number of remedies are granted one is to proactively collect documents from agencies and charge those agencies for the expense of doing so which is interesting. I did not include here on the slide that this is also given regulatory power to compel agencies to deposit using the federal rules system. I did not include that because I was highly doubtful that that would remain in the bill in the markup. And yet it remains in the bill and we shall see how the regulatory power is used if the end superintendent of document uses it to make rules. It allows GPO and see doc to digitize IDP's at any time and states that the superintendent of documents is to remain maintain an online repository of materials that have been coat collected digitally or digitizes and that see that is responsible for preserving and authenticating those materials. The C dock is given broad power to establish and ultra policy over the F BOP and you see that in a number of provisions where it says the F DLP and Kiersten will go through how the depository system is defined and in all of these different provisions it's okay and also what ever the C dock says so the C dock has given us a good deal of latitude to define new policy and to control existing policy and that is an interesting provision. The C dock is allowed to donate IDP's to aid repository library so one of the things about the depository collection that I think libraries have always found inhibiting is the fact that all of the materials belong to and are property of the federal government and whenever

they want to throw something out they cannot because of that is government property you can't just throw out government property or damage it so this provision presumably would give the C dock the ability to give repository materials to a library so they could more effectively manage that collection using their own collect ocean management policies and to be seen how that power is carried out that is an interesting one. And finally the C dock is responsible for providing training and continuing education training programs but also the public at large which is an initiative that GPO is carrying out in the FDL Academy and expanding that initiative. So to tell you at about what this bill means for us this repository library Kiersten will tell you about the four new repository designations. Yes this is Kiersten from the State Library of Ohio and before the four new definition for depositories are general federal depository library, the selective depository library cut the regional depository library and the preservation depository library. The most general and least rigorous deck designation is the federal repository library and that includes all of the [Silence]

>> Okay. Under the general federal depository library designation there is no minimum volume requirement, no designation the members of Congress required, no obligation to select tangible materials however it will have to provide members with a no fee access to the IDP's they have and must provide Internet access to online content and cataloging or location information for those tangible IDP's. A federal depository library must ensure that the member of the library staff is able to provide knowledgeable service to assist with the specific content so that is the standard depository coordinator and the C dock may propose additional requirements on this designation as needed.

>> So for the information for the selected repository includes everything from the previous slides from the federal repository libraries and additionally puts access to selected information dissemination products in tangible form library will agree to maintain its collection of IDP's for a minimum of five years after the receipt unless the C dock authorizes earlier withdrawal and this library will collaborate with the regional repository library of the maintenance of the regional collection, it may accept digital deposit of IDP's and for this one a member of Congress makes the recommendation to the Superintendent of documents for the selective designation and the regulations shall not prevent the designation of one selective repository library in each congressional district. And here is the designation for the regional repository libraries and this one includes everything in my initial federal repository library and this could be with dividing access to all IDP's and regardless of form or format and may decline to receive tangible IDP's because it is available and authenticated in the online repository Pickett may remove tangible IDP's from this collection that is authenticated and available through the online repository and the Sioux dock has I don't divide in the appropriate number of copies for preservation.

>> The original wealth collaborate with selected repository green budgetary to make access is available in regions and may help the selection and one or more selected repository libraries is so the senator makes the selections for the C dock for regional designation.

>> These are the new regional resin Nate regulations so regarding regional repository libraries the superintendent of documents must a, establish criteria for housing agreements between regionals and selective Scott B, limit the number of regional repository libraries located in any state and 2 unless impracticable provides for the designation of at least two regional repository libraries in each census region.

>> I think I am passing this one back onto Lori.

>> Okay, so, the reception of the bill HR 5305 is supported by just about everybody and free government information did express concern over the bills receptiveness at reducing fugitive documents, preserving information on government websites and the limited attention given to digital deposit with FDO. The bill is supported and as mentioned earlier by all major libraries designations and we the depository library counsel submitted a letter to the committee endorsing the bill and GPO announced its support of the bill on March 28 so what happens next? Well, as mentioned earlier we are waiting for the report from the committee and after markup took place just one week ago. The bill has also been referred to the

committee on oversight and Government Reform and we are waiting to see what the process will be for clearing that committee whether it will be a pro forma process or a public process to include hearings. After it has cleared that committee there will be a vote on the house floor then, the bill will cross over to the Senate and the rules and administration committee who will have jurisdiction over there. They can consider it, waive it, or hold it and do nothing.

>> We don't know what the process will be as of yet. Historically this committee is less active and they focus on rules and they have very few hearings. So the Senate process is much more of an unknown. Roy Blunt of Missouri has been named the new chair of rules and administration and the staff transition is taking place right now. Senator Plante previously chaired this committee so there may be some level of familiarity with the program and that will help. The hope is that the bill is viewed as a non-controversy over regular order many Nicole program update and that it will move through smoothly on a bipartisan unanimous basis. However, this is an election year so Congress will be out all of the autumn. After the early November elections they will come back and there will be a few weeks of lame duck sessions when the members in office until January will wrap up business. That will be the most likely time for passage during the lame duck. After elections partly because this is a completely new bill with which most members are unfamiliar. So, we will have to move fast because there won't be a lot of legislative days left and in other words, it could be a headlong sprint through Thanksgiving right into Christmas. Also the house sponsors chairman Harper of Mississippi and Robert Brady of Pennsylvania want to put this bill through and they will both be leaving Congress at the end of the year as well. They will have less sway once the bill goes to the Senate but nevertheless, they will want to pass legislation.

>> The ALA Washington offices is coordinating with the American Association of Law libraries and the Association of research libraries and State Library Association and they are beginning the congressional education process now so in the next few need weeks they will be releasing action alerts, tools and resources such as talking points and they may be reaching out to people and in particular states or districts as needed to contact members with specific roles to play and in particular the five key senators who control the floor or committees in order to get them to make time on their agendas to move the bill through or advance the legislative process. So please, everyone. Look for opportunities to advocate, via the Association or associations to progress. I will now turn this back over to Jim.

>> Thank you, Lori. I would like to circle back a bit before we open this up for questions. Couple of things that have come out in Eric and Lori's remarks, I would like to punctuate. First of all the library associations. The Association of research libraries the American Association of Law libraries. ADL I have all been very active and Eric joked that you can tell the library associations are all involved in this and they have been and I would like to make a particular shout out to Gavin Baker who is a ALA government relations coordinator at the ALA Washington office who has been very helpful coordinating and has been doing good work keeping everybody everywhere informed as to what is going on and he has reached out to counsel and we reached out to him several times so thank you very much, Gavin. Another phrase that came up in the remarks and Lori March mentioned regular order and interesting thing the house committee the operating under regular order, those charts that you sometimes see about how a bill becomes a law the standardized practice that often gets waylaid in various ways, up to this point regular order has been following that standard practice and best case scenario is it continues along that continuum and it will work its way through the Senate and hopefully we don't need a conference committee at the end but especially since time could go short but, Lori did a nice job of walking us through the potential next steps in the Senate and we will just have to watch and wait. Things could break quickly or not we don't know but as Lori said, please stay alert if the call goes out from counsel or from your library association to start making contacts please be prepared as I said last duck Tober be ready. This is the best chance we have had in well over a generation to address real concerns in the Federal depository library program and it won't fix everything but it will fix some things and give us potential to fix others. It is possible it could wear out the superintended of documents. We

have had a lot of new things to do but counsel will stand ready to offer advice and help and do our share of heavy lifting to help as we can. One thing I would also like to point out, I think it was Cindy, Cindy Eklund created a very nice info graphic on the FDL peep modernization act of 2018 and you can find it among the slides and handouts for this session which is a two page info graphic and if you print it out even has a cool Venn diagram and the neat thing about the Venn diagram is the intersection of ideas, the comments and advice and counsel that we got from the repository community, things that the depository library counsel itself came up with things in the goblet government publishing office came up with there is a huge intersection and while we did talk to each other a lot we also worked independently and the fact that the intersection is as big as it is is a good sign. Again, depository library counsel and the library associations were all working on this and we kept in touch with each other we have members of counsel pretty embedded in the various associations so we weren't active lady coordinating but we were keeping up with why or what each other was doing and the fact that we all landed pretty close together was a good sign in a general consensus so I think we are in a good place right now and we have a good chance and personally I think I can speak for counsel on this someone could throw something at me if I am's overstepping my bounds but, we would be remiss if we did not take a real run at this. We have to take our best shot at trying to get 5305 whatever we can do as librarians and citizens to help it along. So those are my remarks. We would be happy to entertain questions from those of you in the chat feed or if Lori and Cindy our Superintendent of documents is here Lori is here, if they have anything they felt they need to add or not Lori is shaking their head at a moment.

>> [Indiscernible - speaker too far from the microphone.]

>> Yes Lori said to remind people about the information of the FDL P.gov page. There is a title 44 modernization page. Kelly is linking it in the chat right now. If you go to the slides and handouts and download the info graphic handout it was linked on their so you can get to it through there and it has all of the DLC recommendations got letters from the library association, the draft bill, the current bill, all of that information is there and all of those primary sources for all of this in one nice convenient package and you and everyone knows how valuable that is. So that is in the chat.

>> All right, two comments and then I will give you the questions. Marie Concannon says they greatly appreciate the historic collections and she also wants to recognize Gammon and the library community. Thank you for that. Questions guided the committee make any changes to the bill during markup?

>> Okay. That is a good question. In my reading there were some changes made to the bill and some other people who may have read the markup version more closely than I have may need to jump in. I read through it pretty carefully and I only found one area of the bill where they really changed a couple of paragraphs in a row and I read it as basically being a housekeeping type of change there. I did not come away thinking anything really substantial had been changed in the markup version. Does anybody have something else? Eric?

>> The only substantial thing that I saw was that the part about regional repositories it weeds out territories and [Indiscernible - low volume] and in such a case [Indiscernible - low volume]

>> Yes, probably that was the individual who does repositories in places like Puerto Rico?

>> Anyplace that Cindy just said anyplace that was developed in Congress then the delegate in Congress yes [Indiscernible - low volume]

>> Yes, for the district of Columbia it would be the delicate rather than the mayor. Right.

>> And this is Lori, the other change that should make us all quite happy on page 56 they wrote in the GPO will carry out I don't want to flick pages to look through them but they have to work in consultation with all of us and that was the other edition. Okay.

>> Question from Maria is there any concern however remote about the continued printing and distribution of FPL to tangibles such as the Federal Register IRS and U.S. code etc. and our law library depends upon these free print publications.

>> This is Jim Shaw and I will take a run at this. There has been I will jump in on cancel too. As I read the bill there is nothing in the bill that changes the current distribution but the draft bill could have had a major impact on print distribution of the code in statutes at large and potentially other things but those chapters that were so concerning got dropped so what we have left is a bill that is focused on structured function of the FDL peep and the hazard that many perceive with the draft bills appears to have receded or is gone.

>> This is Lori Hall. I think there is some interesting language in here for the agencies however in the case about an agency decides to stop in print they have to notify a GPO and I forgot the timeframe. There is a notification process that does not necessarily happen now when something is changing format when something is ceasing in print so that is something that has not been previously so I believe that is a very good part of this bill.

>> Again that is Lori Hall and it is on page 18 of the April night version. They have to immediately notify the intent of the office to produce procure substantially modify or make a change in the public access but I also think that if we are going to terminate a hub or eliminate production or availability in tangible form so they have to notify us and I think that is very important.

>> This is Cindy let me follow up on that because what Lori is talking about on page 18 which is 17 22 C 1 is a new provision in the substitution bill that was not in the original so that his new language. They made sure that it was understood that if there was a change in public access and there was also someplace where they narrowed it to be a change in public access to the materials but IDP's in the national collection. So, it, L Millet Belgium also pointed out that they did release a tract change conversion comparing the original bill to the amendment in nature of substitute improved in markup and she gave the link in the chat.

>> Thank you, Emily. We have more questions,, when and if this passes what will the process look like for implementing the changes in the FPL deals tea.

>> This is Lori Hall's. Andy had said that our acting director had said during our appropriations hearing that to expect that this implementation will be over several years it won't happen overnight in our FY 19 appropriation requests we ask for six additional staff to help us with the outreach to agency and it reminded them that such a significant change is going to impact our staffing and our organization our systems our procurement or a wide variety of things so not to expect immediacy. I hope that is an okay answer.

>> Okay Rachel asks will the public pass on present information I am concerned especially with data access on agency websites which is not captured by way back or is this being addressed elsewhere?

>> This is Cindy it depends upon how you define data. I will take the question to me like is this statistical data, is that right, Rachel?

>> Yes, it is. Yes that is what you meant. There are a number of activities going on in government with big data. Under different laws 40 agencies under open access and they are searching on site I think where you can do a deep dive into databases and get that content.

>> This is Lori I think we had talked to Bob Abella who was working on writing this bill and I think he was telling us weeks ago that that was going to be addressed in the committee report especially about big data otherwise I don't think there is anything in the bill that bring eludes us from continuing to do the kind of web harvesting that we are doing right now because there is a harvesting group so there is no reason that would not continue.

>> And as I mentioned the open access to these agencies are required to do preservation of the content and it is an opportunity again to strengthen relationships with agencies which is a very important component in 5305 and the collaboration and working with agencies so it is another opportunity to bring that content into the group program through the agency.

>> Yes University of Washington libraries and what strikes my imagination is what we are not focusing on because there might bit of conjecture this business of notifying GPO when a publication is to be

terminated because surely agencies make decisions all the time about what kind of content they are going to put out and which publications are coming to the end of a life cycle. Are we talking about the reality here? Something that is regularly published? I am just, I am just wondering what others read when they read that particular section.?

>> This is Jim Shaw again. The way I am reading it is that we bill increases GPO's capacity to bargain with the agencies. They will have more power either through the regulatory process or just the bill explicitly says you need to make stuff available and with that it is additional power and there is a greater likelihood of GPO being able to work with the agency to make sure that the staff remains available and if it is going to be terminated making sure that what is out there is captured appropriately and how that all actually happens is a function of working it out. I read the bill as giving GPO more capacity to engage in those kinds of discussions successfully to make sure that the step does remain available over time and that is my reading of it.

>> You inadvertently answered the question and I will read it in case anyone else has anything to add. Yesterday the staff took about regardless the bill is passed taking many of these provisions and guidances for activities going forward is there is direct of what changes if any will be made to GPO's relationships with agencies even if the bill is not passed?

>> This is Cindy. I will go back to the national plan where we have in their to develop a liaison program with federal agencies and we are working towards that end we have taken of a couple of very important steps. The first one was to hire Megan as a collection development librarian and she has not even been on board yet one year so we welcomed Megan with open arms and she has hit the ground running. The other thing that we are doing and is almost complete is the study that we have been doing with several research divisions with the Library of Congress and they have done interviews with agencies of different sizes and try to get representation from all three branches of government and trying to find out what their policies are for preservation for dissemination and what kinds of information products do they have some of those kinds of questions and they have one of the deliverables was our discussion guide which they used and tested with the interviews so that we will then have that as we go forward to make connections with agencies in the future. So we have taken a number of steps and we are moving forward.

>> Thank you, this is Lori Hall. We have always had a breach activities with the agencies so it is just an effort to ratchet up some of that staff and Andy did commit or Andy Sherman did commit a sin portion I just said three or more of the FTEs that he asked for to be focused on agency interaction. University of North Texas with those individuals report to the library's or will they be elsewhere?

>> They will be under us with CM. O SCM.

>> For some reason modernization goes beyond technology which includes sustainability which I seen some efforts are being made and is there anything else being done or could be possibly done to be more sustainable?

>> This is Jim Shaw again. One thing that would be helpful is appropriations that at a minimum they be stable in order to accomplish everything GPO I am guessing this is me talking right now not Lori or Cindy but I am guessing GPO without some additional appropriations may have to reallocate internally to try to address some of this overtime and it could be hard to do so the more in appropriations that Congress sees fit to give that would be helpful but we will see going forward how this works out.

>> Lori Hall. That is exactly what Andy said to the committee during the appropriations hearing is that for this last several years we have had flat funding at GPO but just be prepared that we would be increasing the request appropriations request for the public information programs if the bill goes through and maybe even if it doesn't and one other thing my question about sustainability I am also thinking that we are doing because that is such a broad term part of that is preservation preservation stewards program and doing things for the historical tangible collection so that is already underway regardless of the lot we will continue on that strategic initiative.

>> Yes, let me just add and it blends right into what Lori said. We are having the bill recognize the national collection and they also have the destiny of it being a distributed collection of tangible and digital content and so, the depository library program plays an important role in the maintaining access to the public for the content of the national collections and I just went down a rabbit hole and I forgot where was your but, I know the question was if the bill does not pass, and we are already working on a lot of these things, we have additional impetus because of the bill having been introduced because we have a sense of what our oversight committees want for us and that gives us a good place at the table.

>> Okay pick we have one minute left with two questions so will there be any interest or incentive to be a preservation library?

>> So I forgot to include the preservation repository library slide but that is only because it is so briefly covered in the bill. I just read it and it says a library which is designated to federal depository library may be designated as a Representative reservation repository library so, they then stipulate that the nature of that agreement is the preservation repository library keeps things in its library and it also says that other organizations besides the repository library can be preservation sites as well so it codifies the existing preservation stewards program and it gives the see dock a lot of control over how that program is to be carried out. There are already a lot of libraries who are participating in the program and more coming on board all the time. That number seems to be increasing from month to month. But as Jim pointed out, this bill does not give grantmaking authority to GPO so yes no monetary incentive for doing it however, we all saw Marie Cal Cannon said beautiful speech about we preserving government documents a few years ago. At a previous FDL P conference it is a shared project that we all benefit from as a collective action of the preservation stewardship so there is our incentive.

>> Okay. How will the part of section 1742 be used? This is the part where materials can be donated to the repository library.

>> This is Jim Shaw. Eric addressed that I think that it would make it one possible way would be for the superintendence of documents to donate to the materials to the library holding them probably with an understanding that the library would have more flexibility to manage the collection locally and might use with drawl concerns if that is indeed the area that is being addressed. I don't know what to suggest beyond that because that again is something to be worked on in time and in practice.

>> This is Cindy we are actually doing a little bit of that now and the repository library program and for lack of a better word petition the regional materials that they want to keep in their collection and as they will know that needs to stay so that is a little bit of that once they are told that they can keep certain materials they are then no longer government property and have been donated to that library

>> We are officially over. We are set to begin our next section of underserved populations at 2:15 and we have one last question will this take regionals out of the selective discard process?

>> This is Jim Shaw. I don't think it would take regionals out of the selective discard process though the axonal mechanics of how it all works with FDL P exchange coming online are potentially down the line with preservation stewards and we have a lot of things all over that we are all confident are being taken care of and one can envision how that in practice could change because nothing in the bill as I read it takes the regionals out of this selective discard process.

>> Okay, we do have to close out because we will begin our next section probably at 2:15 PM and we can stay at this link and we will be back with you soon.

>> [Silence]

>> Hello everyone. We will get started soon. Kim at our remote center could you check in the chat box could you change how your change how your audio is connected?

>> Good afternoon. Say that again please?

>> Okay. They need us to dial a different number.

>> Hello and hello everyone this is Ashley could we do a quick audio check so we can both hear you in the room and in the WebEx?

>> Low?

>> Is this Kim?

>> Yes.

>> Hello Kim this thank you so much and I think we can get this program started.

>> Okay welcome back everyone thank you for your patience. We will get started with our session on reaching our underserved population.

>> Good afternoon. I am a bond Williams from the public library. Today we are presenting a topic that touches each of us as librarians and human beings. Reaching the underserved population of our country. Each of us has encountered or has interacted with someone within our population and it may be the student who lacks medical care because of lack of insurance, or your elderly neighbor who needs help finding home care healthcare services. It could be your friends who have a son in prison or the new family from Honduras that moved into the apart and next door. We can actually introduce you to various groups of the underserved which represents a significant portion of the United States and hopefully will broaden your awareness of these populations. This presentation is an overview of the overserved population underserved population Pickett will identify specific groups as such as speakers of other languages which are carried to rise as underserved. It will also provide resources that are available to assist these vulnerable communities as well as a brief synopsis of GPO's outreach activity to tribal populace. In addition it will describe a unique and easy to remember nationally recognized telephone number, 219 which is available to assist persons and connect them with community services and resources while it reveals how this unique resource could be useful to libraries and communities at large as presented by Memphis public libraries.

>> Our engine that will include first an overview of the underserved and we will look at a few definitions about the underserved work we will identify our underserved population and then we will discuss a few resources that are available for the underserved. Secondly, we will introduce our panel who will provide resource sharing and thirdly we will have a brief question and answer session and finally we will summarize and talk about our plans from this point where do we go from here?

>> According to the Department of Health and human services, the underserved vulnerable and special needs population are characterized as communities that include members of the minority populations or individuals who have experienced health disparities while the health resources and services administration describes the medically underserved areas or populations as those areas or populations that have too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty or a high elderly population and in addition health professionals shortage areas are designated by the health resources and services administration as having shortages of primary medical care and dental and medical help providers. These shortages may be geographic that is a county or service area population such as low income Medicaid eligible. These HPSA's also include facilities such as federally qualified health centers as well as state and federal prisons. Let us look at the underserved population according to the American Library Association and the United States government. According to the American Library Association the underserved include adult new and nonreaders, gays lesbian and transgender and bisexual people and in course incarcerated offenders older adult people with color people with disabilities as well as rural native and tribal libraries of all kinds Pickett also includes people experiencing poverty and homelessness. However, the United States government has included the following population as being vulnerable or underserved. They have included the Latino population, of for an American population, Native Americans and Alaska native populations and it also includes refugees and individuals with limited English proficiency. Also young adults and post secondary graduating students who did not have a coverage option through a parents plan, a students plan or an employer plan as well as new mothers and women with children and lastly, individuals with disabilities. These are a few resources available to

assist in reaching the underserved. We won't go to the actual website, however, I want to briefly mention a few items of interest. First, the American Library Association office for diversity literacy and outreach under the lifelong literacy task serve the link to the American dream starts at your library initiative. This is a running initiative due to approve improve library services to English-language learners funded by the literacy foundation. According to the website, they provide annual grants to U.S. public libraries to expand services for English language learners learners or those in need of basic education and workforce development. Grants of \$10,000 each are awarded annually in fact, on there were 20 public libraries which received the 2018 award. Public libraries are eligible if they serve adult English language learners and are located within 20 miles of a Dollar General store, distribution center or corporate office. Information about the 2019 grants. Is available on their website and as a footnote, several of the public library and branches have received this award.

>> At this time I would like to introduce our presenters who will share in valuable information and resources that are available for the underserved populations. Our first presenter is Kimberly Joy Fluker one of our friends and colleagues. Kim is the senior manager to the link to 11 department at the public library and she will talk about a unique number that is available to assist not only the underserved that the public at large. Our second presenter is Jane Canfield a member of the depository library counsel and the federal document coordinator at Catholic University of Puerto Rico. Jay will provide significant information about speakers of other languages and our final speaker is tog studio technical services librarian and açai berry alert services content management department at GPO. Todd will share with us a wealth of information about the GPO's initiative with tribal communities as well as fascinating personal experiences. He will also share with us information from the office of minority health and the consumer financial protection Bureau. Read please receive our speakers.

>> Good afternoon. My name is Kim Jordan Fluker and I serve as the senior manager of the link to 11 department here at the map was public library and I am also joined by two of my colleagues in the department Lisa Long Howard dab it data manager and Jerry Bobbitt who is our 211 library assistant.

>> [Silence]

>> Kim, can you hear us? We can see that you are still in the room but we cannot hear you.

>> Yes, we are trying to get our slides to move are they moving there with you?

>> No.

>> Hello?

>> We hear you Kim, they are not moving.

>> Okay. There they go. Got it. Sorry.

>> Thank you again I am Kim Fluker with Memphis public library 211 department. So what I will talk about for just one moment is in the world of 11 there are massive amounts of information in places you can turn for help. So, in the world do any of us know where to turn most day and the answer for me would probably be no but now that I do. This slide states it is very easy to get confused. Many years ago the FCC designated 11 to be our helpmate. There are 211, 311, 411, 511, 811, 911 as well. But today we want to share with you information on the 11 that many people don't use and really don't even know about. The 11 is designated to cut through the maze of information when people in our neighborhoods our communities are in need of basic services and or to have basic services met. Over 90 percent of the United States across 50 states and DC and Puerto Rico have access to this 211 and 39 states are covered at 100 percent. Lastly it is a number recognized by the alliance of information and referral service. That number is 211. 211, remember that. 211.

>> You can get easy access to your local 211 by dialing those three simple digits on your phone. Or to verify other ways to connect to your 211 through the United States World Wide Web that is listed on the slide. Wwww.211.Margie. W WW.211.org. So, if you have never used the service in your area, here is how to simply locate this very valuable resource in your community. Here in Memphis we cover 10 counties and multistate as well which are Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. So you can go to W

WW.211.org. This is a great resource in many ways. But one very important way is that if you have someone in need but they are not from your specific area or community you can simply go to WW.211.org, click in the applicable information that may assist that person once they leave you and or if they need information on a variety of places in your area as well. On another note, predicated on this particular slide are 211 databases are the most accurate and up-to-date because in our communities we build relationships with those in our community so that we can give the most up-to-date information on governmental agencies, federal and state, local agencies as well. We do not depend upon outside information sites to populate our databases but if there are agencies or information that are brought to our attention we verify and use our eye and our protocol to get the applicable information.

>> My name is Jerry ballot I worked the call center here at Lync 211 in Memphis. I will go through some eggs examples of 211 contact centers across the United States including one in Puerto Rico and one in Canada. To be clear, every 211 works to meet the needs of the underserved in the region through their individual contact centers pick each one provides different access based on those needs. Also different availability based upon those needs. We will take a brief look at six of those contact centers starting with Utah tooth 11 Utah 211. Utah 211 offers a statewide service with multiple points of access including 211 phone access, a smart app, texting availability, chatting availability as well as email. Not every 211 will offer this but the trend is that we are adding it.

>> Another example from the West Coast's Los Angeles 211. They also offer 24 seven call center and they have community partnerships that allow them to act on behalf of of adult protective services as well as some components of early childhood programs. On top of their normal everyday information and referral systems. You can see here some of their top needs starting with adult protective services ranging through utility assistance, transitional housing emergency shelters as well as early childhood and education programs. Continuing on 2211 Texas is another example of a statewide service but it is unique because of its partnerships. They are a current partner with Texas health and human services to offer direct access and services for their Medicaid, snap programs and other state services and again they also offer that basic information and referral to a person in need or a person in crisis to help them navigate to these available programs.

>> Here in Tennessee of which we are a part we operate seven contact centers. I am a member of Lync 211 serving as Kim said five counties in Tennessee Tennessee, one in Arkansas and three in Mississippi. We are also part of the Memphis public library system which is a division of the city of Memphis we enjoyed a partnership and's partnership with the United Way of the South here in Lync 211. We also share a TN 211 database which serves all contact centers throughout the state work in Memphis we also offer a unique service and it is part of our name, link 211 which is L INC with no K. Lync provides ready reference services which often go hand-in-hand with our information and referral ranging from I need a phone number for my Dr. To train tickets we can get information to get access to the services you need. All the way down to basic library calls. Puerto Rico is an example outside of the continental United States that offers a basic 211 phone service on an island wide basis. Also outside of the United States is 211 Canada which at this time is not nationwide in Canada but they their stated goals is to become nationwide. One example of serving the province of Canada is Ontario. They are provincewide at this time offering 24 seven access as well as 211 and toll-free access and some online services. For those of you in the Washington DC area, there is Metro DC 211. This was sponsored by a grant from Homeland security and it's now led by the United Way of the national capital area. They serve the surrounding areas including many agencies from the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia. They include access online and through their call center.

>> My name is Lisa Long I am the Lync 211 database manager here. As Kim noted earlier, the alliance of information systems is the name of our professional which is our INR information and referral fear. All the 201 in the UN that's U.S. and Canada are agency numbers that are required to operate by the standards and they cover everything from database maintenance since we are required to update all of

our at databases annually, desert disaster preparedness and more. Several of the standard speak directly to our topic today regarding serving underserved populations. For instance the standards mandate that all to when the months will offer language translation services for our non-English speaking customer and the a RRS also provide other accessing to INR service deliveries. As Jerry mentioned to you earlier we are part of the Memphis public libraries and we have access which is a translation service and most of our callers Spanish-speaking callers and we are getting more and more nonce vanish speaking callers that we have to reach out to the translators for for instance one of my colleagues had a West Indies speaker last week and she was calling about a domestic violence situation my colleague was able to conference in the translator and also connect her with local nonprofit that helped her with her dire situation. We have other specific examples of Lync 211 partner with other nonprofits in other a RRS agencies within the stated we work closely with the disability path binder a state wide database they had in Nashville University and Lync 211 has been a partner with Pathfinder to maintain augment and update the database communal's letter indiscernible which is safe path and this is a bilingual database across the state who has actual Spanish speaking staff not justice translators available in their organization and Pathfinder works hard to reach all part populations across the state with disability issues. They have launched specific programming across the state with Hispanic and Middle Eastern populations and family members with special needs and we work closely with them to receive source training that encourages working with customers with disabilities as training about cultural attitudes with service and delivery for our non-English speaking persons or family members with special needs.

>> [Captioners

>> Someone in the audience of maybe thinking, why can't I just find this information ? Some of it you could. 211 prioritizes additional service that a search engine cannot provide. First off, we provide accurate information. All the information that we strive to give is verified through are very specialists. According to [Indiscernible] . We also provide a human touch. A listening ear when you are in crisis. So that we can help to navigate and figure out which are crucial next step -- what does that need to be. We are trained listeners. Attempting to offer empathy and a professional, but caring manner. Again, we are available and responsive, even if your Internet is out. One illustration, to make this point further. The big difference between 211 and Google can be found in the etymology of the word Google. Or some people might know it as Google. That comes from the number including a 1 followed by 100 zeros. Imagine for a second, you are in crisis and need an answer. Did you need that many answers ? How do not which answer is the one you need. What you do next ? You need data, but you do not have an answer. What do you do if you do not know how to ask the question ? That is what 211 can help you do. We hope you navigate.

>> A few weeks ago -- let me start by saying here at the Memphis link we have a community resource room that is directly tied to our 211 services that we provide via phone. We often times have persons in prices who come into the library in need of immediate services. There is a situation that I wanted to talk about for a moment. That is on the screen. To go through it briefly, the gentleman came in and he really needed help. He was a World War II veteran. He had been a victim of identity theft. He was told he needed to go in person to the national archives and records office in St. Louis. To verify his information and get all of it straightened out. In between all of that time, someone directed him to the public library linked to the enablement department. We dealt in to give him assistance. He did not drive, but he wrote up bike as his main mode of change rotation. We provided him with information on steps to take to clear his credit. We connected him with local veterans resources that we give him information on how to book a trip at the local Amtrak station. We did that for him. While he was sitting with us at a computer. We also give him information, when we were doing the booking to help them take his bike with him. We gave him directions for his bike, once he received a right at his destination. -- Ride at his destination. We give up local, state and federal resources that came directly from our database. The one

thing that struck me though, about the settlement, was he came all the way from Arkansas. He rode across the walking path, thankfully, that we had across the Mississippi River. To get to us in Memphis. Which was nine or 10 miles. We were happy to help him. That is one of the situations that we have had, recently, where we have situations like that all of the time. Many times, you will find 211 does not just get information. They are times when people need a warm hand off to somebody who can help them in person. That is what we try to do with the information that we have, as well as the experience and repository of people that we have. We know in the counties that we serve. Sometimes, it is more than just a hand off. They need someone in person. This is a screenshot of our new website. This is Memphis public library democracy, diversity and its big directly to the underserved population. Link 211 staff from all across the library system work hard to produce the site, in operation with local nonprofits and local government agencies. To create a user-friendly site. Resources for things people want to know about. Photo rights, how to register or how to restore the voter rights, if needed. Specific information on local elections and candidates. Information on immigration and services, discrimination and more. The site is partially available in Spanish. We are exploring ways to service other non-English speakers. The Cordova library branch offers ESL classes. Staff are soliciting feedback from customers to improve the site. The site links directly to local state and federal resources and the LINK 211 database. When how difficult it is to navigate the maze of government websites. The Memphis public library staff or is working to make it as clear and easy to use. Whatever the barrier is to accessing information, whether it be language, literacy or description issues, we are committed to meeting customers where they are. To access information and to use the local, regional and federal services and resources. This is a screenshot of our top 10 recorded needs from the last fiscal year for LINK 211. We record the referrals and needs for all customers and contacts. You can see the ARP and tax programs are one of the top needs. And offers income tax assistance. The program offers free tax assistance to people of lower and moderate income. Less than \$54,000 a year. People with disabilities, the elderly and those with limited English proficiency who need assistance repairing taxes. Volunteers are trained by the IRS. Director our local United Way of the mid South. There are other nonprofits like ARP who provide this free service. It is a major initiative. Through United Way and to when one has worked with our United Way to make these sites available to the region. Public libraries work closely with AARP for the free tax preparation. There are several library branches as well. One of our AIR standards is we provide consistent referrals. Each year, AIRS produces a report. It provides data from all 211 across the United States. The standardized categories and needs are included. Last year U. S. two in one field over 2 million contacts. We regularly create reports like this. It helps us. We also create a report unmet needs as well as the current needs and referrals. At houses to identify patterns and needs in the community. We share this information to pinpoint specific needs for future social service need. Such -- LINK 211 is proud to be part of the state when a nationwide two in one system. 211 and library's are a unique position to serve populations in a number of ways. Particularly speaking about 211, not all customers may be computer savvy enough or have a phone or computer that would allow them to search for resources in a database. Everybody does have a phone and everyone can remember those numbers, 211.

>> We hope this has been very helpful to you. My contact information is here. If there are any other questions that we can answer. Do want me to jump into answering questions ?

>> We will address all questions at the end. We will get right back to you.

>> Great. Thank you very much.

>> This is Jane Canfield. From Catholic University of Puerto Rico. For those of you who know me, you know my personal passion is reaching out to our seekers of other languages. 100 percent of my users speak Spanish. As their first language. I will talk a little bit about why it is important and a few of the resources that exist for reaching out to our speakers of other linkages this is an info graphic from the United States of this Bureau, which I found extremely interesting until parsley 2009, the Census Bureau only tabulated information for home languages with 30 million linkages. Beginning in 2009, the Census

Bureau expanded that to include 350 linkages. Who knew there were 350 linkages -- languages in the world? And that the Census Bureau collected data. That should illustrate the scope of the number of other linkages spoken. And many of them within the United States. Some important points to remember when you are working with a non-English speaking appellation is that for most people who migrate to the United States, in which is not their native language. However, for those people, gaining fluency in English is associated with greater earnings and occupational mobility. The size of the foreign-born population within the United States has increased over the last three decades. From 14.1 million in 1980, two over 40 million in 2012. That is an amazing increase. It means all of us that work within government document and within libraries going to encounter speakers of other linkages who will need our help in accessing government information. A few of the resources that exist and two of the best places to go for those resources are USA.gov in English. It is the official portal of the United States government information. There is a Spanish equivalent. It allows you to search in Spanish. The most useful thing about the Spanish site is that if you search in Spanish, and there is no available government information, on the site in Spanish, the site will redirect you to the iteration that exists in English. It is a site I use daily. With my users generally tell me I would rather have it in Spanish. It is a good place to start. If you are looking for resources on virtually any topic. For your users. The second very useful page, particularly for populations of the United States citizenship and immigration services. I do not get too many questions in Puerto Rico about immigration. Puerto Ricans are United States citizens. Although we do have people from the Dominican public and other countries. Who are interested in obtaining their citizenship. The U. S. citizenship and immigration services page. It contains all of the information that users will need if they intend to seek citizenship. And includes excellent resources for teachers and it includes practice exams for the citizenship exam. I urge you to actually take it. You may be surprised at what you do not know as a United States citizen. That you would be required to know if you were seeking citizenship from another country. With that, I will be back to do the summary later. I will turn you over to Clyde. He will talk about his outreach with travel communities and other available resources.

>> My name is Todd and I am a technical services library at the government publishing office. I am the second tech services library ever established. We have so many now. As part of my job one of my favorite things is out reach specifically with the tribal communities. Tribal Iberians also work with agencies. My outreach with the tribal library community began with my participation in tribal college library and Institute. Back in 2015. I've attended every year since. With agencies of office of minority health and consumer protection, they started organically networking. And at the TLC I conference. Every thing start to overlap. In terms of agencies, we have common goals to serve tribal areas and underserved operations. With areas of overlap that can be expanded upon. OMH enjoy the vast network of libraries and the webinar platform and audience. It is a win-win for patrons at the library's and both agencies involved. A little bit's about TC OI. It is an annual five day professional development conference. Tailored specifically to the cultural and professional needs a personnel working in tribal and committees. It takes place in Montana. On the MSU campus. It began officially in 1990. It was firmly established in 1994. Tribal college librarians work in geographically isolated communities. On a small budget. They serve the information needs of academic amenities while also serving as a public library for the travel community. Any lack of library science degree and specific training and library and she doesn't librarianship. Is targeted specific restaurant weldment. And assert the crucial need by providing professional development, mentorship and social networking. As a representative from GPO, I have been able to foster a relationship with her tribal community. -- With our tribal committee. I am focused on free access to government information. GPO resources, as a librarian I can speak darkly to resources. Cataloging, web -- I can speak directly to resources, cataloging and web development. I share my inter-agency outreach in those presentations. Most importantly, I can foster relationships with tribal brains and keep the lines of indication open throughout the year and between the conferences. We have nine tribal college librarians that are FDL's. I have the pleasure of visiting Leech Lake in Minnesota last fall.

Every year, at the pleasure of spending a week with these folks. For more information, please check out their labor guide on the conference -- LIB guide. Mary Hansen, is the professor that coordinates TCI. She does tremendous work. I will go on June 3 for the conference. Interagency outreach with two agencies. The office of minority health and consumer financial protection Bureau has collaboration and cooperation. You will see examples here. A little background on each of these. My outreach with LMH began to a personal contact that I had worked with. And it expanded from there. One of the first collaborations we did with LMH with the anniversary of the Heckler reports. And help to establish LMH. GPO printed the publication and 80s. We found areas of overlap that happened organically. We have done a lot of collaboration with LMH health resource Center. Offering webinars, articles and a newsletter. LMH has amazing reference services that I advertise and promote at T CLI. There data is easy to use and understand. It is often used by journalists and reporters. LMH will send a free publication via telephone number. It is popular and was well received at the tribal Institute with a lot of Internet issues. It is nice to know you can call a toll-free number and speak to a reference librarian and have publications mailed to you for free. It is a great service. Invite you to check out the redesigned website. April is national minority health month. A lot is going on at the website. We invite you to stop by there booth. They were just at the Public Library Association as was GPO staff in Philadelphia. I interagency outreach in my presentation. I just realized as I read that. This is how embedded and ingrained it is in me. My outreach began after one of their sessions and we talked and it started a chain of outreach and cooperation. It expanded to webinars. Then, we catalogued a lot and ran articles in the newsletter. At T CLI, I met Carmen Cruz who were there to promote their library programs. We were staying at the same hotel and were able to talk every day. We had a common interest in serving the tribal community. We started to link our talks together. CFPB has created a program that links library's and its patron. Community financial education process offers free customizable resources. They do not require you to be financial experts. You can order copies from the library. GPO Prince them and send them out. We have heard wonderful things. We have helped to streamline this cooperation. There so many areas of outreach. CFPB has developed a variety of printed materials. And has risen awareness using the library as a resource and free education tools. Help library set up workshops. And provide promotional materials. An example, Social Security, financial simulation, buying a home and applying for auto loans, managing identity theft etc. We continue to work with CFPB and help with their library programs. Their programs expand and GPO is a perfect fit. We have an amazing network of libraries. I know they appreciate our cooperation. In June during this TLC I, Terry Crews has invited me to speak at an all-day training they are holding the Bozeman public library for public libraries from all over the state of Montana. That is an additional thing I will do. What is next ? We will continue to work with existing agencies and expand our outreach and collaboration. And continue to focus on enhanced vacation with tribal libraries. How can we work with his agency to better serve the community and rejected agencies ? I have plans -- I-40 talk to someone at the health service. I will be looking at other areas of health and human services. To see what I can do. Continuing what we have and looking further. Thank you very much.

>> Good afternoon. I will do a brief summary and we will be open for question and answers. We consider this a very brief introduction to the needs of our underserved population. All of us in the SLD program are very aware of public access requirements. Part of the public access is to reach out to those underserved populations we all have. We would very much like to expand this topic into programming at the coming October conference. And continue it, as a continuing initiative of the GPO various federal agencies and federal depository Library program. Please, any of you out there who are reaching underserved populations, we would love to have you communicate with us. And be in community should about program presentations for the October conference. And continued cooperation and partnerships. With that, I will open it for questions.

>> Most of these questions from the chest area. For Jason, I'm curious about the criteria and flexion for 211 on the.org site. While searching, the site directed to the United Way in encourage. It does not provide a link to the United Way serving Alaska. Does United Way not qualify for inclusion ? Or does United Way decide the Anchorage office with coordinate and provide the services ? We did have a follow-up comment. It says Jason, I'm pretty sure the United Way of Anchorage ordinates. -- Coordinates. Can you please unmute your phone ?

>> I will say a different area does things different ways. I would presume the Anchorage office is where to start. There different configurations relative to how to when one is put together. This is an example where we specifically work with the city of Memphis public library. We have a coordinated effort to the United Way of the South. I think configurations can be different and unique, based on where you are.

>> 4211, from Kathy, do you get people who have moved from other states to your area ? And you refer them to other 211 organizations ?

>> Yes we do. I think it briefly hit on that. One example, not just in moving, but when people come to our city. An example is we have had a lot of national coverage with the MLK 50 celebration. We had people from around the world who call 211 to get specific information. When it comes to housing and events. Those kinds of things. When people do move to this area who are going through this area or looking to move to this area, the website we pulled up, 211.org, is very helpful in helping them to look at the landscape of someplace they want to go. And for moving to this particular area.

>> A comment from Marie. In regard to the individual who biked nine miles to get your system. Any lawmakers who come up with rules need to hear about the story. From Sarah, how does the partnership of a agency and nonprofit United Way work ?

>> It is similar to relationships that happen between other city entities and state and federal. It is a memorandum of understanding with United Way of the South. Relative to the services that they are providing. Even with the tech service, we have a temporary memorandum of understanding. We have a staffer who comes in and volunteers. They work at our facility. In our cases, their contractual memorandums of understanding.

>> That is it for the chat questions. To have any more questions ?

>> This is for Kim. Are there libraries that are 211 ?

>> Hello Yvonne. The only other 211 housed in a library is in Mansfield Richmond County. And Mansfield Ohio.

>> One more question. From Patricia. This has been informative. To all states have 211 six New York has United health number. Is this a number anyone can use, such as 311 ?

>> Yes. An example of that, I will use our area. The two when what we have here takes care of Memphis and Shelby County. We also take care of several counties in Mississippi and Arkansas. They are set up within states. Also with United Way agency, the counties that we serve our service by the United Way mid South. That is what precipitated us going into the general person agreement that we would take care of them. I am not sure about New York. Looking at the two and one.org, if you put the information in, and may ask about a ZIP Code. Or city and state. You can see what comes up. That is the best way. That is what we used to call of it desecrate information for two and one locations. -- That is what we use for information on the current locations.

>> I think that will wrap this program up. We will go on a short break. Thank you to the 211 folks who have dialed an. We will meet back at 330 p.m. Eastern standard Time.

>> [Meeting is on break until 3:30 PM E.S.T. Captioner is on standby.]

>>

>> Good evening. I'm Hartnett. The U. S. documents Lebron at the University of Washington libraries. I would like to offer a special welcome to those from open access scholarly communication community. And those watching this recording at a later time. If you are from a public library or tribal library government library you do not usually hear about the kinds of things we are talking about today, we are

happy to open this to you. Datagrid 2017 deposit does the repository library featured sunshine on her shoulders. Open government open scholarships. Speakers Laura, Allison Rodriguez and Anita Walsh spoke about the commonalities between the two world of government documents, library and ship, the open government movement and scholarly communications. The open access movement. As we learned, both movements share a focus on public accessibility and emphasis provision on open information to scholars, citizens and an active countering of the digital divide. The October session is recorded so that you can refer back to it from a grounding in the topic. After that session, both the Council and attendees asked for a follow-up. Today, we bring you more sunshine. Shedding light on copyright instruction and open access. Here is how we are framing it. What lessons can the ideal peak community take from our scholarly communications compatriot efforts, to promote information, literacy and information access ? Parallels abound to find a reasonable response when you're asked to do something like explain copyright and fair use in 20 minutes. To myriad concerns between today's open publishing environment and the potential privatization of government information. We will consider these challenges in the context of libraries roles in teaching, research and publishing. And what individual librarians, that is us, can do to further this work. Our two chosen topics today, copyright instruction and open access journal publishing, are things we could not get to in that first session. We are going to start out by asking you a few questions. Gets ready. You will participate in an online poll with our first speaker. A few online polls. Extra ready. Our second speaker will delve into the world of scholarly journal publishing. Her talk prompted me to post the question on. L recently. To federal government agencies publish peer-reviewed scholarly journals ? The answer is yes. I think all of those who responded to the question. They are quite lively.& Oh has been lively lately -- golf. Go has been quite lately. You might have noticed it is not a typo. Both of our speakers are scholarly communication outreach librarians at the University of Washington library. We are very lucky and spoiled to call them colleagues. Both of them monitor development in scholarly communication and information policy. And develop related educational pogroms for colleagues and students. Miriam Vicari, previously worked at Columbia College Chicago, and reference, instruction and scholarly communication. She is an attorney, in addition to being an library and. -- Eight library in. Liz previously worked for UW libraries as a research data library in. She has consulted on digital preservation and management issues. She served as an assistant archivist and digital preservation at the inter-University Consortium for political and social research. I CPS R. I will turn it over to Miriam Vicari.

>> Hello everyone. It is such a pleasure to be with you today. This is me on the beautiful campus of the University of Washington. I want to let you know that I had good fortune to work with expert government documents while in library student. That experience shaped me. Later, when I went to work as a teaching library and, I introduce government documents to classes whenever I could on a variety of topics. That I am at the University of Washington, ideal mostly with copyright and ID policies. This is one -- what I want to talk about today. I want to hear more about you, your work. I will talk about scholarly communication generally. Then, I will talk mostly about how I teach copyright. I will talk a little bit about your unique advantages as repository librarians. Then I will pass to Liz. First, I will hand it back to our colleagues in the other Washington. They will push out if you pull questions. I want to learn about your work environment and how you teach. I define teaching probably. As you will see in the answers. I want to hear about your audience. Where you work.

>> We will run 4 polls. I'm getting the first one. What you can do to have yourself propped is in the right column of your screen, you should see a participant section. And a chat section. You want to collapse those on the left side of the word is participants, there is an arrow. Like that. It will collapse the content you see. You should have an empty column. The first poll question, I want to prepare you. With the pole, it collapses. What best describes your work environment ? Open the poll question. You choose one answer. Do not forget to hit submit. The poll question is closing. We can see the results display.

>> Thank you everyone.

>> Do you teach probably speaking ? Check all that apply. Perhaps you cannot check all that apply. Take your best answer we are wrapping it up. You can see the results displayed here. The third poll question is coming your way. Who are your audiences ? Let's try to check all that apply. You cannot check all that apply. We are closing the poll question. 47 said undergraduates. 10 graduates. Three faculty members. 2 library and colleagues. Six attorneys. Six civil servants. Nine numbers of the public.

>> This is the last one. The next one will come up later. Do not get too far from your keyboard., And for the information. I did my best to try to think where you would work. Lot of you have experiences that dovetail with my own. Which makes it easier for me to predict what you are going through. What is scholarly communication ? It is difficult to define precisely. At the University of Washington which had to make a diagram of the work that we do. It looks like this. It is a big concept. It is hard to unpack. Women talk about scholarly communication, we generally mean the whole cycle of research production and dissemination. From the planning stages to management and to publication. And beyond. We talk a lot about technology. The content hosting platform and compatibility with social media. We talk about law and policy. And contracts. With the economics of publishing and business development in the publishing world. And we talk about cultural norms as well. That could be peer review and promotion of tenure and citation metrics. We talk about equity, fairness and public benefits. We talk about surrounding contextual issues. Such as researcher behavior and attitudes. And bias. All of these are in flux. Given the moving parts of scholarly communication, I encourage people to come up with their own explanation's. Those most appropriate for your own audience. You might think differently about scholarly community should a talking to at heart -- an art historian versus an oceanographer. I want to hear from you as a suppository librarian. What aspect of scholarly communications director self explaining most often in your world ? This is the last poll question. Thank you for filling out all of the questions. Alternate back over.

>> I will open the poll question. It is closing. You can see the results displayed here.

>> Thank you everybody who answered the poll question. This is very useful information for Liz and me. I teach a lot about copyright. Most usually. Sometimes copyright can seem entangled. The rest of my talk, I will go over the concepts and techniques that I use in classes. If everything I say is obvious, I hope it is a worthwhile review. If it is a new content, I hope it may give you ideas for activities and things you can use in your classes. Especially if teaching to undergraduates. I know a lot of you do. We have some of the friendly invitations that I get at my job. Is a possible to go over the five pillars of University and a case study in 30 minutes ? Or could I lead a discussion on copyright in 20 minutes ? These Sema challenges. Because if I may quote myself, it is difficult to have a short conversation about copyright. How can we talk about it without oversimplifying it ? And make it realistic for students to learn in 20 or 60 minutes ? When I get these requests or invitations, here are my strategies for handling the situation. The first thing I is ask for more time. I explained why the topic is important. Because we all use and create copyright protected works just about every single day. We do not want to oversimplify it. Copyright and fair use require a lot of thinking to understand. Students may not gain a deep understanding from a quick lecture. Active learning exercises are powerful, but they take time. I always consider my audiences needs to get that -- context. I want to know what students will do with the information I provide. Often, they are working on a project that entails the content. Consider the cross format., Expected to do a lecture with a PowerPoint can I be more creative and students can move around in the classroom ? That will shape the lesson that I plan. A few things that are not on this list are what I prioritize.'s it has we have to be realistic in our room expectations. Sometimes the success a student walking away an understanding to concepts they did not know before. You cannot do everything in a half hour. Another thing to consider is partnering. I would encourage you to coteach with a colleague who is not a government document specialist. You will both learn from each other. If you and I could teach a class, here are the highlights that I would inject into an undergraduate class. With a class of faculty and undergrad students also. The first principle is what copyright protects. Original works

of authorship, in any tangible medium of expression. Federal government information is an exception. One activity I have done in the past is to hand out slips of paper. On each slip of paper there is a different type of work listed. For example, an invention, poem or photograph or table. I ask students to source the works that are protected by copyright and the ones that are not. We discussed the results. Another thing I want students and faculty to have a sense of his copyright duration. Copyright laws a very long time. Figuring out the end date can be complicated. Anything created after 1923 is protected. A lot of factors go into this calculation. One activity I have done in the past is to ask what audience if everyone can think of a work. Research the date of creation and use an online tool to determine whether or not it is still protected by copyright. A lot of us know Peter hurtles copyright term is incredibly complex. Is somewhat looks at them visually, they will see it can be a difficult determination to make. I would only do this activity if you have quite a bit of time and you feel confident you can control the class and guide them in the right direction. They can go pretty far field. There 70 variables that affect whether works are protected. Sometimes you go down the tunnels of research and you lose sight of the larger picture. At the end of the day, it is not so important that students figure out exactly when the work will enter public domain, but I want them to realize how difficult it is to determine if Royal works are protected by copyright. And the bonus challenge to find out who owns the rights now, if there is such a thing. Another critical concept I want students to understand is that copyright is the funnel of expensive rights. They do not necessarily need to memorize the rights. I want them to know that copyright goes beyond simply copying the work. And includes most every practical way you could monetize the work or would want to use it realistically. One thing I have done in the past to make this more active is another sorting exercise. I again, put different activities on slips of paper. And attribute them to students. They sort out activities which are exclusive rights of copyright from activities. For example, one of the activities might be displaying the work on a billboard. Or performing the work in a City Park. Is that exclusive right of copyright owner or not ? Or reading the work to yourself. To start those things as to whether or not they are exclusive to copyright owner. This is what people -- where we want to spend the bulk of our time. People often ask me to talk about how do you view a work if not protected ? You do not on the copyright. I often do not have enough time to do that. I am satisfied personally. One tool I use is to put a visual flight up like a flowchart. It can show how many decisions someone might make, before they would use a work or subsequent work that they are working on themselves. Such as a paper or a mashup or a video. That is clear the options at the top of the chart are easier. This is where federal government information belongs. That is a good tool in your workbench, when you talk to students. Fair use is closer to the bottom of the decision tree. It is pretty complicated. It is a huge topic. It takes a lot of reading and analysis to really fully understand fair use. This work takes time that we do not always have. Here are some practical tools that decides a lot of caselaw for us. I think it goes without saying that these do not offer legal advice. There useful to structure the audience. Analysis. This is a checklist that is well known put together by Kenny Cruz and Wayne Butler. It is a long URL and you can find it when you search Kenny Cruz and checklist. This is a simple slide version of the checklist. Gives the four factors of fair use. Under each factor, it lists factors. For and against their use. I print and distribute it to students and faculty often. I encourage them to keep it. And use it when they need it. The fair use evaluator, you can see a screenshot here. It is brought to us by the American Library Association. You can enter information describing the situation. To the best of their ability. At the end, we can a printout with a grayscale evaluation of relative fairness for the data people enter. This is not an authoritative legal advice. It can help someone think of fair use in a structured way. I will provide a record that they did consider their use in good faith. -- Fair use in good faith. Here are activities you can do as well. Case studies. Select a case or two that you like for your audience interest. For example, if talking with journalism students are art students, the author use cases on point for them. Another thing you can try is a guided fair use analysis. Go through it as a whole class. If you have a lot of time, try role-play activities. I divide groups into plaintive teams and defended teams. And have them articulate real

fair use dispute. And we debrief and compare the analysis everyone thought of with the actual opinion in the case. This increases everyone's confidence when they see they can make the same arguments about fair use. That attorneys have in court cases. Libraries have unique advantages. The main one is you can deliver the good news that most federal government information is available to the public free of charge and without restriction on use. Everyone likes to deliver good news. From your standpoint, you can't explain why this is significant. 70 people assume that things they find online are free to use. -- So many people assume that things they find online are free to use. That is not always the case. Thank you for joining us today . It has been an honor to speak with you. Hopefully, it seems less like a tangled mess. And more like something that has use and structure. There will be questions at the end. Right now, I'll have to to my colleague, Liz. -- I will hand it to my colleague, Liz.

>> Thank you Marianne. I will be talking about open access and the way that libraries can support researchers and individual librarians who are interested in promoting free access to materials. When we talked about open access, this is a really large umbrella term that encompasses a lot of conversations. There are many people who are interested in making sure that the data that underlie scholarship are openly available. There are lots of folks interested in making sure that textbooks and other educational resources are freely available to students. It is also a conversation happening in disciplines where monograph are the norm. And then, also, thinking about public scholarship in ways that went researchers are engaging the publisher, and the public in the research, and making sure the result of that scholarship are available to the public in a meaningful way. Today, I'm talking specifically about Journal publishing. In general, what they have in common is the idea that the Internet is an incredible tool for making materials freely available. We need to figure out how to best take advantage of that. When I say free Emma it is also not a straightforward answer. While yes, it is obvious that we are talking about getting rid of pay walls. We want to make sure people can simply read the material. Which they cannot in current journals inspection packages. Another really important part of the conversation is about the licensing and permissions that are attached to the work. The freedom to reuse the materials in ways that will promote scholarship. There are tremendous and if it's to making materials -- benefits to making materials free. For access issues Emma it is firmly established --, it is firmly established the journals that are openly available get more downloads. There is a significant scholarship -- open access articles have a citation advantage to closed access articles. Out a is better for authors -- LA is better for authors. It is better for the promotion of scholarship in general. With the current system, access to paid review research is limited, based on your being associated with a well-funded institution. That means that many institutions -- and small institutions across the United States. All of the scholars associated with these institutions, are not able to take part in the scholarly conversation. And society as a whole, outside academia, research can have a tremendous impact on lives. Doctors and patients who want access to medical studies, whether journalists who want to see the research himself, rather than the press release. That might not go into the nuances of the research. Or learners at all levels. That could benefit from having access to research. Open access is away that all of these issues can be addressed. On the right side of things, as Marion alerted to earlier, copyright determines what you can do with intellectual property. It does so in all of the ways that you would find useful. In the current journal publishing system, most often, publishers require that authors completely transfer the copyrights. That means authors can no longer do things like pass out copies of the material to the classrooms. They cannot upload a copy to their website. They cannot necessarily use graphs from their own work. And this is a real problem. And many people are talking about it. As I said, this is a conversation that has risen in the current publishing journal cycle. For the most part, it is sponsored by publicly funded grants. Often times, it is conducted by researchers who are part of a public institution, whose salaries are paid for by taxpayers. In the normal peer review process, not only are the individual researchers creating really valuable interproximal property that they do not it's like to be paid for, other researchers are taking on tremendous work of peer review. Which they are also not expected to be paid for. At the end

of this process, with free labor and free intellectual property, the rights to the material end up solely with the publishers. Who for the most part, published articles behind a pay wall. And charge a tremendous amount for subscriptions to the material. Even though, only a small percentage of the world can have access to the material. Even the folks who have access, because publishers for the most part publish under restrictive licenses. They cannot use the material in a meaningful way. The reason scholars are willing to take part in the system, despite the disadvantages, is that publishers have been able to position themselves as arbiters of quality, when it comes to scholarship. And that is reflected in disciplines where the journal article is the unit of scholarship. It is reflected that in order to be promoted and get tenure scholars, you have to publish in the most prestigious journals possible. There is a huge incentive for scholars to keep the status quo. Part of the reason that they are willing to do this is because they are quite shielded from the financial part of things. And that is where the libraries are bearing the brunt of the issue. We are on the front lines of the dependency that the scholarly community that the conversation has maintained with the journal publishing system. So that we are caught between researchers who really want access to these materials and publishers who essentially no they can charge whatever they want. It has increased five times the rate of inflation. Since 1986. There is no sign of a change. Libraries are caught at the moment in a unsustainable cycle. Trying to figure out a better conversation about how to deal with this is something that is directly important to us, as well as to researchers. I said earlier that open access was fundamentally about making materials openly available. Leaving modern tools like the Internet. This is something that libraries are having to question their role in the entire system. Back when journals were primarily physical, it was obvious that you went to the library and you had access to those materials at the library itself. Because we have a history of stewardship, librarians are also integral to the preservation of that material as well. Now that articles and journals are primarily electronic, it is an opportunity to rethink where we are in the system. While we do have a role to play in access, libraries -- the open access movement is an incredible area of opportunity for us to prove our relevance and ability to further the scholarly conversation. Thinking about the strategies that the open access community are talking about, when we think about scholarly journal publishing, this has been gaining momentum in the last 10 years. Part of that is because funders have some mandating for research that was paid for by public funded dollars. Is to be open to the public. It is also a conversation that researchers are having themselves. Partly around reproducibility and the S.T.E.M. field. This is an issue. Also current awareness of the injustice of the current system. From a social justice perspective and also from the individual perspective of authors being stripped of their rights. The two main strategies that the community thinks about when we are talking about making material openly available are called green open access and gold open access. Green open access is about alternate distribution models. It is taking the current publishing desecrated closed publishing system and adding a layer on top. So that an author submits an article through traditional publishing and goes to the process of peer review. And ends up being published within the traditional journal. In the publishing agreement, the author retains the right to deposit a copy of their article in an open access repository. This can be either in a disciplinary repository that can be sponsored by researchers themselves. They can also be government sponsored repositories. And then the individual institution can take responsibility and provide open access repository at. At University of Washington, we have a university archive as our institutional repository. It is a place for scholarship that does not have any appropriate disciplinary repository. There are some things that we need to be aware of when supporting green open access. The first is it is important that repositories identify what version of an article they are providing access to. Is it the pre-peer review version or the post peer review version of the article. It is important that repositories figure out the best way of making sure the material -- the people can find the material. There are a lot of interesting works being done, in terms of taking advantage of metadata aggregation. To tap into the open works of open access repositories. There is a browser attachment called open access button, that essentially taps into the network of open access repository metadata if the user sees

a closed access article they would like access to, it can search the OA version and if there is an open access version, it can find it. There is confusion on the depositor side. First depositors many times do not know where to put their material. Whether it would be at disciplinary repository or institutional repository. They are confused about whether they have the right to do it. It is something that needs to be negotiated within the publisher agreement. Or as part of the publishers archive policy. A lot of times, authors simply do not know how to read their publishing agreements. Or they do not know how to look for the policy. They do not know whether they can deposit, they are unclear about whether the create peer reviewer post peer review version of their article is published. These are areas where librarians can support individually and figure out what is appropriate. The second strategy is gold open access. This is more about alternate funding models to choose a traditional publishing process. In the current publishing process, publishing costs money. A cost money to do peer review. It costs money to do the formatting of articles. And to advertise the article for the journals themselves. That money has to come from somewhere. In the current system, it is beholden on the readers to provide that money. It doesn't necessarily have to be that way. That is what gold open access is about. Exploring the alternative. One way that is at the forefront of the conversation is through an author page model. Where the author gives the publisher particle processing charges. To publish the material. Many publishers are building on this and essentially are trying to create a new revenue stream. For hybrid models. Is a traditional closed access journal. Authors can pay to make sure their individual article is available. However, the area that the libraries can be most excited about is essentially trying to explore different models entirely. It does not have to be authors as the central funding source. It could be societies libraries themselves. This is something the federal government is already doing. The peer reviewed journals the government publishes. Neither the author nor the reader has to pay. That is an interesting model that I hope as a community, we can explore more. Partly because there are some issues with gold open access as well. Especially on the author pay method. That has a tendency to cut out people from lesser institutions. It also is keeping in place the system that for the most part where the infrastructure is owned and controlled by for-profit publishers. Publishers are open about the fact that most APCs are not based on what it costs to publish. Rather how much the market will bear. In some cases, even if they're making material openly available, the licensing is not as open as we would like it to be. It is also important to talk about predatory publishers. When we talk about gold open access. These are instances where publishers essentially get offers to pay them to publish their work, but they don't actually provide any of the services and benefits that traditional publishers do. Such as peer review. The specter of this, in my opinion, dominates the conversation about gold access. It becomes more about money than it should. The idea of how best to make sure researchers know where to publish, is an existing literature issue. Information literacy issue. This is in an area where librarians can provide real support. There are number of initiatives that are essentially education and outreach. The think, check them a submit system. Where researchers go through the steps of figuring out whether a publisher is legitimate or not. Again, thinking about overall libraries and where we fit into the scholarly journal ecosystem, I think it is important to take a step back and focus on what we are good at that we are often discipline neutral based. And can pick up disciplines that are underserved. We also have much longer-term perspective. Often, publishers do as well. They are important for us to take a look at the product of scholarship. Things such as great literature. And the data that is underlying scholarly journal articles. We can have a real role to play in the access and preservation of those areas. We really have an opportunity to support green and gold open access. In terms of providing publishing platforms. Open Journal system is an open software system that lets researchers create their own open access journal. It is something the University of Washington provides. We are in the middle of developing software. And open software depository software. I think it is a real area for growth for libraries. In general, there are a lot of wider community initiatives that are happening. The spark organization is doing tremendous work on the legislative and legal side of things. There's also a new initiative that is being talked about. Call the 2.5 percent commitment. Were libraries

are taking a hard look at the budgets and seeing whether they can spend 2.5 percent of their budget on open access. That is a brief overview of open access. And the library's position. Thank you for listening. I think we will open up to questions for me and Miriam.

>> I will field the questions. We have a few comments in chat. The state library of Pennsylvania want to know about digitization of materials. And why they need to be concerned with copyright.

>> The state library of Pennsylvania ?

>> In general, why are they concerned with copyright for digitized materials ?

>> Because it depends on the nature of the material. If it is in the public domain, it is not a problem. It also depends on what you want to do with it. Are you using it for preview purposes. There are different sections of the lyre in section 108. That deal with those situations. Dealing with deteriorating materials. It is hard to answer that question without knowing exactly what you are doing with it.

>> We have a comment. When Miriam was talking about 23. Things would be considered in copyright. There was a comment saying that the copyright office always says it depends. And another comment saying in corporate America as counsel, the answer was always no. I do not know if you wanted to speak to either of those comments ?

>> There are so many things that factor into that analysis. Whether something is published after 1923. If it is protected by copyright law. A lot of things are and a lot of things are not. There are so many things that enter into it. I was afraid to even mention it. In this presentation. Because it is a nuanced issue. It is not a blanket statement. My point is more than it is difficult to figure it out. I get questions from faculty and students. Perhaps if it was published in Ireland one year and it came over and was published in the United States and another year. And we do not know the copyright was renewed. We do not know who the current owner would be. If there is a current owner. I mention it in the sense that it is difficult to determine. When people ask you if something is public domain. Is often difficult to calculate if you do not have the information. Finding the information takes a substantial amount of time. I didn't mean to give the impression that everything is still protected. It is a difficult query, depending on what you are looking at.

>> Which circles back to it depends.

>> Yes.

>> Another person said she watched a presentation by John with public information office at U. S. copyright. He discussed specifically changes to section 18. Reproduction of library archives. And 107, fair use. How well this and how will the changes affect depositories ?

>> Full disclosure, I did not see the presentation. I do not know what is in them. I cannot answer that. I am sorry.

>> Beth Williams from Stanford Law school. You rightly pointed out that one of the significant impediments to increasing open access scholarship is the perceived prestige issue. Especially on behalf of junior faculty members who need to publish. In prestigious journals to gain tenure. I'm wondering if you have success stories that you can share on reaching out to junior faculty members ? To encourage them to publish actively and open access spaces ?

>> I find that newer researchers, some of them are active and passionate about this. And there are lots of people at the universities who are early-stage faculty that essentially no they want to change the system. Again, that is because they see it as a social justice issue. They see it as an open science and reproducibility issue. In many ways, researchers, younger researchers have a natural inclination to try to change the conversation towards making openness a real value in the promotion and tenure process. Often times we see their older colleagues will try to rein them in a bit. Part of this is about encouraging what is already happening and the tremendous amount of excitement that is going on. While reaching out to older researchers, that yes, this is something that has a images value. What I think that researchers and faculty -- they are the best emissaries for this information. Library and can certainly

support the conversation, but most faculty listen to fellow faculty over a fellow -- Montbello librarian. The passion is there. It is a question of tapping into it and supporting it and providing platforms.

>> There are a lot of comments circling around the topic. Several people have noted there libraries are accepting

>> -- Creating supporting statements. The University of Texas wrote a statement to support open access. If you can get your entire campus on board, that is encouraging. I think pushing re-citation or citation in general is important as well.

>> There is also interesting conversations happening around the world about open access policies. And having faculty as a whole has a policy that says all material, including University of Washington, having a policy that was a all faculty publications will be made openly available. If you can get or support that kind of university wide conversation, it will make tremendous strides forward.

>> We also have a comment about a list. In the room, we want to caution to be careful of the list.

>> That list obviously comes from a place -- a good place in wanted to provide an easy resource for people. It is true that he was not transparent about the methods he used to collate the list. He talks about the factors that go into his determination about whether something should be on the list or not. He does not provide any rubric for its. He does not do it for the individual publishers or journals the and up on the list. Or metrics for how he decided to put it on the list. I see it as an information literacy issue. In making sure that researchers are familiar with the kinds of things that he was looking at when he tried to make the determinations. Essentially, giving researchers to make the determination himself, rather than relying on someone else to do it for them.

>> There is a lot going on in chat. I encourage everyone to look at it. I cannot repeat it all, we are short on time. One of the last comments is looking at unpublished materials. And how copyright applies to those items.

>> Things do not have to be published to be protected by copyright. I just had a brief conversation about this with a student.

>> The roles in the past were different. Is that what you mean ?

>> The comment came in when you were talking about tracking materials and how difficult it is to determine lineage of published materials. It will be equally or is difficult to do from publish material.

>> It is. As you in the room no, copyright is created immediately when you meet the criteria. You do not have to register with the government. You do not even have to put a notice on it. It is difficult to track things sometimes. I think that is an eye-opener to some people. To know that something that is short that you scribble off, not intending to share with anyone might meet the criteria to be protected and copyrighted. It is automatic now.

>> This is Mary Clark at the Library of Virginia. I have a question about reproduction for preservation purposes. Can you talk about the restrictions that are placed for use that might be placed on reproductions ? I ask this because we do microphone newspapers for preservation when we cannot get permission from the publishers to do it. Legitimately. If you can speak to that.

>> I wish I could speak to that. I would refer you to section 18. That is where you will find that text. It is a dense section of the statute. It does consider reproduction by libraries. There are restrictions for who can use them. In terms of lending them out or for library use. I could talk to you off-line about that. Here to get in touch with me later.

>> This is Mary again. We have interpreted it as highly restricted. I was hoping you would say no. It's fine. Dude you want.

>> Section 18 and section 107. What you are doing may be fair use. What you want to do with the materials. I don't want to short my answer. Without knowing exactly what you have planned, in which what to do with the materials and the fact that I cannot provide legal advice, I can only talk generally about these issues. Fair use is always an option. I do not want to give the impression it is not.

>> This is Liz. I can speak to our digital preservation system and the choices we have made. It is to be conservative about it. We are participating in the digital preservation network. Which is not a completely secure network. We decided that anything that we make copies based on our preservation rights, rather than general ability to make copies, that material is not appropriate. We have our own secure servers that we house those copies. Digital preservation is quite conservative when it comes to that.

>> Thank you . I wanted to thank both of you for being willing to really get down into specifics with us. And thank everyone for chatting away. My epiphany that I have been having is what we do is try to connect federal information to as many different kinds of information as possible. And the more information that is out from behind barriers, the more people can connect. With the FL DP content to other forms of literature. It is obvious, but it came right to me as folks were seeking.

>> We are over time and we will wrap up for the day. We need even more sunshine. Let's bring it back in the fall.

>> Thank you for attending. We will be back with you at 1 PM Eastern tomorrow for the final day.

>>