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Hi everyone and welcome to the new depository librarians. We are looking forward to two days of learning and answering all of your questions. This will be broken down into several blocks with time for questions after each block. After the Institute will provide a link to a survey in provide any feedback you can give us. This is being brought you by the office of outreach and support library services and contract management. Pictured on the slides are our director. Acting Superintendent of documents Lori home, our Chief of outreach and support Robin [Indiscernible]. And outreach staff. [Indiscernible]. And now I will hand it over to Joe who will start our program.

Good afternoon everyone. Welcome to the new depository librarians Institute. I'm going to be talking about the -- I will be talking about the missions and goals of the FDLP. And free public access. And the major subsections you see there are GPO history. FDLP history. Public access requirements, benefits of being a federal depository Library, and depository Library Council. Now here's a question for you. What great event happened on March 4, 1861? If you guess the opening of GPO as a federal agency, you guessed correctly. That was and historic event in US history. We also had one other minor event also Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as the 16th President of the United States. Those two issues are always -- events are always linked. Now the early origins of GPO, why was GPO established? Basically early government printing was performed by newspapers and other private printers. There was a lot of complaints about high cost, ineffective service, scandals, and quite a few problems. So contrary to a lot of people's opinion, and government solve the problem. Congress establish the government printing office, and GPO almost immediately provided a reduction in cost, vastly improve service and elimination of the scandals. And GPO history mirrors the changes in printing. And the earliest 20 century was acknowledged up to the world's largest printer our nickname was the big shot. And as printing changed GPO moved along with it along in the 1960s GPO used typesetting supported by improved print technology. We didn't enter the improved air imprinting until 1967 which saw the installation of the Linux on. Which was a computerized typesetting developed for GPO unique needs. This shows a little bit of the workforce in the digital era. Now at GPO peak 1970s we had about 8000 workers. And currently today we have just a little over 1700. Which significant reduction. So GPO now produces online databases of congressional an agency documents. We do e-books, passports and smart identification cards with electronic ships carrying biometric data print products on recycled substrates using vegetable oil-based inks I should say. And public presence not only on the web but we do a lot of social media. If you have seen our on the go program GPO traveling to visits you will see quite a big social media initiative there. Another -- and other major changes that we change our name from the government printing office to the government publishing office. I came in 2014. The then public printer at GPO, Debbie to Vance Cooke felt that public printing didn't really encompass all the things that GPO did and thought that publishing -- GPO publishing office would be a better

name. So she lobbied for that and we had the name change in 2014. She is no longer public printer, she is the director of GPO. She had a name change your title change along with our name change. Now, the FDLP. The FDLP mission, that was -- the FDLP was established, federal depository library program was established by Congress to ensure that the American public have access to government information. And I was title 44 US code Chapter 19. The FDLP is based on these three principles. Government information products within scope of the FDLP, within scope is -- things that are not classified, not for agency administration. But just about everything else is within scope. Shall be made available to federal depository libraries. Federal depository library shall be located in each state and US congressional district to make the government information more widely available. And federal government information and all media shall be available for free use by the general public. Then here's a little bit of FDLP history. The act of 1813 authorized distribution of one copy of house journals to select University and stay libraries and historical institutions. You'll see listed there on the slide the American antiquarian Society is our oldest known depository although we have quite a few with unknown designation dates but we think the antiquarian Society designated in 1814 so it's 202 years old. Is our oldest. And depository management moved around a bit, it started Secretary of State with the active 1813. And then it was in the Department of interior, with the printing act of 1852 and then finally would GPO with the printing act of 1895. Now the designation of depository libraries, that was Secretary of Interior from 1857 to 1895. And we had representatives, congressional representatives were authorized to designate a depository from their district.

With the depository library act of 1962, now representative's can designate to library's. Likewise, early on, each senator was able to assign a depository in their state in 1859, but in 1962, that was doubled so no each senator can do to depository's. We'll now here's the different types of depository's that have been added to the program. We currently have 1148 depository's. But libraries and executive departments, 1895, then we added military academies, 1895. Land-grant colleges, 1907. Federal agencies 1962, highest appellate court libraries in 1972. And long libraries in 1978. And the regional system, the regional selective system. Prior to that, libraries could not [Indiscernible]. Libraries wanted to read and the regionals help with that so that was depository library active 1862 and regionals were designated as regionals by a senator. We'll carry us a few of the FDLP milestones. First monthly catalog. That is the precursor to all of the online -- the catalog of government publications, CGP. That appeared in 1895. Executive publications were distributed in 1895. And the classification system which we all used today created by a famous GPO librarian, Adelaide House you may have seen pictures and websites. She is to work at GPO and also Brooklyn public library and Los Angeles public library. Established a system that is still going today. Biennial survey of depository libraries. That was 1947. We did a biennial survey last year and we are doing one next year. Most of you will participate in one of those that started in 1947. And weeding whichever one lots to do, couldn't do prior to 1962. With the regional selective system in place, libraries are allowed to weed through their regional library. Another big event, a do H1N1 Cub it. Microfiche in 1972. We started issuing microfiche. Another big -- CD-ROM came into the system in 1988. We have pilot projects to try to determine if libraries could handle CD-ROM. And of course you handle them will and mostly move beyond CD-ROM although we still issue them. The online catalog of US government publications. That was 2006. A big event. And here is an ongoing event. Will we have a multiyear project to digitize and convert our historic selfless cards dating back from the 1870s to 1972 for inclusion in the CGP catalog of US government publications. That began in

2012 and it is ongoing. Also another big issue is that Ellis CM is cataloging in this new bibliographic standard RDA. In 2013. And Lori Hall asked me to comment on a couple of items relating to the historical project, 175 of those records in the CGP. And as far as RDA goes, she said remind people that the catalog work is done using the separate record from each format has its own record. And all the catalog is done in RDA. And now digital depository libraries, this is an ongoing thing. You have probably heard and read a lot about digital depository libraries in the communication we have within the FDLP. And as you all know currently on my publications are a major component of collections of FDLP libraries. And basically there is roughly three types of libraries that are selecting and using our mind FDLP resources. Typically your larger public and academic libraries with the historical tangible selections and collections that supplement those collections with digital selections and resources. Well and component of libraries that have a more current collections that rely very heavily on digital resources but also want to keep selecting some key tangible publications. And the third type is a newer type, libraries who either coming into our system or changing their profile to focus their entire collection on digital resources and they now receive no tangible publications through GPO. We used to require two item numbers to be selected by all libraries that included tangible publications. We no longer do that. The digital depository can be an excellent model for FDLP libraries with limited budgets space and staff to process house and maintain those collections. And with the digital GPO always recommends that cataloging online resources and/or providing subject guides of other finding [Indiscernible] to help patrons be aware of those online resources. Now let's talk a little bit about the public access requirements. Anyone in the program for a while knows this. GPO Congress established the FDLP to ensure that the public has access to government information up a look interest or of educational value in the program provides those information products at no cost to designated depository library's. Here's the key issue. Depository libraries in turn provide local no fee public access it'd impartial where brick. Professional systems produced by the federal government. We'll so that is the trade-off. Even if you are a private institution, if you're a depository you must allow -- make some accommodation to allow the public to use depository resource. It is not just physical access. The bibliographic identification of depository resources.

Physical access to depository resources as I said not only by primary users but the general public. You've got to have sufficient computer capabilities to use federal depository library online materials. You've got to have the commitment to staff training to ensure the provision of reference service in the use of US government information. Once again, depository resources must be available free to all regardless of library affiliation. Disability, age, residency or other patron status. Cure some of the impediments which include physical barriers to access or any activities policy signage website language, sometimes I can be a problem etc. to discover it or dips displayed from using depository resources. Sometimes a website will say is restricted can be used by students. Well and you got to include a caveat of the depository available to the general public. You don't have to do everything. We don't require you to do every single type of service and activity, you are not required to circulate to your non-primary users or circulate in general. If you circulate only to students that is fine. We will ask that you let people use the materials in your library. Remote access, we don't require that to databases. We don't ask you to provide free printing or photocopying. We don't ask you to provide access all hours the building is open. If you're a college that is opened way four/7 we don't ask you to -- we don't expect you to or ask you to provide access all those hours. It is fine if you do but if you want to provide a reasonable day and evening service that is fine. Anonymous patron access to depository resources, that is

not required. Government services not in the FDLP such as user base. If you have something like online or something of that nature and it is fee-based provided to your primary patrons, we don't ask you to open that up to general public user. You can be congratulated for that. We'll access to anyone who opposes a threat or collections. Don't have to provide access to those type of people. Secure -- to protect staff facilities patrons to sign a guest register you can require identification for blacks us. You can conduct a reference interview to screen visitors to ensure there is a need for depository material. Sometimes some wily patrons intent on Mr. Say they want to use the depository and do something else that they are not supposed to be doing. You can escort users to the depository collection if need be if your security so tight, you can do that. You can restrict their library users to depository collections. You don't have to let them use all of their other materials if you so choose. We'll again, on hours, will you can limit the late-night hours if you are short staffed and you generally are providing really late hours. If you provide all those late hours for depository actions. Now, depository is with very limited access such as military facilities, federal buildings, they must still provide access. And the way to do that is you could make arrangements in advance, show some identification and again the escort to depository to the patron. If even this is too much of a challenge for you, you can assist by phone e-mail or other forms of communication. Getting into computer and security and computer access libraries may require again to present identification sign up sheet. We'll use authenticated login access to computers or public networks, use special or generic passwords or visitors cards, you can set time limits for use, require patrons to you sign up sheets you can do mediated access to electronic formats and online depository information resources. If filtering cannot be disabled or age restrictions cannot be circumvented. And you can also reserve specific computers for depository patrons. We'll mediate services state laws network security measures or other factors filtering of websites and here's the key Medicaid available workarounds sometimes website language is a problem make sure that is clear. Even though less and less of this for DVDs and CDs and you need some way to access the material. Or mediate access and now we will get into the benefits of being a federal depository library. And this first slide way do I need to biggest benefit is part of a community and professionals some experts which include [Indiscernible] be agencies and especially the depository librarians and libraries and tremendous resource and community and to me that's biggest benefit at all. And here's what we call our top 10 benefits.

Free government federal information products in a variety of formats to supplement existing and to provide access to unique materials. Free cataloging records from the national and tank 10 NOC EOCs in terms of the quantity of cataloging they put out. And free permanent public access to online content from Pirner's. That's a big push. Program public access. GPO access. We'll often times it is from the agency agencies it may be fee-based or restricted but if you are part of the depository and we offer it that it is free to depository's. Educational opportunities like this NDA and all the webinars we do and conferences we are doing next week. Training for the next generation will we do warmer training collection development this is very important. You are getting good material from GPO and defining budgets. That is a very important issue. . It to continue at the top 10 benefits. Networking opportunities in federal government opportunities. That government information experts. Free FDLP promotional opportunity. Kelly Seifert and marketing people. We'll very good at offering will many ways free materials we offer. We'll sometimes you have an opportunity to participate in pilot projects and processes. Professionals working on stuff. Builder maintains information resources. Designated as a FDLP member. It states there is love in 19,487 if you take FDLP libraries. Four-year institutions it's a honored to

be in the FDLP. And you should evaluate. Most severe major part of the FDLP. Depository Council. Along with our conference. In 1972. To advise the GPO director. Lori Hall on matters relating to the FDLP. The back to 1963. At that time seven librarians were asked by the Public printer on an advisory committee. Well than the original advisory committee formed at the recommendation on the Senate committee on rules and registration during its consideration of revised legislation on depository libraries. Non-the DLC consists of 15 members. Appointed by the GPO director. HDLC member serves a three-year term. With five members retiring each year and five early next year adding on some members. Members can be reappointed come back the second time all up women's to the DLC from a by the GOP director recommendations from the DLC and others -- we have a nomination form where you can no money to yourself or another library think that it will improve you think deserves to be on the DLC. Members represent a cross-section of the various types in the FDLP. And at least half of the DLC members work in depository libraries and have experience providing services for government information. So that concludes my part of the presentation. I would like to him things over to my colleague Lara Flint.

Hi everybody. I'm going to talk to today about the number of things on the FDLP website and Academy and some of the other resources the website. That's really are one-stop place to go for all things related to FDLP. Hopefully all of you have been to a. A lot of things that we webinar know about later archives all our past webinars. A screenshot of the website. Content of the site. For examples all the detail things you work with setting up your profile. Figuring out weeding and shipping list. All sorts of things. Also circled the login where free promotional material and you don't need to login rest of the drop-down menus and go to the website and everything you need. The requirements and guidance. And the requirements to recommend that in this is where that is. A document that is what it sounds like libraries in the guidance is longer than here's the regulation and in what is -- the guidance as much or detailed and interpretation about the requirements. And a little further Don and his circled in Memphis where what I was time on a minute ago. We offer some nice free promotional materials to use and posters and pencils and stickers for your door, all kinds of good stuff. That's where you would login an order that. As circled also this new to -- the quick start guide. A lot of you attending today we have a variety of the audience as far as we could tell ahead of time. Some people web and court maters for a while and want a refresher. A lot of you who have been coordinators for two years or less. Well and this new to go docs quick start guide. It is helpful. List of things you need to think about and do if you are starting off as a coordinator. And the other thing I have highlighted on this slide is at the top there. The symbol a bike on. And if you click on that that is where you sign-up is required one person at least one person we encourage you to have as many people as you like for. We don't spam you to badly with e-mails. I don't think we span you -- Spam you too badly. The e-mail moment -- e-mails will come from FDLP webmaster. Webinar announcements if we're releasing reports, information about our conference, that's what you'll get through this listserv and really if we have something like -- we will talk about this later, very occasionally an agency will ask us to recall or withdrawal something that was sent out to the depository libraries and that is also where we would make that announcement. You need to look at your collection for this publication it's also if you have it or not and if you do have a, take it away or send it back to us. So another of the drop-down menus they have some important stuff and there is about the FDLP one. The first thing I've highlighted there, it is tiny but it is Federal depository libraries in the green drop-down menu. That's where you can look at a directory, federal depository library

directory. You can look at all the depository libraries that there are. You can sort them by state or library type or however you like. If you sign and you can also view the e-mails of other depository court matters if you need to contact them are talk to them. This is another one of those easy requirements like signing up for the news events. You do need to keep your entry currents. When we do need to send your e-mails outside of the announcement listserv we need to make sure we have the right person there. That is important. Another thing the FDLP Academy, I will talk about that more later but that is where the link to the FDLP Academy is. The quickest way to get to it. That is where you will find those archived webinars and webcast. And the file depository highlighted, it is my favorite. You can poke around in there. It can be a little hard to find stuff but there's all kinds of useful historical information in there. The superseded list is one of those things that people end up referring to pretty often and that's where that lives. If you have poked around on the website, and you have not found what you needed, you need to ask a something, or couple ways you can do that. These are the two main ones here. The asked GPO system, and there is contact outreach and support so our region support is a unit within library services and contact management at GPO. There about six or seven of us. All the people who are talking to you today. You will get you nor names and we have a shared e-mail and phone number. Any time, that is the quickest direct way to get in touch with us. Use that e-mail or phone number on the right there. It is actually GPO wide or agencywide. Not just for the library unit. That's where you can ask a question by e-mail through a content management system. In the first time you use the system, will create an account for you. With the e-mail that you use to cement the the question. That will be a separate login for what we call your into the logging that you use to log into FDLP .gov. I provided a link here to a couple of logins and passwords and if you get confused there is a whole article telling you about what they all are. And how to contact us if you have forgotten it. The benefit of using asked GPO to ways that you can review all your past questions instead of having to sort through all your e-mails, your personal e-mails.

When you use asked GPO, I will offer you a couple of tips. The system will ask you to pick a category for your question and you may get frustrated because there are a lot of categories in there. And the reason for that is we are trying to get your question to the right person at the beginning. And as I said it is agencywide, asked GPO. Most of the categories are pretty self-explanatory so if you read them closely, you can usually figure out where your question belongs and choose a category. If there is no category that is appropriate for you question, choose other depository library issue or ask a librarian and I will come to us, the outreach and support people and we can answer your question. And I see her question, what is Alice EM. Library services and content management. And it is one of the business units within GPO. It is the unit that includes all the people who do the cataloging and classification of depository materials and includes us, the outreach and support unit. Where people working on projects and systems like our website at the catalog of government publications. Archiving and web harvesting. All of us are when -- in -- within Ellis CM. Pass conferences and the conferences we have one big conference it is usually in the fall. Usually held here in Washington DC. In the past it would move around the country but -- as they come and nation, depository library Council meeting. Jo was talking about DLC. They are having a working meeting and it's also combined with a more traditional conference for libraries, depository libraries with presentations from community members and presentations from government agencies on what is happening, best practices, although sorts of things. And that we also have in the spring and that is usually a virtual conference, another DLC meeting in the spring meeting. But if you go to that FDLP Academy page, this is what you will see. Our

tagline, and engagement and power through education. We really are trying to help you get the most out of being a depository through education and through connecting with each other and getting all the information from each other. Joe mentioned this. I think that is really one of the most amazing things about the depository library program is people are so passionate about government information and so willing to help each other and it's just a really great community of people. So these are all the sections on the FDLP Academy web the -- website and webinars there is the link to all the past webinars. You've got in person training options, online, a section there where you can either request training or you can volunteer to provide training your self so that would likely be presenting a webinar with us through the FDLP Academy. We definitely encourage you to do that, share your expertise. And there is a link to events and conferences. That's really go to look at all the archives of the past conferences. If you do go into that archive of webinars, this is a screenshot of that. Our list is getting quite long. And they are divided up this way. By topic. You have webinars that were presented by members of the depository library community. People like you. With that webinars presented by federal agencies. We here at GPO also present a lot of webinars that the FDLP and [Indiscernible] which is cataloging and indexing webinar. Those are conducted by staff and they are pretty specifically about depository library operations and services. The community webinars and the agency webinars can be much more broad in scope and in topic. Will we also have a section on [Indiscernible] which is now becoming government folk. Which I will talk about in just a couple of minutes. Also from the FDLP Academy an online form where you can request FDLP training. You can also request to use the virtual training room which is this WebEx software we are using today. Also available to for example if you are a regional depository and you want to host an online meeting for all your selectors or conduct a webinar for some audience, related to your depository you can use this form and we will help you set up the webinar and facilitate that for you. I'm also going to talk about some GPO resources. These are the websites that GPO maintains and puts a lot of our energy into. gov info .gov I will get into further. Federal digital systems and before that it was known as GPO access. Gov info .gov is in beta now. The catalog of US government publications is a really important thing that we do. That cataloging and indexing section here as Joe said is producing -- I want to say we produce about 2000 catalog records a month. And those are all going into the catalog of US camera publications. Also working really hard to getting our historic shelf list so getting more historical material into there when it wants it was 1976 to present, like a lot of online catalog so we are working and getting a lot more historical records in there. Guides to the US government, one an award from the LA is a great site for kids. It's a really nice website, very kid friendly, got games and good content there on the US government. That is something you can point your patrons to.

The US government bookstore is where you can go to buy many of the same publications that are sent out to depository libraries for free. If you need extra copies, you can buy them at the bookstore or you can point people there if they want their own print copies. They also sell electronic material I believe. E-books. And then government [Indiscernible] -- I don't know how many years ago, fairly recently but it really took off and it's a lot of fun. It really highlights a lot of these interesting and unusual government publications out there, and a lot of the things that are available in the US government bookstore. Because they see it come I'm going to addresses question here about what is the timeframe for the replacement. Can't give you an exact one. During their development and what they call Sprint so they take a lot of information comments, they make a lot of changes and every couple of months they released another iteration

or another package of updates to government folk. So the government folk beta launched in February 2016. Early this year. It will be in beta for at least a year, that's pretty safe to say. It could likely be longer. So they are going to run together for quite some time and we will certainly give you plenty of warning before we switch over officially, but unfortunately I can't tell you an exact time frame. And speaking of the two, here's just a little comparison screenshots or you can see on the upper left is [Indiscernible], it is pretty dense and then on the lower right is government folk beta. It's a lot more user-friendly essentially. And it's an updated web design. It will look more familiar to those who are using super current websites. A little more on [Indiscernible] government folk. One of the things that makes this site important and one of the things that is unique about it is that the information on there is authenticated. A lot of other websites may take information from somewhere but we are the original source information for these government publications, and this eagle logo is your sign that it is authenticated. And then you also see on there the blue box at the top and this little blue ribbon certificate. If you actually click on the eagle logo, what happens is it runs a program to check that this document has not been modified. Since it was certified. Certification is one aspect and then this security program of making sure the document has not been modified since it was certified or authenticated. Those are the two aspects of authentication. Aspires I know we are the only only site that does this for government information.

The catalog of US government publications, I got ahead of myself little while ago. I feel like I talked about it a little but. Here's a screenshot. A couple of the things that I didn't already mentioned know, one of the wonderful things about it, you can see up at the top there are a couple of [Indiscernible] there. One of them is new titles. A really handy way to go in and you can look at various time frames, you can look at the past week, the past month, a range of months and you can see all of the new electronic titles. That GPO has catalog. That's a nice way to get a sense of what kind of information is coming out. Also, within here, we've got a link to e-books, a link to something called [Indiscernible] which is like a federated search engine that goes to a lot of other databases and portal websites, for example it includes the vault, so you can cross search a lot of really fascinating government websites through [Indiscernible] which is in the catalog of US government publications. That was the end of my section. I think I was faster than I even meant to be or realize they would be. We have plenty of time for questions. And we have a couple of quiz questions prepared for you guys to make sure you haven't fallen asleep and that you have been paying attention.

This is Dawn I been sitting at your chat files. We have a question from Karina. What year was the FDLP established? The answer is it all depends on what you consider to be the FDLP proper. 1813 was the first printing act when they started printing things and then depositing them in in a few select places. 1895 act further fleshed out who gets copies of the four deposit publications that were being printed. The major -- the last major push to really develop the FDLP to its current iteration was in 1962. We call that the 1960 to depository library act. Other tweaks haven't made here and there over the years. But nothing really substantive that really changed how we are set up or how we operate since at least 1962. There is no real easy answer to that, but we also to say we date our origins back to 1813 because that is really one that was first put into place. Green also asked where of the requirements documented? You saw Laura, she did go through and show you where the legal requirements and program regulations can be found on FDLP .gov and also those guidance articles that help you understand how to actually interpret

and how to apply the regulations. So they regulations as you read them in the legal requirements and program regulations, it is a bare-bones minimum and tell us you what is required but I would recommend going to the guidance if you have any questions about how to actually apply those roles. Another question was can we get the slide deck? Yes you can get to it. It is already in the FDLP webinar archive. If you have the e-mail that I sent you all yesterday morning that has the links to get into this webinar up and running, that e-mail has a link to the webinar archive where you can go in and get the slide that. It is on the upper right corner of the webinar archive so you click on it and then download it. Another question, although they said it was off-topic in a way it is not. Somebody was wondering if next week's depository library Council meeting conference if those individual sessions will be available in the FDLP Academy. Yes, it will be. We have a conference archive, and Laura showed you how on the FDLP Academy webpage that we have she showed you that you can see to view the last events, the conferences and archives. I apologize. Anything that is being broadcast virtually next week, for next week's big conference is going to be made available, it will be recorded and you can watch the recordings later on. If you want to know what is being recorded or virtually broadcast, anything that is in the Crystal ballroom. That is the main ballroom so that tends to be DLC Council programs. And anything on Tuesday that is been held in the Washington ballroom will also be available virtually live and after-the-fact recorded. Will be members of the community. It will be your programs. That you all are putting on for your colleagues. The next question. With regarding the hours that you are library has to be open. The public access hours. The question is the -- I just lost my file. The question was the collection should be accessible of the library regular opening hours. Academic library and this working in that direction. They want to make the collection available to the public in all library hours but it's not necessary. Just to clarify what is going on GPO requires reasonable public access. Usually the same as your regular opening hours. At a minimum transfer seven or late-night office. When they started installing this -- and late-night access. And they wanted to do that they wanted to have minimal library staffing of them. They didn't have a live -- a lot of library staff at him. Limited late-night -- affiliated patrons for public access during those late-night hours. Provided that your public has reasonable date him access we are okay with that. If you only have any other questions feel free to e-mail us. Just to ask. We're more than willing to walk you through and advise you on what might work best. I seize more questions have come in since I started talking. You said [Indiscernible] is moving to govern info .gov but I am not sure what [Indiscernible] it is the federal digital system. Think of GPO as a printing plant. We print laws, bills, all sorts of congressional hearings, all sorts of documents, publications from all three branches of the government. Some of that materials pulled into an electronic system called the federal digital system. And we make that available to the public electronically through that. If you remember GPO access, that was the first time we had an online database. GPO access was retired in 2012. I can't remember when we retired GPO access. The GPO access was retired and it became the federal digital system. And as lower -- as Laura said it is running in tandem with government so which is still beta. It will be retired in some way in the future we don't know when. But next and ordered -- next generation system. X question what is the relationship between the CGP and FT CISC. CGP is a typical [Indiscernible] title subject author access like one would expect to my library. It is our catalog. Cataloging authority for federal government publication. Library of Congress. We do a lot of federal government cataloging and our [Indiscernible] we make that available for everyone is the CGP. It is a content management system. It is a content repository. We have the scenes two different types of systems that we make available. Mark also asked what is the FDLP coordinator certificate

program. That was a program program where pull together a small group of people. It became larger than what we had originally planned. We had a larger group, maybe 25 in the pilot. And every Wednesday for a period of seven or eight Wednesdays in a row, and we had to skip one week for a conference, we virtually met with that group, and we went over in-depth training about how to run your depository operations. Well and we had homework assignments, required readings that people had to do in between those ones that classes. And the idea was that it was -- it would build a sense of community. Whoever was participated would get to ask questions, they would get to read other peoples develop policies, especially if they were writing one from scratch. Beneficial to see what other people were doing. It was to create a close-knit group. We did the pilot and we have plans I believe to have the next iteration in the spring of -- spring of 2017 now. Time flies. Moving on from sue. Do have a webpage that lists what all the acronyms mean? No. Sorry about that. We are aware that we speak and acronyms as well as GPO speak. We have tried to resurrect some old glossary pages. I don't know where we are with that. Occasionally and training materials for do have a glossary we can dig up I think I will be able to resurrect a URL that will take you to a document. I don't recommend printing it out. The first time we did this new -- we had a whole huge packet. That we pulled together for everyone, but as soon as you pull something together then there is a reorganization or something happens and the information becomes out of date. Lamy see what we can do, and maybe by the next session we will have a URL for you to look at.

Do we have any more questions? We do have a couple more minutes and we have some quiz questions and I realize now that I didn't think and here's a cure or false set the rules and regulations and you can chat your answer. Falls short code. Everybody is thankful. And that is the case the depository labor. It is an advisory body. Is the legislation that sets the rules and regulations. Here's another one. Which is the GPO website where you will find information on legal requirements and guidance for FDLP libraries? Is it -- CGP governance of or FDLP .gov? =there quick. That's make a request and charter.

True or false? The Superintendent of documents classification scheme organizes documents by subject? We have not fooled anybody else. Yes. It organizes by the issuing agency or the publisher of the documents. What year did GPO open as an agency? I'm not even going to give you options. Ashley says give you options. What your did GPO open? 1895, 1861 or 1920?

It probably would've felt if I had not included the answer. Sorry about that. My bad.

1920 was a total fake. Difference between 1861 and 1895 was at 1861 was when we opened as an agency. And 1895 was the printing act. And a change to the depository library program. Here's another true or false. You can volunteer to present a webinar through the FDLP Academy. Everybody got that one. Excellent. Here's another timeline one. GPO access law was first major initiative and offering along -- online information to the public. The law date was 1985, 1993, or 2001. We've got a lot of votes for 2001, 50 answer here is actually 1993. We were pretty early for writing online access to government information. In that chain of websites, the first one was called GPO access, and it was up shortly after that law was -- was it up in 1994?

1994 for subscribers and for depository -- depository libraries and shortly after that they drop the subscription for public assets so it became freely available. And sites that were morphed and I'll government folk are.

Any more questions from you participants?

That's okay, we are terrible and dates to and some of us were here so we should remember. From your technical support perspective, this is Ashley again, we are going to resume at 2:15 p.m. Eastern time. Be sure to calculate for your time zone. And we will have a second URL. Obviously made into the webinar room so this -- there will be a different URL for you to click into the 2:15 program. You can login as early as 2:00 Eastern time. That is the earliest it will let you in. Otherwise, enjoy your --

From Karina does FDsys describe what is included?

I will share my desktop here and we will look at FDsys and governance of. Here is FDsys. And it basically you have to do a couple of clicks. Overall me right start -- browsing government publications. That takes you to a list of all the collections that are in FDsys. And if you click on one of them, the budget of the United States government, here at the top is where you get this descriptive text about what that collection of publication is. So I think that was the basics of your question.

Can you expand fiscal year it 2017? There is quite a bit of additional clarification information that is put in there for each of the individual files. If that is what you are asking about. The other thing to keep in mind is if you use our CDP, our catalog of government publications, we often times catalog to content found in here. We create links and the catalog records directly to the budget 2017 volume, that sort of thing.

If I click on this about the budget, that will take me into the help which is quite extensive. Which has a little more detail. It will tell you about the meta- data elements, purchase for the budget. And the guide, so all kinds of [Indiscernible] in there. And now if I go to govinfo, same sort of thing. I can go to aid is a collection, if I am looking for the budget again, let's look at the newspapers, something different. We have this description of what the selection is all about, clicking on more takes you to the help.

The help is something that hasn't yet been pulled over. That is still in beta form. We're still linking to the help on the mat.

I haven't even tried this. The differences between about and help.

That is my result.

Any more questions? To 15:00 Eastern time we will be back on the webinar. Have a good break everyone. [The next session will begin at 2:15pm Eastern.] [Event Concluded]

Actions