Please stand by for realtime captions.
>> [Captioner Standing By]
>> Hello everybody and welcome to new depository library Institute. We are an outreach and support office at GPO and we are going to be conducting today's session and tomorrow. This is a nice picture of our group. This is a content management outreach and support and here is another picture of all of us. You can associate the names with the faces. I wanted to start off with housekeeping today. We will be using the slides posted on FT LP.gov and you will also get an email after the session is over with the links and we are also recording the session so your anyone else could watch it there are four sessions with the election lecture with time for Q&A at the end and if you will type in your questions into the chat box during the session we will answer them during the Q&A session at the end. I will now handed over to Job viscosity who will talk about the missions and goals of FT LP.
>> Hello everyone. And most have said I will kick off this session talking about mission goals and you will see the six point I will be discussing, she digital depositories public access requirements benefits of being a depository library and the depository library counsel and the first up this important date March 4, 1861 what great event happened that day? We became an agency on that day and Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated president on the same day. A lot of interesting history.
>> How did GPO come about? Public printing. The early venting was done by newspapers and other private printers that there was a lot of scandals complaints in efficient service high cost of printing etc. and many problems so Congress established the government printing office and as the slide says immediately the problems went away improved service and the scandals were eliminated now if you track GPO history it parallels the changes in printing technologies. So in the early 20 century 20th century GPO was the largest printing organization in the world. Then as you move through the printing technologies it was all through Wellington in 1960s where we were using machine pipe setting supported by improved printing technology and finally we got into the computer world in 1967. We installed the line the trend which is a computerized typesetting system developed specifically for GPO's unique needs.
>> GPO's work force has changed over the years. In the 1970s when we were doing a lot of printing and a lot of work at the main GPO location we had 8000 employees but to date with online and less printing and all of that we are down to about 1700 and our LSC's staff has shrunk over the years. We are downsizing all over the place. Now GPO produces as you can see online databases, e-books, passports with smart identification cards, print products on recycled substrates using vegetable oil inks and a public presence not only on web and social media. Kelly will talk later in this NDI program we think we had a big event in 2014 when we changed our name the public printer now directly changed from to the government printing office did not reflect government printing office because we do less and less printing so government publishing office was changed in 2014 we are now government publishing office.
>> Let's now talk about FDLP that was established by Congress and you can see to ensure that the American public had access to government information you can see title 44 chapter 19 and the FDLP is built upon these principles which you are aware of. We send out government information within the scope of the FDLP made available to the FDLP library except for classified material and materials that are used in the administration of any agency internal publications.
>> Federal depositories will be located in each state and congressional district to make government information more widely available and the government information all media shall be available for free used by the public and you can see a little FDLP history after 1813 we were authorized to distribute one copy of housing Senate journals to select universities and you see the little note our oldest depository 203 years old American antiquarian Society in Worchester mass earliest no depository the distribution the depository management moved around started as Secretary of State after 1813 then it moved to the Department of Interior and you can see the printing act of 1852 and the printing act of 1895 it was GPO. Depository designation again the secretary of Interior from 1857 1895 and representatives were

designated one from the home district and you can see 104 years later we doubled that up to 2 with the repository act of 1962. A senator could assign one depository in the state in 1859 and 103 years later we doubled that to two. And here is the different types of libraries added to the program over the years in 1895 libraries and executive departments also in 1895 military families land grant in 1907 currently have 81 we have currently got 1143 depositories but there are land-grant colleges. Federal agencies were added and 62. Highest develop court library highest appellate court libraries and they are unique they don't have to serve the public and they don't have to read regulations but they tend to serve the publication and lot libraries came in in 1970 and that was big. We have 127 law school libraries in our program if all of our libraries are accredited but 62 percent of all accredited law school libraries are in our program.

>> Our regional selective system was created in the depository act of 1962 and Ashley will talk about that next. Regional depositories are designated by a senator.

>> Some FDLP milestones. The first monthly category catalog appeared in 1895 and you can see the executive branch publications distributed to that classification system developed by a famous librarian and she used they work at GPO and at the Brooklyn public library and also at Los Angeles public library. The first biennial celebration will be next year that is this year and it was issued in 1947.

>> And one regionals came in prior to that they had to keep everything out of that and in 1972 GPO distributes microfiche and that was a big one. And I remember this 1988 I remember working with a colleague that was conducting a private practice to see if depositories were capable of handling CD-ROMs. Ironic looking back now. Catalog of U.S. government publications online public catalogs were lost in 2006 and we have a multiyear project to digitize and convert from 1870 to 1992 for the inclusion of the catalog of government publications and that began in 2012 an ongoing project and we developed the new cataloging standard bibliographic standard resource description and access was 2013. Some other highlights the FDLP Academy will talk about that later but that was a couple of years we formalized it under that umbrella name and here is some GPO history.

>> Online milestones was big in the mid-1900s the GPO access electronic information electronic information enhance Mac in 1994 was the pre-cursor and this was very big. We felt we could give the depositories for free and make money from our sales. While that lasted one year in 1995 we made that acts says free we did then developed and as we did with these major systems we have the old and new running parallel and at some point the old is retired and GPO access was formally retired in 2012 and Fed says has over 50 collections and we now have our and when it will be final in 2018 and the shifting deadline. We will announce that widely.

>> Next I would like to talk about digital depository libraries. More and more of what we offer is online and there are three types of FDLP libraries selected in using online resources. First you have generally larger depositories not always but they have their collections and their historical tangible collections and they supplemented that with all of the digital resources that the GPO offers. You also have a smaller library that is mostly current and uses current collections relies heavily upon digital but has key tangible publications. Lot libraries have key tangible publications that they like to use and hold onto and then there is the third had a decoy this is some of our new and this they are wanting to be completely digital so we have ways of helping that coming in as a deposit we can help you do that. And again as I said, all of the digital depositories are excellent and have limited budget stave and maintain tangible pause repository collections but with all of that we always recommend that libraries catalog online resources and provide good online material to make agents aware of it public access requirements. Congress established the FDLP to ensure that the public has free access to information of educational value and federal government information the FDLP provides they in turn must share the general public and they have to make arrangements to offer their depository materials to the public. And also have professional assistance offered also to help the patrons.

>> Not just physical access it involves bibliographic identification of the depository resources. Again, access to physical access not only to primary users college students etc. but to the people outside of your institution. You need sufficient computer resources to use online federal repository materials and a commitment of staff training to ensure the provision of reference services and the use of government information.

>> Again, depository regardless of age residency or other status. We sometimes see barriers through that access something we ask if we could change that will make it clear.

>> You don't have too provide every type of access in any type of openness to your library. Here are things you don't have to do. You do not have to circulate. You could circulate documents and circulate them only to your primary patrons but not to everyone so circulation is totally up to you however you want to do that. You don't have to provide remote access and you do not we like to have services but it does not have to be free. Access to all hours the library is open sometimes college libraries are open very late hours and you don't have to pride provide all of that access to the repository just a reasonable day and evening service is good. It does not have to be 24 seven if it happens to be over open 24 seven. Anonymous patron access you don't have to divide that and a fee-based services. A lot of libraries have commercial products that include government documents. You don't have to provide that to the general public if you happen to restrict that to your student patrons that would be fine.

>> You don't have to provide access to anyone who is a threat or a dangerous patron threatening patron. You do not have to serve that person.

>> More security information what you need you can require ID for building access and you can conduct reference interview to ensure there is a need for depository materials. Some people try to get into a library to say they want to use the depository and don't really want to use the depository pic if you need to you can escort users to the depository collection and you can restrict users to only the depository. If you want to restrict everything else in the library that is fine. Just somehow allow people to use the repository collection. Again, you could limit access to collections for primary patrons during late hours when the library is short staffed.

>> Here is more about limited physical access. Some military facilities must provide some type of access and that could include making arrangements in advance , showing ID, escorting patrons to the depository resources. Even then if that is a challenge you can provide service by phone email or other communication.

>> Other things that you can do, you could require patrons to provide ID, require signing of a computer use register sign up etc. and use an authenticated login or public networks. You could use special passwords or visitor cards if you wish and you can set time limits or use cart require sign-up sheets. You can mediate the access to online information if filtering cannot be disabled or age restrictions and you can reserve a specific computers. Some have special only public computers so that is one way to get around that.

>> Again, mediate services state laws networks including measures which requires filtering of websites and here is a big. Whatever workarounds you may have to do, we would appreciate if you would communicate that especially with signing policies , websites, make it clear how patrons can get the materials if you have a number of workarounds in any case.

>> If you are still using CDs and DVDs we would like for you to have the capabilities to read those or if you would like if for some reason you are not into the CD/DVD business anymore maybe. Allow printing from computers or mediate access.

>> It does not have to be free.

>> Access to microfiche. A lot of libraries still have microfiche so you have to be able to read those in the library and if you have other capabilities such as renting , scanning , saving or setting digital files from microfiche resources we also encourage that strongly.

>> Benefits of being a depository library? This is important and from my personal sentiment here, people say you don't need this you could go to Google and everything is there do a search and Google will find everything that I need. The wealth of infant experience the staff of the libraries in GPO together as the state here forms an incredible level of government information expertise big you are part of the community of government information experts, agencies GPO FDLP libraries are very valuable and important.

>> We frequently cite as our top 10 is many of the benefits that you can examine, free and federal information products in a variety of formats to supplement existing library materials you always get the good free stuff. Free cataloging records from the national U.S. federal publications I think GPO staff is in the top 10 worldwide if I remember correctly so we do quite a bit of cataloging and we are the authorities. Free permanent access to online contents in GPO sometimes we will partnership or something may be fee-based but we will try to offer that free to our depositories with our agency partners on occasion.

>> Educational opportunities. We have a lot here. This NDI is a part of our FDL Academy and we will be talking about this later. We offer tremendous amount of education so you can happily take advantage of that and I hope that you do. Collection development opportunities is important to get the free materials from GPO to supplement collections or add to them in this area of declining budgets.

>> Consulting and networking opportunities from GPO you can do that in our conference next month or you could do it virtually but please come to our conference for good networking opportunities. Pre-free promotional opportunities, Kelly Seifert our promotion person will talk with you later in the program and give you more information about that.

>> There is an opportunity to participate in highway projects and we test new processes and technologies and we always have a number of pilot projects ongoing. Our preservation partners you can read about that on FDLP.gov. Being a part of the depository insurance government information professionals on your staff in getting strained and keeping our expertise and that allows them to navigate important information. I think this still carries some weight enhancement of an institution designated a lot of major libraries are depositories but it is a tiny number when you consider all of the libraries in the United States it is only one percent of all of the libraries in the one in the United States that participate in this program. It is still pretty prestigious.

>> Now I will talk about depository likely counsel. We will meet next month along with our conference. That was established in 1972. We advise a GPO director on how things should be run. They don't dictate , they advise and many a major issues relating to FDL P will consult with and the predecessor consul was formed in 1962 and seven librarians were asked to serve on an advisory committee and advisor Tori libraries and it was originally formed on the recommendation of the Senate committee on rules administration when they were considering devising repository legislation. Counsel has 15 members appointed by the head of GPO and they serve a three year term. Five members retire each year five new members enter each year and members can be reappointed by a second term and the appointments are made by the director after we get recommendations from DLC members, AOA and we will have a form up and you can nominate yourself or a colleague when the time comes and all of these names will be considered and studied and try to put forth the best candidates for membership. Membership represents a cross section of various types of libraries in the FDLP and half of the DOC members work in depository libraries and have experience providing service for government information.

>> That concludes my part of the presentation. Thank you very much and I will pass it back to my colleague Ashley.

>> Hello folks. This is Ashley Ballard and we will change gears. We need to cover something towards the beginning of our training here today and that is the regional select system we need to to cover it earlier rather than later because we need to hear about it and know the terminology to know the significance of the rest of the training.

>> What are we talking about? We are talking about regionals and a selective spirit regional to positive libraries serve a depository libraries in their state or their region. Their role as a regional is to retain at least one copy of all depository publications and in one tangible format or to ensure that they are retained elsewhere through a selective housing agreement and that is what week call comprehensive collection. It serves as a liaison between the state and GPO and within their region they provide interlibrary loans, reference service and they provide assistance in the disposal of unwanted government publications and in other words they manage that important needs and offers process or the withdrawal process that you will go through in your states.

>> Regionals may also provide on-site consultation. They may visit your library on site manage local trainings or organize state or regional meetings. They participate in professional associations or government information such as go door and other associations and they may also participate in special library association groups. Regionals are actually get designated as a regional depository by a state senator and there is a limit of two regionals per state and each senator can designate one regional. You will see in a minute each state actually only has one.

>> Currently we have a 46 regional depositories in the federal depository library program. Selective's are served by regional depositories in a broad variety of models because one regional may look completely different than a regional in the next state over so there could be one regional in a state and that is the most common model we see. They could be up to two regionals in a state and those regionals could either share responsibilities or they could collect independent of each other. There could be a multistate regional and at present we have for regional libraries that serve multiple states so these are multistate regionals. Many of them actually serve islands and territories.

>> Know regional is the last model you may come across and we have to states with selective depository libraries not actually served by a regional depository. If a depository is not served or is a regional themselves the depository publications must be retained permanently in a tangible format or here is a map of the original. Green states have one regional. Blue state has to regional divided up among the two regionals for administrative purposes. Yellow states are multistate regionals with a regional library that serves more than one state. There is one orange estate North Dakota where the two regionals work together to provide comprehensive collection together. They don't each have 100 percent of everything but collectively they do add up to 100 percent and in the two pink states are not currently served by a regional.

>> Selective repository libraries are different and that's what the bulk of you are probably working out at a depository library. Select the publications they want and retain what they want within the confines of regulation and they therefore customize their repository collection achieved by selecting suitable materials for the users retaining them for at least five years substituting tangible materials with online equipment and retain materials beyond five years if it is reappropriated and they manage their withdrawals in conjunction with the regional libraries so you get the difference between the two regionals whose survey regions and selective's select what they want.

>> Selects selective's are designated in one of three ways by a U.S. House with designate and there are a limit of two congressional designations for each congressional district although at any one point in time there may actually be more than two repositories in a particular congressional district and that is because of congressional redistricting done every 10 years so we don't take you out if there is redistricting going on we just grandfather you win. You could also be designated as a select different repository by U.S. Senator and can be designated as for senatorial designations. You could also be designated as a selective depository and under a CAD Corey called bylaws. This means that you are designated under something by law so there is a limited number of by lot libraries allowed under title 44. These libraries will include state libraries , the land-grant institution federal agencies law libraries accredited by the American Bar Association , service academies and so on.

>> That was my quick transition to get you familiarity with regional selective systems pick up next is Kathy Carmichael who will talk about our website at F DLP.gov.

>> Good afternoon everyone. This is Kathy. I will take you through information about our website FDLP.gov and as you can see here you will see some of the things I will cover the new announcement , legal requirements , some of our operational tools, GPO training and webinar promotional materials and information on some of our projects.

>> This is our website we had a little change where we added the presentation have it may be a little different if you haven't seen it for a while. These are the collection tools and we have the Sims which is how you decide which items you will add if you are a select if. The FDLP exchange coming up very soon and usage reports if you need to look at shipping lists you can access them there and the list of classes which I think the last one was 2015 and there are a couple of other things on here as well web tech notes which tells you about different things changes to some of the records.

>> Legal requirements.

>> These are how we tell you the things that you have to adhere to in order to keep in the depository in good standing. We also have promotional information and a lot of you may be new and we have a quick start guide there as well. One of the things that you are required to do is to sign up for unofficial news and that little envelope at the top is where you would do that. Not circled is a contact app. If you have questions that you cannot find answers to on the website you can get in touch with us and we will be glad to help you find that information so when you look at there are a couple of things that you want to be familiar with. The federal depository libraries is our directory where you can that is the place you would go to find contact information there we have more in training that I will get into and the follow-up repository has useful historical information if you are interested in looking at past biennial service questions you can do that as well as some other GPL category cataloging and even outreach.

>> Conference training at the FDLP Academy.

>> This is the Academy webpage and when you come here you will find a number of different areas that you can explore. We have a lot of resources that you might be familiar with and have particular expertise in an area you can do a webinar for us. We have webinars in a wide variety of topics and training webinars are war training videos are videos that we do here at GPO on a number of different subjects. If you do want to do a webinar for us you can request training. You could volunteer to train and then coming up we have a coordinator certificate program which has a set number of participants and it shows up every time we do it and we will do a new core wart in the spring so if you didn't get in this time you might try again then. This conference is upcoming in October. It is highly recommended and a great place to network and a great place to get a lot of different kinds of information on what is happening within the government documents right now.

>> This is an example of community webinars. When they go on this archive you can listen to these at your leisure. I will go into more detail on some of the other webinars that we have coming up.

>> We have a community webinar and we also have a federal agency webinars where federal agencies will come in and do talks for us on a wide variety of topics. We have a lock from the Census Bureau recently we had some from the FTC the first time they have done one and we have some from the U.S. geological survey and a number of other agencies where we do that. The FDLP and cataloging and indexing have webinars on a variety of topics especially cataloging if you are going to be doing government documents cataloging you might want to take a look at the archives because there is a lot of great information there. We also have some on federal individual assistance. Our current website of the records for accessing a lot of government documents particularly from Congress.

>> As mentioned you can request training on topic. If there is a topic you have interest in and would like someone to do that you can make a request or if you have expertise and you want to share that knowledge this is where you would go to fill out a form and let us know if you are interested

>> GPO resources. We have a number of different resources. Golf info.gov which you have heard about already is going to eventually relay replace fences and as things are you may have FDsys you may have seen notices once a month or so for new materials we have in the congressional records. We are up to the 1950s. So it is fully functional right now with information that has been loaded in and the catalog of U.S. Government publications is where you can search for different publications that are available at various depositories. We have this guide to U.S. government and this guide is a website that provides civic information to children and young adults at various age levels and all of the activities are geared towards specific age groups. It was a joint project with us and the Association school librarian. We have a GPO bookstore where you can go online and look at various items that are available for purchase from the government publishing office and we also have a location where various employees can write about specific publications. He met FDsys is currently FDsys is currently the database of record for a variety of different documents. It is still a fully functional and will be for some time. We are adding publications to the U.S. government or government info.gov and one of the things that you will find is that government info has a much more streamlined search capability. It is going to be I think a lot easier for people to access information and to find it more easily by doing a number of different types of searches.

>> Now, one of the things was provided in online information is that you need to be assured that you are getting authentic it shall government information that has not been added to and so if you open a document through FDsys or golf info you should see a blue bar that says certified and this little logo over here verifies that it is authentic government information and has not been added to since it was received by GPO.

>> And when you click on this you will get a validation pop-up that tells you that it has not been modified and that the signer's identity is valid.

>> Okay. On the overview of the catalog of the publication this is where you would come to search to find information and specific documents and publications through the U.S. government. There are a number of types of searches is that searches you can do such as browse and you could also do basic or advanced purchased there as well.

>> That will be the conclusion and the end of session one.

>> Good morning this is Laura Flint and I want to apologize because I am the one who scheduled the timing of it this session and I clearly underestimated how long this would take. We have plenty of questions and answer time so you will have a longer break. We cannot start the next session early because some will pop in at I have one comment that came in and her comment was that New Mexico is a shared Monica is absolutely these designation PaperWorks for Mexico for the original is still the same so it is still reflexive at the University of Mexico it is the same information in the Florida where the regional responsibilities are divided among several libraries but in a paperwork since there is one designated regional so we are actually starting to see more and more interest where originals are under a lot of pressure since it is becoming increasingly difficult to house large collections and it is increasingly difficult to provide services for selective's. You are reading your collections and getting rid of a lot of tangible content and that is a lot of material for a regional library to process a lot of regionals are under a lot of precious pressure and there is a lot of rethinking outside of the box on how they can operate and provide services and how can responsibilities be divided and still work within the existing framework set out by title 44 so this is a plug to attend the depository library Council meeting in federal depository library of content that is coming up three weeks from now and you can attend virtually or you can attend on site. One of the big things that will be discussed is title 44 changes and what is it the community wants to see because we are going to be discussing it on Capitol Hill with lawmakers regarding what type of changes we are looking at and what do people want to say? That is something that is up for grabs and people want to know do we need to change the regional flex system and if so what would be best for your needs? That is just a quick plug for DLC.

>> Let me look at the chat box at comments or questions.

>> So Crystal says when I order promotional materials how long does it take for those items to ship?

>> That is a good question. Those materials are coming out of Pueblo called Colorado not out of Washington DC or out of our Maryland distribution facility so I can actually not speak on how long it takes on average for libraries but we will look into that and report back what we find.

>> Gavin asked do you know when FDsys will go away? It is always hard to identify the sunsetting of one tool in favor of the new system of record to another and in the case it would be I believe the dates is 2017 towards the end and somebody please correct me if I am wrong. I am looking around the room at my colleagues.

>> It might be 2018.

>> The last I heard was actually 2017 and I think they are on track for that.

>> Every month pretty much Laura's at the other end of the room and I will drag her here.

>> So online government website just about every month they let you know because they do what everybody does nowadays Sprint development and releases so they are fixing a lot of things and gives you an update so that actually where you will get the most current updates about specific dates and changeovers. Those are the ones who are actually running it and the ones who know when we will be able to confidently switch over. And our colleague Jamie Hayes who is listening from her desk has chimed in that it is December 2017 so thank you , Jamie. Gavin asks will FDsys be redirected or will they no longer work?

>> They will work and if you have a URL to FDsys anywhere in your catalog or website today will roll over to the content on guv info however I would encourage you to check to make sure that it is going to the place that you want it to go. For example some people would link to a particular area on FDsys and when it goes over to guv info it may take you to a higher up page so maybe you want the link 2016 but it may take you to the browse page for that particular Question so just make sure the URL you have on your page and if you have pearls or persistent URLs in your catalog records or anything like that the pearls will automatically be redirected so if you are using an FDsys URL or a Perl you should be good and not have to do any of dates just doubled check that you are eligible.

>> I am scrolling down. Jamie is commenting with a smiling face.

>> Again this is Ashley. I don't see any more questions at the moment although we do have time if you have any more questions for the moment. For session 2 of today remember that you have another URL you will have to click so I will close out this webinar and I will get the next session up and running and you will be able to get into the next session 15 minutes before the start time so it will begin at 215 Eastern and obviously you had to do the math to adjust because I don't do math and with that I am not seeing any more questions so I will go ahead and close out session number one.

>> Thank you , everyone.

>> [Event Concluded]

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