

[ Please stand by for realtime captions ]

>> Good afternoon. Welcome to the Academy. We have another terrific webinar. Indexes catalogs and other tools, a date in the life of the library. With me today is a presenter, Emily Wild , she has done for previous webinars, she is from the USGS, we have links to the previous webinars. I recommend you check them out. Let me read a short bio, her title is librarian, physical sciences, she helps library users find and use legislative materials, references, she provides science and government outreach information, bibliographic instruction and mapping instruction as well as develop and present in person training sessions. From 1996 through 2008, she was the US geological survey hydrolysis in women, while letting as an academic reference library. Her professional interest includes educating individuals and audiences of all levels on accessing and using geoscience and astrocytes information, and databases for research and/or general interest related to geology, hydrology, chemistry, engineering.

>> She has a bachelor's degree in geology got a masters degree in Library and information studies, a paralegal certificate and is pursuing a legal study certificate program. Before we can get to the webinar, we have some housekeeping items.

>> Any questions or comments, please feel free to write them in the chat box. I will keep track of the questions as they come in, at the end I will read them back to Emily and she will respond to them. We're recording the session, we will email a link to the recording and slide deck to everyone who registered.

>> We will also be sending you a certificate of participation using the email you used to register for the webinar. If anyone needs additional certificates because multiple people are watching the webinar with you, email our outreach website and include the title of today's webinar along with the names and email addresses of those needing certificates. If you need to zoom in on the slide deck, you can click on the full screen button in the bottom left side of your screen, to exit full-screen mouse over the blue bar at the top of your screen so it expands. Then click on the blue return button to get back at the default view.

>> Finally at the end of the session we will share a webinar satisfaction survey, we will let you know when the survey is available and URL will appear. We appreciate your feedback after the session is through. Also please keep in mind to reserve your comments about presentation style and value of the webinar for the survey and use the webinar chat box for questions you want to ask the presenter and to report any technical issues.

>> With Alec in the microphone over to Emily.

>> Thank you for joining us. I want to go over some indexes and catalogs that I use every day. In case you are interested this is actually the photo on the left is Georgetown Colorado, about 13 miles from the Continental divide, that is the Clear Creek and it was a beautiful fall day, the middle photograph is one of our additions to the reference desk that we add this time of year. He goes away after the holiday. Because a lot of the information we build is very serious and there's a lot of emergencies that we have to respond to, we tried to make it a little cheery and celebrate the holidays.

>> The library is starting to become decorated for the upcoming holiday. We also have incoming sound, we had snow on the Continental divide this past weekend, the photograph on the West -- right is the Continental divide. It is usually snowcapped until next spring or summer. We had a large snowstorm this past May.

>> If you look for basic information you can go to the website listed here. We are part of the Department of Interior so the main webpage is also listed and they have a library which I will preference.

>> These are the links for previous webinars. If you forget all went to look at the series that I am doing, you can see it here and also keep in mind if there is something in the series and presentations you want to know more about, please ask I can also look to do another webinar and in October I will plan by 2018 presentation schedule. I can do one of these per month and so depending on who is interested in different topics, I can help you. Let me know.

>> This is me, I am a reference librarian and I also do outreach instruction, this is located in the general -- Denver Federal Center. I do virtual WebEx as well. I can do them with people across the country. I can walk to the different applications so they are usually 30 minutes, or two hours I tried to stay below two hours, I can go over a lot of information it is easier for the person I am working with to make it two hours maximum. Any additional questions, you can contact me directly. Here's my information.

>> If you look for the different sessions and topics that I do, this is a summary but I can do other accommodations as well. And I am free. I never had that question until recently. I don't charge anybody for helping them. That is something we do as a service.

>> A lot of times people ask me what type of questions I get, this is how I categorize them, most people ask more than one type of question, sometimes there is disaster and legal information, this is an overview of the real-time data, this is a screen capture from last night, the first one on the left, we have disaster information, any kind of hazard recent or historical, somebody can be researching what could happen based on the past.

>> There is also the reaches -- research aspect of water, when in geology I get a lot of questions, there's a lot of legal information, I help with some aspect of uranium, sometimes people are looking for the radiation exposure information. And different sites are relative and they are researching if there is new construction, they look into the different tests that might have been done for radiation exposure of the rock.

>> What type of questions I get, this is how I a group my referencing inquiries within the USGS, I help them immediately. Much as an emergency response or they are researching a specific topic for their project. Within the federal government it is disasters, some type of emergency response, some type of legal aspect, I help the government attorneys a lot is the attorneys are being involved with the court case so from the legal aspect, the data is used a lot in legislation. People are preparing, to present to Congress, or after Congress has had a session about a topic they may want to look more into what we have in the library that is relevant.

>> Also within the private industry and community, I get a lot of questions based on land usage, legal information and also to understand the local scientific aspects of their water, the rocks, the economy, the geological aspects. The top three questions I get is induced earthquakes, water supply, and topographic maps, those have been from the public pretty much every day. This is an example I am located in Denver, it was created into a government place and there's a whole history behind that before we became an agency.

>> This is the elephant in the room. I'm not really allowed to talk about this, but I am comfortable with this, every time I help someone this topic comes up. It is in the news. As of today the government is on a continuing resolution for the next fiscal year, if you have any questions about the plans for the budget, here is the contact information. We cannot talk to the public individually about this type of stuff. As a reference, these are the types of documents that people are looking for. I just put these out there, any questions, I cannot respond to anything on this page but you can have the information if you are interested. Most people, it comes up quite often.

>> What makes Denver special?

>> We had a series of interviews from the Rocky Mount Association of geologists, we do not realize it was happening until we put them all together, it starts back in March and continues through December and this one is about my job as a librarian. The article is interesting and the one about the paleontologist and the questions, that will go to the Smithsonian.

>> If you look for help from the entire survey, we have a triage set up. If you don't know who to contact, if the question is technical, you can contact with this information. They will help you. Where available through web chat, social media, email. If you know what you want to order, and you look to order something, you can contact the USGS store directly. If you don't know what you want, the store will send people to me. If I help somebody in the library and they want to order somebody, I refer them

back, I help people find imagery, if they need more help specific to imagery, I refer them back and F anymore does if they need more help, I can help them and they refer people to us in the library.

>> We are accessible. Please feel free to contact us with anything especially if it is an emergency.

>> Where in four different locations, Denver, Flagstaff, Arizona, Menlo Park, California, and Virginia. If you want to visit our physical place, these links will take you to the hours. We tried to be as available as possible to anybody that is looking for research help to answer your inquiries.

>> This is Denver. We have a public computer set up, we also have tables if you want to spread out and work. We allow coffee in this one area, we don't allow coffee in other areas, this link is the public access to electronic resources, when you walk in the library to use our computers you walk in and have access as if you were a USGS employee, you can preview all the different databases before the visit or if you looking to schedule an appointment you can see how to use what we have available and what we have access to. I do tutorials over the phone and sometimes people will take advantage of this, but they use this as an access point to get all scientific research through the indexes on line. You're welcome to come here, we are closed for holidays.

>> To go back to the basics of the publications, I use these every day, these are the original publications that come out and includes a publication series that are abstract, journal articles, they go back since we started since 1879. It is pretty thorough and especially if someone is looking for something specific, it's an easier way to do it if it is not captured electronically. The people always ask what type of maps indexes are online. A few that I use, if you know the area but you do not know the map name, we have a historical map Index, and the searchable national geographic topographic view, you can search and keep clicking and you will see all the maps and the names for that location. If you already know the map name, you can use the historical link and do a text search, that will give you every -- for example, you can type in Morrison Colorado and get every map that the USGS has ever made. You can export data into Excel. A lot of times if you look for geological maps, the best source is the user database index and so you can zoom into an area and you can do that by County, there are more options that way and also this gives you an option to link into different interfaces.

>> You can import into Google Earth, we also have a USGS publications warehouse, you can search by authors, series, etc.

>> These are the basic options. These I use every hour every day.

>> To give you an overview of the bigger picture, I wrote this article as part of my graduate work in 2001, this has not changed this much was two decades later, the more local you go especially in science and geology, more local state indexes have more information that you can access and the more national and global you have, that's where you see things dropping out and we see that where if you look in that commercial database, there are different versions but there also other sciences and so they choose what they will put in and often times they don't put in government documents. For web science which is a national global level database, you will get some professional papers and that is it. A school this doesn't include much of this. If you do any type of scientific research, make sure you get the full compass of everything, it's a lot more work but if you're trying to find all of the information on a subject, it is the easiest way to do it.

>> A lot of people do not realize these books exist. I tried to remind them every time I do in-house sessions, these are the literatures of North America, there's a whole bunch of them, some of them the first two are the 1785 through 1918 part, the books are easy to use because you can flip back and forth and they are sick. 3 inches thick.

>> We have 1919 through 1928, etc., after 59 it goes annually. So they have so much more videographic information than anything I have ever used. People do not realize that because they are not a searchable index. You're using the old way of doing things, as you can see, there are many.

>> They take up a section of the library, we use them all the time. If you try to be thorough, if you cannot find anything through the database, you can use these books and use them.

>> The other big tip is that when we go through, for new employees, and for students that are looking to major in geology, I tried to explain to them it's okay if something does not make sense and you know the publication exist and you cannot find it. Not all publications are even index, and not all of them are in the warehouse and they are not for subscription, some of the information in the publications we have done, they exist in an old print index and they are not electronic. Keep in mind not all authors are indexed for USGS publications, sometimes I am listed as Emily Wild , and other records I am listed differently. There is and always an author record where I can be [ Indiscernible ] some of the databases do not have information so the indexing and findability may be difficult. Not all publications are online. A lot of people think they are, if they are not indexed, they will not be on line. Not all online publications are usable. Something is missing, or something was off, and scientifically you cannot read this so you need to get the print to make a new copy.

>> This is an example at the Denver Center. You cannot find this anywhere in the USGS warehouse, it's an article within the American Journal of science, the article itself is online but it is hard to use because you never know she -- you cannot see the information, another example This is an example for Betty, she cited two different ways within the publication. If you search the publication to find this belt series in Montana publication, she is not listed under her name, Betty. Even though this is the exact same person, there are two different entries. So she is treated as two different people in the citation. If you do a thorough review on an author, make sure you do all the variations of their name.

>> We did several of these, I mentioned this series all the time, these are the blue and white I'm sorry, the blue and green publication on the shop. It is a group of publications that we did with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from minerals and oil and gas. They are hard to find because they are not indexed and they are not online. Especially with private companies, they are looking for these a lot.

>> This is an example of my own. I did a huge project when I started out with my coworkers, we had a lot of publications, we publish many of them. They did not scan them, they took the original file and upload it. They did not realize that we had the technology that was different so we had to take photographs to our site record and we may color copies and inserted them in the official copy that we gave to the library. The online version there's another step that is missing, we have all these publications online but they are missing a lot of information that people need so this came up. Someone was looking to get a copy of one of my reports and he was saying why are there no photographs. He had to contact the original office that I used to work for. They had the originals. And they made copies for him.

>> Also we have many USGS biographies, these are three examples I use often. But we have done, we put together bibliographies on the subject to help you so if you're looking for a desert tortoise, there is information from 1991 through 2015. If you are interested in acid rock, or drainage, this bibliography is extensive, and the bats and wind energy, this topic comes up a lot. This is a thorough piece of literature about research with bats and went back -- and wind.

>> We also have, this topic has been popular in the last few years, there were a couple of articles that were written a few years ago, and the potential for earthquakes and so this comes up a lot and a lot of students have done research, they do research on the effects on earthquakes, but research aspects, the plates is researched, that is a topic for people and also you have different aspects going on with plate you but -- plate movement, you have mineralization.

>> This article is not online, but we have a printed copy. They could get the citation in geoscience but they could not find a copy online. And I could not find one either. This particular one, we made a copy for the gentleman and he was looking through this, there is another article, sometimes you see an article cited as a reference in a paper, and then you cannot find it anywhere and it is what I do all the time every day. I tried to find this for people because they see this cited someplace but they cannot find it and whether it was actually published and not every citation has been captured. This doesn't -- I still cannot find this particular one. But there is data that is interesting about hydrocarbons. We do have it, we have the whole set of prints.

>> Also something to keep in mind, we only have online access from 2007 until the present. If you need to get access to something from the 80s or 90s, you need to have the print because we do not have access to the online subject.

>> When you look for help with baby graphic -- with bibliographic database, I am helping them find a lot of citations. There's about 100 citations. Sometimes there are only 50 but when they see something they like and they want to know more information, they photocopy the reference list and they come in and they say I need to get all of this. We carefully go through each one and still to this day about half of them are still in print only. That is just the nature of the citations and the availability of the full text document. We don't have control over how everything is scanned. We still need to have the combination of both. When people are stuck and they need help finding work to look, if they are not here in Denver, I help them over the phone or through email and one of the things I do is I create a database so I share that with them and I know when they have it or if they have any questions because I give them the rights and if there are zero citations, and they have captured it, and then it was that out. But it's a way to help them to get the citation and what we have in the library. I will follow up with an email, out of the citations, most of them are accessible in the library. Here is how you get them. And there are different options. Sometimes people will do a site visit because we have different facilities here in Denver and they meet with other USGS staff about a topic.

>> This is the access to the electronic resources, here in Denver I spend a lot of time walking through this information with everybody that is new, if you walk in to Flagstaff, Arizona, or California or Virginia you have access in the public computers also. Menlo Park will be moving so there is a transition. We have the data pages, that is not just the American Association of geologist they have different societies, it is one of the best data pages that I used and it is the go to place if you're looking for Rocky Mountain information for example.

>> The American chemical Society has a lot of information, you need to have a subscription, you can use our computers. You can use this database from any IP address, if you're a member or if you are with an affiliated institution, you will get the full text. And we also have the American Institute of physics, the journal science, we keep the printed version, because some of the equations that were scanned [ Indiscernible ] we have the meteorological Society, we have the Society for microbiology, we have the research library, there's a lot of stuff with the life sciences and physical science.

>> We have the birds of North America, Cambridge, ecological Society of America, the GSA is here in Colorado. If there's a question about those, I just contact them directly and sometimes we have people that are interested in presenting at one of their meetings, they come here and go through the physical collection of the abstract that go all the way back to the beginning of time. So the deal reference, you cannot access to an IP address, we have the geoscience world, you can use that as an index, there is open content and you can see that and that is also linked to DRS, we have the glossary of geology, this can be a tool to help you with your project, we have the soil contamination database, Journal of geology, there are different packages within the platforms that you can use. We have the geological Society of London, they have special papers, E journals, they do similar to what GSA has done, if there's a catastrophe that will make a special collection where you can go and if something is big enough they open up their content to the world so people can download their journals. GSA opened up a lot of their content that was subscription-based when the earthquake happened, that way it's just one of those things, it's for the greater good of society.

>> For that period of time you could get information for free. We have nature journals online, we have the NRC research press, we have total access to that as well. Sometimes people use our library to access if they are doing work in Canada, we have the entire set of Canadian mineralogy papers and so when they are using this taken grab -- when they are using this, they can grab the information.

>> Oil and gas is a big topic in this library. We have the Oxford journals, the only thing we do not have his access to the pre-journals.

>> This will not work if you try to click on this from home, but you will have access here, some private firms that do consulting, that is one of the sections that they come here to use. Small firms do not always have the money to purchase large journal packages. So the use of the resources like coming here.

>> We have the soil science information, we have a large collection for that, there are also standard methods online, the web of science will not work from your home computer.

>> Some of these are used frequently. Before they come to the library, they go through the databases and they make a list of everything they need to get when they get here. That is stage II of the library of research. I show them how to get everything by the publisher and here they get access. Usually, I would say if something big happens or someone wants to do a big research project for five years, they will come to the library with a thick notebook and asked me to help them obtain 300 different citations. I maybe just helping one person but that one person is looking for 300 citations, it's a huge process, I point them in the right direction so they can go on their own and obtain everything they need. That's why we are here. We want to help them. It is actually a cost-saving. Some person needed to get approximately 250 citations and he said, it would take him three weeks to get one article because it was a backlog in the public library. For him to get that many citations in one afternoon, it was a cost savings to his company. He was excited. He did not realize how much she had access to just by walking in the library. That is why sometimes our library is a destination library, a lot of times people ask how they reference. This is on any given day what happens. Usually within the USGS you start off with the raw data and you have the calculated data, you take the data that you have in real time and you plug that in to the equation or software and you have model results and you will map that out and there is the citation data itself so in the beginning of the project, there is the review for the proposal. This is the stage of of how I help USGS people. For example, if they go through a review, then they have 400 citations that they are going through, they come through and ask me how to get the references. Are they technically correct? Depending on what year a journal is published, the title can be changing and so that's a service I do for USGS employees I make sure it is technically correct. The Journal, it was published in that year and there was no name change. That is something an editor will not notice because they are looking at a format of the publication. On the other side, nine USGS people take a reference list and within the reference list they find information and get the book for the journal and they look at the map and find out specific locations and other metadata within the map then they look for something to figure out how this is calculated and what methods were used.

>> And what was the data they put in? I am constantly going backwards and forwards with this type of data inquiry, it is an everyday event for me, it happens all day long. This explains, we're kind of a different library, we deal with so many different types of information we're not just looking for a specific journal, we look for everything that was put into the journal article. Sometimes finding the journal is the easiest part and we have follow-up questions, they want something for all the data that the USGS has used for 100 years for example. That's where it gets more complicated.

>> A lot of times people ask what type of reference inquiries there are. This is a day in my life. I deal with biology, geology, all day long. This includes astronomy, chemistry, etc.

>> These are different examples, and you look to help somebody these are the things to look out for. These are things to know. Sometimes when people ask for is not what they want and sometimes there's a mixed communication, for example, these happened last week. Somebody said I need all the information for Hurricane Irma and they were all different types of data. They were a bibliography of everything. There will not be as much published as they helped -- hopes.

>> What is white nose syndrome? Where can I find information? Another question, I need all the information for the river and the goal came mine. Another person said what is the flow today on the South Platte River. All they want is the raw data.

>> How many earthquakes occurred in Colorado? They wanted the records.

>> I want all the USGS maps for the Colorado River. That sounds like it is easy but it is complicated. They just wanted the maps. But they wanted me to pull out a drawer and they wanted one map. Another question, I want all maps for the moon and Mars. Just the maps.

>> Another question, how much water is in the aquifer? That is a calculated question. That is something they could not calculate, they know there are equations in the software.

>> I need all the information for Hurricane Irma. Whenever an event happens, the office of communication creates a webpage immediately. Everything is right here. There is one webpage on the hurricane. Every topic you can think of will be here and it is updated. And they keep updating this and every time they get more information, you can go here to see where it was heading, you can go to the flood event viewer. That will help all the hurricanes individually on the map and it has the real-time data, where they put the search, so once they go and get those and upload the data, then you can see it so each hurricane will have their own flood event.

>> If you want to look at the water conditions, it links right to the current water conditions. We have the water watch flood map, there's a lot of information, we work closely with FEMA and the National Weather Service NOAA so all the information you get instantaneously is a partnership between all of us. You can see the data visualization footprint. That is the one that has -- it is pretty interesting. As of now, this what I captured yesterday, whenever we do anything big, on the main webpage they had the event and what we are doing. We like to keep the public in the loop because these are things that affect you or your families.

>> When you go to the website, this is the main story. The triad was listed here, and the gauges, those are in real time. As the hurricane hits Puerto Rico, you can see what is going on with the rivers. And there's also the observed data, they are collecting the wave height, barometric pressure, high watermark information, you can see that.

>> On the other link, hurricane Hosea sitting the Northeast. They deployed different gauges along the northeast coast as well.

>> What is white nose syndrome? There is a whole webpage just for this. It is something that happens -- there's a lot of details about the size of this. How much it costs, so many different aspects of what is happening and how this affects the bat population. There are maps connected. The show goes showed - - this shows how things are changing.

>> If you want more information on diseases, you can contact our office we also have -- I use this off because people contact the library because they found something so I walked them through how to do this and contact my colleagues in Wisconsin that deal with this.

>> Here is a list of all the diseases. This is a wildlife health information sharing partnership event reporting system, these are the 20 most wildlife events that have happened, you can see what is going on in your community or if you are traveling and his want to see if there is any type of outbreak among the wildlife population, you can check that.

>> This comes up a lot, people that go to Rocky Mountain Parks, they see these Pikas everywhere, when you take out a sandwich, then they are right there and they are watching you. They are fun to watch and that is there a world. There's a lot of research have been done about them in the habitat so if you are interested, we have information and we have done studies, we think there's a blog that talks about nine different animals that are feeling the effect of climate change and some of them are Pikas . If you look for books for all ages, there's a lot of information by using this link.

>> This is a current article about the behavior of the Pikas this is how they are coping with their habitat.

>> When this event happens we had been studying a lot of work in the river and so they compiled all this information and this is the main webpage for that event. From this one webpage you can get to all the data that was collected, it has all of the -- on the top right photo, is the river and the one below is the sampling station, there's other information, all the publications related through this, they are listed and the one thing that happens with us, on August 7 which is two days after this, we had a lot of people

contacting us, that were interested in researching this, this is one of the publications that we have, we inherited this from another USGS office so we never knew it was there, so I scan this and send that out to people that were interested,, there's a lot of data in this publication. The history of the river was of interest to the people. I gave this to my colleague and she created a barcode and a library of record and put this into the system. This happens to us often. If there is something that you might think exist but you cannot find it in the library catalog, please contact us, because we have the shop was catalog and we have the same question over and over again and we have not had a chance to create a reference and put on a barcode. But we know we see this on the shelf. There are some serious, there's a lot of them but we have not had time because are so many different projects that everyone is working on.

>> It's also true for the map. If you're looking for a map that you cannot find, check with us, if you're in the area you can look at it or we can make arrangements to have it available to you.

>> What is the flow today on the South Platte River? The river is long and we have many gauging stations, this person thought it was going to be a quick question but they did not realize and wasn't sure what they were looking for so it was a long process.

>> If you know your gauge you can have the gauge contact you when it is at a certain point. Then you can know if the conditions are perfect for going on a kayak trip or something to that effect. On the other side, there are alerts that you can get if it is too high and is considered an emergency alert. So there are other tools, there is the water alert, how many earthquakes have occurred in Colorado, where and when?

>> Colorado is perfect. It is one of the few states where it is a square box. I do a custom rectangle. If you know the other area, you can create a box, almost every USGS search capability has a latitude, longitude boxed search. It is one of my favorite tools to use. This I did in the past 30 days. Then I did it again since 1900 and there were 471 earthquakes. Somebody thought it would take several hours to compile this but this information is instantaneous for us. It depends on where you look. If the person wants more information, we have many articles about the different earthquake events.

>> This is an example of all the maps for the Colorado River. The Colorado River is very long, it is a complicated system, we have topographic maps, geologic maps, hydrogeologic maps, many others. These types of questions can get very long but it is fun stuff. It is no problem. For just the Colorado River, these are all -- this is the topographic viewer. All those little squares are 7.5 minute map. It's hard to see how many you need but the trick we use is we go to a geographic name feature and for just the Colorado River, not the river basin, it's on 176 maps. This is what the person wanted, it was a quick process.

>> He was able to go through this information to find what he wanted and he could see the different years. He was here physically so he could go through and see the actual printed copy that we have in the library.

>> Another question, I want all the maps for the moon and Mars. We actually have an astrology library, I am sure they are faster at finding some of these things, I recommend if you have specific questions, contact them directly and they can help you find all the details. Here are two different ways to find all the maps of the moon as well as Mars. We have other planets also.

>> When you do those searches you have an option to download all of the maps and you click on that and you download this Excel sheet and it has, for some people this is where they want. [ Indiscernible ] then they just go to the shop and grab it and look at it and write down what they need and when they go home, they look at it online.

>> How much water is an aquifer? We just published a publication over the summer that looks at the pre-development until 2015. This is a good report to look at. There is additional information as well.

>> Last night, we had a special series within Colorado public radio, they talk about anything that matters to Colorado. Last night they talk about after decades of plenty, the aquifer is running dry. That story is



about an article about co-op over, -- about the aquifer. You can listen to it. Within this publication, the third offer is USGS.

>> This is the Rocky Mountain national Park looking southwest. This is where the Pikas will come out. And they will try to steal your cheese and crackers. I am planning another session but I do not know when. I need to look at the schedule. I will look to see what the public is looking for. I'm also trying to get my colleagues to do presentations as well. Any questions?

>> Thank you. Another great webinar. You are talking about your day which is overwhelming, when they make those request, do you have something prepared?

>> I will admit, it is twofold. What happens is if I'm getting the same question again and again I contact headquarters and say, I've been getting this question a lot, have you thought about making a frequently asked questions thing? And so there's a lot of different lists so sometimes my colleagues will say thank you for letting us know and they will create something. Either a fact sheet or they will post something online. If it's an emergency related aspect, USGS puts together a bunch of information for us to hand out, so I don't have to do it. Let's say there was a big event that happened over the weekend on Monday morning I know I will have 20 questions. Or if the USGS was in the news. Then I get an email that says, here is the most current information, here are the previous publications about this topic. So I worked together with the team, what I do is I send medication to my coworkers and I create a fact sheet for have to do the research. If I say I have received this inquiry, 20 times, then I type out how to find it. Then I copy and paste that to my colleagues and they use it.

>> How many questions do you get in a day? Do you log them?

>> Yes. How many questions do you get in a day?

>> I usually help about 20 people a day. If there is something going on I can help up to 300 people in a day.

>> That sounds overwhelming. I cannot imagine --

>> They hired me at a young age so I do not know any differently. So far my record is 300 people in one hour.

>> Don't tell my boss that.

>> I have been well trained. I was hired by the USGS right out of college and I was very young I went right into outreach and they trained me on how to answer questions, scientific questions, how to expedite research.

>> Can you answer a lot of questions immediately?

>> Yes. People do not realize on doing that unless they see me in person. I help 350 students on one Sunday I didn't have anything in front of a it was all of the top of my head. They couldn't believe it.

>> How long does it take to find 80, 100 citations?

>> It depends. If it's a topic I've been doing all day long, I can do it in probably 15 minutes. That's why within the USGS I help scientists often especially for emergencies. I can find things very quickly. I can do everything from creating and finding and exporting 100 citations per hour. That is my going rate.

>> Sometimes they do need to do that to create bibliographies or databases. I can find 100 citations in 15 minutes.

>> We have the satisfaction survey in the chat box. Please feel free to fill that out.

>> Sometimes these winters -- webinars are so thorough, that you answer all the questions.

>> If you have any questions let us know.

>> Thank you again. Also I want to thank Ashley as tech support. She kept everything running smoothly. Thank you to the audience. I hope you enjoyed that webinar. Do not forget our upcoming webinars, the next one is on Tuesday, the next one is on Tuesday, September 26, Census Bureau website and data for librarians, we also have the new depository library and institute starting tomorrow from 4:00 -- from noon until 4:00. You can sign up. Don't forget the upcoming webinar, depository library Council meeting,

October 16 in Arlington, Virginia. If you cannot make the conference, we have many sessions that you can attend virtually.

>> If you want to learn more about the Academy, Ashley will put down the link. It explains a lot.

>> You will receive notice of all our upcoming webinars if you sign up for our email alerts. You can view a calendar of upcoming webinars and other events, you can access past webinars and you can link to a web form to volunteer.

>> Great webinar.

>> This is recorded. You can pick them up from the archive.

>> We will sign off. Thank you everyone. Please come back again to the Academy for more webinars.

Have a great day.

>> [ Event concluded ]