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>> We will get started. With our session and review some housekeeping items for our attendees this is for the virtual audience if you have any questions you would like to ask the presenter or have any technical issues please feel free to use the chat box located in the bottom right-hand corner of your screen and I will keep track of all questions that come in at the end of the presentation and presenter will respond to each. We are recording today's session and will email a link to the recording and slides to everyone who registered for the Virtual Conference. If you need to zoom in on a slide being shown by the presenter you can click on the full-screen button at the top and bottom left side of your screen to exit the full-screen mode, mouse over the bar at the top and click on the blue returned but to get back at the default view. And with that I'm going to hand the microphone over to Kerry who -- introduce our speaker.

>> Thank you Corey and what a wonderful turnout for this. Ray shorthand if you think it is important that we connect the community to the open access community. It is preaching to the choir sort of thing but it's important for us to review where we are at and also to look at some models and we are fortunate today to have a couple of special guest with us and just to let you know from counsel -- [Indiscernible] document coordinator at University of Washington Seattle this is the third in a series of talks we have had or says since we have at about connecting for open access and we are inspired initially by the article public access public goods written by Sarah and our first session was called sunshine on our shoulders and we had Anita and Allison Rodriguez speak to us about connecting the two movements and then last spring we had scholarly communications and outreach library from my place University of Washington libraries give it more sunshine and today we have even more sunshine the role of open access and digital deposit in making government access for open educational resources and our first beaker will be Carrie Russell she is the Director of public policy at ALA Washington office and James Jacobs government information library and from Stanford University and Kerry will talk about and if things have changed a little Kerry that is fine but the idea is to review a few different moments a few different circumstances in which libraries have been able to expand their collections through open access and then James well introduce the concept of digital deposits to our community members who are unfamiliar with it as a new means of preserving and providing access to government information. If while either one of the speakers is talking you need to ask a question right then, feel free to come to the microphone or virtual people can ask but otherwise we will let Gary and James speak each one will speak for 15 to 20 minutes and then we are hoping to have that last third of the time for discussion for a dialogue. So without further ado Carrie Russell from the ALA Washington office.

>> [Applause]

>> Good afternoon. Thank you for the invitation I talked to on the phone and wonder why you want me to come and what I would do is some kind of to me there was something that happens that was bad and also when it occurred great things happen and of course the Eldridge decision and go over that and talk about a couple incidences were people are freeing contact by identifying it as being in the public domain primarily. Extension act of 1998 if everyone knows that one it was it added 20 years to the copyright term which is ridiculous and everybody said what in the world we have two because -- the areas of the Gershwin's and other big companies and a longer-term and sunny Bonow worked on some -- for works for higher you can see 95 years from publication or 120 years from creation and the other thing about this prospective moving forward and retroactive and titles would've gone into the public domain got another 20 years so everybody was like this is bad and no public policy justification whatsoever and it was a bit of a sneaky deal because when we are writing legislation they kept it [Indiscernible] opposing legislation did stuff like Ron room number for meeting and crap like that and a bad scene. A sneaky deal. So sunny Bonow died -- and decided when they brought the legislation to the next and very Bonow was excited and thought that copyright term should be forever and what she argued for but the people told her it would be unconstitutional. In a 7 to 2 decision I was shocked that not many of the justices thought

this was a limited time but they basically said that anything less than a day forever and a day that day is fine and getting a completely total rationale from the founders why we have copyright terms to begin with the founders were really concerned about establishing a statutory monopoly they didn't like that at all and they thought it was a way to encourage creation and they wanted only the least bit of time they could come up with they thought would work to incite creation. So 14 years and then 14 years for renewal later on but in this instance there is nothing to excite any further somebody that is creating at 20 and have great grandchildren is not going to produce more because they will have great grandchildren in fact this law became kind of an inheritance for people that were creative they are creative maybe but their uncle was or grandfather was his like crazy and we've always said if you're dead you're not going to be inside the to create and that won't happen. But when they lost that the silver lining which I referred to earlier was creative comment the same legal scholars that warrant on the case on the elder case was a people that created the creative comments and I mean if you just imagine how many new mental that was -- monumental that was in younger people you won't see it so much mental you are used to grabbing images but we did not have that kind of thing so we see so findable so open. And right now they have 1.1 billion works available across the world isn't that crazy? For the open access movement. And my argument has always been that if you want to change the law try to do it on the ground. Changing the law in Congress takes forever is controversial copyright never end up with Getty what you want to get an have to be prepared to give something up if you want something it is really a bear and I am most proud that librarians are doing stuff on the ground because they are changing the behavior of [Indiscernible] I think creative Commons great behavior open access we are beginning to build a rationale for how we think you should work the law should make sense to people. The first example to give you is the public domain this is a project that came out of the hot seat trots University of Mexican and and what happened at is they developed a copy review management system very model but one that other people to find out documentation workflow models really did intensive job and improve the process phone 410,000 titles that are in the public domain -- a lot of stuff -- those titles are available to the University community, there accessible to students enrolled at the University's and this project was very much by the book they didn't touch corners they didn't sneak around and I think in part when copy trusts were started there was a situation where they have identified materials they thought did not have right holders and immediately it was proven that three out of the five had rights holders and they wanted to be very clear and strict and this kind of project is not controversial. This is people doing due diligence -- and there is the Sonny Bono Memorial collection out of the Internet and how many people know Bruce he is crazy but pioneer and whatever about eight years ago he came to the DC office at ALA and met with legal counsel ARL people and other people and he told us what he would do -- this is something they did after that using exception copyright exception 108H and we have copyright term extension act Congress through us a bone that it was a 108H you can use materials in the last 20 years of protection if for nonprofit educational purposes if they are not commercially viable and have to go through a certain process to do that so people in the archive started to do that about maybe a year ago so they are doing that and blah, blah, blah -- this one is by the book another diligent search and thought it was a great picture he has a lot of pictures where he wears a cowboy hat but here is Bonow without share -- -- and I will talk about open library eight years ago and said I will loan out e-books and said what we will do is if we own the book we will make a copy of it and then loan out the e-book and now present the book print availability. And you will copy a whole book and make a copy is like exclusive right of the copyright holder and have two copies but land one like a replacement for the print one but still you're making a copy and first [Indiscernible] allow you to make a copy and 108 reproduction does not allow you to make a copy of an entire work unless it's a particular circumstance and he went ahead and did this and we were like okay and nothing happened he didn't get in any trouble, just going along and to this day have other partners including the Boston Public Library and picking out books copying them and lending out the e-book and eight years ago this was like don't

do it Brewster you will get in trouble and this process became known as control distal lending and is based in part of the spirit of first sale and a fair use analysis I'm not the writer of the document that are available but was at a few meetings when we discussed control digital and basically invited a bunch of people to Berkeley and said do you think it's okay? All of us said not really. We don't think it's okay. And they went ahead and continued to do it. And Brewster said I would do it and what to free the books and people start to think about trying to document this and writing a document about it and they did that -- Courtney and Dave Hansen and in my paper which is a draft cannot share it with you but they argue that you can mitigate this process by doing certain things. There is a risk but here's things you can do to prevent even less than that risk even more one copy one user so not lending two copies and technical measures for security, like they use for e-books in the public library Adobe, collection choices where don't pick the top 10 bestseller, pick something that is obscure, something that maybe an orphan work something that's old or unique to your collection something that researchers want to have. Library policies stated library policy is we will do -- all of these mining newspapers published in Tucson Arizona in the 1920s and 30s we think it's okay we can make e-books out of them. And public policy the argument is yes it's a good public policy for accessibility purposes for people with print disabilities for people that are far away from the collection cannot get to the library and for research efficiency expect everything to be available. Online. So with this they say liability is a low risk and in addition we have the 11th amendment which makes it unattractive to do 11th amendment says states that institution states that are paid state money are not eligible to be taken to court by the federal government and we know that has been worked around in terms of Georgia state because they went after the President or the University and library and there's ways to get around that but in general you can only get actual damages in that kind of situation so it's not like a big moneymaker for you. Litigation is very very expensive and bring a case against the library and or schoolteacher, Faculty Member, somebody that is blind you better have a really good case. You won't make any money even if you win. There at the time eight years ago there wasn't a big market for e-books and now there is a market for e-books and is pretty viable especially with trade publications and scholarly institutions where they have e-books for years and years, but there's really no market for it if you change the title it is conservative? Obscure, affect the market whatsoever so that is their argument and also 504C2 which allows anybody that works in library or entity and believe their use is fair and taken to court they won't be able to collect statutory damages again on you so there is no money there. So this is where we are at and ALA endorses? You might ask? No. We are not saying yes and not say no. It is I think the argument is been better made by some people in our community at first to seem like a wild thing that Brewster was going to do why not and I was afraid that Brewster would get in trouble and it may impact all these other stuff he's been doing which is really great the way back machine 78 records all that stuff so we were pondering this but I would say go out and start doing it. I wouldn't say you can't do it if you want to take that risk. That is it for me thanks and I included a cartoon in my book it is funny I had a library and tell me this she was going to show a videotape in the classroom VD DVD and rights holder told her she could share show it only once in her lifetime and she said is that true -- [Applause]

>> Good afternoon and thank you for coming thank you Cass and Beth and counsel for inviting me to come and talk to today really excited about this because talking about digital deposit for a little while now. So today I'd like to talk about digital deposit what it is and why it's important to the ongoing venture building and maintaining a national collection. For the long-term. I will also ask Dan on that concept to give all of us some food for thought and some ideas for moving forward and providing more sunshine to the American public. So deposit has been a key tenant of the Depository Library program from its inception in 1813 indeed in the very name of the program Early On librarians understood inherently that deposit and control of publications was critical to access and preservation to building and maintaining and interconnecting library collections and services. Along 200 year plus history of depository program is one in which deposit has always been GPO doing that critical work of collecting

describing indexing printing and depositing publications into libraries around the country and libraries than providing collections and services to their local communities in order to fulfill the democratic ideal of necessity of access to information and ensure lots of copies wouldn't keep safe and I expected I want to say that -- the last 25 years have brought myriad challenges that have stretched and stressed GPO and libraries and depository programs and so first I'd like to briefly contextualize what's been happening. Let me briefly contextualize the current depository era over the last 25 years problems of scale and law and terminology have arisen which have stressed our understanding and the inner workings of deposit and the ideal piece and brought about the rise of the term digital deposit which many of you have no doubt heard about and some have I had now seen for me one of the problems we are eagerly facing is the problem of scale of GPO can't handle everything is published online by itself and the amount of digital content is growing exponentially even more exponentially the next term of exponentially as and most of that content that's online isn't being put through the GPO for description distribution or preservation. National collection has run into fugitive documents have always been a fact of life fugitives are those documents that fall within scope of the FDLP and for one reason or another were not collected by GPO and were not distributed to libraries. Fugitives are therefore less accessible or totally inaccessible to the general public and at a much higher risk of permanent loss. Many in the community think of fugitives as those rare and random documents that fall through those small tiny cracks in the system but there's people over the last 50 years have tried to get their heads around the fugitive issue and have estimated that the number of fugitives range anywhere from 50% to 85% of government publications. That was in the print era in the digital era that percentage is only growing which you will see in a moment. Many of you have seen this chart. There's been a massive growth in the amount of government information on the web over the last 25 years and with the continent's shrinking of paper documents distributed to libraries at that same time so today virtually every agency not to mention every library has an online presence of some sort and many of you will of seen this chart that my doppelgänger created for a report from the CRL in 2014 it compares the amount of documents distributed to the a fealty and one year in 2011 our first one around and 10,000 paper items to the estimated 2.3 to 3 million items distributed through the FP Lieutenant since 1813 nobody really knows the all-time number which means that the national collection is -- number of URLs the right one collected by the 20 2008 of [Indiscernible] 160 million URLs that number has doubled to 310 million for 2016. So even if 1/1000 of those 160,000 URLs or actual dock or publications, that still 160,000 documents data sets and other published content across the.gov domain 16 times more than the number of paper documents distributed in one year only a very small portion of those 160,000 to 160 million whatever you want to call it ever make their way into the CGP thus oppose the national for preserved any type of way. That's a lot of fugitives out there floating around the net and not being curated in any way. So this probable scale has cracked the very foundation of the law which supports the program. The total for requires executive agencies to work with GPO and the depository program in B circular 130 agency policies plus the rise of the Internet Internet publishing make it so that agencies by and large are not depositing the content with GPO anymore. While GPO does outreach to executive agencies, the invisible wall between the legislative and executive branches assures that very few agencies actually take GPO on his offer to describe preserve distribute and give access to the national collection that means a GPO's largely on its own and bringing materials in the program and aspirations are greatly hindered by the lack of government funding or interest in building the national collection. Lastly scale and lot has brought about the existential problem of terminology itself, the term deposit has lost his baby in the digital age for example we now have online or virtual depositories which are libraries that don't receive printed documents or digital files when they are selected I like EO item number so deposit no longer means to store or trust with someone for safekeeping I Depository Library is one in which less and less is actually stored or entrusted and in this way the word has been redefined and lost its very meaning. This is where the idea of digital deposit comes in the term digital deposit has been

kicked around the depository community since at least 2005 when the question was asked on the biannual survey whether libraries were interested in quote systematically downloading files and again in 2007 when the question was asked if they would quote walk to receive PDFs of GPO deposited them in my FTI colleagues Rebecca Blakely's now stock ridge you may know her and Jim Jacobs that a presentation about digital deposit@the 2009 fall eight meeting and mapped out the concept very well and I recommend going to this presentation if you have a chance so what is digital deposit it's really a simple concept it simply means that GPO should treat digital and nondigital information the same way GPO should deposit with FDLP libraries are content within the scope of the program regardless of format and in so doing GPO would hello and feel libraries to select digital government information and GPO would deposit that information with them and libraries could then build their own collections and provide their own digital services for those collections in the digital deposit scenario libraries would continue to be depositories regardless of format. Replication and redundancy of content would create additional assurances and opportunities for long-term pre-public access that no single system could do. Over the last 13 or 14 years GPO has asked questions on the biannual service review meaningful FP Lieutenant interest in the digital library and did NASA exam question is a way for every survey and did NASA question in 2011 so this makes it difficult to compare results over time as you would in a survey. And in spite of this a response from the community bringing positive and consistent added to this general interest across the Network is the fact that 36 libraries including 10 regional libraries are long-standing members of the locks USA docs committee preservation at work and distributed de facto digital deposit neckwear collaboratively preserving all content from governmental.gov the pieces in place to continue and expand on deposit regardless of format. The concept of digital deposit is obviously getting interest in the a PLT community but in my daily work at my participation over the last year and the Peggy project preservation of electronic government information some of you may have heard of that project I've been thinking the initial idea of digital deposit of GPO distributing files to libraries is not enough to sustain and preserve and expand the national collection. While digital deposit to libraries is critical to libraries building digital collections and services and assuring preservation there are large and growing gaps in the system and the flow of information from GPO to libraries is conceptually limiting and misses opportunities to expand the scope and coverage of the national collection. I skipped the slide sorry. There's numbers for you. So I like to spend on that concept of digital deposit to include deposit going both ways going to libraries but also from libraries some of you may have seen a new effort from my -- data limos and data limos is a crowd source repository of valuable government data and basically and asked researchers using government so

>> Captioner dialing back in.

>> So I guess it can be summed up by if you see something deposit something you should Google the phrase with the term comic you'll find a lot of comics and -- if we could turbocharge self deposit by reinstituting a program similar to the Farmington plan which was a cooperative acquisitions program from Association for research library from 1942 to 1972 similarly Depository Library's libraries could adopt an agency where we heard that before and to more systematically go through agencies publishing output delve into agency databases deposit documents into gov info and contact agency CIOs to remind them of the title 44 responsibilities and advocate for the working with GPO and FDLP so why is digital deposit import to the ongoing work of the FDLP? While government agencies continue to publish public information which should be within scope of the national collection GPO does a job of maintaining congressional materials and information especially continues to expand and lay behind collected and described a system of digital deposit going to from libraries with enable libraries to do things GPO cannot do whether for budget or law or funding reasons what building subject collections designed around designated communities of users combining government information with other materials exploring types of access like we saw this morning with the LSC labs [Indiscernible] trust with focus collections and EPA and impeachment collection serial set and other collections from their digitized

documents in technical reports archive is great poster children for this happening digital deposit would also enable libraries to focus on building digital collection and user center services for committees of users benefiting their libraries by adding value and addressing real needs of users. Digital deposit would enable libraries to participate more fully in systemwide collection development and maintain system of provenance critical to the finding and using of government information and check FDLR materials into efforts like the DPL and and Wikipedia and add to library initiatives and lick status semantic web preservation infrastructure etc. as well as up-and-coming experimentation and corpus analysis and reading machine learning and artificial intelligence. I'm proposing that we as a community re-energize a definition of deposit to store in a trust for safekeeping the status quo of the depository program isn't getting it done and the national collection can use to be left behind. We need to continue to grow the national collection at a preservation of that collection regardless of format in the Internet age deposit needs to go both ways digital deposit flowing to and from libraries allows us to have a shared responsibility between and among FDLR libraries and GPO to preserve and draw that national collection in a collaborative way. Digital deposit facilitates the control of digital content and metadata which are the keys to preserving information for the future and for expanding libraries work and link data digital repositories and across information research spectrum digital deposit will get closer to the ideal mapped out by the OAI as principles that information be not just preserved but discoverable not just discoverable but deliverable not just deliverable but readable and not just readable but understandable and not just understandable but usable. Trends toward open access and open education resources digital physical shared collections as well as machine learning and Artificial Intelligence tell just digital deposit is critical going forward to it for the children if not for the children do it for the robots. [Laughter] thank you.

>> [Applause]

>> Also charged up after hearing these two speakers in very different ways and have to say I really enjoyed your approach carry with this is a bad thing that happened and a good thing that happened then something is not right and when something doesn't feel right we only know from James if you see something deposit something I know many of you are having to work closely with your communication open access copyright officers are having to take on some of those duties to ourselves DACC duties to ourselves so this is a time we can talk about that and what is going on with these issues and come to the microphone the shepherd to the Mike and Beth is coming to the microphone identify who you are and let's keep it civil everybody okay?

>> [Indiscernible - Participant too far from mic].

>> Paper written by -- [Indiscernible - Poor Audio] [Indiscernible - Poor Audio]

>> This is something I've abdicated something back to digital deposit -- could show that local libraries to post and [Indiscernible] [Indiscernible - Poor Audio] shouldn't license e-books purchase e-books get digital files from publishers and continue to maintain [Indiscernible] shows impact we have here in this community has a larger [Indiscernible]

>> I wanted to add one thing the court cases -- [Indiscernible] US PTO report we don't have -- [Indiscernible - Participant too far from mic]

>> [Indiscernible - Poor Audio]

>> [Indiscernible - Poor Audio] regularly responds thank you so much please send us a link it's our obligation to verify it's coming from a resource -- what would be fabulous is if the community could partner to establish to sign agreements to say this is our copy, we are giving you a copy that digitization requirements and a document -- and make available we have limited resources as well -- catalog last year [Applause] it takes time to do the background as well as [Indiscernible] we have limited resources as well.

>> That's the kind of response I was hoping to get -- how do we get there I guess there are processes and workflows at GPO in libraries and get together and build collaborative workflows so GPO doesn't

have to do -- libraries don't have to catalog -- [Indiscernible - Audio cutting in and out] [Indiscernible - Poor Audio] [Indiscernible - Participant too far from mic] University of Virginia [Indiscernible] [Indiscernible - Poor Audio] thank you so much. [Indiscernible - Participant too far from mic]

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>> If you need to zoom in shown by the presenters click on full-screen in the bottom left side of the screen and exit full-screen mode you will want to mouse the blue bar at the top of your screen to span click on the return button to get back to full view and with that I will hand over the microphone over to Dave.

>> Hello everyone welcome to know your FSB KGB researching Soviet/Russian intelligence of America and speaker today is David Durrant and social science library and at the JY Joyner Library East Carolina University East Carolina University join me in welcoming to the presentation. [Applause]

>> Good afternoon, everyone thank you for taking time to be here today or taking time to attend virtually. I'll be doing is giving you over the next plan on talking for about roughly 35 minutes and leave time for questions discussion or simply to allow you to get on with the rest of your sessions for today. This session is focused on as you can see it's focused on initiatives relevant in the US the last several years a lot of terms and acronyms have been thrown around the last couple years and purpose of the presentation is to give's historical background to what those terms are and what the acronyms are and what the organizations are give you a broader sense of perspective on what's been going on and who did in federal documents include allow you to where to look for federal documents to share this perspective and background with your users. You'll note there's two emblems on the first slide on the right we have the emblem of the [Indiscernible] USSR -- on the right you see the emblem of the committee for state security of the USSR coming check and [Indiscernible] those who can speak Russian fluently I apologize in advance I know just enough Russian to think I can try pronunciations and that is the emblem of the KGB and you will see it as a sword and a shield overlain with Soviet iconography to the left of the screen you have emblem of the KGB main post six Soviet the successor federal naiaid is [Indiscernible] federal security service or FSB in Russian a sword and a shield overlain by Russian nationalist iconography the double Eagle use as Romana by the current Russian state if you're wondering if this sort of underlying symbolic continuity has any broader significance hold that thought we will come back to it. Essentially for about the last century Soviet and Russian intelligence has conducted operations within the United States on several occasions these operations have had an impact in several cases substantial impact on the history of American history and as I mention this is obviously a topic of newfound relevance not just over what happened in 2016 but what happened in the midterm election is over two weeks away. So again to give you background historical background on Soviet Russian intelligence, what it has done in terms of operations within and against United States and focused on 2016 to a substantial degree but focus on what's been primarily information from published federal documents and again I will try to tell you where you can find information in terms of using federal documents to on a topic that is obviously this controversial in the news where you can find federal use documents to make credible information on this topic and available to users. I take no position in the presentation on the issue of collusion in 2016. Starting with historical background the Soviet security police who are we talking about in terms of Soviet intelligence obviously people think of the KGB the Soviet security police the secret police they were founded on December 20, 1917 originally called the check on and number of name changes organizational changes over the years and it's simplified version of those I'll not get into them in any detail. Basically the main thing to take away from this fight is that under Stalin the sickle please was either part of the ministry of interior or became their own ministry in some cases. After 1954 they were relegated from a ministry to a committee the committee for state security was a downgrade post doll and to get the secret police under control. Committee for state security in 1954 to the end of the Soviet Union in 1991 for the sake of simplicity I'll refer to them as KGB throughout the presentation regardless of year. KGB was originally founded to

protect the Bolshevik revolution against internal enemies in 1920 they began working and set up a department to engage in foreign espionage foreign intelligence work by 1953 that department had become known as the first main directorate of the KGB, that's what it remain until the KGB's and in 1991 the first major directorate. As I said most people when they think of Soviet intelligence think of the KGB in the cup security services political security services but there's another acronym I think suspect if you pay attention to the news you for this acronym is wealthy Claude arise [Indiscernible] GR you the main intelligence directorate of the Armed Forces General staff Russian/Soviet military intelligence and they were a separate organization founded in 19 around 1922 I believe 1918 or 19 to 22 they were independent of the KGB throughout the history of the Soviet Union but starting in the mid-1930s they were essentially de facto subordinated to the KGB in terms of foreign intelligence work so the GRU in addition to the KGB in addition to political services you had Soviet military intelligence as well engaged in operations including within it against United States. In terms of foreign intelligence work by the KGB there's simplified again there's roughly 3 main areas espionage, essentially to give a very basic definition electing information not just foreign adversaries but for many foreign country to human means and technical means the KGB and post-Soviet successors engage in the essentially two forms of foreign espionage the Eagle and illegal and I will explain the difference in a minute there is also active measures which is a term that was essentially a relic of the Cold War for about a quarter-century and about two years ago once again came into vogue and may have heard the term I will explore active measures in a couple minutes and there's a third term that I will not have time to touch on cold special task which essentially disrupt physical action against opponents kidnapping assassination also known somewhat more colorfully as what work does wet work this is something that is been in the news a bit as well but for purposes of the presentation I want to time to get into it unless you have questions at the end. So espionage legal espionage which sounds at first like a contradiction in terms legal simply means the status of the individuals conducting the espionage. Individuals Soviet intelligence officers operating under official cover diplomats journalist, task editor prototypical Deputy Assistant cultural@Deshais Soviet Embassy individuals essentially have legal cover to engage in espionage work and thus cannot be subjected to legal sanction in this country whatever country they were operating. Each Soviet diplomatic facility has something called the resident era which is the KGB essentially KGB organization within that broader diplomatic compound which is also the leader of the KGB resident tour of was called the resident senior KGB officer at the facility the GRU also had resident to her a and residence alongside the GRU alongside the KGB which is one of the reasons the KGB called the GRU the neighbors, but the KGB had a big brother little brother relationship with the GRU so they both were pursuing the same generally speaking the KGB would get their way. So illegal espionage is one that during the latter stages of the Cold War by a branch of the first major effort called directorate S these were individuals with operating illegally not under diplomatic cover in the country in which the operations under a false assumed identity they would do things like that would be tasked with things like gathering intelligence and scout do was call talent scouting look for people who might make good Soviet spies, some cases they would run the spies and some of them were passed with in the case of war they would be tasked with acts of sabotage against the host country essentially a break glass in case of emergency function. It refers to I know you're thinking and yes Philip and Elizabeth were in fact illegals however any relationship between what was portrayed in the series show what the illegals did in real life was highly coincidental. I could get into this in questions if you're curious. In terms of the KGB operations against the United States and within the United States so the Golden age was the years 1940 to 1945 they had a Network of 300 to 500 American agents that operated within United States government most of whom were members of her tied to the CPU essay the American conference party and a spy for the Soviet side of ideological commitment in some cases most cases in fact it was actually the American Communist Party that ran that Network and the Soviets kind of took the information from them and gradually towards the end 43 or 44 or 45 Soviets began to take the Network over themselves. The first was won by an individual from

the Soviet Union M Jacob goals when he died in 1943 his girlfriend Elizabeth Bentley was part of the operation took it over and rent it and among the branch of the US government were penetrated by the Network where the State Department, Treasury Department, White House, OSS, office of strategic services, under the CIA the most notable agent part of this was Alger has of the elder his Terry Dexter White and assistant Secretary Wally Curry a top White House official William Remington and other state department official these were all part of this individual who is part of this Network and you also had attempt to penetrate the Manhattan project successfully as it turned out and you had the Rosenberg selling stole scientific technical info including of course on the atomic bomb not limited to that. 1945 was a very key year for the KGB in terms of the operations against United States with the defeat of [NULL] Germany that was in which the KGB designated the US as the main enemy at term couple decades later would be softened to [Indiscernible] main adversary but US would be the main essentially main focus of the KGB foreign intelligence activity from 1945 until 1991. Ironically for the KGB this is at the same time and that Network extreme under 500 individuals begins to unravel and starting in August 1945 the GRU at the Soviet and is an Ottawa candidate defected to the Canadian mounted police and had information about Soviet espionage activity in North America including information about attempt to get into the Manhattan project the atomic bomb and Elizabeth Bentley under a lot of stress the KGB was trying to ease her up and she is drinking heavily and went and defected to the FBI in November 1945 and then also unknown to the Soviets a lease now for a couple years the forerunner of the national security agency had begun to intercept in in a few cases began to decode Soviet coded telegram sent by the KGB offices in Washington to the New York back to Moscow this is a project called un-American side the known arc and as a being can to decode the documents in early 1946 they began to identify and verify the identities of a few of the 300 to 500 Soviet agents and so these events happened the KGB had to break off contact with most of the Network and then in 1948 it finally truly became public when you have this famous testimony of Elizabeth Bentley in Whittaker Chambers who had been Alger hisses Tanner elder his work for the GRU for military intelligence Chambers was at hand and 1930s and Communist Party in the GRU in 1939 and testified publicly before the house of American activities committee in 1948 and had a famous his changers controversy the pumpkin papers, Elizabeth Bentley testified about giving the names of the individuals he knew to be Soviet agents and post-Cold War a title revelation testimony was controversial for many years but post-Cold War are title revelation substantially validated assessment of Whittaker Chambers and Alger has Whittaker Chambers in the Bentley Elizabeth Bentley -- so the result of this even though the Network fell apart it had a positive impact for the KGB in some ways and McCarthyism spy mania the late 40s early 1950s caused bitter partisan divisions within American society and the scientific and technical secrecy received from the Rosenberg selling others help the US USSR catch up militarily to the United States in certain key areas and help them bring their own atomic bomb project to fruition in 1949 it gave them discoveries like develop things like radar proximity fuses for artillery and their own capabilities were used to support the Chinese and North Koreans during the Korean War. However once that Network disappeared basically once they ran out of ideological committed agents they had to from the 1950s to the 1980s the KGB had to go back to more traditional inducements to get agents primarily being cash. So when they did get ideological recruits these people tended to be more anti-American than pro-Soviet it wasn't they were looking to the Soviet Union as a model they just were unhappy with the United States or the American government and that's why they went to the Soviets. Of course in terms of a legal resident tour I mentioned the main three were Soviet Embassy across the Potomac and Washington, the Soviet mission to the United Nations in New York and Soviet consulate in San Francisco. Key agents you may have heard I don't have time to get into them John Walker Abbott change Robert Hansen Christopher Boysen Andrew Donley were as important as the other they were betrayed by Timothy Hutton enchant Sean Penn in 1985 film the falcon and the snowman it's a good film to watch so moving on to active measures. The term that was relegated from the Cold War about a little over two years ago retreated

from the global dustbin to give up but essential after measures during the Cold War consisted of use of propaganda and disinformation to advance Soviet interest and undermine the interest of Soviet adversaries this would include activities like provocations, planting false matriculated false and misleading information determines in effect fake new stories we refer to it now out white forged documents in some cases and designed to influence targeted audience either public opinion in foreign countries and/or key decision-makers and interest groups in foreign countries. Active measures directed within against United States were designed for the purpose of fostering and exploiting divisions within American society as well as increasing anti-American sentiments abroad. During the Cold War period KGB active measures were more successful in fostering anti-American opinion outside the US than they were in fostering division at home. So at least during that period. The quote was too good not to include friends in Moscow call it disinformation enemies of America call active measures in: my favorite pastime [Indiscernible] had a department of the East German HVA foreign intelligence wing of the stop also engage in active measures and kind of a reminder during the Cold War wasn't just the KGB they had the Warsaw Pact and Cuban intelligence services working with them as well on these espionage active measures and such. Several that were many a lot of Soviet anti-American act of measures, just three examples they helped Soviet KGB through engagement active measures to foster the spread of JFK assassination theories, not does not mean serious [Indiscernible] organically Soviets helped try to do what they could to get those theories off the ground and try to support those theories once they rose separate from their own efforts encouraging people to think that it was the work of the CIA FBI American government essentially behind it. Probably the most well-known Soviet active measure of the 1980s was the AIDS campaign this is the campaign that started in 1983 that argue that attempted to make the case that the AIDS virus was developed at a U.S. Army biological warfare facility in Fort Detrick Maryland it started in 1983 with an article in an Indian newspaper called the patriot was the Soviets essentially set up and a venue from which they could plan stories and begin to circulate them from their, theory took went from there after couple years the AIDS theory spread and became a huge controversy because the US government during the 1980s went to great lengths to counter it there's actually couple or number of State Department documents that are actually explicitly designed to counter this AIDS theory listed a bibliography that goes with this presentation that should be posted on the GPO website I never though State Department documents countering Soviet disinformation in the AIDS theory in particular are listed on that bibliography. And finally after they been called out on the AIDS campaign long enough the Soviets went away from doing it in 1987 but they were placed replaced it with a new theory that children in Latin America were being abducted and brought to the United States and the organs could be harvested for wealthy Americans essentially baby parts so that campaign was essentially the replacement of the AIDS campaign. As I mentioned the US government went to great lengths the 1980s to counter these efforts. And eventually it began an effort that did show results. And to sum up the KGB's efforts against America during the Cold War, by the late 1980s looking at from the narrow intelligence espionage active measures bubble, people in the KGB actually thought they were winning they thought things were going their way if you look at the literature on the topic, and all of a sudden the rug is pulled out from under them is their own society that collapses and their own system comes toppling down and it came as a great shock and great source of grievance for those involved in Soviet intelligence. Moving onto Russian intelligence today the post-Soviet Russian intelligence post-Soviet successor intelligence agencies in 1991 the KGB came to an end it was broken up into several parts the most important thing functions FSB that became the main KGB main successor agency. The first main directorate of the KGB which actually handled foreign intelligence work that actually was split off on its own and became the STR the foreign intelligence service so the GRU gained autonomy became no longer had big brother KGB to worry about it could do what it wanted essentially in pursuit of the Russian agenda. Essentially have three agencies at that point the GRU actually changed his name into and became the club nine problem yet main directorate but still refer to an official document and the

medias GRU and I like saying [Indiscernible] refer to it as GRU for this presentation. Again Russian intelligence services see themselves as the successors to the the Soviet security services. December 20 the day the KGB was founded is a day the FSP traces as its origin date in the STR and in fact that day is a state holiday in Russia security services day they had the 100th anniversary of that last December 20. And had a big blowout celebration. And there's also the big thing to keep in mind what that world it getting back to the point I made on the first slide about the continuity between the emblems the that is sent Bill on symbolic there is a fundamental continuity of methods and a worldview adopted for the post-Soviet period in the digital age. America still the main Target, the RAS Russian intelligence services essentially see themselves at war with the United States at war with the liberal West in general there's a belief that they believe that their society was subverted from within by Western intelligence that's wide collapse. So this is a source of great grievance they like to do anything they can to return the favor, there's also of course the fear that this will happen again through the means of color revolutions like democratic movements within the former Soviet Union these are seen as by Russian intelligence essentially products up Western intelligence services and attempt to subvert old Soviet Russia and allies away from the Soviet Union with [Indiscernible] and at the same time seek to do everything they can to discredit we can the United States and the European Union and so on. And this is a good quote, the Soviet Union the post-Soviet Russia currently tend to see politics essentially not war as an extension of politics as Carl 19th-century Tennessee policy as an extension of war this is like a nice really makes that point this is is color named Marco Liotti good scholar Russian intelligence services and a former Russian diplomat -- now you don't have big brother KGB anymore you have three separate agencies GRU STR FSP all competing to carry out the broader agenda so you have the environment of greater risk taking greater adventure each one competing to show they can carry out the agenda by competing for prestige for resources each one of these three services want to show that they are the ones who can't best carry out the agenda approved in the Russian state a new wrinkle of the post-Soviet period is now you have the role of organized crime and financial corruption which Russian intelligence is heavily involved in and this is a music and used to finance themselves and a means to extend influence overseas and of course this is a Segway point, the exploitation of digital and cyber capability essentially has allowed them to take Soviet methods of FC Nash in active measures and update them the finals methods for the 21st century. And have the use of human espionage several worlds most well-known and dangerous hacking organizations are in Russian intelligence and advanced persistent threat 28 which I will get to in a minute and 29 cozy bear affiliated I believe with FSB or SDR and digital environment and a Segway point allows better integration of espionage and active measures to allow IRS to bring these two functions together much more closely than they could in the Soviet period. You have Russian state media RTE Sputnik active social media and online presence is and organizations like WikiLeaks that worked with IRS and extensive use of social media trolls and bots and have denial of service attacks which I've done several cases against 2007 a is a Stoney 2008 against Georgia it joining offensive cyber capability the ability to take on other countries Internet activities. 2016, a basic overview of what we know happen from official federal government documents in 2015 the Democratic National Committee the DNC was tasked by the APG 29 cozy bear affiliated with the out of the FSP or SDR that was more traditional intelligence gathering activity starting in March April 1920 16 DNC Democratic affiliated with the Clinton campaign so 300 individuals in all were targeted by fancy bear APG 28 which is affiliated part of the GRU and as we now know from July 13, 2018 indictment issued by Robert Moore Special Council office fancy bear is really unit 26165 of the GRU under the command of an officer named Victor buries a veg nut -- the to jump [Indiscernible] name

>> There's 12 GRU officers invited nine from unit 26165 did the actual hacking and March and April and the hacking turned over to Unicode 74455, which had the task from active measures part of it making those emails available so created a front called -- Russian government identified as a source of the DNC hack someone came out and created a front called Lucifer 2.0 no no I am Romanian loose support 2.0 I

did this Russians had nothing to do with it and finally in July Lucifer 2.0 is shared hack the emails with WikiLeaks distributed inmate later that month and of course you had the use of trolls and bots to amplify the message. January 6, 2017 the office Director of national intelligence published a summary assessing Russian activities and tensions of US elections that found that stated their case the GRU was behind this and 2016 hacking distribution of emails to WikiLeaks so they could publish, and also stated why they did it because they wanted to carry out the desired weakening of United States foster internal division and of course they wanted explicitly the presidential election undermined the Hillary Clinton campaign and there's also the most controversial part of the assessment was the argument that the Russians essentially wanted to help Trump campaign as well and since then in March 2018 the house and select intelligence committee published every report and take issue with the assessment the Russians want to help the Trump campaign and some you know the minority of the house select intelligence committee then took issue with the majority house intelligence committee report and the Senate intelligence committee published findings in July that they didn't say that the the intelligence committee assessment was right but they found that it was essentially a professional transparent well source document. So I will leave it to you to determine your thoughts on that. In addition to the DNC the hacks of the DNC and DCC and distribution of the emails you had of course the social media activity a bods trolls creating these fake identities take organizations on both left and right there were essentially designed to foster division exploit division in American society and so you have these organizations like secure borders for example black to this LGBT United part of Texas all of which were Russian online fronts designed to foster divisive social media activity that was in terms in their own small way foster greater division and alienation in American society you also according to the Senate select committee on intelligence and may of this year the Russians attempted the findings were published in 2016 found the Russians tried to hack at least 18 state electoral systems possibly as many as 21 and seemed to be primarily information gathering activities no evidence those totals were altered in any way in 2016. This is from the website the Senate select committee on intelligence an example of a Russian social media meme that was shared for those purposes too good not to include and one example you can find a link to that you can find it is below the actual image and a number of images posted on the Senate select committee for intelligence website -- of course this being the topic it's almost a validation of multimedia topic is after I submitted my slides there were yet more information came out in the form of federal documents today after I submitted my slides there was an indictment of seven more GRU officers involved by the [Indiscernible] 26165 involved in trying to hack world anti-doping agency denies its anti-doping agency Prohibition of chemical weapons at the same time you had past Friday several about for government agencies led by the office of Director of national intelligence warning that Russia China in a ran among others would attempt to engage in activity designed to disrupt the 2018 midterm elections and there was actually a criminal complaint filed against the Russian individual called a lady Alexi and up whose -- apparently the accountant for project something called project [Indiscernible] essentially override his source for the social media activity all the bots and trolls were part of apparently the project lost the in 2016 and in 2018 so unfortunate I didn't have time to include in my bibliography it just came out three days ago but I'll tell you where I can make it available to all of you in a couple minutes. Essentially to wrap up obviously this is an issue in 2018 and still a source of controversy would happen in 2016 it's important we especially as federal documents librarians have a understanding of this and understanding where we can point people to get credible sources especially credible government sources and in terms of sources federal government sources all give you a quick rundown historical if you want historical background as opposed to current information of course you can get congressional and executive branch we all know and looking for historical congressional sources the House un-American activities committee for well-known enumerable flaws as a number of [Indiscernible] topic of Soviet espionage house committee on internal security a successor from 1969 to 75 the Senate had a subcommittee judiciary committee had a subcommittee on internal security that publish a lot on Soviet

espionage among other topics if you're looking for current information, the best place to look would be the intelligence community is committee on intelligence Senate select committee on intelligence CSC commission on security cooperation in Europe publishes a lot about Russian activity and Russian espionage active measures intelligence agencies in addition to these out at the Department of Justice where you can find indictments criminal complaints things like that are resource for what happened in 2016 for libraries are good FOIA intelligence agency FOIA libraries link their and the noon I mentioned earlier 2900 KGB tables that were intercepted and decoded by the Army signal intelligence service in the 1940s and supplemented by a couple other sources and they helped answer a lot of the questions about who's telling the truth between Alex Alger his and number of fellow agencies that have websites and is a FBI, Cold War international history project not a federal agency but they have a good reference to the Winona documents and finally just the main sources GPO catalog will help you find a lot of material I used to find hearings from the 60s 70s 80s I included in the bibliography. Last point little shameless self-promotion forgive me my interest in this topic stems from the fact that the ECU joiner library we have something called the Cold War internal security collection CWI is collection this is a print collection archived print selection of federal documents several thousand from the various types of agencies I mentioned from 1918 to 1977 she whack other related congressional committees executive branch agencies related issues of alleged we own a domestic subversion for intelligence things like that is part of the ACE Central collaborative federal documents project and as trying to have this material promote the information this material created a blog for it and a guide for it and feel free to probe so those documents the documents I mentioned published after I submitted these hearings like indictment criminal complaint I will actually do a couple post on the CWS blog I will show these documents summarize them briefly if there's anything I'd have on the blog or anything like that or in this presentation that you feel would be useful to your students faculty whatever please feel free to use this material or asked many questions as I said there's a bibliography with links and references to very specific documents the documents I referenced individually during the session please feel free to use that, and that is essentially all I have so I will stop going on and opened it up to questions or comments. [Applause]

>> [Indiscernible - Participant too far from mic]

>> Internet research agency. One of the main source of the Russian bods controls is the Internet research agency which is based in St. Petersburg and there's part of the project that was locked that was referenced on Friday. Part of that broader effort and apparently an answer to a Russian oligarch named [Indiscernible] who is close to prudent and was a restaurant in St. Petersburg in cold chef but the Russian pre-from the Soviet period there is not clear boundaries between the state intelligence agencies the oligarchs and other private businessmen organize crime it all meshes together in all the can be used so that's one of the key things to keep in mind key principle to keep in mind would looking at the Russian intelligence versus Soviet intelligence there aren't clear boundaries.

>> [Indiscernible - Participant too far from mic]

>>from mic]

>> Based on my understanding I would say historically is not new is the choice of that type of work organization would be relatively new because under the Soviet period would not -- Soviet official trying to hang around the NRA at that point. And also again the post-Soviet Russia that's what I've seen [Indiscernible] scene is she wasn't a professional intelligence officer but working for one of these oligarchs encouraging her and paying her way to do this sort of activity and so again legacy the issue of the it isn't just the intelligence services themselves anymore it's almost like amoeba it blends together. That the state and intelligence services have ability to tap people outside of that realm if they need help I'm not sure that's what happened in this case.

>> Answer the question? Back yes.

>> Any other questions or comments? If you have questions in the future any online questions? If you have questions comments anything like that anything you want to follow up with feel free to reach out to me I'd be happy to answer your questions and get back to you as best I can the slides in bibliography are posted on the GPO website they should GPO for doing that for the opportunity and thank you all for taking the time to be here today I very much hope it's been worth your time and attention.

>> [Applause]

>>[Captioners Transitioning]

>>

>> [Captioner standing by]

>> So let's get started with this session and review some housekeeping first. If you have any questions and you like a presenter or if you have any technical issues please use the chat box located at the bottom right-hand corner of your screen. I will keep track of all the questions that come in and at the end of the presentation the presenter will respond to each of them. We will record today's session and will email links to the recording and slides to anyone who registered for the virtual attendance at the conference. If you need to zoom in on the slide being shown, you can click on the full-screen button on the bottom left side of your screen and to exit full-screen mode, go over the blue bar at the top of your screen and then click on the blue return button to get back to default view. I will hand the microphone over to Megan.

>> Thank you everyone for joining us for this session entitled what is in the compact shelf auditing and quantifying of document collection. Please help me in welcoming Jen Kirk information librarian from Utah from the University of [Indiscernible].

>> Thank you everyone. Can you hear me okay? Perfect. I have a script today that I'm going to be referencing so bear with me on that. If there's any virtual attendees who are hard of hearing and would like the fulltext transcription my email will appear at the end, the slide and I will provide that to those who needed. Thank you for joining us today and I left I think GPO staff for hosting this presentation . I am Jen Kirk I with the government information librarian which serves as a regional depository in Utah. Today I will be talking about the processes and outcomes of audits and inventory of our government document collection department materials that we conducted in the early spring and summer of 2018, it was a very recent project. The importation of this project may be useful to other coordinator's who wish to know more about specific part of the collection and are participating in projects and of preparing for a preservation audit or planning a retrospective catalog which I know many of us need. I will show the tools and techniques I use and that works for us and hopefully you will be able to get some for your own purposes. We should have plenty of time if I say attractattract with the script for conversation and questions at the conclusion. I would really like to hear from you and what you have done. So in this presentation will be starting with the project starting about the background and purpose and we will then go over over methodology and the form design and I will provide examples of survey instruments that we used and I will also online resources and timelines we needed to complete the project and discuss outcomes, limitations and lessons learned. Let's not set the stage for the project. Some of you may know that Utah State University is a land-grant institution and we are about an hour and a half from Salt Lake City. You can see old Maine on the screen and this is on the campus and reserve a campus populist of 16,000 undergraduates and a total of around 37,000 graduates statewide students statewide to all the University campuses including regional and education sites. The Merrill-Cazier Library library is the primary library of the campus and serves both 11 campuses and distant dedication site with about 2 million books and journals, 50,000 electronic journals and according to the statistics when I started 480,000 government documents and that's what we're talking about today because I had no indication of where this number came from and judging by the fact, we have a lot more of these documents.

>> A little bit more about our library and here is a picture of the library. The government information department operates as its own unit and library and is under construction and its move to become part of special collection and archives in the department currently has one librarian, that's me, 2 full staff and 3 students that totals about one FTE per week. Our staff provides primary reference of collection family to get the offices located in the center of it and the office is open Monday through Friday from 9 AM until 5 PM and collection is available during all hours of the library hours. Utah State University has joined the FDLP in 1907 with other land-grant institutions. This includes a secure area of locked shells to protect the rare are at risk materials and we store microfiche, map and oversize and posterior collections. The collection material is dating to the Midshipman-1960s and indicate the cataloging was not a priority instead the staff relied on commercial indexes and over the past 20 years there have been many projects of older documents. Their most recent project began in about 2003 to 2004 and had three temporary catalog restrictions to the collection, one starting at the beginning, one in the middle, and one at the end. Due to staff changes I have no documentation of what they completed and are cataloging now primarily relies on archived uploads and small-scale projects that are full-time staff review specific materials. Here are some of the images of the collection of just describe. Before this inventory the collection seemed rather daunting. Here is where we tackle why I conducted this audit. I have been in that position for about six months and I had exhausted all resources I had at my disposal. Monthly statistics, annual reports, begging my coworkers to tell me everything you know about this collection, even former and unoccupied cubicles. And as a government information librarian I have plenty of projects for the staff but I questioned where to start. I wanted to make they are as accurate as they can be and I wanted to be able to brag about the wealth of information and you cannot really see a collection. It is hidden in shelves and drawers and the most frequently discussed thing is kind of stuck small. I love that are stacks move, it's really cool but I wasn't talking about what is on those shelves and in the books. So this past spring we started that we need to determine a baseline knowledge of what was in the stacks and quantify the collection so we could provide that in our outreach. We needed to do an inventory. Here is a picture what the inventory process look like. Over the course of this presentation we will go into more detail about each of these steps but as you can see there is some iterative processes as they moved through. First we begin by finding resources and we obtain averages and assumptions and what the limits of our collections was. We then moved into the physical designing and labeling area created a survey, trained our info gatherers collect very important. We pilot tested the survey, made adjustments we needed to do and launched the survey at which point there were no more adjustments. We then reviewed the data, resurveyed needed areas, reviewed our results and presented our results including today. Before we move into the details of each step looking back at the process of the whole, I can share a few overarching thoughts. One, the prep work for about as long as the actual inventory. I do not want to have to do this survey again next year because I survey was very detailed. Additionally wanted to make sure that what I structured the actual survey it does make sense from a processing standpoint so that's where the retooling came in my info gatherers were like I was thinking about this two steps ago so can we move this question forward. That's where the pilot test was very critical. Overall the process took 3 to 6 months from the beginning to completion and the actual time with the staff took about four weeks from the first week of May until the first week of June and again all the steps were about steps in a few caveats. So in planning what to we want to know. This was where I started my prep work. We can learn a lot from what others have done before so I can go to the professional leadership. There were significant amount of information in the books and journals and all of this reading in the form of inventory is really but what you need to know. You may find several pieces to conduct an audit in fact, Barbara Braxton wrote a notable reading. It's a book called inventory and offers advice on inventory in preparation for a move for the appendix offering quantifiable statistics for how many [Indiscernible - muffled] so that may be useful to your. Review the literature also reinforced points that might be easy to overlook when we are exciting about inventory mostly consulting

stakeholders and making sure they share your perspective and what other people need to know is included in the survey. Adapting the findings to what we needed to know was an important step in the process and I thought it would be the most important step in any future project we undertake. The purpose of the focus of the inventory was inventory what we needed to know first so at Utah State what did we need to know? We had been there were 14 months and I did not really have any degradation from previous people and I wanted to know a lot and quickly. I needed some preliminary data that would serve as a steppingstone for future planning. We are not planning any shifting projects, and immediately beginning a cataloging project and I did not know -- I did not know roughly how much I had and in what [Indiscernible]. I also needed to know basic collection maintenance. Things like sliding shelves, signage, the basics of what you would normally have on a calendar rotation hopefully for collection maintenance had not been addressed for a bit and I needed to get a baseline for that. There's also the more philosophical reasons for undertaking this inventory. I am a trained architect, not a librarian and that affects my approach to government information a lot. My background is hopeful related to preservation and to me the system served well to owner-based view of the collection. But in my mind each little dock is found in the collection. I'm not able to describe my collection without an inventory in the way that an architect would describe it. I cannot say the extent for how long or how many feet I have something. I just know how many shelves there are. And I was unable to identify needed descriptions in the cataloging and it was difficult for me to share information with my peers, other librarians who are going to help meet right that staff -- that stuff to the collection. Having determine what I needed to know, my focus turned to what resource I have to bring it there. I have two students staff that I can turn to the collection during their summer hours which is 40 hours per week and we are blessed with an academic institution have students staff and my students staff has been working for a while so they work competent and understood the collection. [Indiscernible - muffled] students staff hours but in academic institutions our population drops during the summer. I had a little bit more time in the summer because I'm not doing any instructions so I had more time to review the results of the inventory than to the actual resources of the survey itself and we have access to free data collection tools and we already had resources in the department like an iPad or smart phone that would help with electronic data collection and we had basic things like Post-it notes, a pen and a tape.

>> The principal items needed was taken up in the survey. We do need something typical to attach to a shelf to say this is here, don't move on to the next shelf. That's for the posted came in. The physical preparation look like this. It was minimal but important and I was able to do it all myself and in just a few hours. I took Post-it notes in tape the to the end of the shelf and we had 172 to look at. The students were basically sign off at the end of the shelf which would tell me not only that that shelf was done but who had done it if there was a question to answer later but am looking at the data. I did include a picture of my drawer which I will not talk about that part of the survey today. I made sure that they were [Indiscernible] so [Indiscernible - muffled]. There is a tiny square on the left that you cannot see in this module but they were numeric in the shelf were just numeric so when I'm tabulating the data, I cannot inadvertently mix them. The final bit of preparation to designing this baseline data from the assumptions we are going to use in calculating the count. Earlier I mentioned the estimates for appendix that's detailed on the website. I decided to create my own average and randomized the samples and I did this because my survey is based in a different way of what she was talking about. I am concerned about the shelves himself look like because I want to know where things are that might have a preservation need in the future. I made four types of shelves. Once they were entirely paper, meaning they had no signs, ones that were entirely bound, ones that were a mix of those two and ones that included three ring binders because many of our binders are in need of replacement and I care less about having you on that shelf that without knowing exactly where those shelves are in the collections I can get them into archival quality. These averages also allowed me to get this rough estimate of our collection to satisfy my immediate needs but did not necessarily inherently linked to the data that my

students were collecting if I did we find that over time I numbers get more accurate if that makes sense. I go back and take an average of that -- this part is probably the most important part when you're thinking about what works for you. It is probably not going to look like this unless you have the same needs I do. But thinking about what you want to count whether it's just feet or what the shelf looks like or specific SuDoc , it's going to -- you have to think through both. But that's a formater near shelves to see what works best for your inventory. Now we get to the inventory instrument itself. I made a copy and reused a Google for but I made a copy to the instrument both for the attendees virtual and in the future. It's a copy of the version we used and I will pause a moment if you want to enter this into an electronic device and see the instrument fully. I have screenshots to look at. Looking at the link later in the FDLP Academy or repository if it does not work , feel free to email me and I will work through that with you. In choosing how to build the survey instrument it was really important to me that it was free, and required no secondary data entry so that paper. And that it had control data entry so I can prompt the students to think through things and I know what the definition meant and I trained them on the definition and not just writing open-ended responses into text box. It also needed to be easily accessible from a student staff, portable so they can take it into the stack and having exportable data and assess data. Google form set all of these criteria and even better for those of you who are familiar with Google drive tools. The form allows me to track not only have to enter the data bus but it would help me update the pilot testing. Finally recovered the survey to ensure future maintenance.

>> There are some question categories in the instrument and they're not necessarily put together. Again it mattered more to me that we had similar type of questions. Basic questions like keeping track of the data we were collecting, where are you, are you done? And then about the actual SuDocs themselves and things that prompted them to move through to the next question and then collection management questions and the finally the count questions that are physically like what type of shelves they are. Prompting the questions for proper -- formatting dressed appropriately make sure the data collected will be quick consistent and reviewable and I use multiple choice whenever possible and questions that relied on interpretation had accompanied images which was another benefit. And he will see versions of that in a second. Yes, no options were reviewed through the questions when they were necessary and you can hide something that was not necessary. And it also sped up the process when we did that. I had prompt questions that had them confirm completeness and that insured proper communication with me. I'm not always in the office when they are so I could see that they had done that. And I can tell the next one later that they can go in and start working. Of his to the question formatting continued on through the standards of process but I also had to get her pilot test surveys. I did work with students individually to make sure they understood what the question meant and they were important in the process. The actual phrasing of the question was like the most important part of getting them to understand that. Overall during the pilot testing we moved quickly to the questions, clarified the wording and removed one question that was causing them difficulty when it was actually asked. The other things I did the training was I had to impose limits. The students really want to get to the project. I think the form might have had some policies to it but that's just the hypothesis of it. But they were like I'm going to beat you. And I'm like it's not about that, it's about getting information. I told him 2 hours per day and not two hours straight. But I'm also making sure that they are still processing boxes which you all know is important. So this is what the survey actually looked like. It does get closer as we get to the questions. If you're in it right now you will have a green background. So there should be live links and you should be able to click on the. The beginning of the survey is a basic where are you, what are you reviewing? And if you cannot read this, there's a description at the top to tell them roughly what the purpose of the survey is. And how they would move through the stacks themselves. Again there are compact stacks we can open one row at the time and they can start with a row, they will tell me whether the sign needed to be updated or not and then they would progress through the row until the SuDoc changed. When the SuDoc change, they submitted the form. They open another one in the start

the process over again. Some rows, many rows only have one SuDoc in them. The first 10 rows in agriculture are all one form per row. There are some rows that have a bunch of tiny SuDocs in them so the most we got was 12 of a form to one row. As he moved to the next portion of the survey you can see one of these clarifying pictures and those are my. All of my students call them different things. One call them wayfinding signs. In order to make sure we had no confusion there is pictures. Here is where I could've done one thing to fully. The first thing asked whether or not that sign is correct and then if it's not correct, give me the first document on the shelf -- the last document on the shelf. I really should've hidden those and make the students click no. The last question that you can see fully, the second glass question is for the next question about counting shelves account shows that have any amount of materials on them. The next question reads how Michelle for use by the SuDoc stem in this row. And allowed me to know how many are empty, how many have materials on them and as they move through, they started to put that into what the shelf look like. So the first one is the version bound cotton Xmas paper and then mixed and they have to count tummy look like that. We did have questions that had a value judgment to them. This one, the top one serves are the shelves room -- roomy enough to comfortably remove materials and we shall them. Strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, and strongly agree. For me I only had two info gatherers so I had a pretty good understanding and they had a pretty good understanding and they could articulate what that means to them so if you're using something like this, I did not want us to be a yes, no. I wanted some version of variability in it so I could judge degrees. Than other collections had things like sliding on the shelves. We all deal with this like the paper ones go like this. In my institution it took -- there is some cork at the end and sometimes it works and sometimes it doesn't. Want to know which ones are sliding so we can go back right away and put those corks in those rooms. If yes, how many shells were falling over. Again, that's about the severity in which one needed to be dealt with right away. And that the end they are presented with this question. Have you submitted a form for all SuDoc in this row? And is the row complete, initial a number posted. It reminds them they just spent appeared of time in the shelves and they might forget some posted and we inadvertently would count this twice. So if you're done, write that down.

>> Just briefly, in a rough calculation of the time they spend on the shelves, if it was only one SuDoc per row, it was about seven minutes. If there were multiple ones it took about 10 minutes per SuDoc. Roughly is about four weeks, 2 hours not everyday but most days. We now have gotten to the end of our study. When we did that for the last row I brought them cookies. I probably should've had cookies on the resource page. Make sure you buy cookies for your staff or some equivalent celebration because they were ecstatic that we were done except I was not done. That I had to actually take all the data and make sense of it. In data cleaning I had assumed we would have to resurvey about 10% of the submission. I had built that time in the process and make sure you build any time for data review into your process. Realistically we ended up having to reconfirm about 7% of the shelves and because I knew who had done it before, I had the other person do it. Some of the time that was really easy they had inadvertently clicked the next SuDoc or they had typed a 0 at the end of 10 so it was 100. Obviously we do not have 100 shelves. So to make sure that they got back to that number that they had originally input was a quick way for me to know. Sometimes but we had to apply for resubmission, when we went back we had about 7% of 306 which is how many they submitted so we had 172 rows and they submitted 306 forms so that's how many rows had just one SuDoc. I don't have any screenshots of my data cleaning but if you are able -- if your wanting to learn more about the process, I'm happy to share that with you. The really great thing about the way we structured the survey was because we segmented the data, we could resurvey rather quickly. They had done it in a couple of hours with me knowing which rows that they needed to go back into and do it. Accuracy was a challenge for very small SuDoc. My average of 100 per shelf if the family we have one shelf but we actually have two documents from that SuDoc, that through the count of. Anything that was one shelf or less I went back in and counted how many in those SuDocs but also this taught me what [Indiscernible] which I had no idea

before. The list I generated the drop-down for the SuDocs was from [Indiscernible]. In my data review I had flag which are still active and which sets are not. That will help me and ship and knowing where the ships project are. By C nods which is good. I'm doing the right thing apparently, hopefully. So what do the results look like. Google was happy to give me some pie charts. These were actually made sense. Obviously the SuDocs portion was really psychedelic. These confirmed some of my assumptions about the process. Are wayfinding forms we had the update about one third of them so now it's a matter of going into the spreadsheet and it will probably take a few days rather than one month asking the students to go out and look at the first and update the form. That was really great to get that done. It also confirmed what I suspected we are blessed with an update for collection so for the majority of our area they got plenty of room to Shelvin we shall and we are doing pretty well. The magic of those compact shells -- shelves. So the circulating shelves I can tell my colleagues I have three miles of circulating materials. I found that really cool to think about and here is a quick example of just a few of the SuDocs. So agriculture is important to us as you would expect that is one of the larger collections that we health. The estimated number of -- the average shelves we have some that are 36 and some that are 30 so estimate length when he are rigid out to the proper number it's 2.875 feet so this is close enough for now. The right column is derived from the estimate the average that took across the 6 SuDoc. Each one had a total of how many balances and multiply it by 33. And then the paper by the number of paper by driven 90 whatever it was. So that I will be happy to talk about this with you. So limitations. If you are looking [Indiscernible - muffled] here is what you should take away from this. The inventory was designed to produce rough estimates. If you already know your collection or your pretty close to catalog, don't waste your time. But if you likely have no way what's out there this works for you. I segmented my collection based on formats because that's how it's displayed. I rely heavily on SuDoc so if you are not SuDoc , if you do anything else of the collection, and your collection is migrated into your larger library collection then charted inventory is not really going to work for you. Another limitation is keeping the number of data gatherers small. From a project management standpoint of knowing who was way or, and I think making sure that they were trained in time and taking the survey and the staff the certain way.

>> And lessons learned. I designed a survey for reuse by will reuse this. Because estimates are not embedded in the survey health so it's always how many shelves. The collection level focused on segments and resurvey and that we will continue to apply. Even if I only applied to one type of SuDoc I would get multiple information and you can even get into a granule level. The pilot testing was key to making sure that the survey was as good as it needed to be at the time and training was crucial and as I emphasized to my students, we cannot emphasize -- we cannot rush this through. So you could run this simultaneously just making sure that we keep track of people. I cannot because I was [Indiscernible]. As I said at the top of my presentation this inventory was really a new beginning for our government collection. We identified actual collections like updating our signage, fix sliding shelves and removing rusting three ring binders. Now we have an idea of how we can segment the larger collection into and properly documents projects in the future. We can learn more about where we need to catalog items and new sampling techniques identify missing or missed shall -- shelves items. University of Mississippi which are shut out this morning is getting another one today. They under the they simply survey about cataloging in 2013 and if you're looking to do that that will be informative to you as you will forward. Hopefully. So the results of this inventory and information I gathered, when you walk into a department you now see this poster. This is an info graphic that my graphic designer did, not me at our library and it's fun and informative and it really brings the collection out of the Saxon helps to quantify it. It's got fun facts. It's open to the public, I love that she quantified this is an ask world -- in actual distance of three miles and it brings the FDLP out of the Saxon in a fun way. We have our logo but we are also trying to make it a journey for people to learn more about not only what the collection is but what the government is, which is sometimes where they're starting from. Now when people come to my

collection, in addition to pointing out the moving shelves, they can share a short stack. Getting my librarian to don't know government document and information to think of that is difficult so having this visual that they can glean on to help orient people to the collection is very helpful. It can also highlight things for researchers that are high scripted agencies and Department of Interior and agriculture and those of us who know the document would probably [Indiscernible] that but in a research institution as related to agriculture, and public lands in Utah but it's really great to represent that on this info graphic. Here are the references that talked about today if you're interested. I found them very helpful and wrapping my mind around what an inventory can do and how to set it up and this can help you if you're moving forward. I would love to open up for questions and conversations. If you conducted your own inventory, please share your tips and lessons learned with the rest of us.

>> [Applause]

>> The info graphic was not a poster?

>> Is 24 by 36.

>> Is your contact information somewhere?

>> Thank you for prompt thing me.

>> We have a chat question. We will go back to that and is also going to be able to be downloaded and will be emailed with the slides. I promise to go back to my contact information before I leave.

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

>> I have not fully understood what I did which is why I did not talk about it in depth. Again the fish to me was understanding what we roughly had and in a very quick and dirty matter I counted 100-ish and it was three inches for those of you might be getting something similar and that had the students to come in inches were in each drawer so they got some good artwork and as a result, we had about a half 1 million fish. Just in that we had more that at the beginning. I don't know where that number came from.

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

>> I did not put that in the next step as I move forward. Now I know what my longest ones are and I kind of knew that but to me it was also about understanding how many might have so the Rose that I had that were like six or more SuDoc are the ones that I as a coordinator to spend more time and especially in the regional to understand what the needs look like because we do not maintain an active needs list right now.

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

>> Was there any way to capture the catalog that four

>> I have attempted to do that but not in a scientific way's I don't want to present it as scholarship however, that is something again, if I returned and did a better version of the sampling, I would say would like a scholarship conference right now. Right now I think I'm about 50 8% catalog -- 53% catalog. It is enough for me to tell my Dean a number now which I could not do before. Any other questions?

>> Here is my contact information again and if anybody wants to minutes -- visit lovely northern Utah, you are welcome to come up.

>> [Event concluded]

>>