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Please stand by for realtime captions.

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Hello. Welcome to the spring 2017 virtual meeting. My name is Kelly with the government publishing office. He with me broadcasting live from Arlington Virginia are 13 members of the depository library counsel along with numerous staff members from GPO. Before we start and I hand the mic over to the DLC chair, Scott Matheson, I want to go through some logistics. You will note there is one URL for each day that can be used as often as needed. Feel free to participate in all sessions or certain ones and you can come in and out of the virtual room as often as you want with that same URL. You can download handouts and slides for each session by visiting the virtual meeting webpage. From the homepage you click on the large virtual meeting banner at the top and you will see the slides button to download. If you have questions or comments on any presentation feel free to chat those in the chat box in the bottom right corner of your screen. We will keep track of them and at the end of each presentation we will address them. We are recording this entire virtual meeting. Everyone who registered to attend will receive a follow-up email with links to the recording as well as the slides and handouts. During this session if you need to zoom in on the slides shown by the presenter you can click on the full-screen button to the bottom left side of your screen. To exit that mode you go to the top of the screen and mouse over the blue bar you see. It will expand and you click on the return button to go back to the default view. Finally, please remember we are live tweeting using the hashtag VLC virtual 17. We encourage you to tweet with us. With that I will hand the mic over to DLC chair, Scott Matheson , who will take us from there.

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Thank you. I want to first - - I remembered the gavel so I will officially call to order the spring 2017 meeting of the depository library counsel. I want to welcome the councilmembers who are here in person as well as those joining us virtually. Hello. We are waiving from Arlington. Welcome to you who are joining us. We look forward to having a productive discussion with the community. In this spring meeting many of the sessions won't be as traditionally lecture style, but we will focus on the interactive element toward the Q&A session. At the end and we definitely want your input. Especially during the closing session tomorrow. If you are in and out look at the block starting round 2:30. We left a lot of time for discussion both among councilmembers and also with you. We want you to use that chat window for questions and feedback. Even if we can't get to all of the questions, we will take those and make sure we get through them either from counsel or GPO. Remember we are watching the twitter hashtag again that is DLC virtual 17. I want to thank the GPO staff for the hard work in recording the meeting. Getting us to the Council here and setting up the remote. And chasing down councilmembers to finalize details, myself included. All while continuing to put on a huge number of met - - webinars including two certificate programs and continuing to do the work of keeping the program running. This is an amazing amount of work and I want to thank them.

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A lot changed since we met. We know change is a constant. Spring is when the Council membership changes. After this meeting some of our terms are ending in new members will join. He saw the announcement last week about the new members. Some things have not changed. Our patrons needs remain the same. Our shared goal of connecting people to government information remains the same. We hope our session and your discussion with us will help us in our ongoing work of keeping America informed.

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It's my pleasure to introduce virtually a video greeting from the director of the government publishing office Davita Vance-Cooks . This

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[ Video Playing ]

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Welcome to the 2017 depository library counsel virtual meeting. We are so excited to have you here at the last count of over 300 of you had registered and we are happy you are here and that you are engaged with the FDL P program. The libraries are a critical component of our mission of keeping America informed. As a result, we have made it our commitment to go ahead and visit as many of you as possible. Last year we visited over 250 libraries. This year we intend to do it again. Also I would like to thank the five libraries that signed up to be preservation stewards. Thank you for supporting our program. Lastly, let me give a special thank you to the depository library counsel. For their commitment and support to the program. Have a wonderful, wonderful conference. Thank you.

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Thank you very much. That is a wonderful reminder of what we have been up to and why we all continue to participate in the program. You see how busy GPO has been. You've seen the flurry of emails and new products released and new - a busy schedule of webinars for training. Now we will have an update on what they have done in the past few months and what is in the works and what is coming soon. Acting superintendent of documents and manager of LSCM , Laurie Hall will introduce the GPO update.

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Thank you. Just a reminder this is the 94th meeting of the depository library counsel. The first one was held in DC in 1973 and one of the tweets going out will have a photo of that first meeting. Hopefully none of you are in that picture. [ laughter ] From the time of the recording of the presentation by Davita we have over 450 folks that registered virtually representing every state between DC and Puerto Rico. We are good to have all of our members here. The 13 members from DLC broadcasting live in Arlington and we also want to welcome Tom [Indiscernible] and Marianne Mason were joining us remotely from Florida and Iowa respectively. Thank you for being here and for everyone to listening in.

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Coming in the next part is the GPO update session where you will hear a little about a lot of things that we are doing. In LS CM. We will talk about our preservation steward program we will talk about continuing development of content for government info we will talk more about our outreach activities to libraries for our GPO on the go initiative right now we have surpassed 325 visits to libraries. Going forward since the count by Davita. Also the upcoming launch of the FDL P exchange which will help you manage your collection. Those are just a few of the things that we will talk about coming up. I would like to introduce you to some of our new staff members you will see their names and ask GPO or you may communicate with them. I will name

them. Their faces and names. Up in the left-hand corner Stephen [Indiscernible] who is one of the supervisory services librarians and tech services. Kathy Carmichael in the center whose one of our outreach librarians. Some of you may have seen her. She has visited many libraries throughout the country. Harriet or Carolyn Hasler who is one of the technical services supervisor as well. The left bottom corner is Megan Minter. She is the new collection development librarian. She was a former intern with us who decided to become a librarian after working with us. In the center is Susan Goldin who was one of our new technical services librarian and Scott Pauley on the right our new writer and editor. You'll be seeing a lot of his work. He will be editing the FDL C connection and contributing information to that publication. We welcome them all and hopefully in some of the next visits to your library or when you come to GPO for the fall meeting you will maybe get to see them or introduce them to you in public. Welcome aboard. We are going to go to the updates section. The first one up is Suzanne Ebanues who is the partnership coordinator. She will give us an update of some of our partnership initiatives.

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Thank you, Laurie. As she said my name is Suzanne Ebanues and I coordinate with federal depository libraries and other agencies. I want to start by saying thank you to the partners. Your participation and assistance is vital to everyone.

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Before discussing our recent activity I want to provide a little background. GPO has created formal partnerships with other agencies in the depository library community since 1997. These partnerships help GPO to preserve digital and tangible content and work to help us fill gaps in GDP and provide services that help other depository libraries. We currently have seven agency partners and 15 library partners. So far fiscal year 2017 were busy and productive years. LSCM continues to add records to the USGS bones. Cataloging partner is US Colorado boulder and 2000 records have been added. We continue to work on adding and enhancing bibliographic records with the digital version which are available on the USGS publications warehouse. The Colorado school of mines created the records and GPO enhanced over 3000. We are also working on her second cooperative cataloging partnership the University of Montana. That libraries providing GPO with records and publications from 12 classes for enhancement in addition to the CGP. The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis our partner since 2005 continue to expand the content available. GPS staff has catalogued the material so it's available through the CGP.

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Are cataloging partnerships with the Colorado school of mines and University of Colorado Boulder continue with additional titles. Next on the list are bibliographic records with the digital version of the USGS professional papers and records for the tangible report of investigations for the Bureau of mines from the University of Colorado Boulder. Additionally to better help the partners promote the great services and products we updated the partner logo which you will see in the bottom right corner of the slide. It incorporates the GPO logo and colors. This will make a clear glance the library is an official GPO partner. The partnership team is always in the lookout to new collaboration opportunities and is regularly talking to libraries and agencies about partnerships.

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Next I want to focus on the newest types of partners. The preservation stewards. Preservation stewards make a commitment to retain tangible depository resources through the link of the partnership agreement. They take on the additional responsibilities for preserving the material.

This includes preventative preservation or activities that prevent or delay materials integrating or becoming damaged. Many of you may have heard of preservation stories in relation to the effort allowing regional to discard material which Heidi will talk about a little bit more. One of the discard criteria is the existence of at least four tangible copies distributed geographically and housed at a preservation store. Preservation tours are necessary for the regional process they have up broader an important role in ensuring the preservation of all material. Regardless of whether it is allocable for reasonable [Indiscernible]

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The regional discard teams are different. But are on regular communication. Exactly what material is eligible is listed under a presentation story agreement. All publications within the scope of the Superintendent of documents and dissemination programs that is the FDL P and the cataloging indexing program are eligible to be preservation copies of record. Materials classified for reasons of national security or have privacy concerns are not eligible until declassified or the privacy considerations expire. These documents though not distributed can also be a preservation copy of record. GPO welcomes any library or institution interested in preserving materials and to serve as a preservation steward. Preservation stewards do not have to be a designated federal depository library. There are other libraries and organizations with large collections of publications and we welcome the opportunity for the discussion and partnership to all interested libraries within the FDL P.

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Since the preservation steward program launched in fall, five libraries have committed to preserving. The first preservation steward at University Colorado boulder which has congressional record and serial set and the congressional hearing collection under serial ship. University of Kentucky is preserving the WPA. University of Hawaii at Manila provide stewardship over the collection of the reports. The University of Iowa is a preservation steward and collection of government posters and small collection of hearings related to the Iran Contra, Pearl Harbor and hearings before the house on committees. The newest steward is the State Library of Ohio. Which is also placing the collection under stewardship and we now have two preservation stewards for this title and encourage other libraries to consider preserving congressional records.

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Finally I want to encourage you to reach out and talk with the partnership team. We want to talk with you about how GPO and your library can work together. Please use the partnership form on FDL P.gov or email me directly at the address listed on the screen. There's also more information on GPO partnerships including a full list of all of the great partners available on FDL P.gov. Thank you and I will turn the update over to Heidi.

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Thank you. As mentioned my name is Heidi Ramos and I'm the implementation project manager. I will share with you a brief update on what has been accomplished so far under phase I and what the plans are for phase 2. First quickly let's talk about what has happened since we started phase 1 as many of you know in August 2015, the US government publishing office received approval from its congressional oversight committee, the joint committee on printing to implement the Superintendent of documents regional public policy. After a few meetings and discussions throughout that year, internally and with the community GPO released the final version of the public policy in June 2016. Then in July 2016 GPO launched a project webpage that published information packets and we hosted a few more webinars to provide additional information.

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In August GPO continued the outreach effort for webinars and FDL P connection articles and we responded about the regional discard policy. We further develop the preservation steward partnerships to address those tangible copies distributed geographically within the FDL P and sharing that the policy information was incorporated and then in September 2016 GPO published the final instruction for submitting requests which enabled the regional to begin requesting permission to discard from the eligible titles list number one.

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From October 2016 to today we continued work. We tested the process for submitting and allowing regionals to submit requests to withdraw. We tested the process with the assistance of members of the advisory group. Those member submitted tests withdrawal list and provided feedback about the process itself. We use that information to make adjustments to our processes. We do want to thank the regional advisory group for your support it was helpful. We have also been monitoring and will continue to monitor all the requests to discard that are submitted. Since we implemented regionals to discard we only received two official requests to discard. The interest was in discarding the hearing from the eligible list number one and we also had an interest in discarding the bound additional of the congressional record information provided primarily related to it was indicated it took a lot of space. However unfortunately, until we have at least four preservation stewards in place for those publications as well as any that are on [Indiscernible] there will be no titles that can be discarded by the regionals. Recently we did release the titles eligible for discard list number two. This is going to be the last list that will be provided under phase I. That is because the future eligible list will be integrated into the new internal process being developed as part of phase 2. Also as we continue with phase 1, we have and will continue to notify the community on our progress with updates through the connection channel. On the regional discard project page. We ask you check out the webpage for the latest information. We will continue to collect and review your feedback and make any appropriate improvements to procedures and processes. Please send your questions or comments are away we welcome your input. We want to address the questions.

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Phase 1 of the regional discharge process is expected to end in July 2017. Currently the process and procedures have been established for regions to discard the material that meets the Rick - - required criteria. We continue to make adjustments based on your feedback. We work closely with the GPO's preservation stewards team and are moving forward with the expectation that administrative decisions may be needed as new issues arise. Phase 2. Phase 2 of the regional discard implementation will be about integrating the regional discard process into the FDL P exchange. At this time we are in the early planning stages of phase 2. Our regional discard process team has been working with the FDL P exchange team over the past few months investigating the use of the exchange and identifying functional requirements to use the current manual process for Samiti, reviewing, and approving all of the requests and moving that into the exchange. The system enhancements are expected to incorporate the titles for discard list and automate some of the GPO internal processes. We are excited about moving forward and incorporating the process into the exchange. We expect to start design and development in the summer of this year and as we finalize the phase 2 plan the project webpage will be updated and we will continue to share information.

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Please stay up-to-date with the latest regional discard implementation. You can take - - check out the project page and monitor for communications. You can contact the discard team and we thank all of you and look forward to hearing from you and sharing additional information as we move forward.

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I will now turn it over to Robin's.

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Good afternoon. I am Robin Haun-Mohamed. I work with a terrific bunch of folks in outreach and support. You are very creative and committed. They have been working hard to ensure libraries have a contactable resource who can work with them on their collections. I have been given several topics to address in a short time. I will go through this hopefully pretty fast.

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We are going to start with the FDLP coordinator certificate program. This program was started in 2015 as a pilot program. It focused on the needs of new depository coordinators. The program was successful and we completed two cohorts for a total of 54 participants. Actually was 55. This is a time intensive program with meetings through participation and homework and test. That is why we have the Otis class mascot to make us laugh. The end result allows coordinators and GPO staff to better understand one another and the requirements of the program. For those who have an interest in the sessions but cannot find the time to dedicate eight weeks to the program, there are sessions on the FDLP Academy page in the depository operation training series that's a good place to go. We will be calling for folks interested in that one to be offered in the fall. The last time we had a call yet under 57 people - - we had 157 people. It is something very worthwhile as well as a bit challenging.

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The Academy. In 2011 GPO started a training program through depository coordinators and others who wanted to learn to use it more efficiently. The first trainers and staff volunteered to develop sessions that can be done in person or via our electronic training tool. The staff included outreach librarians and program planners and control specialists. From the early sessions you can see how far we have come. One thing we changed names is now the FDLP Academy. There are quite a few stats there on the slide. In addition, we have also started out as in person at GPO or perhaps at your library. Most training is done via the technology tool which we are using for this event. i-cohere. We focused on the depository initially and now we are seeking presenters from the community and the greater information community if you believe you have a topic that needs to be addressed are you Rish - - was to do a presentation there's a link to volunteer for a presentation from the FDLP Academy site. We are going to GPO on the go next. You heard some of the staff and visiting libraries for the last two years taking time to reconnect to the libraries participating in FDLP. The visits [Indiscernible] travel to conferences or other events and the folks doing the visits are staff from GPO's executive team, outreach librarians, LSCM supervisors and other supervisors including text services and project and systems. We've now brought into visit to include states were GPO has not been for several years with an emphasis on visiting the regional library. We are also increasing our visibility at local and other associations including this year a CRL last year was PLA FLA for this year we have begun exhibiting at ALA at some of the larger events and conferences. If we can we are going to have an anniversary celebration other local events when requested. If you wish to have someone from GPO speak at your celebration, or statement, post a request online from the page of the FDL P Academy. To see where we are going next take a look at GPO on the go. Also available from the Academy

page. We're not quite done with GPO on the go. While I have been visiting libraries and sharing information with the folks at Maine GPO we have been learning and taking requests and interchanging with the library staff. Some of the outcomes of the library visits include ideas or suggestions. For example [Indiscernible] was developed because the librarians suggested it during the visit. The new QuickStart guide tools to manage your selection profile which covers a list of classes was developed in response to requests from depository staff who wanted a quick and easy refresh [Indiscernible] on how to use the tool. In addition to visiting depository libraries LSCM staff are visiting other libraries when possible to determine if there's an interest in joining the FDL P. These visits are exciting and interesting and we have brought in libraries in Alaska, Arkansas, and Texas and we are working with libraries in Montana and New York. Library guides. This is something we have been interested in for quite some time. We are working on a pilot right now to investigate the guides. [ Indiscernible- background noises ] and even used as a depository collection homepage. For investigating doing some of the guides ourselves and having them done by community members posted on the GPO site. We are excited about how well the project is going and the feedback given by the library participating in this pilot. The pilot runs through the end of April. And we have an analysis process to gather what we learned to make a determination for the future of the tool. While I can't show you the guide, I ask and they said no. I have some titles and I think remember this is a pilot. It's limited to eight libraries. Here are some examples. US government resources, GP on the go, basics, which is a list of resources and links. They are given in presentations when our outreach librarians do training. Information for new depository core nadirs and Spanish-language documents and online resources. The catalog of US Government publications and the basic search. More to come on that. We are anxiously awaiting what we think will be a very fruitful pilot.

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The last thing I want to address is the biennial survey. This is our favorite time of the year. We are getting the questions ready to roll out for this fall. It's always a bit tense and busy. We are moving along well. This is required under title 44. We have to have your submission returned. Those of you who did this in the past know if you don't get it and within timeframe we contact you. We really do try to get 100 percent. The questions will be released this summer C will have an opportunity to become familiar with them. The 2017 biennial survey will be open from October 24 through the end of November. In 2017. Just to remind if you need to make any choice - - make changes for your direct entry due before the survey starts. Otherwise it's difficult to get the right person and password. That is my run through the update. Thank you so much.

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Thank you. This is Fang Gao. I would like to provide you with services. The staff at LPS have been busy with new projects and initiatives. I wanted to thank all of the staff for your great work. Today due to the time limit I am only going to cover for topics. Collection development working group. FDL P web archiving, GPO cataloging guidelines and classification manual revision.

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The collection development working group is created for the purpose of coordinating the discovery and acquisition of the new and historic content. Since go for the federal depository Library program and the GPO system of online access. The working group also advises on matters that directly concerned collection development and discovery and their processes. The working group is led by the administrative library and. Earlier Laurie introduced the new staff Megan Minter and she is the new library for collection development. Membership of the working group is comprised of a [Indiscernible] of services staff. The preservation library and the digital

reservation library and and partnership coordinator and presentation from the office of program strategy and technology.

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The group has been busy with recommending collections and priorities. In looking into the information content ingest process. And also recommending revisions to related policies as necessary. Doing outreach to federal agencies. They were also working with the Library of Congress. The Federal research division to conduct digital case studies. To identify federal departmental publishing policies and workflows and practices and personnel related matters. Hopefully we will gain benefits from that research.

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So they also continue - - I will talk about the FDLP web archive. LSCM continues to have a digital publication and website. Announcing FDLP collection development efforts. The size of the FDLP archive connection has been increased to more than 10 terabytes. We now have hundred and 45 selections on the FDLP web archive . And 171 records available through the CGP. We also added a second portal through the 856 field to provide access to the content. People can access the website and access to the content.

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Not only the size of our collection has grown, but it has also presented us with new challenges in terms of the treatment. Take a look at these websites. Some of the websites have been redesigned and renamed. We need to consider what we need to do in terms of the treatment. These are redesigned and renamed and they are true to type for resources. The changes thus far seem to be reflected on the same bibliographic records. Only have these changes we need to consider whether it is a content change or and also whether the body has changed. We need to consider all of the things we update the record. These are some of the new things we need to consider.

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In terms of usage. FDLP web archive traffic increases significantly due to referrals from other federal sites. We saw considerable increase in activity in September 2016. We saw a 460 percent increase in referrals. Primarily coming through the archive site of the Department of Health and Human Services. HHS.gov archive page has added links to all of the HHS resources in the FDLP web archive. Every time from HHS has ranges around 2-3 hours. People are clearly staying and searching.

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Here is a screenshot of the HHS.gov archive. And all the resources linked here go to FDLP archive. They have this sentence down here saying these are the resources maintained by GPO federal depository Library program archive. They are attributed to our effort.

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Next I will say a few words about the GPO cataloging guidelines. Where can you find the resource so from the FDLP homepage on the cataloging and classification and cataloging guidelines. These guidelines are written and revised by the staff including subject matter experts with different chapters. We began with a formal guidelines and updates and revising them as needed. The guidelines are reviewed by cataloging policy and documentation committees and the entire staff. All guidelines are in constant revision.

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To ensure they are in accord with national cataloging standards including RDA and the policy statement sent to adapt those instructions as needed for local policies and procedures. For example on March 16, we sent out a news alert informing our community GPO adopt a mixed



approach for identifying a series in bibliographic records. Briefly, GPO will transcribe information on government information resources in the 490 Mark Field. But not to the series but that means not adding the series information in the air 30 field in the following situation. There is of short duration not issued by a US federal government agency series within the publication status. We will continue updating GPO cataloging guidelines. How does GPO and the use of guidelines impact you? I am giving you an example. This is a section on baby Ilg Lafferty - - bibliographic cataloging. We get a lot of questions about where does the PURL go. This chapter explains that PURLs connect directly to the live agency website. Sometimes the site includes other titles or resources the user should be able to locate the title of the specific desired issue on that webpage. While the PURL continues to connect to the live agency site, our GPO office of archival management OAM archive all issues of it depending on the frequency of the cereal. When all issues of a serial are now found in a location the cataloger will usually include two PURLs and a [Indiscernible]. Then a second one is created that includes all the issues in permanent access.

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Here's a screenshot of a serial record. If you look at the 856 field there are two. One here which is the PURL for the life site. Then we have a historic URL used for PURL creation.

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As of November As of November 2016 the cataloging guidelines have a new format. The user accesses records according to the navigation menu which is [Indiscernible] to the sidebar of the main content area. It also features extra information such as links to GPO.

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We plan to make a PDF version of the entire menu available soon. The last thing I wanted to mention was our vision on the classification guidelines. We are continuing our work on content updates for the classification guidelines. The work on this project comes from multiple units. Cataloging classifications projects and systems. The technical services web team and the LSCM management. All the content has been revised at least twice. An individual articles had been reviewed by subject specialists and information has been verified. With examples and updated. Finalized the content will be available at the online resource. Some of the benefits in creating an online resource include classification guidelines and they will stay current and be easy to update. It will be an authoritative version of the SuDocs classification rules and will supersede the manual. - - The printed manual. All pages will have a date published and a date last updated in them. SuDocs examples used in the text link directly to CGP records. Linking on link will take you directly to the record without you having to search for it. Also inks to standard reference resources are used in researching and defining classification numbers such as CGP, the US government manual and web tech notes will be readily available. That is all my update and if you have any questions please let me know the launch for the updated manual will be late 2017. You have any questions let me know and I will turn it over to Anthony Smith

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Thank you, Fang. Greetings and thank you for joining us today. In the spring of 2014 GPO hosted the annual DLC meeting and FDLDP conference. In the red brick building on the capital here in the district. We had just completed an evaluation of the current state and use of the integrated library system. We secured funding for a replacement system. The formal evaluation process we underwent revealed that our utilization of an ILS was limited. There were many aspects of the federal program mandate that did not fit within the functional scope of an ILS. By this stage user centered design and system integration and agile became the conceptual basis and

led to the notion that the ILS replacement would not necessarily be a one to one approach. Instead we really began to conceive of a service platform that would support system integration. The ability to share data between service components. This was previously thought of as silos. By the spring of 2014 we were looking to begin identifying specific functional program requirements that had been identified as priorities by the depository library community. We hosted a session that spring which was designed to begin to chronicle workflow challenges. With the hope of implementing new digital services. This would address some challenges being expressed by depository librarians and other library staff and support. The diagram in the slide is a swim lane diagram. It's used to visually represent process. The group that illustrated the process on your screen was comprised mostly of depository library coordinators. They decided to map the selecting process and some of the complexities involved. We were limited to three groups that day. We had a relatively short amount of time to work. Despite this, the feedback was helpful. Although we were only able to skim the surface given the time limitation and the number of processes we would have to cover adequately to support the program. It was enough, however, to plant a seed for something more formal in the way of a user centered design model. The work practice study was designed to do that. We were able to get assistance through a contract awarded and leveraged the extensive experience of Dr. Nancy Foster in the utilization of methods to further explore workflow challenges faced by depository libraries. In supporting the FDLP. Work practice uses formal methods to observe and study the activities in which people engage when they do their work. Structured telephone interviews with 21 participatory depository libraries was conducted as a means to obtain baseline information. And to ultimately select 12 libraries that would serve as good candidates for site visits and more detailed studies. The site visits were scheduled between January and April of last year. Site visits were conducted by Dr. Foster and her research team. They performed observations, workplace interviews, work practice studies and website walk-throughs. The data gathered through the telephone interviews and site visits resulted in hundreds of pages of transcript - - transcribed audio. A full day design workshop was held in Orlando Florida last June and offered an opportunity for others to participate in shaping and designing functional specifications for a digital service model. The final report was published earlier this year and is now available on FDLP.gov.

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The idea from the outset has been the work study would guide the development of the concept of operations document. It would serve as a blueprint for system design moving forward. The work practice study revealed a plethora of challenges related to usability. Most point to workforce challenges were in managing collection. In looking at the snapshot you can see there were expressed challenges with the tools available to support selection and acquisition of publication. The discovery of relevant resources and the need for a more intuitive organization according to program information which includes directive guidelines and how to's and other training aids. You can learn more about these integrative details and the final report available on FDLP.gov. Amines and offers service which is now known as the FDLP exchange, has been a known priority for some time. In helping libraries to manage the legal requirements and the process for discard. It was given high priority and work began well before the work practice study was completed. We actually began work in earnest on the new system in early 2016. Several depository libraries provide valuable input during the testing phase last fall. We then went back to our developer with additional enhancements based on the feedback we received. We also are required to continue to meet ever-increasing security requirements to ensure our website is in compliance with federal regulations. Work occurred there as well. The official launch date is five

weeks away on June 1. We have scheduled webinar training sessions throughout the month of June and into the first half of July. You can learn more about FDLP training schedules by visiting [FDLP.gov](http://FDLP.gov). There is a link on the homepage that will take you directly to pretty much everything you want to know about the exchange and the launch. I would say to you that the sessions are filling up quickly. I would encourage you to register at your earliest convenience.

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Here is a glimpse of the first phase development of the new library services system or L SS. The exchange is the first new effort created as part of this L SS platform. As Heidi mentioned earlier this particular system will have new and enhanced - - enhancements added to meet the requirements for the regional discard policy. We next plan to build on the new legacy Aleph 500 system and the US government publications by adding the discovery layer. We are currently solidifying some of the high level service requirements and plan to acquire Primo sometime hopefully before September 30. There are a number of requirements that are somewhat unique to our service model and will require a new explanation on our part. It was clear from the study that DSIMS functionality would need major enhancements to support a streamlined work flow process and depository libraries. Like Primo I am hopeful and confident we can have a request for a proposal ready and out for bid this fall. With the DSIMS replacement we are pretty far along with the work needed to select vendors and begin development. It gives me confidence that we can move to and begin work on the DSIMS replacements very soon.

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FDLP.gov modernization project is in the early phases. Taste on feedback and comments we have also deemed this a priority development. We are in the process of planning a totally new site that will integrate workflows and streamline information in a much more intuitive fashion. I should have more to share about this effort at the fall conference. Again we have just begun some of the planning for that endeavor in the interim we have decided to go ahead and move forward with one more release of the current [FDLP.gov](http://FDLP.gov) which will incorporate major section change to support the growing preservation program activities. David [Indiscernible] and Jessica and Mick will be here later this afternoon to provide more details about the work taking place to support the preservation of the collection. Finally as part of the first phase L SS work it's being modernized to provide support in managing the lifecycle process of depository library.. Just in closing, these are some of the priorities you shared with us over the past several months. I feel good about where we are. I am excited about the release of FDLP exchange in five weeks. And as always please keep your ideas flowing on how we can make the program work better for all. Budgetary and human resources are limited. I do feel confident we can make new rows if we continue to work together and smartly. Thank you.

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We have to end in about two minutes because we have a tight schedule. We have a few question. James Jacobs asked he was glad to see an expansion of web archiving are you planning to add links to archived documents to CGP bib records.

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Guess. It is a ready happening. For the 147 connections we have records in CGP. Yes.

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Will content and archive it and permanent server accessible by a [Indiscernible]?

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We are looking at we are comparing and doing research at this collections we are looking to anything into what is the best place for the different types of publications and most likely if the

content needs to be in [Indiscernible] and we are trying to come up with the best ways to provide access so basically we hope there won't be over that in the content but some content obviously like our publications they automatically go into [Indiscernible] but there are some other collections at this point still in public and permanent server. We are looking into the possibility of what is the best way to provide access to each collection. We are working on it.

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There were some other questions that did not get addressed. As a reminder tomorrow we are having a long open forum session if your scratch did not get addressed you can certainly wring it forward there. We will take a break right now and continue at 1:15. Thank you.

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[ Music ]

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[The confrence is on a 15 min break. The event will resume at 1:15 ET] [ Captioner on standby]

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[Please stand by. Your event will resume shortly. Captioner on standby.]

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If you weren't awake you are now. Good afternoon. This is Karen Russ University of Arkansas at Little Rock. The depository library counsel. I want to introduce our speakers and wish Carolyn the best when it comes to the weather. In January 2017 GCO released the final draft 47 page report to better serve and support public libraries. The report analyzed the cluster of public libraries that left the FDLP but also focused on a number of challenges facing public libraries. Conclusion stated that LSCM will work with the library community to develop customer centric services to address the needs of public libraries as part of the overall shift to reactive to proactive business model. Counsel considers the nations more than 9000 public libraries potential place of continually renewed connection for the government publishing office if not as formal depositories but as collaborators keeping American form. Ordaining the flow of federal and state funding into public libraries is a story in itself. Carolyn Ashcraft the Arkansas state library will educate us about the work of [Indiscernible] the state library agencies addressing that puzzle. Next we will hear from Nancy Fredericks who works the system in Florida that does a lot with the government services but is not a federal depository library. Finally we will hear from resourceful librarians Alison Griffith and Whitney Gerwitz as part of a well-known federal depository library in the St. Charles the library district. I will address the relationship of public libraries and government. Our biggest hope is that the session will invite a lively discussion so we left plenty of time for your input.

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Hello. This is Carolyn Ashcraft and I will says be sitting in my office at Little Rock. I hope everyone can hear me. It's a delight and pleasure to be with you. I am representing COSLA as a liaison to the GPO. From COSLA which is a new position for me just a little over a year. I am learning more about GPO. I've also heard it said if you know one library agency you know one state library agency. We are not all the same. Many of us have similarities. Many of us have an actual library. Some have archives connected to them. Then you get something as unique as Hawaii which is the state library but also is the public library system. We are different. If you don't know about COSLA I will give you a brief overview of our organization. The mention of COSLA you see is basically providing leadership on any issues that have to do with libraries. We certainly want to have a national presence as well as the presence we have in our respective state. We do a lot of collaborating and working with other government and national organizations. Our

hope and focus is library services. Back in 2014 and 2015 COSLA went through a long procedure an effort to look at our organization and what we were doing and how we existed and how we were organized. We try to plan a better way for us to align our organization to meet the needs of the future. We have gone through some changes. We have put together some information on this slide to present to you basically what the basic work is and how that will lead to the changes that COSLA hopes to assist folks with in their respective states and nationally. First our work is that of an advocate both at the state and federal level. When it comes to any policy issues. Our organization provides guidance as it says they are. We provide advice on developing and implementing key initiatives. I will talk about that later. We support our staff and also the library that we serve through providing continuing education efforts and leadership opportunities. By doing all those things we are not only increasing the visibility of COSLA as an organization but also improving our sales and opportunities to meet the needs of our constituents. I will not read all of it to you. The basic thing is we are strengthening ourselves as individuals and library agencies and as an organization in order to meet the needs of library services.

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We are very unique. We have a national reach and we are probably the only organization that has access to every public library in the United States. We have a network of peers if you were listening to my chatter as they were getting set up I visited with Rand in Washington and asking how many other state library staff were out there. I now know somebody in all 50 states. It's great to reach out to them to share ideas and information. We look at each other's productivity, our publications and information we share. Services we provide. We look at verse [Indiscernible] best practices and share those ideas across the COSLA members. Many of the members in COSLA have gone on to serve in higher positions. I think of Susan [Indiscernible] who was the library director and went on to become the director of IMS. We have numerous folks recognized in their field and provide opportunities to work with the number of partners that COSLA has from early years we partnered with the dates foundation the urban libraries Council and even within the structure of COSLA we have liaisons with various organizations and groups such as the national library service, BPO - - TPO. We have someone who liaisons with the Shelby coalition and the library coalition and ALA. We are out and part of these other groups.

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As I said the primary focus is to strengthen our own agency. We improve our staff and help them to increase their knowledge and skills and sharing expertise across the state. I know here in Arkansas we visited several other states especially our neighbors to go visit their state library to talk to their staff about the programs and services. We invited their staff sometimes to come here and do programs and continuing education. We have programs for us for my staff and for the librarians in Arkansas. As a part of doing that we are hoping to strengthen the entire library. We are active in national projects and initiatives. I will talk about that later. We do work to help build partnerships even beyond the library field because as we know libraries are not just repositories for books they are other things that going to library's pick some of the current initiatives we have are that we are concerned about the presidents proposed budget and if it went through has proposed it would eliminate I MLS which is our avenue of receiving federal funding. So we have letters of support for I MLS that are going out to the congressional delegation. Encouraging them to consider funding for ILMS . The measures that matter is the initiative coming up in September. We always have information that we are providing out there and staff that are working on broadband issues. Looking at expanding libraries and their services because a lot more is going on now in libraries. Within COSLA one of the things that I have enjoyed is

the ability to collaborate and work together. If a particular issue came up sometimes COSLA took the lead to pilot a program or service. We distribute information to anyone and everyone that wants the information. I didn't put it on here but the general website for COSLA is just [cosla.org](http://cosla.org) and it's available to the public. You can see things as recent as letters of support for ILMS, the COSLA official letter that went out and is posted there on the site from last week. You can find information about our stand on federal funding and neutrality and various issues. I would encourage you to go to [cosla.org](http://cosla.org) and look at the various resources and tools that are there.

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Within COSLA we have three meetings a year. We meet in conjunction with midwinter and that national library [Indiscernible] which is next week. We have a fall conference. The fall conference we move around so we get an opportunity to go from one side of the US to another and we can see the state library and that state. There are numerous regional meetings I know Arkansas's a member of Western counsel. We also are part of the southern counsel being a border state. Then there is COSLA and the greater Lakes . We do now thanks to restructuring have a staff [Indiscernible] who is on the last slide you'll have his contact information he's our executive director. We do have a key contact now and a more organized structure on how to contact and work with COSLA.

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The communities of practice we have various groups if you have state library staff they will be aware of the connector and the public access technology group. We tried to get our library development folks together from time to time and our CE folks together. We support the national summer reading program and various resources like that. I think that's a basic overview of COSLA. My contact information is on this last slide. As well as Timothy's and I will pass it along.

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[Captioners transitioning]

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Thank you Caroline. This is Nancy Fredericks and forgive me, I have a cold. And I'm going to talk about E government services and public libraries in public documents. But we are seeing a lot in the public library is people don't government services a lot of the and people are told to go online for help. We get people coming in and they really are confused and don't understand why there is not an access -- office or access. In addition to that, a lot of people don't know how to use a computer. So our staff has to help computers, forms, many times we offer computer classes so we encourage people to take a class, but of course if you want to complete a form online, you don't want to wait until next week when we offer a class on how to do it. There are some on-demand resources out there. The goodwill folks have a tutorial and also I learned doing this webinar that there is a digital literacy website which also helps people learn how to use computers. Even when they do know how to use computers, they often don't know how to tell the difference between legitimate and illegitimate sites. For example, the drivers license agency here in Florida, when you Google drivers license in Florida, a lot of agencies come up who charge people additional funds or fees to get a drivers license. Often libraries need to extend time on the computers because generally we have 30 minutes or one hour time limit. So we have to often extend computer times so people can get the forms done. And we also had to loosen up our cell phone policies because people need to call agencies to help them. And it's better for us to loosen up the policy than to try to help the people on a form we really don't understand how to navigate. Some librarians are hesitant to help because they are concerned that they will be liable

if people are denied services because of some error in their application and maybe a librarian suggested they do -- there is some more information about that on the Florida state library government website. And they have resources on there about legal liability and helping people with E government forms and happy to provide that at the end if somebody wants it. One of the things we were funded in Pascoe County was to create a statewide website to help the general public find government resources. It is developed by Florida librarians. And it is called get help Florida .org. A resource that has curated state, federal, and not-for-profit agency websites. The reason we included not-for-profit agencies is because many not-for-profit are funded through government money and we felt like we wanted people to get access to those resources as well. So that is the criteria for get help Florida. State, federal, federal, or not-for-profit agency, and we check that very carefully. There is eight chat service on here, you can chat with a Florida library and if you are confused about what you are looking for. There is also some tools for the media. There is civil resources on here if you want to take a look. We originally hoped that other states would duplicate our get help Florida and it would be get help Connecticut or whatever. Also in Florida, librarians for public libraries developed the right services at the right time. It is a slightly different than get help Florida. It doesn't have curated websites. What it does is it is a tool to help people navigate in their particular County. So in Florida, each county is independent so we found there are some resources in some counties that are not offered in other counties. So this tool helps a person focus in on their particular County that they live or looking for resources. And as you can see here there is a drop-down box and it gives County resources. This is called the right service at the right time. And then I will pass this presentation over to Ashley.

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Can everyone hear me? Thank you. Good afternoon. My name is Alison Griffiths and I am with the same child -- St. Charles and Missouri. My colleague Whitney and I will be talking about our federal depository and what challenges we have faced based on the report. A little bit about St. Charles. We are a suburb of St. Louis, with a population nearing 400,000. Our district has 12 branches and we serve about 120 cardholders. We have been a selective depository since 1990 and in addition to government documents, Whitney and I also manage a specialized consumer health collection. And management of both of these involves not only just dealing with the books, but programmatic efforts, outreach, instruction, and some marketing. This is a picture of Whitney and I during the libraries transform week last year just hanging out with the documents. So here's our beautiful Everman documents reading room. We feel very lucky to have this space. After reading through GPO public library, the challenge that most resonated with our collection was low use. That is in both print and electronic format. And we attribute that to some other common themes. Chiefly a change in patron needs and preferences. So we all know patrons believe that they know what they need to know about the government and they get that from the news, social media, media, or other secondary sources. Secondly, the library mission is changing. Our library is very different than it did in 1990 when we became a depository. And like most public libraries, we faced that natural tension between being a building full of books or becoming a third space. A destination to study, collaborate and access other services that our patrons are asking for, like tax assistance. And taxes are the only services in high demand. St. Charles County is a relatively affluent area of the state but we still have about 13% of our population at or below the federal poverty level. There is a need for people to access government services as Nancy said in a place that is close to home, friendly, and open longer hours than a lot of this government buildings are.

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Here you see patient navigators from a partner organization helping ESL citizens enroll in the health insurance marketplace. We partner with many other local agencies who help connect people with Medicare, SNAP, Social Security and VA benefits. We also order legal forms and connect people to the Bar Association and other low-cost legal assistance. And beginning the summer we will be processing passport applications in our district. So while these programs are very meaningful to our community, we don't feel that they necessarily highlight what we have to offer as a part of the FDLP. There is not always a logical connection in our patrons' minds between the information and the government documents room and the government's services that they need. In fact some days we find the biggest challenges just explaining to patrons what government documents are and I can tell you there are 100 and one different interpretations of that phrase. For instance, I had a woman get up and walk out of a class I was teaching about government so.gov because she thought it was going to be about finding personal records for her genealogy products -- project. We also struggle with telling patients how government information is relevant in their daily lives. To talk about some of the ways we are trained to bridge that disconnect, I am going to pass the mic to Whitney.

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When I first started working in government documents almost three years ago one of the comments that was always made to me was that sounds really boring. One of my goals in my job is to make government information fun. I asked myself how would the public react to this? How can I get the public more involved in aware of what is going on in their government? This is free information. Promoting transparency in the government. How can I get them to see how amazing having a federal depository is? I've been doing displays that the library of different government documents but I needed to do something more that would bring people into the library to see these documents. I started focusing on government related programming that we categorize as civic engagements. Last fall around election time I thought this was a perfect opportunity to show patrons how beneficial it is having a federal depository in their community. We were already getting questions about the role of government and how our government function so I decided to start a program about the US government. We named this series we the people and created a government document display that we distributed to other branches in our district. Like eight traveling display. Handouts on the presidential candidates, constitutions from GPO, some fun government related games and we distributed some of our cooler government documents such as the presidential papers, some NASA books and some Library of Congress documents. We sent them across the district. Right next to our document display we also set up a photo booth complete with only the fanciest equipment, PVC pipe curtains and booked it. An iPad for people to take selfies with fun props, presence faces, a picture of the Constitution any talk or are they could write a message, which you see in our picture. What was fun was watching younger patrons wanting to participate and asked their parents questions about our Pres. and how our government works. For that we the people programming, we brought in college professors authors and political analyst to speak on the role our government has. How certain political roles and how the election process works. Constitution Day was a part of the series and we celebrated with a local Montessori school in our government document room where we created political buttons, put together puzzles from NASA, and explore different documents. We've had some of these kids come back with her parents and show them the government document collection. And explain what the collection is. We also created a right your rep station where we wanted people to have that opportunity and the resources to contact their congressperson whether federal or state. Even though we created this for are we the people display we made it a continual station in



our government documents collection and we actually recently use this during national library week and we set up a table in the middle of the branch to encourage patrons to write their senators and representatives telling them how amazing libraries are and we provided a budget from the Missouri state library of where our federal funding goes and we listed the different resources and support so people understand the value of this and that it is in fact something they use every time they come into the library. On the right side of this slide with the help of our marketing team, we created an interactive vote Smart webpage for our library website during the election. We wanted to make people where they could have all the election information at their fingertips and I have to suffer through political ads, news news networks or social media in order to get the information they wanted. We created links to voter registration information links to Congress .gov, of info .gov the federal exchange commission and local Missouri sites and marketing created a handout with the length to this webpage that we were giving out to patrons. Since we're living in a digital world, I'm sure you guys all hear this, one of of the obstacles we face as we constantly hear isn't that available online? Or why do we need the government documents collection patrons can go online. I make the argument patrons can go online but do they know what they're looking at her where else they can find more information? We are more than just printing tax forms from the iris website. Physical documents like the US budget, the US congressional budget office and documents from the treasury. Just because someone may be able to access something on the interim Internet does not mean our job stops there. Reach out to patients were digitally inclined and want to access information from there behind the digital literacy program in. We can use the Internet to our advantage and just to show you a picture on the left side and this is a picture of the local Montessori school group playing [ Indiscernible ] on one of our computers, our Constitution day we set up our computer lab with different games, [ Indiscernible ] from the National Weather Service and kids .gov where we let the kids play for some time. The other pictures from [ Indiscernible ] we did about government apps and websites for informed voters. We focused on how to find legislation and how to's line legislators and see their voting record. How to look up campaign financing and the federal exchange commission. I also mentioned other sites such as fact check .org and vote Smart .org. Keeping up with digital literacy and what kind of government information find online I also try to keep up with what is going on in the media. The media whether news or social media is playing a huge role in how people get their information so I asked myself how can I use government documents for this? I created a what did I hear in the news display consisting of certain documents that a been in the news since the new year. A lot of references to certain loss and topics lately, and I want people to understand and see what it is that is being referenced so they have that primary source. I displayed [ Indiscernible ] documents, hearings hearings on the transpacific partnership, APA documents on climate change, Affordable Care Act, committee hearings on border security and so much more. If it's in the news more than likely there will be a government document on it and we can use that to our advantage. I will pass the mic back to Allison.

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I am back. As you can see, we are very inspired with these awesome efforts. As well as a districtwide branded mission overhaul in our library. We are systematically reviewing our collection and our space, we have been experiencing with merchandising, traveling be collection as Whitney discussed. And here you can see an example of resources and informational signs that we pulled out of the gov docs room and put it right in the middle. And Whitney makes these today and we are tracking circulation of these items, just to see if the placement of them and visibility of them make it difference with usage. We're also working with IT and optimizing

discovery of our electronic documents. As well as the systems for importing and managing those in our ILS. In short, we know we have awesome stuff and we just want to make sure patrons know about it. To wrap up, I want to say we feel pretty lucky that our library district has strong institutional support for the FDLP but we know that our space and time and resources in general are highly coveted aspects, so we are not getting lazy. We remain committed to the mission of the GPO, but as they public library we must also remain good stewards of local taxpayer dollars and show how our work and the collection is serving the local community. Our library district vision statement is your place to dream, discover, connect and grow and we think gov dock fits perfectly into the vision and we will work hard to prove it. Since we have your ear I wanted to share three examples of some support that might help public libraries with the challenges that we have with low use and other issues. We find that presentations or infographics or handouts connecting current events to government information are really popular, but they take a lot of time to create. Secondly, tutorials and instructional pieces from GPO are amazing, but we don't find there always tailored or designed for the general public. They are more for librarians, which we take that and turn that into a more public consumable piece. And then thirdly, just aligning be FDLP collection with institutional mission statements. As our mission statements change, we are constantly trying to fit the FDLP into that. So any guidance we have on that would be well appreciated. I want to thank you all for listening and I forgot who I pass the mic to so I will give it to Ashley.

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Thank you everyone. At this time we have plenty of time for questions. I was so busy listening to these presentation I wasn't looking to see if any questions had gone by. We don't have any questions at this time but we would be happy to take one.

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Daniel [ Indiscernible ] Alaska state library. Not so much a question, but but I just wanted to commend you for working at your circulation figures and seeing whether these different moves that you are taking are actually resulting in greater usage. We'd be very excited to hear how that turns out. Thank you.

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Do you have any guidance for similar online presentations? Does anyone in particular want to answer that question? Let me pop in with another. What is the Jura would -- digital literacy .gov?

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This is Nancy. I mentioned it in my presentation. When we were preparing for this presentation, I'm not exactly sure who mentioned it, but somebody mentioned it in the conversation when we were talking. And I did look at it real briefly, and it does have some a quite a large selection of tools to help people learn how to use computers. And there is a whole bunch of resources if you take a look at it. You will see they have using software and applications, how to use the Internet, Child online protection, a whole slew of resources to help people learn how to use computers in the Internet.

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Where did you get the today in Congress information? From Congress .gov?

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I get it from a couple different places. Senate and house pages and look at their schedules there. There's also a website that I go to called countable .us and I will put the link in the chat, but usually every week they will have a this is happening [ Indiscernible ]. So I usually get my information from there. I just sent the link in the chat. They usually have something on their

website. Usually a Monday morning they put something up. But I also double check with the house and Senate pages as well.

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Are there any other questions that haven't been addressed?

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This is Scott. There was a question about how many folks can pick up government documents and that is something that varies from library to library. My library does circulate government documents.

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For Carolyn, how are we Mac leadership going to push state legislators to sport library so they can have government information, both federal and state?

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I don't know that it's necessarily COSLA leadership, every member of COSLA in their respective state is a very active participant in the legislative process. We are just sometimes hampered as to how active we can be as advocates for us to [ Indiscernible ] so there are things I can and cannot do on state time certainly. But we work hand-in-hand, when I do here with the Governor's office. I have a personal -- personal might the governor staff who is my direct contact and I take all issues to her and she can refer me onto other individuals, members of the legislature that are friends, colleagues, that I can reach out to on particular topics and issues to get their feedback and input or to get their support. We have a number -- a day at the capital at the state level where we go and take anybody and everybody who wants to go and share information. And each one of those is we try to take information about our state library agency, and share that information, and when issues come up let's say the pieces that we either support or don't support we try to rally the troops and get letters of support and phone calls and things going on. I'm not sure if I'm answering your question appropriately for you but that is what we do here in Arkansas and I'm pretty sure most of my colleagues in the other states do both basically the same thing. I hope that helps.

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Whitney and Allison, are you able to involve your branch locations in planning and servicing gov dock information initiatives in order to broaden your gov info outreach?

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This is Allison. As I said we have 12 branches across a pretty wide geographic area. We found most of them are pretty receptive. And we also as system manager we have a little clout and we stay you have to do this. Staff, they want the documents there, they want to show people what is going on, because they are getting these questions all over the place. They are just coming to our screening room. They're going to their closest Ranch. They have been very receptive. I think that was your question.

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How did you convince library administration to allow you to devote resources to this?

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We operate from the ask for forgiveness angle. So when I came into this job about five years ago, Whitney has has been here about three years, it was already supported when we came in. We don't spend a bunch of money. But we take it from a programming budget, and we track how many people interact with things. We track data whenever possible to show how many people we are reaching. And then we can break it down to dollars per person. And both of our job titles have this in it. We try to be good stewards of taxpayer money. I think that we are. But it is

important, and we are able to show that we are reaching people, and that always helps when convincing administration.

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Any other questions?

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This is Scott. You mentioned that some of the GPO training material, is focused mostly at librarians in the having some of that material be more patron focused would be useful. I'm wondering if you have support for your colleagues in the branches or in other departments also participate in some of that training, where it is more broadly applicable to your patrons.

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We do. There are times when we have shared GPO webinars, it's always an IP issue -- IT issue. We have done things where we have set up a training and people can come. And view the webinar's. And and I think that is really helpful. I think more of what I was thinking in that comment was -- Ashley gives amazing tutorials on gov info. How to use it. A lot of what they are showing us how to do I feel like is tailored for an academic library and or somebody who is doing legislative histories and things like that. Which is awesome, we need to know how to do that. I am just not sure that is what the public is asking for the most or even what our other staff members would be entering on the desk. If that makes sense. I love those webinars, by the way.

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I think you're right, that's always a challenge challenge when I'm trying to talk to folks or not in an academic library. All of my examples are from an academic library because that's where he worked. And the law library is even more specialized. I think working together we can come up with some more of those less academic examples.

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I think anything in the news always speaks to the public.

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Kelly from GPO. Stepping out of my webinar virtual meeting host role in going back to my in-house GPO role for a sec. We do have a number of little public geared video tutorials that we created, and and we are planning on doing the same for gov info. We don't know how it will change and evolve as we keep getting feedback on gov info. Once we do have that site out of beta we will be doing some really public focused short tutorial so that might be helpful.

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Thanks. And we love [ Indiscernible ] by the way.

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This is Scott. A question about when Gov Info will go out of beta, and did we see something about this mid-year this year? Am I imagining that? Okay.

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[ Indiscernible - low volume ]

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And this calendar year or fiscal year? And of this calendar year. It will go out of beta soon I hope. It's a great product. We like it.

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This is [ Indiscernible ] from the University of Washington libraries. I really want to thank our presenters, because what we had in mind for this session is exactly what you are able to present us with. We really wanted that high-level organizational view from COSLA about how money might flow to public libraries and also the hard work of advocacy and policymaking that occurs

at that level. And that we wanted to hear from a non-depository public library, and Nancy I really appreciate your perspective that you shared, being right out on the front lines with patrons who really need government services, and this is I think where so many of us [ Indiscernible ] how are our citizens and watching the way it's like an observational task, we are watching the way this happened so we can figure out if there are more connections. For the FDLP. And then Allison and Whitney, you are just certainly fantastic in the way that you do civic engagement. Very creative means, and all kinds of outreach. There are a couple of things that came up as we were preparing for this session, and I think that sometimes the most interesting work happens when you are preparing for something like this. We found [ Indiscernible ] and if you go to that site and go to the about us, you will see the variety of federal agencies and I am LS that are involved with that. And I learned there are approximately 9000 public libraries. In the United States. So we know just connection here. And I'm curious to hear from other counselors, other GPO staff, or participants if there are -- having read the public library report and having no heard from wonderful different practitioners, if there are more on missed opportunities here that we can enumerate or some new directions that we feel like we want to go in.

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We had a question about certificates of participation. We generally give those out for every Academy webinar, but we don't provide those for our meeting and conference in the spring and in the fall.

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Beth Williams from the Stanford law library. [ Indiscernible - low volume ] between academic law librarians and public librarians. Believe it or not, some of the work that was described today is not that different from some of the work that we do with our esteemed [ Indiscernible ] faculty and it feels like there is a real opportunity for us to be talking even as [ Indiscernible ] was some public librarians to be able to collaborate because we will all be better informed. And work together on some of this presentations. Allison and Whitney I encourage you to think about some of your local academic law librarians that I think would be thrilled to collaborate with you on a project.

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This is Scott from Yale Law. One more comment. We do actually interact a lot with other documents librarians across our state in our state organization and we tend to get together and talk about you government is one of the things we do end up talking about a lot because it's a big service driver for the public. But we also do things where we will bring in the census data people who come in and do presentations both for students but also for the librarians. And that is way that academics could help by helping to organize some of those training opportunities.

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This is Allison. I just want to shout out --

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I just want to say [ Indiscernible ] in our whole group of St. Louis librarians get together quarterly and they are amazing and such a great resource. To be able to pick up the phone and call. Law library, so we do take advantage of that. I don't think we could survive without those connections. You guys are absolutely right. Thank you.

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We can do that without interrupting anyone this time. I will thank all of our participants for this wonderful presentation. I'm sure anybody would like to take more questions via e-mail. At this time we will take a break. And we will be back on the line at 2:30. Thank you.

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[ The event is on a break, and will resume at 2:30pm Eastern. Captioner standing by. ]

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Hello, welcome back to our third session of the day. A collaborative model for great service. This session will not coincidentally dovetail into the session we just finished up. I'm glad it went away did. It will work nicely for us to talk about how we can provide great service, either with collections as a service or with [ Indiscernible ] as a service or with just good old-fashioned reference as a service. The reason that we chose to have this as one of our topics for discussion is discussion around the Gov Info online and ask GPO products. Two main areas for support. For our patrons, and we want to have a discussion broadly about how we can look at models for providing great support. Without we also want to focus on not creating big new programs or spending a lot of money but actually just using some of our ingenuity and thinking about things in new ways to provide great service by looking at the models that we used to provide that. I will turn it over to my colleague Tom Fischlschweiger who is joining us from Florida today and he will tell us about collaboration in general so we can get a mindset and hopefully we will have a lot of time for a nice discussion.

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Hello all, first of all can everybody hear me?

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We can.

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Great. As Scott mentioned, this session is coming out of a number of discussions that have occurred among DLC staff, members and FDL conferences in the past related to the Gov Info, relating to some other issues. One of the discussions that we had is for example similarities between the FDL program and a pen and trademark resource center program. They're moving actively from a collections center to a service-oriented model. Now there are enough similarities were some things might be useful, some parallels, but also significant differences in terms of how the PT RC interacts with it current institution, the PTO. But thinking about a lot of things, one of the things that struck me as its good to go back from some first principles and what are we really trying to accomplish? So to start with, and may sound obvious. But collaboration should make resources more accessible. And we think of that as a given. And we are doing a lot of that right now. Especially in the areas of digitization. Time effort and money doing that. And that's great. It should collaboration should make access more efficient which of course digitization will also do but we often times tend to think of these collaborations around a technology, some sort of communication path, one of the things of course that we think about efficiency is not just how fast can someone access it or how easily, but how much does it cost? But I would like to think of something else for a moment. And the public libraries frequently what you will have is someone will come up to and they have already talked to three people. They have been referred to by attorney or state they are already frustrated. What do you do when you don't know the answer? We think of [ Indiscernible ] and quick reference questions and that's of course a great tool for knowledge sharing. Not very efficient inasmuch as it takes quite a bit of time to post, get a response and so on. A lot of the things relating to the efficiency of service is how fast, how effectively can you connect the user to the resource whether that is you, your collection or some other agency as fast as possible with the minimum number of intervening steps to cut down on their frustration. Collaboration affects our collections, increasingly we are seeing this with regards to shared agreements, seeing this with the preservation steward program. One of the most

ambitious projects that [ Indiscernible ] has undertaken in a long time. The centers of excellence of course is another prime example of how collections are being used as part of a collaborative effort to ensure that there is some form access to these documents and this information. Corollary to that of course are the services and once you have these resources, you of course want to make them accessible and through reference document delivery, but the thing about a lot of these efforts, the corollary, the flipside is that collaboration is oftentimes very complex, think of the agreements that the administrations of these institutions have to do to get the preservation steward program up and running. What GPO has had to provide in terms of legal framework and guidance. Often very time-consuming. You see how long it is taking for these preservation storage to come forward and begin getting involved in this. And it can also be very unsafe, depending upon whether there is a lot of technology and infrastructure involved. So coming at this collaboration from another angle is of course the changes that we are all seeing in the federal depository program right now. And for many reasons, of course there are fewer of us. There are fewer coordinators, fewer the tuitions and one thing that I have noticed just in the years that I've been doing this is I don't see any government documents librarians any more. It is always documents coordinator something. Everybody is wearing multiple hats. And what that oftentimes means is that someone will come into a position where they are now in charge of government information, government access, and the collections, without an internship, a time in which they can begin to understand how is this arranged the way it is, why was the collection assembled the way it was, who are the primary users of this information? And in what ways does the library support these users with this collection? And of course, there there is also changing patterns of -- from our users as well. That goes without saying. Not only what they want, but how they wanted. How they want it delivered to them and all of this changes the relationship of the library, not only to GPO, to the government agencies, whose information we are trying to get out, but also to our own administrations. As you will know, there is always the it's all on the Internet, why do we need to keep it? What do we need to do with it and so on. So when you take all this together, one thing that struck me looking back on the time I have spent being a documents coordinator and looking at the support that I have received from other librarians, from a regional, one of the things that struck me as once in a while, unfortunate fortunately it is not very often but I would have to say that sometimes, the greatest barrier to access in my collection is me. Knife you think about this, the coordinator is supposed to be the person that is the interface between this collection and the users whether they be staff, faculty, the public, or the administration. It is up to us to know who our users are what they need and how to get them connected with what they need and in some instances, that may not be possible. That is especially true of people who are not necessarily recent librarians, but people who have recently been put in a position position of being documents librarians. They may be faced with administrative decisions that they never have had to make before. Ones that may be crucial to the survival of the program at their institution. I will give you an example. What happens when a depository coordinator is told by administration you have three months to weed 50% of the collection, collection, the remaining 50% goes into a remote location. Get on with it. How do you know understand which part of the collection you will keep, can you justify it? Can you provide alternatives? To your users for that part of the collection that you will lose? Can you provide alternatives to administration hopefully before this decision becomes final, that there may be some way to work around this. Something like this actually happened to me, and it suddenly struck me very hard that I had a lot of catching up to do, because while I was in charge of this collection, I I did not really understand this collection as well as I should. And in consultation with some other people, my original as well as

administration, one of the things that has dawned on me about collaboration, when we collaborate with regards to our collections and the services, we tend to think of the services as how we assist our users. How we assist other institutions, and their users. But I would like to throw out just as a talking point, what about our other users as ourselves? In other words, if we collaborate in support of the FDLP itself, because while we do a lot of things with regards to collections, we are increasingly doing a lot in training and I am really happy to see that. The GPO is doing a remarkably good job with the coordinator certification program, the FDLP Academy, there is a lot going on in the FDLP Academy but there is always room for more. There is a lot of institutional information that should be passed down if not locally, perhaps something nationally. And I throw it a point here. This is not something I'm necessarily recommending that we all jump in and start doing, but just as a possible talking point. If you are in a situation where you are administration comes to and says we are in the process of reconsidering how we are going to organize the various information reference department, there may be issues you don't want to discuss on a national open form light [ Indiscernible ] for example. There may be issues of compliance that you don't necessarily want to take immediately to GPO. There may be issues of personal and staffing that your regional may not be able to help you with. Or likewise, what happens when it is the regional coordinator that is in the situation? Who do you talk to? Perhaps there could be something we could do informally where someone who is for example say at a small college library or a medium-size public library ones to talk to someone who is been in the same situation. Perhaps there could be some kind of informal mentorship program we could set up. I don't know. It's just something to talk about but it would allow someone in a particular type of institution in the particular situation to increase their access to other people who have gone through these things. Who have had experience with similar resources, different ways of things that they could do, it could be a much more targeted focused and confidential exchange than doing something formal again something like [ Indiscernible ] might provide. So the thing that I would like to bring across is when it comes to collaboration, we frequently tend to think big. We tend to think complicated, we tend to think in terms of technology, and those things of course are necessary. Just as for example interlibrary loans. Was something that was created and was implemented at great expense, and great labor. And other things of course will come along as well. But those are things that tend to be developed over time with great collaboration, also with input from GPO and others, things that we could do for ourselves to make sure that we are not a barrier to access. That we are the best kind of preservation steward of our own collections that we can be. And that we are as mentioned in the previous discussion where the best words of our local taxpayer money and we are the facilitators for our local users to make sure that they can get it, whatever it is they need. Beyond that, I don't really have a lot to say. Scott, anything you want to add?

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I think that's a good start. And we have a couple questions for the audience to help you continue with your thinking about collaboration, and what the collaboration roles might be, and what your experience with it might be. We will set up a pole. We have two little polls to run and we will set that up for you in just a second. We are working on it come on your screen.

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Do you provide collaborative services beyond your -- the role of IOL and collection sharing? I think most of us do that in some way or another. But do you provide services that involve shared reference or services that involve sending your collection to somebody? Either physically sending it or scanning parts of it. So when you are doing your Paul, don't forget to hit the save



your response button, and it looks like we've gotten 15 or 20% of our respondents. Don't forget to hit with -- the save with the results. Let's look and see. I will share the results out, and -- you should see a little bargraph. So you see their then mostly the number one response was no, people don't don't collaborate. And then there was a tie for yes, locally or yes regionally, maybe we would and the regionally -- those two folks together and say they are collaborating and one person collaborates nationally. But look at that, six different different people say they want to. That's great. There is room there for us to work on collaboration and certainly a lot of folks who are already the number of respondents, a lot of those who are already working locally and regionally. Now I see a lot of folks didn't have time to answer that one we have one more coming up. You will have time to answer it. We will change it from half a minute to a full minute. To make sure everybody has time to answer it. If you participate in a collaborative arrangement, is the collaboration primarily in here are your options. Collection centered, service centered, training center or do you just [ Indiscernible ] in multiple. Don't forget to hit submit. Five seconds left, hit submit. Last chance. Know it will take a second for to tabulate the responses and we have them for you in a bit. We got a good response, lots of people responded. So you see, a lot of folks doing collection, 14%, 36 people, maybe 36 libraries. Be there are some duplicates. But that's a lot of libraries doing collection collaboration. But doing service centered, and 21 doing more than was that is a lot of folks doing collaboration. Clearly more folks doing collaboration than not. And then we will assume that folks who didn't answered enough time and not that they aren't doing anything. Or that they are equally distributed across those. This gives us a sense of there is a lot of collaboration going on already. There's collaboration locally, regionally, and nationally. And lots of different areas. So what are some of your ideas for how we can create this? I know Jane has chimed in that she one of her concerns as being able to train her student workers. And that she is looking for collaborators for that sort of a training program. I think that's a great opportunity to just take some of the burden off of folks. By making that part of their work a little bit easier. And if lots of folks worked on it, you have good results there. Kathy [ Indiscernible ], notes that some of these collaborations or training knowledge loss problems are particularly acute. Only one librarian in a small library and has to answer all the questions and how can the rest of us help support those? Cease does she suggest using your regional. That will work really well. What if you're in the state without a regional? What if your regional us having the same issues. As Tom suggested. What to do then? And this is where this idea of informal mentorship program reaching out to one of your colleagues can help. , mention that IOL is collaborating nationally. Yes this and internationally as well. So other thought that you have about collaboration on that we talked a little bit about this? Type them into the chat box and we will throw up a couple other ideas that we have come up with to maybe spark your imagination. One thing that came up in the GPO update in fact is the pilot and the idea of creating reference materials for more patrons but also for more staff. That can be shared either within that platform, with built-in sharing or shared publicly as a resource. That's one way that is similar to Jane's idea that would perhaps be useful and it would be a low bar to be able to contribute to that kind of a collaboration. We've got some good examples from Paula, you can teach a local public library and about resources and they can help the public. This is a teach the teacher. This is a great idea. I've done will those programs at one point and it really is a useful thing to be able to do.

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Creating traveling exhibits. That's a great idea but how do you find funding? Can we crowd source of funding? A little bit from a lot of libraries or would that be something you could work with your [ Indiscernible ] or state library agency to work on one of those. So that sort of funding is something that we could help we could also home to some collaboration around. If not actual crowdfunding, in the kick starter since at least Monday, tracking only for sources of funding. A conundrum that collaborating saves time but also takes time. When we are losing staff, how do we justify that front time as compared with the time that you are going to save over the longer-term? That can be a tough sell. Looking about things that are seemingly simple as systems, if I spend three days making a change in the system that is going to save 15 seconds for 20 staff members everyday, that pays off fairly quickly but it is a big upfront investment. If you are talking about three weeks across three or four people that is a lot of time. So being mindful of that time and absolutely crucial, but I think being realistic about the amount of time it might save on the backend is also a way to counterbalance that. See Kathy, national public library other repositories number states. Paul is suggesting free training to local Native Americans and we do have also tribal colleges that are members of the program, so that may be a way to -- local outreach again on the idea of training the trainers, the other librarians who are already providing services to people and may not be able to use some of our materials or some of our expertise. A lot of good ideas and good participation. Thanks everyone. I'm going to turn it back over to Tom so I can cough a little bit. Tom, go ahead and start going through those -- some of the good ideas in chat.

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Here in Broward County, we are a multibrand system, and I would normally go out also two other branches. Not just for the public is a different access points, around the county but also for interested staff to give them training on particular resources, on different aspects of for example legal materials and federal grants. But make use of who you have locally. Frequently for example our patent and trademark resource library and also goes out to the inventor society, and discusses patents and patenting and I take a long in order to talk about federal grants, science and technology websites, things things like that that they can use so I am pedaling along with the entire program there of government as an entire entity that we have here in the library. Decide that is up right now gratuitously advertising this is for people who may have either not heard about them, don't know about them. But here they are. The FDLP Academy of course, if you have an idea for a program, something you would want to do that you think would be valuable to the community, talk to GPO. If you have an idea for something that you think is needed up there, also talked talked to GPO. They may know someone out there that would be willing to put together a program. The coordinator certificate program. Tremendous job. I so much wish I had something like this when I started. The accidental librarian series from North Carolina, these guys are great. They put together some tremendous work there. Every year I have to do professional development goals as part of my evaluation. I use the FDLP Academy and the help series almost exclusively now. Because they have such good information there, and I take notes and at our next staff meetings they passed along along to our colleagues. And speaking of our PTRC librarian who happens to be my wife as well several years ago when the PTRC were still called patent trademark depository libraries she wrote an article for documents to the people. Based upon a notion that was circulated around the time that GPO is doing the stay with the program program. The idea came up that the coordinator was in many ways the most valuable asset of the program to the institution because it was the coordinator that would facilitate the user to get to the information that they needed. Where was that? How would they find it? And this is a

reference to a PDF file where you can read the article that she wrote at that time. School librarians have a newsletter and conference was a new way to reach out. That's certainly true. Aligning Alice TA grant proposals is important. Anytime you can align your local activities with people higher up, that is I was making a good impression. Puts you in line to get recognized to be valued more highly. How much it puts you in line with actually getting grant money, I don't know. Grant money is something of which I have very little experience as I don't personally write grants. But I've done a help webinar thank you very much. These help webinars are terrific. I recommend visiting other depositories in your region. If you can that is certainly good idea. I have -- we have down here in South Florida the Southeast Florida library information network. A number of depositories that are part of that. And we sometimes have meetings and get-togethers of course both at the DLC conference but as part of [ Indiscernible ] to discuss some of our local issues that we are facing don't here. But certainly helps to understand one of the things also is going back to my example earlier, is if you are in a position where you must suddenly make decisions, relating to your collection, it very much is critical to know what you are other local libraries have because if there is something that they have that they plan to keep, it would be easier to justify parting with yours. And of course some kind of a relationship might even form. Do you for example have things that you're going to that would fill gaps in their collection? Some kind of a joint housing agreement? Talk to your regional, talk to GPO. They make be able to help you concoct some kind of agreement wherein -- we are going to take our collection and not destroyed entirely, but we are going to move it to that institution. They have more use for it but then we still have access to it. These sorts of things happen quite frequently. Our library staff participates in many of the GPO webinars. That's great. State census data center. We are unfortunately not the state data center.

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I will give Council a chance to ask questions. And ideas, questions, experiences you have had in yours date or regions. I know some of you have chimed in, but any of those ideas about how collaboration has worked or maybe even ideas that you have tried that didn't work at the time or for one reason or another.

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Daniel Cornwall, Alaska state library. In Alaska our school librarians have a Facebook group that they are fairly active in. And whenever I see FDLP webinar it seems like it would be useful. I dropped the registration link into there. I have no way of knowing how many registered but [ Indiscernible ] so that's one thing people could do.

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That's great and I think Suzanne also mentioned those newsletters that are focused on a specific type of library could be particularly helpful for promoting webinars either from GPO or help that you see. Even articles from [ Indiscernible ] or other newsletters. I have sent and lots a little bit easier to find the relevant webinars but I've sent the GPO webinars to just regular reference librarians, and they often participate.

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I have done similar things.

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Build support for the program as well so when the director comes run-ins is where we doing this I can say it is training and we are really valuable and keeps up our expertise.

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When I have access to some kind of a --

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One of the things I've taken to doing is signing up for some of the GPO webinars as well. We can't always take part. We use him for lunch and learn sessions later. And offered to other people on campus. Are good turnout and then it just fell into a wonderful conversation of how we can change our collection or our instruction program.

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And do you ever invite folks to -- folks from outside the library to your lunch and learn?

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Yes. Depending on what is being done we will invite faculty across campus. A very good turn out there and in other cases is Daniel said advertise on several with serves on the state level.

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Great. That's a training collaboration. Pretty easy when GPO and our colleagues do the work of putting on the webinars, we can just take the time to promote them. To build up that knowledge. Kathy is asking Daniel to tell them about [ Indiscernible ] in the state agency.

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I am twisting his arm now, Kathy.

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Daniel Cornwall Alaska state library. I was typing this into chat because [ Indiscernible ] does have an incidence of [ Indiscernible ]. Currently I think it is mostly being used for state information. We've got a group of about 40 people who are working on building up list of the publicly searchable databases produced by state agencies. Across the states and a lot of subject guidance as well. And so it's been a case of many [ Indiscernible ] but [ Indiscernible ] so I won't keep going on about it.

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But you been able to build bridges to people -- if you wanted to do some federal work. It would be interesting helping out.

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Just a note in the chat make sure you are sending to all participants people and Council can see the panelists but a lot of these are very valuable and we want to make sure that all participants can see what you are typing into the chat. So I wanted to call -- go back a minute to Benjamin [ Indiscernible ] comment about the local and regional Illinois group. We have in my area a regional and statewide but we are a tiny state so essentially a regional group. A statewide group that is we don't necessarily get to meet twice here but when we do meets, at least once here, it gives us a great chance to see what the demands are hearing from are patrons and what resources we can share with each other to help meet those needs, and really help understand what the citizens in our state need from the program. And there is Daniel -- the URL if you want to look. Any other comments from counsel? Questions, ideas?

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Terry Taylor from the Nugent New Jersey state library. Wanted to see if your state has a local organization, a great opportunity in New Jersey we have the documents Association of New Jersey, and we have the annual conference that allows us to network with other libraries that may not be [ Indiscernible ] but they provide access to the same information and gives us a chance to share, collaborate, and also welcome to meet with the organizational we have [ Indiscernible ] as well. If you have a local [ Indiscernible ] or state, [ Indiscernible - low volume ]

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Thanks Terry. Great idea. And Marion Mason who is joining us virtually. I noticed she has her hand up and it's going to chime in. [ Indiscernible ] so we can all hear her.

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Thank you Scott. [ Indiscernible - low volume ] my comment is reminding everyone about government information online. The virtual reference service. [ Indiscernible - low volume ] I know that is going through reevaluation. But I would like to point out that whether a national reference service among government information specialist is the way we need to go. Or some form of that. That's been a super collaborative effort. And one point they were over 30 librarians. Participating including some libraries. So I like to hear your thoughts.

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Okay. Thoughts about CIO? That is in flux at the moment because of the fees involved with the software it was using. One of the things that counsel has been getting updates on from GPO and some of our other meetings is the replacement of the software that powers the ask GPO. Their customer relationship management software and some of that is that progress progresses, there may be opportunities for GPO to change the way that they are able to refer questions that come into them directly. Back out to us as librarians. It's not an official project yet. I'm not speaking for GPO or committing them to anything. But I am it is something that is a possibility and even in the current date, there are occasional questions that come into ask GPO that in fact are better answered by somebody who has access to collections like we do at our library. The stuff that GPO who are knowledgeable but might not have resources they need to answer the question. That's a possibility for one -- possibility that the jail might move forward in that [ Indiscernible ]. So Marion has been involved in GAO and participating in the questions about how it should continue I would encourage all of us to think about if that is something that we want important or is valuable, the amount of traffic to it has gone down quite a lot in the past few years. And maybe to combine that idea with some of the ideas that Tom had mentioned is that we would have more of a library and reference service, like the old thumpers list where folks could send in requests for assistance with particular questions. I'm not sure if that causes problems and referrals which may [ Indiscernible ] but just an idea. And Gwen has now chimed in to say that she is going to recruit more participants and migration to a new software platform. By all means, be in touch with Gwen or Marianne can put you in touch. If that is something you are interested in, either using as a librarian or for your patience were interested in participating as an expert and this is a way to ask and to our service collaboration the way -- idea that some libraries have of being centers of excellence whether they call themselves that are not but having a collection service that is tailored to their patrons needs. This allows you to really help more people with your expertise on the reference side. On the service side. I'm going to read Jane's comments. Jane, I think that's a great great idea. Jane Canfield suggest that we set up another discussion on collaboration for the October meeting with the idea of forming a specific recommendation and that is something that we can discuss after this meeting as well. I think ongoing discussions and a resolution of CIO, and some [ Indiscernible ] and any other services that we may come up with. I think ongoing conversations are definitely an important part. Eileen points out that there are some state -based reference services. So you could create a referral, a referral group within that service. Another great way to collaborate to really leverage the expertise that we develop in whatever [ Indiscernible ] we have happen to love and our own library that serves our patrons. Any other comments from the Council?

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This is [ Indiscernible ] University of Washington libraries. One of the collaborations we are seeing in academic libraries, university campuses where there is a school of journalism or communication, there is a tremendous interest in the fakeness phenomena or talk about the veracity of news and veracity of government information and I am seeing some of these programs across the country. And there is one on our campus. That was put on by [ Indiscernible ] but we were invited to present as a breakout session on government information. Wearing [ Indiscernible ] and other tools were [ Indiscernible ]. And participants got to use them on mobile devices as well. And I think we are going to be seeing more of those kinds of sessions in reaction to news or other events where we can really highlight the resources.

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Great. That's an even more out of the box collaboration with people. Or organizations who are not within a library. Other departments or doing other work, that is a way to leverage our expertise in finding those primary sources for them. And Arlene brings up the idea that the K-12 library is also interested in that. I have a colleague in K-12 libraries who asked me the same thing. What you have about this? And I had to say we are being asked the same thing. So I think that is absolutely right, a great way to reach out across types of libraries. Any other comments? I keep thinking everybody has commented and then somebody has another comment, which is great. Tom, do you have any closing remarks? We have about 10 minutes left before we are out of time. Folks who want to comment or folks who had their hands up.

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I don't have anything to add.

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Okay. I just wanted to touch back on one thing that you had mentioned Tom, the transition of the patent and trademark depository libraries to the patent and trademark resource centers. I wasn't sure that everybody was aware of that. If you are not in a library that has one of those, where you are not close by 20. It is worth looking at how that service is set up. That they have moved from being a building full of because that's to being service centers and really providing services and again it also overlaps with our [ Indiscernible ] discussion from earlier presentation, and [ Indiscernible ] that's not something that PTRC's are struggling to work on. Almost videoconferencing sessions. In the resource centers to connect people with folks just something I would encourage folks to look into it's a very different type of program. Again when we were setting up when we're setting up for the session. And points out that the PTRC, the product really is the service of the agency that runs the program and GPO is little different. They get information from other agencies. In addition to providing [ Indiscernible ] themselves but a big part of what they provide is other agencies stuff. Which means that it's a slightly different service model. But it is worth being aware of that and thinking about that as we are thinking about ways to collaborate. And then Marianne has made a comment about letting -- and this is always a good idea especially if you are a congressional designee, depository, let your congressperson know, your member know the resources that you provide to their constituents and to them in their office staff. So they of course have their own library. But you can reach out to them, and maybe even the people who are doing staff work, or casework for the members of Congress would be able to let the constituents know that there other resources for them to find accurate information about what the government is doing. Or at least official or authentic information about what the government is doing. I think if there are no other questions, do we address everything in the chat? Okay. I was trying to keep up but I'm not sure people are telling me yes we have covered everything. I think Jane is exactly right. This is a topic that we should have ongoing discussions

about. And that can be through this group, it can be through [ Indiscernible ] any of your any of the groups you want to work with I think this idea of collaboration is important but let people know what you are doing so they can either replicated in their area where they can help contribute. And I think as Jane said, a more concrete discussion about the sort of things that might help the sort of things the GPO could do that might help the community going forward is a worthwhile discussion. One more comment from Andrea. About Hennepin County. The PTRC from Minnesota. It looks like maybe there is one expert librarian, but maybe that's an opportunity for [ Indiscernible ] if there's time, or at the very least letting everybody know that's you have that resource in Minneapolis Central and then other libraries to refer folks. Which I am sure you probably have done. Great, I'm glad is a -- [ Indiscernible - low volume ] emoji confusion there. All right. I think we can and a few minutes early, and let me look at the housekeeping material. We have a break and then at quarter of we will be back with the preservation discussion. Anything else I need to tell folks? We will see you in about 20 minutes at quarter of. Thank you. [ The event is on a break and will resume at 3:45pm Eastern. Captioner standing by. ]

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[ Captioners transitioning; please stand by. ]

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[ Captioner on stand by ]

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Good afternoon. This is David Walls, this afternoon's program is about that Microfiche the preservation discussion. This program is really about how reports from the SDLP community about the concerns about Microfiche became an opportunity to talk about preservation services, as well as looking forward to some community engagement we have been doing, as well as an opportunity to talk about some the things we are doing going forward working with strategies to address issues with obsolete media.

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We began distributing Microfiche back with some of us were in high school and many of us were not born yet in 1977, since that time we've distributed hundreds of titles, going by individual cells or pieces of Fiche billions of Fiche if there's a problem with micro don't Microfiche the potential effects of your library in the program.

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I'm having to adjust here presenting sitting down.

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People have noticed some interesting smells coming out of their Fiche, they spent say it smells like cider vinegar. The primary issue with cellulose acetate film base used in Fiche is that it does break down and in the process of breaking down the cellulose acetate plastic releases acetyl groups which mix with water in the air to form acid and then vinegar that we use in the kitchen is 5% acetic acid in 95% water, which happenings the plastic and plasticizers are changing and shrinking and the emulsion layer is going to not shrink with the plastic and it's going to destroy the image on the film. To recap what microfilm is, and what Microfiche is it a piece of plastic you made out of sight was acetate or polyester, with image layer on top of that, help in some sort of emulsion we talked about silver halide Fiche , we talked about the secular Fiche all those image processes but the central issue with vinegar syndrome is that the plastic substrate under the image layer is what became and the concern.

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For concern about the preservation of this Microfiche that is decaying and we want to do something, we need to go back to the basic idea of what preservation is, this is how we define preservation. It is important that there's a number of the strategies built in here that strategic initiatives programs and processes designed to maintain useful access to information assets serving the information needs of both present and future generations.

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Here's a picture of a barnraising, nothing shows collaboration for the larger goal of achieving success in building a barn. So the challenge that we have in terms of building a model of engaging the community and collaborating to gather is that we recognize the collaboration cannot involve additional prescriptive responsibilities, we have to leverage the activities that are already undertaken, things have to be flexible and scalable, and we will engage with partners beyond the FDLP and it goes without saying everything we do has to be within statutory and regulatory guidance.

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Looking at the various services that we are developing, a lot of these are for the preservation stewards that we talked about developing in terms of funding for shipping items around to make sure the collections end up where they need to go, to talk about helping with cataloging condition assessment, and basic collection maintenance, digital imaging of selective collection content from just We have an ongoing responsibility that's a very high priority for us to maintain good info as a TDR, and newly added to the list is strategic solutions for integrated not silly media.

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One of the services that the preservation program is reaching out to the GPO FPLP community, is supporting his various partner roles to make sure that the parts of patient activation for becoming a partner stay simple, we continue to develop guidance for specific partner roles, we will continue to develop and present webinars there's a series that is up on the FDLP website about the preservation webinars that we will have for the rest of this year, and one coming up is if you look at the schedule about Microfiche preservation, we want to engage the community and provide opportunities to discuss and get feedback and advice on how we are rolling out this preservation program, we want to develop future run runs for stakeholder participation in problem solving, and develop service models for collections which are partners and additional partner areas. Maybe some have not thought of yet.

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Back to about the Microfiche this newly an obsolete file format it's been around for decades, microfilm and Microfiche both because you have an emulsion layer which is essentially a sticky bit of emulsion for the chemicals that create image layer to rest on or vulnerable to high humidity and mold, the size and the weight of the storage case is usually means that we serve our library I've where work in the case were in the basement which raises concerns about humidity, sales acetate film base degrades into the vinegar syndrome, we don't know what the condition of the nationally distributed collection of publications is on film, and format that were done for cost-effective access or not reported as being preservation copy is simply an axis copy we don't really know what the status of that is because they have their own preservation issues. And really was only the silver halide film that was ever designed to be the Masters for long-term preservation.

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One of the things that preservation does it assesses risk, this is a risk management chart that can be applied to almost anything, including your personal life insurance issues or personal finance. They walk to the basic risk factors of identifying a problem doing an assessment and analysis,



developing a risk mitigation plan, implementing the plan a comic with some actions God that you carry out, and then reevaluating and seeing whether the actions were effective.

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Preservation is really all about risk management and developing and maintaining risk management plans for a series of information assets. In this case microfiche.

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And beginning to address the issue of microfiche preservation, the webinar that I mentioned will be on May 9, you can go to the FPLP Academy website and sign up, I'm going to try to involve a couple of speakers from the community that have had their own experience with microfiche, doing a survey into some digitization, I will talk about the technical issues and answering questions, about everything you need to about microfiche got willing to engage the community more either today or in the upcoming events including that webinar in the night if there is other issues with microfiche that you have or other things in terms of micro-formats that you are concerned about, we want to develop a project to assess the condition of some of the collections, we will evaluate and share the results, we want to come up with a plan that preserves access to the content, it most likely will not be in the original format, nobody cheered count we will implement that plan of course and pilot and evaluate the results and depending on the outcome we will write a white paper on the potential mitigation strategy.

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Of how to address the bigger issues.

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We want going forward ideally some participating libraries that have concerns about collections of fiche we will be doing idiographic assessment of what titles we actually shipped and we want to see in terms of identifying when we identify copy that is obviously fiche that is became we want to reach out to the agencies that the original publications and see if there is a digital copy that can be acquired I've been told that for some of this publications on fiche there were regional silver halide Masters that may be possible to digitize those that is a common reformatting strategy, we will talk about the process in the webinar on the ninth more including ways to equal you can use to test your collection into a condition it is in.

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Moving forward to obsolete media white paper, this is another project that we got going on, we are starting to evaluate a number of the machine-readable or reproducible content that we have shipped out over the years, and to try to see what the risks the opportunities are with the preservation issues are with this content, including what formats and types and whether any of the data can be recovered simulation, and of course is a strategy outlined with fiche proposes guidelines for moving forward and evaluating and advising on mitigation strategies.

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The timeline for this project which is not my project that others, this is my push or explanation of the timeline of that project that they are working on, as you can see April 2017 right now they are doing the review and a bit of research and analysis of the literature of what is known about this problem outside of GPO in the larger preservation community, research and analysis what is the scope, and what are some solutions, and then dropping a white paper and then presentation at the fall DLC.

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We will take questions at the end.

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That is basically a quick run through of some of the issues that we are dealing with in terms of support services, webinars, we talked about the Federal research division study, study of federal agency digital content, we are working to develop better internal processes within LCM to streamline historical content we looking for partners, we will do a pilot assessment project for fiche and then you will hear more about the study on a solution to obsolete media capital is already obsolete. And you'll be hurt me more about that.

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As always here's the contact information. In addition to we just directly by email if you have questions, about preserving any aspect of your collection becoming a partner, you can reach us at the address listed below.

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Should I be smelling my fiche? Are there certain periods that fiche that are worse than others but it's not like FPLP fiches okay in the non-FPLP fiche is not.

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You to be smelling your collection? I would not literally was the time to go do that but people do notice that they reach into drawers to get that people notice there is something reminds them of vinegar, for certain periods of fish that are worse than others.

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We don't know that, whether FPLP fiches okay and other fiche is because it seems like there's a period of overlap the transition between acetate and polyester film base, depending on who produce the in the contract, even depending on the supply line for the company that was creating the fiche if there was overlap in the industry of creating the substrate for the manufacturer of the film itself, they are getting it from different sources so we probably need to do a survey to find out. If you are smelling the cider vinegar smell it does mean that there is definite acetate degradation going on, I'm looking at the screen we're -- only the NASA and NACA fiche smell interesting.

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That may be a good place to start.

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We're always to keep our Diazo separate from our several halide . I was told will cause a reaction and degrade the image.

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Yes it is sound advice the reason is that Diazo film , they decay gases stuff that will crow the image on several halide film.

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Am I right in thinking that part of the risk management diagram but as part of the approach that's going to be developed looking at what information was perhaps only distributed on fiche, and think about things like the Eric publications.

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Right I think that's a combination of a what was put on fiche that was only distributed on fiche so we have to go back and find is there another source for that. If this stuff was distributed in other formats, then that probably is not as much of a concern, but the stuff that was only ever produced on fiche definitely would be a concern if it's decaying.

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You mentioned that part of the approach will be to reach out to agencies to see if they might have original masters of some of the stuff that was in fiche, is there no collection of Masters at GPO for through the contracts or --

---

There is no collection of those types they were turned over, the first generation of microfiche the second-generation went over to the Library of Congress, we believe that those have been -- [ Indiscernible ] the other thing I want to raise was if you have GPO Microfiche you have Diazo you do not have any other good stuff and you want the good stuff in a separate cabinet preferably removed from the round GPO fiche so the degradation will depend on where it is stored if it was stored next to a window that can have a shade during Southern California's summer, that would be flaking off on your hands. It's not going to be good. Last point, remember a lot of those [ Indiscernible ] that came over the transom that is the only way we got then, was because it was fugitive we got a copy and we microfiche it the agency itself never had in that format so the challenge would be to find it in a paper format also maybe years later.

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There's a number of issues that will explore on the webinar on that's called everything you need to know about microfiche Scott will cover the three layers of the fiche are film you have the plastic you have the emulsion and you have the image that's in the emulsion that's creating what you are carrying information you are seeing, they also varies preservation issues. So will cover for that but I think going forward it's doing a lot of the detective work difficult graphically as far as where the stuff is and how it was created and can we find that.

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My biggest preservation concern is data on CD-ROM, especially older ones, without be within the scope of the obsolete media white paper?

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Most definitely. The CD-ROM, they were a product that was pushed out a lot in the 1980s and a lot of that it was that seems to be the biggest headache that we hear a lot about so that's definitely part of the study.

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I want to add to what David said absolutely we will be looking at that but we also have some assumptions that we are making an I want to share them with you and please feel free to react to them.

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Or add additional ones. The first assumption is that the number of tangible electronic information products that have content that is no longer accessible is unknown. So we will have to be doing a lot of research, we have a lot of ground work that was done several years ago for many different institutions including the University of Kentucky, they had a great inventory. We have to go from that point forward and go back and check some things also.

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One of the other assumptions that we will have multiple solutions to getting the data from particular product may be able to do this but that may not work for something else it's going to depend on what the information product was. Is not going to be one easy answer for all of this.

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We know that we have to address this because if we don't we will be losing probably even more information. The content may be preserved through this whole process and employing whatever

recommendations we might come up with, we also are making an assumption that functionality may suffer, and user interface they change, because just because.

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We also at this point have the unknown factors of hardware and software requirements so that is something we need to look at. In the terminal cost, and this kind of disgust back to what I said about user interface emulation may not restore all of the functionality of the original information product, those are just some of the assumptions we have and -- I'm glad to take any quick comments or questions.

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Maybe taking into account as you are thinking about emulation, and issues about how publicly accessible that emulation can be made, [ Indiscernible ] you need to run with those 31,

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That's part of the unknown. Of the hardware and software.

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I question is about fiche my disclaimer is that I really know very little about it. Except that it's in the cabin and I hate to use it but how do you know you talk about the different formats like Diazo and these other ones, how do I know what I have?

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The Diazo -- there were different processes but if you put under magnification not the reader but actually over late you can see the image is actually sort of a flat grayish white too sometimes tannish white image on the film on the emulsion site got that tends to be the Diazo , the vesicular fiche which I'm not sure most fiche as we did was apparently was Diazo the secular fiche and film is actually magnified image, the actual words and images are tiny bubbles. They are actually created so a lot of magnification there, the silver tends to look like black and white negatives. If you would ever have any of that in your collection, it tends to look exactly like old fashion negatives.

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If you purchase expensive sets of fiche from well-known vendors is often silver because that's one of the reason they are expensive.

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Clarifying question I thought that for a while Library of Congress got paper when we all got microfiche.

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I'm not sure what the question is.

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The Library of Congress is a bylaw library that is we ride every quarter for a specific copy for them. GPO made the decision years and years ago I was born, to convert a lot of the material into microfiche, one thing that they really know a lot about the microfiche at that time and the library were busting at the seams in many cases I wanted a space-saving way to do that. And so a lot of - in 1990 to 60% was sent that was in microformat. I was wrong, there were some a little bit of the national Fish and wildlife material that went out in film. It was cut blocks that's the only thing I know of that went out in anything other than Diazo , Diazo is flimsy, pick up a Diazo and pick up one of your expensive sets you will feel the difference, one by one, the silver tends to be not as flexible, they feel thicker.

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I have a suspicion that at the lobe libraries, the fiche that you purchased an awful lot of that came from Congressional information service and LEXIS-NEXIS so you have silver and you lucked out there but that's also why you paid tens of thousands of dollars for it.

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Is a part of this project could you collect samples of each of the type and send it out as the packet that we could compare with the other types?

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I don't see why not. We will accept all ideas and roll them around it's not a bad one.

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A clarification, did you mean sending out a packet compared to fiche?

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Yes, having a copy of this is the bad one and this is okay this is a really good fiche a stable. But physically comparing it whether trying to figure out the verbal description would be helpful.

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[ Indiscernible - Participant too far away from the mic ]

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There is a way we can do that. But we still have microfiche contracts in place, order -- the difference the price difference is amazing, \$.10 for Diazo five dollars per sheet for the silver, so we could for example, send a packet to the regionals and have the regional circulated around the state that seems to be a cost-effective way of doing that work let's have a regional meeting where you can go and see it, I know you already do that.

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Those are good ideas. When you say silver really is silver which is why it's so expensive.

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I'd like to check my other fiche, against each other so having samples of each of the different good and bad would be helpful.

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What about the GPRS fiche ours are discolored but don't smell.

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I'm not having seen them I'm not sure what's going on. There is other ways that it's real like that can pique and degrade without necessarily having vinegar syndrome be the issue.

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For the FEIS and GPRS we sent out to depository libraries second-generation.

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The clarifying thing because unlike -- I want to make sure I understand, the remedial fiche 101, what my take is that there is no good or bad fiche that if I understood you correctly the Diazo versus the silver halide is the sort of print process, but it all sits on the plastic stuff and that's what the grades. Is that correct?

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In our collection a purchase collection on the hard card stock stuff which I assume was the silver, that's what turned vinegar. I GPO flexible Diazo stuff is still fine. So --

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I tend the webinar. Because you can have silver halide image on acetate base and still have a problem you have a polyester base on cheap Diazo and it be fine as far as the base, but you have other issues with the image layer of the Diazo has nothing to do with plastic.

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My basic point though was we not sort of draw these simplistic categories of good fiche versus bad fiche silver is good Diazo is bad because it is much more complicated than that.

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That's fair. That is more accurate.

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It depends if one of dance fiche is gone vinegar might have the same thing but from the same vendor that was stored differently and maybe just fine.

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Storage conditions, they play a big part, there was a question the web by on the screen I think it was from Puerto Rico, the storage conditions there are so humid she's talking about emulsion that is softening. When the emulsion softens it becomes a source of very easy for bacteria to get into, so she has molding issues with stuff that also attract the bugs, cockroaches, so it tastes good I guess if you are a cockroach. There are issues as well in addition to the fiche sticking to gather. But we will cover all of that later. Everything you need to know about microfiche.

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Does anyone know what the blue fiche is? Is it different from other fiche?

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I'm assuming that you say blue you're talking about the actual image and not the plastic. I'm guessing that it's kind of a light bluish gray color. And if that's true, you're not talking about the plastic then it's probably one of the forms of by as though. -- One of the forms of Diazo.

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How close the silver and Diazo need to be in order to cause a reaction in the same cabinet?

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I went to put them in the same cabinet. Same room is probably okay again, I would not shut them up in a basement closet together where everything will be humid and there isn't much of an air exchange. But definitely not the same cabinet.

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Is a possible that we can bring samples to the October conference?

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I don't see why not.

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I will say yes unless I am overruled.

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That is something that can be crowd sourced actually. GPO can put the word out, bring some fiche. We can pass them around.

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We can comment on each other's housing or whatever.

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It might be useful at that moment thinking -- after we had a chance to do some pilot investigation where people have actually checked on the condition with some test strips or things like that, get people's fiche really does show up as having some of these issues and bringing these examples for other people to look at my the worthwhile.

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Now that we are all talking about this degrading fiche and all of these publications, that were orphans, is there a plan or should we make a plan to try to preserve some of these materials?

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Absolutely. Preserving information content if it's possible, going forward, the study that I am envisioning is the process is you may not be able to present on the existing format that information migrate to a different format. So there's not much you can do if microphone was degrading or fishy degrading. So the question is how do you make that information live forward for future users. Have you make sure they have access to that.

---

It sounds like you have a lot of demand and you have great attendance at these preservation webinars, so everybody sign up for those. I had a question about the other tangible orphan format which are on the slide like VHS and CD-ROMs, with interesting software requirements. As you go through the white paper you will include the things that have already been done like the floppy archive at Indiana things like that, and then maybe address the idea of what particular is vulnerable, maybe some consensus?

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Yes, we have been looking at this stuff that is already been done in the past by University of Kentucky earlier, they did a project a while ago, University of Iowa with that fragmentation, and that database, yes we will look at what has already been done some of that may have to also be reviewed because it's been a while. The results may have changed. We will be looking at those things.

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The marching orders that I gave Cindy and Jessica were to take when we kind of tables or parking lot the investigation of obsolete media probably prior to the forecast, I asked them to take it from where we parking lot it to current and forward because only mentioned as one of the meetings or in one of the chats from previous meetings and was something we didn't have time to do. The issue has not gone away so I asked them to take it from what's happened since we put in the parking lot and brought it out of the parking lot and take it forward.

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One clarification about the maintenance webinar, registration is not open it will be open this week there will be an announcement through the FDLP email alert service.

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This GPO have the capability to digitize fiche?

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There are vendors that are available that we participate in that the Library of Congress handles and there are microfiche and microfilm digitization vendors. So it's entirely possible.

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We have a microfilm lab and you silver halide microfilm for preservation for a lot of other mostly nonfederal publications, it sounds like the concerns you have are not with silver is that I can ask

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The silver well not entirely. Because the question again is silver on what film base. If you have silver on acetate film base, then that's still the potential for vinegar syndrome. The real unknown is how much of that was produced on acetate base because that seems to be the biggest most prevalent problem that people are noticing is the vinegar smell.

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I have computer reels, what should I do with those?

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Jane Canfield let's talk. Is that original data that you have? You're at the state library in Connecticut I believe. If those were original reels that you got, what did you plan to play them on in your library at the time or were you just storing them? That's a conversation we can have off-line.

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That is the kind of thing that fits into the obsolete media project.

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Because you got the material from the state data center, you are in Puerto Rico correct? She must have gotten those outside of GPO.

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We do not distribute --

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Of the questions?

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Hearing nothing, if the answer to some of these at risk, information is to digitize by reformatting, what about things that have already been digitized that are not able to be made commercial? It seems -- it might not be productive to try to digitize them again were it might make sense to see if there is a way to make them available through the depository libraries. It might be cheaper overall to do that then it would be to try to digitize from scratch again. I'm wondering if that -- something that could be on the table at some point or if that is not something where authorized to think about for I'm not sure. It seems to me like the idea of you have another set of scanning set seems like it would not be a productive use of resources. Somebody brought up the micro card version. The cards are fine but what do you read them with?

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We have been talking about this a lot internally and a lot of brainstorming and I think that David would probably agree with the statement that there are lots of things on the table and lots of things that probably are on the table that we may find that we cannot do later. I don't know about commercially produced they oftentimes have lots of restrictions with them, and so it all depends on which vendor it might be. How far they might be willing to meet us and provide this as a free access if necessary so there are lots of unknowns but -- we can put everything on the table and take it off as it becomes not a viable option.

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Everything is on the table until it proves either technologically or financially unfeasible. Or there are copyright agreements or its legally unfeasible.

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One of the questions that came up with something interest that came up, was depository libraries that have unique items in their holdings. I'm curious if people want to respond in the chat box, I will give you the microphone.

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We have soil samples from the Department of Agriculture from around 1910. About 120 of these little files. Some of them have broken but we have some interesting unique items in our collection I think is one of the holding at the Department of Agriculture.

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Is probably a number of things that are more artifactual aspect I doubt anyone the 21st century will get much out of information of those soil samples but they are unique artifact in themselves. Is probably a number of things in collections like that, going forward as we have these webinars,



about things in collections that people are concerned about, it is interesting to develop a list of the most unusual stuff in people's collections.

---

This idea about which was alluded to earlier, there are significant amounts of material that was distributed to the depository system in fiche but was distributed in print. So it may be less problematic. It seems like they are suggesting that they bibliographic query. As opposed to an actual preservation or strictly an obsolete format question. That's an interesting comment.

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There is no complete inventory of fiche.

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Monthly catalog, right?

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Maybe not. In terms of [ Indiscernible ] pulling that together.

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Did you say we started 77 okay.

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77 so will we be posted.

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1977 is when we started to ship fiche.

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Going back to the preservation pilot off the top of our heads as we think the second bullet point in bibliographic assessment of the titles, and along with the bill accurate assessment it's only what was shipped and we sent out but also what's the bibliographic identity of that content now if it still in the original format war is it somewhere else, in its original publication item but is it on another format now.

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Any comments from counsel?

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Questions?

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Lots of good comments in the chat box. About unique objects.

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What is the source of your soil sample?

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Agriculture.

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They are into boxes.

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[ Indiscernible - Participant too far away from the mic ]

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Interesting. Any other depository libraries if they have --

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[ Indiscernible - Participant too far away from the mic ]

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Are you aware of any request to use them?

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The boxes are about the size of an LP, they are in a clamshell box with little individual boxes inside each of the clamshell boxes. They came from the agriculture department and there's a paper document, and you should be a paper document that was meant to accompany that but according to world CAD the only other holding for it is at the national agricultural library.

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Microfiche is the first to get we did and [ Indiscernible ] lots of libraries no longer have microfiche readers they never got around to reading them because the space crunches in another area, the number of institutions affected by this has gone down dramatically. The other thought is that a lot of times, we would run it for regionals only. It was something that we missed, we got a copy or we beg for a copy and we sent it to the regionals so when folks are reading now, a lot of regionals don't want to see the fiche. You are losing material that way. The other thing to think about is who actually preserved the fiche in environment that was helpful. I went to a law library one time in Pennsylvania, that they had a temperature controlled humidity control and the students and the workers were white cotton gloves when they handle the fiche so that something to think about as you work on this. Who might still have materials that are in usable condition that will help us engage this course of a law library may have read that fish since then and a lot of regionals don't want to see the fiche so that maybe something else that you want to look at. While you're doing this analysis.

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Thank you that's true. The of our mental factors do play a big difference in materials are going to degrade in a worse environment they degrade faster, even materials that are also going to degrade the environment with good housekeeping and handling helps them remain a better condition longer, we had a question go by here.

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I'm not sure what these acronyms are to what extent are the known inadequacies to digitize version -- we don't know if inadequacies to the digitize version but it prompted me to say that in looking at bibliographic comparisons with whatever format you things are in, you can just the title match we have to make sure that the version is correct and all the content is equal to both.

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If you want to our library now would you look at where we store the microfiche and you would say it is very nice, the humidity is right. I would tell you 15 years ago before the renovation not so much. The damage may have already begun. There is that consideration over time.

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That's where I think some of our state climate can make a big difference we are quite right in Utah which may help and we have yet to we our fiche it's on my list but we have not gotten around to it so that maybe some gems in there for you.

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That is definitely true, local environmental conditions especially if you don't have a system that significantly making up for any deficit, humidity control in Puerto Rico will be a bigger issue than where you are. That's definitely to consider where to find potential sources of things that are in good condition.

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I want to go back to the recent question about GPRS, my library has been looking at those collections is a possible purchase and all the due diligence I've been able to do, I think they are probably 98%, to 100% good and have everything that was ever distributed. But I cannot be certain of that, I don't -- I would not expect any source to be absolutely perfect, it's hard to

imagine you get ever get it perfect but I think they are quite good, GPRS you might want to go look at the CIA electronic reading room online they recently posted a bunch of GPRS reports up at the CIA Internet site, my contact is trying to sell me the fiche has told me he thinks that CIA's online collection is still pretty limited compared to what they are selling but of course he would say that. He's a nice guy though. In any event, back to the question GPRS, is probably very very good. You have to wonder do you want to make that investment if all the sudden you know over the next two or three years CIA will be uploading a whole lot more.

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Have to think about that also.

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We don't have a lot of room for more fiche it's difficult to talk to the administration to getting more cabinets, of any microformat preservation partners?

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There are not yet, were you thinking -- the Ohio library is a partner for the digitization of course they are, I was think more collection sharing. Was what I was trying to imagine. Not only did we not include you we cut your microphone off.

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Kiersten is on the webinar. She will have a voice.

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Someone mentioned Eric microfiche? GPO did not send out all of the microfiche card we sent out a subset of the Erika collection in which the content was produced by federal agencies and that was just a subset not the entire air collection.

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The Department of Education -- did anybody distribute all of that?

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You can buy the Eric materials we only distribute about 10% and if it had a contract on it, which is how most Eric materials are produced, they did not give it to us. The question now is as they continue to put stuff online, I certainly would be looking to put comparisons against that because they will put it all on my. -- All online.

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Any last questions? I'm seeing a lot of good comments.

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I'm not seeing any other questions. We have them all.

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Any last comments.

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If you think of a question later, save it for the microfiche webinar.

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Absolutely. Any last questions from counsel?

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Thank you for your attention and interest. If you cannot wait until the webinar or you have a conflict scheduling the webinar is recorded, they are available for listening after the fact. If you have a question that you would like to send us ahead of that that is the contact information on the screen right now. Thank you.

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Thank you very much everyone for your participation today. It's been great seeing all the discussion. We will preserve those so we can go through them in case we missed anything. Please join us tomorrow in the afternoon and we will talk about statistics.

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There are a few folks that did not receive the link to enter the room today and we sent that but if you're listening and you have not received the link for tomorrow, email us at FDLP outreach .

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We will get you fixed up because we want to make sure we have that link to you before we are scribbling tomorrow. If you don't have the URL to enter the webinar for tomorrow, let us know.

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Thank you. Have a good evening everybody.

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We'll see you tomorrow.

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[ Event concluded ]

