Stand by for realtime captioning.

>> Good morning. Thank you for joining us. This morning, our program is the certification -- with two speakers this morning. Jessica is the digital preservation library and. She holds a Masters of information science from the University of Illinois. Prior to coming here, she was a resident as part of the national digital consortium sponsored by the Library of Congress. Jessica conducted an internal session following the iso standard.

>> Johnna spent the majority of his career and asset national space science data center. His letter been involved in development of organization, national and international digital standards and is worked on process improvement with archives. He is a deputy chair of the consultative committee for data systems, data archive interoperability working group and technical editor for the current updates of the reference model for open archival system. The auditing -- he continues to develop standards, train users and is working to build infrastructure auditing of digital repository. He is a member of the ISO 16 360 auditor for the primary authorization board which is the first organization accredited via the ISO system to audit and certified trustworthy digital repositories according to standards.

>>

>> Good morning. I recognize some faces in the room. I know for many, so this will be review. I will start out with an overview of background of this process we took to get here at the end of my presentation I have an actual update what's taking place so far, where we expect to be and so forth. Just as review, what is the certification standard? This is a standard authored by the consultative committee. It was released in 2012. It was founded in 1982 for government space agencies to discuss and develop standards for data and information systems. Over time, it overcame previous standards. This provided conceptual framework for digital preservation and a model of best practices and guidelines for long-term storage of digital content. By nature, OAIS was non-prescriptive, it was more of a model and a guideline and set the standard for third-party assessment. Overtime, other forms of guidelines, some became popular such as the auditory checklist, there's also digital preservation and more recently there has been RDA process and international data seal of approval. Overtime, the digital preservation committee has placed a great emphasis on third-party assessment and digital repository assessment in general with all these different standards and methods, is still across the board to standard has top-tier most agitations certification have.

>> Even though this is gaining momentum and more people are interested and more are considering doing certification, the standard wasn't released -- it was released in 2012 but the standard to accredit syndication bodies perform the audit against the standard wasn't released until 2014. The process is still relatively new. It covers hundred nine criteria, all over every component. For GPO, the certification which is a content management system is repository and a public website altogether the digital repository and its conception in 2004, it was designed to be developed against international best practice standards against the framework. Over an entire decade has been interested in verifying it did what it set out to do in the first place. Eventually want to do some sort of third-party assessment to assert our community across U.S. we are really doing what we said.

>> It first started doing this by saying syndication would be a key strategic initiative and still continues to be. This to be a joint effort of library service and content management as well as program strategy and technology office. As part of this assessment they've gathered evidence documented procedures and policies on the put together as much as they could as part of the assessment. In addition, there has been coordinate accretion of documentation and documentation for changes that are taking place as part of this preparation for the audit of the project goals and objectives were documented in a vision and project plan. This plan allowed for GPO to the sea got participation in the sponsored by Library of Congress was able to get a residence up to three years ago to come along so working with all these documents that have been gathered together to prepared for third-party assessment. --

>> Includes infrastructure and security risk management. This relates primarily to our systems of technology, the physical devices or hardware storage where digital content sets and is maintained, it also includes backup plans, long-term contingency plans, what happens if there is a government shut down, things of this nature.

>> This is a bit of a timeline, the GPO made those first user alerts and SMA would participate in the program. Once it became part of that program in 2015 through 2017, they started several steps to prepare for certification. Offer step was to could form -- perform a gap analysis. The standard itself across all the hundred nine criteria, there are various areas where their specific types of document Tatian that might be ideal as evidence for certain criteria for criteria relating to sufficient staffing levels. You want something like organizational charts, business plans annual reports and things like that..

>> We made a note of this is the type of document as examples to get a cursory look at here are the types of things we need, here's what we have and where might be some gaps or even here's what we have, does it meet the needs of what this is supposed to hold the place were? That was the initial gap analysis and after we did that we also did a stage of outreach with digital repositories that had done the track process and to date there are six repositories that have completed a track assessment we contacted these repositories that haven't done as well and ask questions about what they learned, was a benefit to them, how did they prepare, anything like that. The idea behind that was to reach out to the community of digital repositories and also to get more information on context are and what is there to be gained? It is less about track assessment itself and more about assessment more broadly and that's why we contacted repositories it hadn't done the truck.

>> After that, we started on our self-assessment. I spent several months doing internal assessment against the ISO standard . This resulted in myself going to each and every criteria and making a curated compilation of documents that relate to that criteria as well as doing a posture rating where as objectively as possible I create a system where I can say we meet this criteria very well, good, not so well, I gradients. The reason for that was so I could communicate to higher-level management what things were of higher significance than others. The details of that internal assessments, those are presented at the 2016 conference so there is a handout and a presentation on that available online. Following the internal assessment, we responded to recommendations made and in June of this year, we awarded the contract the primary authorization body and this group was the first group in the world to be accredited to perform the audit. This is a group of internationally recognized experts and their eight current members.

>> Our audit was able to officially start in June. Here's a slide that shows the primary auditors working with us to perform this audit, this includes the doctor on the upper left-hand side and this includes another who spent four decades developing this. And also the FBI is on there. On the bottom right is a principal computer scientist at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory for you.

>> GPO worked to complete the first stage of the audit. The first stage is more of an assessment of documentation. The purpose of stage one is to prepare for stage II. In stage I, the provided -- they provided all the documents that have to do with additional repository. This included, 86 design documents, there are over 40 that include superintendent of document policies, operating procedures, guidance and documents and all of our statutory framework, responsibilities, organizational charts, workflows, partnerships. Also any financial and budgetary documentation including how we receive funding through appropriations and what money doesn't come through, etc. We provided all of our risk planning and hardware documentation, system maps and everything else that goes with her actual hardware and software.

>> From this, we were able to come up with an initial assessments. This was their way of going through all of that. Not in great detail but what seemed most reasonable at the time and they came back 14 areas of concern which might need remediation or may not prior to stage II. Some of these things were more questions or general observations and we were able to point directly to other documentation and

statuses meet your need or perhaps we can describe our processes through a phone call for more clarity. This initial assessments was not an opportunity to be told this -- we need more detail about this.

>> Our second assessments which was staged to was an on-site visit which will take place in December. There will be opportunities to view what we do, see hardware and systems, interview staff and employees, get more personal feeling for day-to-day operations with repository.

>> It will be during stage II that PTAB has an opportunity to report any non- conformance is his responsibility to develop action plans to say this is how we will remediate this and will this satisfy your determination of our nonconformity.

>> Will be an opportunity to get that feedback and ultimately the crew will make a recommendation to a certification committee so those perform the audit will not necessarily be the people who award vacation. They will make a recommendation to the committee that will.

>> After the audit, ideally after reciprocation and everything goes well, they will continue to participate in the process, they'll be responsible for performing a surveillance audit annually and will have to be recertified every three years.

>> In terms of future information about the audit, at this point, we anticipates the audits and certification components will most likely and spring of next annual year. Following that, there will be more forward facing presentations or documents about the audit itself.

>>

>> When I'm going to present is pretty much a basic 15 minutes on what the standards are and how to get up to speed. It's a review. Jessica covered a lot of details for this particular audits. It has been nice working with this group. It's nice to be with the group that's excited and organized about the process getting through these audits. The GPO has made the commitment to get an audit but a lot of our job is to convince people why that should be done. First, there could be legal or contractual requirements, currently in the U.S., I don't know of any legal requirements but in other countries, it's embedded into their legal system. In Italy, any archival repository of data that is involved with the public needs to be certified. They use the text of 163, the don't require them to be certified they have a government system.

>> Other arguments are to assure higher management. I'm not sure why any management is not telling their archives and repositories to get certified. Why should management be paying money and providing resources and giving their valuable data to a group if they're not sure they're doing a good job? A job where they are assured the data will still be there.

>> You can use it when you have findings of nonconformity or areas of concern or just observations. You can use that to point out to your management and your administration that you will need resources to adjust those things. Overall, the best reason is to identify areas of improvements you could make.

>> We try not to make a down vote so much about whether your certified although it comes down to that but we also like to point out places where there could be improvements. We are not able to provide consulting to you but when we go through metrics we can point out where we see areas for improvement. And then eventually if you are certified, hopefully in the future it will be a business proposition that everyone will want to be certified because everyone else is doing it. You can use that certification to attract more donors, if you're certified, it's easy to tell your producers you ought to be giving me your stuff it has going to take good care of it and I have been certified.

>> That flows on with consumers, you can get more resources and people trust you with what they are doing. Build good will. Management support and on and on.

>> The basis of our auditing and certification activities are based on standards. The reference model, OAIS, most archives and many libraries are familiar with that. It's also all the standards get up to iso-technical committees to become the ISO standards. The go through reviews, you have the first was OAIS which was the reference model. Part of the roadmap was we had a need for assessment and certification standards. From those to the audit certification of trustworthy repositories, mostly known

as -- in the QT. Beyond that, we needed a method for certification bodies. That's requirements for providing audit. I'm going to focus and the rest of the presentation on the first two.

>> The last is beyond most organizations unless they want to be performing audits. I will briefly describe the process and why it's important.

>> Another point is the versions of these standards are available this website. You can go out there, pick those publications up and the technical content is exactly the same as the ISO versions. The differences ISO slaps on for five pages of boilerplate saying this is the ISO document and giving equivalent designations of recommendation standards.

>> Can either pay your hundred $50 to ISO or get it for free . If you're going to do audit by certification if you're doing self assessments it's useful to provide copies of the standard to your employees and your contractors it's easier to provide when you can just go after the website and pick that up.

>> What you need to do to comply? There's two things to conform. You have to follow the information model and how to follow the mandatory responsibility for the document.

>> Is also the ISO functional model. This is probably the most widely known portion of OAIS. We see it in tons of publications and everyone talks about how closely they follow this functional model. There's only one problem. It's not required for performance. We are glad everyone has picked it up it's flattering everyone feels they can follow the model and develop their systems according to this. Is accused of limitation agnostic. You can do it however you want. Important thing is you read through that functional model and final the functions that are identified and you need to do those sorts of things but you don't have to do it in this breakdown. Things you need to comply with our the information model, some of the main pieces you have contact information made up of data objects which are digital primarily they can be digital or physical. Anything you have will have representation. If you have a digital object you don't know what to do unless you have something that tells you what format it's in, what the fields mean, that sort of thing.

>> The other thing is you need preservation descriptive information. The references to it, contact Providence, all the things important for long-term preservation. The other thing, there's an idea of information packages. It's illogical package, doesn't have to be physical but there's archival information package that had contact information as well as associated preservation descriptive information. You also have packaging information that tells you how to break out the pieces of the package and you have package descriptions that help you get to the point where you can find that object.

>> We picked terms to use in the reference model that may not be the same terms you use in the library situation or archive situation. That was somewhat purposeful. There is such a wide variety of terminology in the various communities. We want to apply across a bunch of communities so we picked terms where we could provide a definition that people were happy with us providing a definition that didn't cause too much confusion. You're not required to use those terms within your organization's but if you go for an assessment or accreditation certification, you need to be able to map your terms to the ones of the standards.

>>

>> Mandatory responsibilities, there are half-dozen or so of those. Basically, you need to negotiate for what kind of stuff you want to get.

>> You need to get sufficient control of the stuff you're getting in and you need to determine who needs to get that stuff, who are you preserving it for? It matters who the designated community is because you will need to do preservation different depending on who needs to know about it?

>> Wants to know who you're preserving it for you need to make sure it's an definitely understandable. Especially in the space science area that I came from, there was a problem to make stuff independently understandable from those who create it. There's always, when things went into our archive, the expression was always that everyone who needs to know what the stated is understands that.

>> The documentation is in there somewhere.

>> That's a problem. We have reached the point where a lot of people are retiring and have been retired for 20 years and their children are coming back to our Hester Cole -- our historical archive singer found all the stuff and what should I do that?

>> Another mandatory responsibility is that you develop procedures to handle this stuff and you follow those procedures.

>> Both pieces are important. You have procedures and you follow them and finally need to make the stuff you have available to people who needed.

>>

>> We have the original standard, the reference desk reference model and that was great and everyone loved it when it came out. It was about 15 years ago now.

>> There was a need for specification you could actually be part of that.

>> It's pretty general, we needed specific things to check. We developed the audit and syndication. -- The audit certification.

>> There was a general ISO standard , 17021 gives general procedures for any quality management. They're very general and they apply to everything. The don't have any kind of specific metrics. We needed another standard that combined the new with the old and provided for what competencies you should have an auditor for preservation is different than a financial auditor. Became up with requirements for bodies providing audit and suffocation once you have all three you can get to a certification of individual depository.

>> Moving on. We covered a piece of this already. It's broken into three different sections, organizational infrastructure, that's ensuring you have the management support and mission to do the preservation you're doing. Section B, digital object management is a detailed day-to-day stuff that you have all the pieces you need, your following the correct procedures to protect them, you're doing risk management during maintenance you need to do, things like that.

>>

>> As Jessica said, there's 109 current metrics. That may change going forward. For each metric, the organization of documentation this statement of requirements, this is what you need to do. There's supporting text that explains why we have that requirement. There are examples of ways you can demonstrate you need to requirements. Primarily list documents and things like that. Just to give you a heads up on what you should start looking for to do that and further discussion.

>> What does that look like? When you get down to the actual metrics and you doing an assessment you probably will work from a checklist that lists the metrics. As you see, they can become quite detailed and they are grouped into certain sections. The metric here talks about the class of AIP preserve. There are various sub metrics to that. The sub metrics in any of these things are necessary to pass the metrics but they are not sufficient. You need to be able to read all those sub metrics but there may be things in the metric above it that are not covered. We broke out some of the sub metrics primarily because it was areas when we had the top level, people would miss these aspects of the sub metric. We call them out specifically so they will be specifically checked.

>> This is what it looks like in the actual text. How do you take your submission package and convert it's into your archival package?

>> That would be the reason we were doing it to ensure its adequately represent -- represented in the information. Need to check the of evidence you're doing it it takes work and commitments to do. You have a discussion helps you understand the various components? Moving on.

>> How do you know your syndication is worthwhile? And will be recognized by anyone? Any standard, liquid has a sister organization, international accreditation form. What that does is it allows you to pick any certification body to get your syndication done. And also it also enforces the idea that no matter what auditor you have, more or less it will judge the same thing and judge in the same way.

>> How does the repository, how do they connect? Know that will be recognized, we have to show that we comply with things which is a general accounting possibles and the specific ones the reason we know we can trust the certification body, there's a set of national accreditation bodies in the U.S.. Most of the standards, there are a lot of different pieces. Most of the things go through American National Standards Institute, American National accreditation body, one of the two. They need to comply with a higher standard that 17 011 and I think IAF checks in. Our national body in the U.S. but there's another one, national accreditation board or another one are in the UK, the United Kingdom assessment board.

>> These national accreditation bodies accredit the individual certification and may also assign assessors for each to help them decide what is the criteria for accrediting those. How to reconnect. One way is the national accreditation body. Anyone whose member agrees they will follow the procedures of ISO to check certification bodies and check repositories under them. They also agree they will recognize the certification bodies have been accredited by any other national body.

>> Another way of doing this, there may be regional accreditation. In Europe, the European accreditation regional body. Third way, you can do you. --

>> Once we completed all the standards, we still didn't have people stepping up to audit them. We developed at least one accredited organization to do the audit. Hopefully, over time, this will develop a lot as more people look to be certified and the business model will allow others to get into the business. It's great now, we are the only shop in town. PTAB was set up, with many of the same people with standards as well as other we can hire as auditors to go around and do the actual audit. Before they can go out to do that, there is the training process that is required by PTAB and ISO requirements that auditors have to be trained and standards send the processes. In fact, we have several people who are training as auditors and part of the training is to go out and conduct audits with these accredited auditors. We resulted a year and half ago, PTAB became the first organization to get credited. The reason that's important is that if you use PTAB or any other accredited organization , it's recognized worldwide.

>> What is the process? These are broken down into four lines of processes. We try to get information about we as a certifying body and you as an organization are compatible. We have the expertise for your particular type of repository we can look at the focus of the audit and what pieces we will audit come to a timeframe of what will be needed. Audits are broken into two portions. Stage one that may be on-site or off-site but most often done off-site. And to identify places where we could find what you said was in there. We didn't understand what you were saying to us. We identify at the end of that where we think there could be nonconformities. They come in and go to the same hundred nine metrics with you and me to everything once again. A lot of people can say they are doing things when you get on site, procedures are followed sometimes, sometimes they aren't.

>> That's it. Syndication next steps, train your staff around the principles, it seems like GPO has done a great job of that. Perform self-assessment for your organization. Fill out the information, let us know what the evidence is. When we are ready, when you feel you're ready, contract with certification body to do that. Topic any questions? Thank you for coming.

>> [Music]

>> Thank you for being here.

>> Good morning. I am from the University of Florida and I am very new there. This is exactly one month on the job for me as of today. The Federal depository Library program and to bring government information to everyone. How can we maintain and increase access to include serving people with print disabilities? This question got to the heart of my passion for government information branch of. Bringing documents to people and empower them with information that impacted their lives is why I am in this field. As an intermediary, I love how people people overcome barriers to access information they need.

>> James Madison, knowledge will forever govern in your ignorance of people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives. This session will give

historical background on library services to people with print disabilities such as people with blindness, low vision or physical visibility. We will go over some history of government information which may be an overview for some folks here. I want to bring awareness to the barriers to access in the federal depository library program and collection and ways that electronic government information may overcome some barriers.

>>

>> I like to call this slide, don't judge a book by its cover. On the left, their blue cartridges used as mailers for the talking book service. On the right, we have a crumb bound documents, water supply papers. On the outside, both -- they may look plain and boring. Similarly, government document sections may be considered the ugliest books in the library because they are endless aisles of a crumb bound volumes. Form follows function and the plainness of both types of library materials or for the cost efficiency and the content inside is what was important. From the earliest times in this country, I have an illustration of continental Congress proceedings. Leaders knew if the government was going to be of the people, by the people and for the people, the people needed to know what the government was doing. The people had the right to know what their agents are doing or have done and it should not be the option of the legislature to conceal their proceedings. The foundation is written into the Constitution. Article 1 section 5. When they first incremented this, it about private printers contracted to produce the proceedings. These arrangements proved to be wasteful at best and criminal at worst. In 1861, the government printing office was established. They printed the records reports proceedings and documents are tasked with distributing them.

>> GPL met the needs of people who needed to know what the government was doing and provide general information. National parks on how to care for infants and horses how to apply for government benefits. In the print area plans to make lots of pretty copies and send them across the country so he wouldn't have to travel far for the materials. Here, you see libraries maybe closer to you than other organizations that were designed to meet the needs of specialized populations. Such as regional book centers. That was designed in era of information scarcity. 25 years ago, they adopted the newest technologies for electric information and Internet. Reader, I probably should've added this point. I thought it impacted the amount of information available electronically. Less than 10 years ago, the Association of research libraries formed a collaborative federal depository library program to create centers of excellence with a specialized in collecting certain types of government information. Sharing their resources as a model to work together in information abundance.

>> This year, HR 5305 which goes further to modernize and enable electronic preservation and removing barriers and acknowledging changes in dissemination of government information. Historical background on services designed to include everyone including people with prints disabilities, I have pulled out a simple timeline with three major points. The 1830s which was the earliest service points to these populations with state institutions that offered education and specific materials such as books with tactile print in Austin, New York and Philadelphia. Leader, at the next points, around 1895, Detroit public library acquired a huge collection of tactile print books. Within a year, circulation began to dwindle. They determine the readers of these braille books had already read every book they had. How about a library network? Sandy, 100 different braille books they're able to share them with Detroit and then you just have access to twice the content. Around this time, standardization of braille as a tactile print also occurred. Last point, the networks became decentralized to the service through the Library of Congress. Other advances included the tactile print standardization of braille but also large prints, talking books, magnifiers. I want to spend most the time focusing on positive things. Ways we can increase use and access and especially how much of information has enabled that. Before I do, I want to go into an observation about maintaining access to government information in print but it wasn't until I was researching this question that I thought about barriers government information may have. I am else treating this with the photo of a congressional record in print starkly, there are tons of documents the

libraries wanted to receive and collect such as congressional record. They take up a lot of space. It became clear you couldn't just build endless aisles of bookshelves. Other creative ways were contemplated. When we turn the wasted space in the aisle into more shelving, that's twice as much books in the same space. Compaq shelving has its own issues as well. From I'll wait until lighting and the amount of time and resources needed, it still very inefficient. Then comes high-density storage. This enables even better use of space because they are stored by size and better access because instead of having a bunch of dark Compaq shelves were not sure what's down there, we have actual catalog records the items.

>> How do you find what you're looking for? In a print era, references can be cumbersome. It requires several tedious steps illustrated with a search I did not long ago and is probably inscrutable about what the search was about from my notes. I was looking at bridges over the Chicago River. I had to go specialized indexes, from those, a catalog and from there, there was more information about what you might be looking for and whether or not the extent of the title, that sort of thing. Hopefully, the document which is the same as with the institution use, when they received the item, you go to a shelf list because in this era, it's not online. Finally, he pulled him from closed stacks.

>> One of the other questions was how long have braille items at the repository program? It was academic question and I found it interesting that it was difficult to find out. In this slide, I have a snapshot of the shelf list Karch for real item was received in August 1988. Can't read on the side says, it was sent to the Illinois regional Library for the blind in Springfield. Oldest braille item is University of 40s collection was a Medicare handbook from 1984. In one of the histories I consulted was mentioned the bestseller was produced in braille in 1963. At least I had a title and a year to research to see if I could find the early braille item. According to world cap, no libraries held that item in that format. Was I looking in the wrong place? I turned to the national Library service at the library of congress of the talking book program, they maintain their own catalog. I search there to see if I could find the items and it turns out they have a really good match however, only registered users would have access.

>> I like this snapshot of half a dozen people using a government information library. This is from the municipal reference library in City Hall in Chicago from the early 90s. Is a part of you that looks at this thing is very busy and so nice snapshot of people using government information. Then I took another look realize, the tables are so close together, anyone wind was busy, anyone trying to get to an open chair would be disturbing others and if you had mobility issues would be difficult to navigate. We may not always observe her beware of changes we have made to make them more accessible. You lover doesn't look like this, progress has been made.

>> Coming out of the print era to electronic versions provide better access. I argue they are less physically inaccessible. You physically inaccessible. You don't have to go into a closed desk. You don't have to reach shelves lists are the very top or bottom. You don't have to go through doors that are not motorized and they provide barriers if you have mobility issues. I love superintendent document classification. Helps make our jobs easier.

>> That everyone gets it. I think that kind of barrier may make them choose to avoid going into and requesting those items. Finally, once you get to electronics, you don't have to use those paper indices. You don't have to use the system in order to get to a keyword search to get you to the relevant items right away. Progress towards electronic information is increasing accessibility by getting rid of those dissertation issues. It allows people to use documents where they are. Any device can provide you access. In this image I am showing user viewing the congressional record -- record on the tablet. Modern devices have all sorts of features that lower barriers. It might not be aware of features built into these devices. I came across some because my old cell phone button stopped working I tried to figure out if there was a way I could use those functions without having to get my phone fixed. Turning on the accessibility features means all the functions of those funds were doing can be done on your touchscreen. The devices themselves lower barriers to access.

>> The first step is awareness. If you can see the barriers, if you don't see the barriers, you can't address them. In this image I have a train platform with right blue detectable services running parallel down the edges so that anyone, it's a very striking way to see accessibility features and the way those features help everybody. If only there was a way to see barriers to access and people with print disabilities away raised bumps of these to type double morning services show. There are ways. This screenshot is of a familiar catalog and a search within that that all may read title which is a resource I use for the presentation. They run through a web accessibility tool called me. It shows you in an easy stoplight passion the features of the website and may prove problematic to accessibility such as screen readers or magnifiers.

>> Perhaps there text tags that are missing or you have hyperlink tags not descriptive or on the page.

>> Maybe work with vendors of databases who trust a digital repository to ensure you get the most bang for your buck. Demand accessibility. In this screenshot, I have the electronic version of library services for blind and physically handicapped people it was very accessible for me to pull up this electronic version because the print version would have been in limited access. Because there is this electronic version, I was able to search that anecdote about the public library and the real books from 1895. One way to try to observe these things is to step back and look at what accessibility in general your library has. While the requirements for the program require all facilities housing materials must meet standards that comply with ADA have reasonable alternatives to ensure access, depository library collection must be available for all library patrons including those with stabilities. Kind of like the snapshot we saw from early 90s, the stander is accessibility. Within that, there may be areas that are problematic or not inclusive to everyone. Are there mobility issues within the building? Perhaps the collections of rooms at don't have motorized doors or their only accessible bathroom is on 14. IP Nash I feel like even with that, things have changed over time such that accessibility of different areas may have been at standard but now may not be as accessible to everyone.

>> Or do you have access aids that are in disrepair? The computers that have accessible software are not on desks or rooms accessible to someone in a wheelchair. Or have you not adopted or adopted new technology. May be used to have a lot of TTY but they were connected with public telephones and those all are extinct Senator have anyway or technology for people with hearing impairments who may need a relay system.

>>[Silence]

>> There posters here advertising programming. In talks and informal study groups. When I was thinking about programming, both of these seemed like your standard types of things. There is great power in getting people together over food. Pizza can be quite a crowd pleaser. It's not that messy, it's pretty economical, most college students love it. There plenty for him dietary restriction limits their ability to enjoy such a program. Is there a way to offer dairy free salad with your pizza order or if you're celebrating an anniversary with cake, could also offer a gluten-free pie? A lot of people may not demand that out front. I think it's more inclusive if you realize there are folks who would like to enjoy your catered program and may not be able to.

>> Informal discussions on document topics can also go a long way. It's probably far-fetched that has of the club to read government documents but I like keeping Americans informed. But clubs can benefit from government information. Mine recently ready called killers of the firemen the sum nonfiction whodunit. That relied on several federal documents which thanks to digitization other ways for your programming to be more accessible is to try to beware of making accessible cash use a lot of words per line. Try to use high contrast graphics. I ran my original slide was in white and orange which are some of my favorite colors. The readability was quite bad. I changed to be less visually appealing and more readable. For.background angle talk. There some within Microsoft products as well as the web aim tool I have pointed out before.

>> Other ways to include presentation would be to use Microsoft. Many people with degrees of hearing loss and not speak out about the volume of presenter. Some rooms may create difficulties. Mitigate these issues by requesting the microphone. Saving on your side outlet. Reading site is bad form but make sure you provide oral support describing all of your graphics. It that information you convey and if it's illustrated in a graph or image make sure you describe in a way that it's conveyed even if you aren't fully grasping individuals.

>> Like my first letter the boring looking book stacks. I first intention is to throw that out there. Without description, it may not be accessible to everyone. Prepare ahead of time. When you caption your images, at all text fields. Or have your slides available for distribution in forms of support learning abilities of your audience members. Have printed or electronic versions they can view and access before coming to the program. Get outside the walls of the library. This is Florida at night. You don't have to do this work to become more inclusive and accessible alone. Work with government agencies in your area to support the goals of accessibility and inclusion. They may have different names maybe institutional support like a disability resource on campus. They probably have guidelines and support that can help you create a presentation that is accessible for everyone. There also community partners like lighthouse for the blind that may be -- that may have advice or be a great place to reach out for clientele. Finally, I have a shout out for public libraries. If you select depository items in braille, this may be the most economical freeways to get examples of braille materials for the cited. At my from institution the government reference was at the top of the book center. People are often curious but national library service only has resources to serve registered members. Be able to bring out Social Security administration braille guide with large thick pages, and tactile prints especially to share accessible formats and government information. If you distribute all print publications, you can order large print braille editions. Our state highway maps in large print were more popular than the regular sized ones. I'm ending with this image of a Florida snapping turtle. She looks a little scary. She's rare and endangered and I didn't want to sound negative and I want to invoke the fable of the tortoise and hare even of practice may be slow, if it steady, it will still win the race. Thank you. Any questions?[Applause] [Music]

>> [Event Concluded] -- --

>> [Event is on a break and will resume shortly.]

>> [Captioner on stand by waiting for event to resume.]

>> Welcome, everyone. Nice to have us all back together in one room again. We have all decided and we heard from on the view we like this cozier room and would like a poster session being in with our coffee with counsel area so I think we will be keeping this cozier arrangement. First thing we are going to do is some calisthenics. The virtual folks will be participating in this with us. Everybody ready? First we are going to do who is hereby region. The regions are Northeast, Southeast, Midwest, mountain and West Coast which doesn't match the map. As we know, census reasons untrained regions change. -- -- Census regions change so pick which region you would like to be in. I guess the one that is in the corner, we also have territories as well. Northeast, the yellow block. Remember virtual people, raise your hands. [Laughter] What is our virtual number? I'm sure there are more than four people from the Northeast, but okay. How about the green block? There we go. Kelly?

>> Two.

>> Let's go down to the southeast, the purple block. How about the orange east of the Mississippi line. I think that is the Mississippi. Then the big mountain region, that's me. Mountain folks virtually? Okay, the West Coast 10 block. Okay, now we are going to move on to type of library. The territories, thank you. Sorry. [Applause]

>> Now we are going to move on to type of library. Public libraries first. [Applause]. This is a big one, the academics. State libraries. That's me. Federal libraries. Special libraries, and you can decide if you are special. Any other? Law libraries? [Applause]

>> New attendees? [Applause]

>> This is a sad one, retiring as this is in your last meeting. [Applause]

>> This is the challenging one, former councilmembers, do you remember who you are? Regional? This would be all the rest of you, I think. Select? -- Selective? Who among us has recently undergone a terrible weather event, fires, earthquakes, hurricanes, floods? Any of those people manage to join us? [Applause]

>> We feel for you and we worried about you and with all hope we are not among you next year. Highlights and happenings. Do we feel we are more ready for the challenges ahead? I hope so. I heard from many of you you felt this conference was really good. The programs were really wonderful and that you really liked the new arrangements with posters in the back, a cozier room. Attendance was fabulous. 649 if I remember my numbers correctly, it could be even over 700. I did hear program times were too short or many programs people did not have enough time to ask questions, and we are taking that into consideration. Lori heard as well that program times were too short. Now let's talk about counsel being [Indiscernible]. Our impressions, first and foremost it was a lot warmer. We were not in the igloo air. We heard from all of you and we feel as well it was better, it is good we are out and about chatting and sharing things with you however, from out expect to it did impact our ability to interact is a group, communication amongst us was hampered. Many of you may have seen me scurrying around, someone said I looked like I was going in a circle as I was trying to find people in really important messages. We feel more of a balance is probably in order off and on which is why we are here before you now so UCS, and especially with the new people attending you know who we are so you know who to come and talk to, that would be a good thing. Now we would like to know what you think about that so please come to the microphone. How did you like this experience?

>> James Jacobs, Stanford University. I both liked and didn't like it actually. The one thing that was a little bit odd for me is I didn't know who counsel was this year. I came to the first session a little bit late so I didn't get to see the introductions. I know some of who is on counsel but I didn't know who all was on counsel and being on the dais is actually helpful for the community for visibility. Even now you were all sitting there. I know some of your names but I don't know all of your names. It was both good and bad. Did I hit the right tone? [Laughter]

>> [Indiscernible] University school of Law. James and I had that some of conversation last night. I agree with what James said. I think it is just generally warmer in this room then it has been in the past. I don't know how they happen, but keep that up. I also didn't know who always found consul -- on counsel but I mostly saw the back of your heads. I could see you for a second but I didn't see the front of your faces. [Indiscernible] like a tour guide would be helpful but I noticed, I think it is great you could be in sessions. That was something I missed when I was on counsel but I ended up in sessions with the same view if you. I appreciated you introduced yourself as members of counsel when asked questions but then that met I didn't see most of the rest of you in sessions and I don't know if you guys split up and I just happened to hit the ones you picked or were assigned to. What that meant functionally I didn't see the rest of you. I didn't get your input which is one of the things I value his hearing from members of counsel and hearing those questions on those vital topics. I think a balance is a great idea but having that dais is really important for those sessions where we need all of counsel input.

>> Amy Quinn, Central Washington University. I am torn because I actually didn't like it because I didn't know what the counsel issues are. I also like the fact you were in the sessions and could talk but I really didn't like it. I know who you all are because I actually studied before I come and look at who the people are and I read all about you. I want to know what is happening and what we are going to be talking about that I can't tell you what you were all thinking about as issues and what we are going to be here with in the important things counsel is discussing. That is important to me as a depository librarian because even though I'm not a regional, a lot of people come to me and ask what is on the mind of counsel? But I appreciated you wanted to come out and be a part of what we are doing.

>> Thank you.

>> Bill -- University of South Carolina. Look at the fact there wasn't enough time between sessions. Sessions were maybe too short but also that you all come together at the end of each day and that would give those of us who have into sessions and those of you who have been to sessions to do the wrap up at the end of the day and not wait until the end when half of us are out the door already or brain-dead or whatever. There was a lot of good programs and to know what counsel bought and how counsel reacted to some of the programs would be nice to know and the rest of what Amy said.

>> Rosemary LaSalle. I always felt counsel was our representation to GPO. People we could talk to if we had questions and we wanted to know what they were thinking and I felt this time there was a -- which I didn't like. I know some of you but I don't know all of you so I thought it was much better when they were here with us and it felt to me like they were a part of us.

>> Thank you.

>> Kathy Hale, State Library of Pennsylvania. I did feel like you were part of the sessions and I agree with will it would be nice to have a wrap up at the end of the day or sometime during the programming and that those of us who are interested in want to see the bigger issues can come and talk with you. Also as a regional, we didn't have ribbons this year to say we were regional so if we could have that because you encourage people to come and talk to us and if they have never met as they don't know we are regional so even to just put something on our badge, it doesn't necessarily have to be a ribbon but something to indicate who the regionals are.

>> Sarah Erickson, University of Florida. I'm also going to put in a positive note to this. I liked the fact I didn't have to hold my tongue in terms of questioning until after all the councilmembers had asked their questions. That was one of the things, I'm sure that's not always participant experience but one of the things I noted from previous deals is it seemed a little hard to be in the audience and not on counsel.

>> Thank you.

>> Sandra [Indiscernible] University of Kentucky libraries. Going along with the sessions being two short -- 2 short, I think we needed an hour and a half. We only had an hour last night and I think it got cut short so [Indiscernible]

>> [Indiscernible]. We were supposed to have until 6 o'clock and I think through some miscommunication, it got communicated we were ending at 530 p.m.. Maybe I should have asserted myself but I thought there was a change so sorry about that.

>> I'm Patricia [Indiscernible] Queens library. This is my second one in my second year as a coordinator and I particularly enjoyed it. I did enjoy having counsel intermingle with this and be in session. I did feel more at ease in speaking with people than when they are just up [Indiscernible] but I understand it is important to recognize who you are and have a chance to share your comments so I like the idea of having both somehow. For my part, I must say I really enjoyed the hour-long sessions because I thought it was efficient and moving fast and I liked it so I'm another voice that I like efficiency and getting a lot done. I have a third comment, we are at different stages [Indiscernible]. I appreciate the audio equipment. However, there were I would say some percentage of speakers didn't speak into the microphone so even though there is great audio, I didn't catch as much as I would have liked to.

>>

>> Larry Myers, San Bernardino County library. I would like to echo the last comments on the hour-long sessions. I thought they were good. I must've picked the wrong secessions though because I can count on two or three fingers how many sessions actually went the full hour. My complaint is the number of sessions the material was 15 or 20 minutes. I went to a session yesterday that barely lasted half an hour with questions and answers. That would be my comment, to try to find a good balance on the amount of material and still leave time for questions and answers so people don't feel rushed.

>> Beth Harper, University of Wisconsin Madison. I go along with what Amy said, I want to know what issues counsel is thinking about. As I went through this meeting I guess there aren't a lot of issues

counsel is thinking about and this was a good one to do this experiment with. That is the perception I have and I'm not someone who stocks you guys. I'm kind of lazy and that way. I rely on this meeting to get me thinking about the big issues.

>> Okay, there are no virtual comments, we will move along to our next steps, councils next steps and accommodations and recommendations and I'm going to turn the microphone over to Mary Clark.

>> Good morning everybody. We are thinking about some big issues that you will hear about in some forthcoming recommendations. The counselor will be looking into [Indiscernible]. I am Mary Clark, I'm from the library of Virginia. In the counsel wrap up session we just had, we talked about a couple of recommendations that we would like to be working on in the coming months that you will see in more sustained and clear away. The counsel will be working on several topics for future recommendations. We are going to be looking into digital deposit and some of those issues. We will be looking at grant authority which did not make it into 5305 and we will also be looking for community feedback to GPO and to the counsel about the FDLP exchange program . Those are the hot things we left with. We would also like to make three commendations that will come out again in more formal form. Counsel commends GPO for including the Library of Congress, our natural partner, as a featured participant in this gathering. [Applause]. Counsel would also like to commend the staff of LSCM on the redesign of the FDLP Academy repository as well as the overall success of the Academy webinar program and the participation of the community as both presenters and participants. [Applause]

>> I have a visual accommodation from the counsel on the creation of these beautiful brochures. They are wonderful. We particularly like it gives the opportunity to promote depository collections, not necessarily in the depository library, in your branches, in your grocery stores, at your community functions. Please take them and put your address on them and send people your way for government information. This is something that we will write up March more graceful in the future so thank you. Thanks for a great conference.

>> At this point in time, I'm going to reintroduce your counsel to you. This is a surprise. They didn't know I was going to do that. Tom [Indiscernible] from Broward County libraries, Fort Lauderdale Florida. Kass Hartnett, University of Washington libraries. Kiersten crumbs he from State Library of Ohio who could not be with us this week. Beth Williams, Stanford Law school. And I'm Lori Thornton from New Mexico State Library. We are the group that will be rotating off in June. Next we have Selena McDonald from the University of Maryland. Jane Canfield from pontifical Catholic University Puerto Rico. Mary Clark from Library of Virginia. Eric Beck from the University of Colorado law school and Gregory Curtis from the University of Maine. These people will be with you for another year after June. In our newest class are Alicia -- from the University of Minnesota Twin Cities. Stephen Parks, Mississippi state law library. Marianne Ryan, Loyola University, Chicago. Robbie -- University of North Texas libraries and Yvonne Williams from Memphis public. This is your counsel. [Applause]

>> Now the moment everyone has been waiting for, I'm going to announce your new chair elect for next year and that will be Mary Clark from Library of Virginia. [Applause]

>> State libraries, be proud. State librarians should be proud, too. I'm not seeing any comments from the virtual world, okay. General announcements out in our lobby area, you may have seen the flyer about the we the people survey that will be coming to us in a few weeks. This is being done by [Indiscernible], Dominique is from Arkansas State and Kenya is from Yale and they felt we do lots of biennial surveys about the libraries but we don't survey the people that work in them so this is going to be a survey of government document rational so please keep your eye out and please participate. Everyone including our virtual attendees, please fill out the conference survey so we hear more about what you like, what you would like to continue and what you would like to change. I would like to thank all of the attendees, again this is a record attendance I do believe. I would like to thank all of our presenters, the GPO staff. We have had lots of thoughtful and productive conversation and discussion and now I'm going to turn the microphone over to Lori Hall, our Superintendent of documents.

>> Thank you. I just want to echo Lori's thoughts. Thanks to everyone who participated in put slides together and did posters. I think Larry made a point that some of us talk a lot, it is hard to condense into 45 minutes so that was a challenge for many of us but a lot of hard work on a lot of people to put those presentations together so I want to thank all of those folks that took the time to do that and gave us a lot of valuable information and being there to exchange questions and answers. I want to thank the LSCM team and the hotel staff for handling the conference logistics. Thank you to all of you. And to the virtual attendees. Thanks to all of the virtual attendees who gave us a lot of good questions and did comments virtually. I'm glad they could find some time to be with us remotely. I also wanted to let you know we do a lot of conference planning. A lot of times we say we would do that after conference so there is a lot of stuff hanging on and in draft format so be prepared. There is going to be a big onslaught of news alerts and things to review and provide comments. There is a lot of things in the queue so be prepared for that information coming post conference but anyway, thanks again for attending. Lori, do you want to conclude the meeting?

>> The last thing I would like to leave us with a call to action because we don't know exactly when it might happen, but it could happen in a week or so or could happen in the new year but when Congress decides to act on HR 5305, we all need to be ready to advocate. Don't go to sleep on this issue. We are already, you all need to be ready as well. With that, I'm going to end the 2018 depository library conference. Everybody, safe travels. [Event Concluded]

>>