

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARY CONFERENCE & FALL
DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING

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MONDAY,
OCTOBER 20, 2008

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The Council convened at 10:30 a.m. in Salons A and B of the Crystal Ballroom of the Doubletree Hotel Crystal City, 300 Army-Navy Drive, Arlington, Virginia, Tim Byrne, Chair, presiding.

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

TIM BYRNE, Chair
CHRISTOPHER GREER
KATHRYN S. LAWHUN
JOHN A. SHULER
GWEN SINCLAIR
KATRINA STIERHOLZ
VICTORIA K. TROTTA
KENDALL F. WIGGIN
DAVID CISMOWSKI
CARLENE ENGSTROM
SARAH G. HOLTERHOFF
JUSTIN OTTO
SUZANNE SEARS

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1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

2 PLENARY SESSION: COUNCIL/GPO

3 WELCOME AND KICK-OFF

4 CHAIRMAN BYRNE: I'd like to welcome
5 everyone here this morning. My name is Tim
6 Byrne. I'm with the Information International
7 Associates at the Department of Energy's
8 Office of Scientific and Technical
9 Information. I am the chair of the Depository
10 Library Council, so I'd like to call this
11 meeting to order. I don't get to use that
12 gavel much, so I use it when I can.

13 As I said, I'd like to welcome
14 everyone here in the shadow of our nation's
15 capital. Things have been a little bit gloomy
16 here in the capital. It picked up a little bit
17 yesterday. The Redskins managed to hold on for
18 a win.

19 I have a couple of housekeeping
20 announcements before we get started. I would
21 like to remind everyone of the Regional
22 Selective Lunch. You should check the message
23 boards that we might meet. I've been asked --

1 Some people are confused because the messages
2 say "Meet in the lobby," and it's not clear
3 which lobby -- whether it's this one out here
4 or the main lobby, so if you could make that
5 clear, it would help some people.

6 I did get a message that the Texas
7 librarians will meet right outside the
8 ballroom to walk to lunch, and they do have
9 room if you didn't sign up before.

10 We have one session that has been
11 cancelled, on Wednesday at 10:30. The
12 Documents Data Miner 2 session has been
13 cancelled because the speaker was not able to
14 make it.

15 I want to remind everyone that if
16 during the session you do come to the
17 microphone to speak that you should start off
18 by giving your name and your institution or
19 affiliation. If you noticed, that was the
20 first thing I gave was my --

21 So I think at this point, what we'd
22 like to do is introduce the Council and we'll
23 just go around the table and let each Council

1 member introduce themselves starting on this
2 side over here, with the rookie.

3 MR. CISMOWSKI: I'm David Cismowski
4 from the California State Library.

5 MR. OTTO: Good morning. Here we go.
6 I'm Justin Otto from Eastern Washington
7 University.

8 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Good morning. I'm
9 Sally Holterhoff from Valparaiso University
10 School of Law Library.

11 MS. ENGSTROM: Good morning. I'm
12 Carlene Engstrom from the Salish Kootenai
13 College, Tribal College Library.

14 MS. TROTTA: Hello. I'm Tory Trotta
15 from the Ross-Blakely Law Library at the
16 Arizona State University College of Law.

17 MR. SHULER: Good morning.. I'm John
18 Shuler from the University of Illinois of
19 Chicago.

20 DR. GREER: Hi. I'm Chris Greer. I'm
21 the director of the National Coordination
22 Office and the White House Office of Science
23 and Technology Policy.

1 MR. WIGGIN: Good morning. I'm Ken
2 Wiggin from the Connecticut State Library.

3 MS. SINCLAIR: I'm Gwen Sinclair
4 from the University of Hawaii at Manoa
5 Library.

6 MS. SEARS: I'm Suzanne Sears from
7 the University of North Texas.

8 MS. LAWHUN: Hello. I'm Kathy Lawhun
9 from San Francisco Public Library.

10 MS. STIERHOLZ: Hello. I'm Katrina
11 Stierholz from the Federal Reserve Bank of St.
12 Louis.

13 MS. DAVIS: Good morning. I'm Denise
14 Davis from the American Library Association.

15 CHAIRMAN BYRNE: Now that you've met
16 everyone on council, I would like to point out
17 that if you do go the FDLP desktop, there is a
18 list of Council members there. You can click
19 on a name and you'll find out address, phone
20 number. You can also get a form for sending an
21 e-mail message to that Council member, so we
22 do want to hear from you, and that's an easy
23 way you can find out how to get in touch with

1 us.

2 Now that we've introduced
3 ourselves, we want to know a little bit more
4 about you. There's probably too many for you
5 to stand up and introduce yourselves, so we'll
6 go into what is traditionally called the
7 "Council Aerobics."

8 So what I'd like to do first is to
9 ask all those who are first-time attendees to
10 stand up.

11 And to balance that out, all those
12 who attended their first council meeting
13 before 1990 --

14 All those from East of the
15 Mississippi -- Quite a few.

16 West of the Mississippi --

17 How about west of California?

18 North of the St. Lawrence?

19 South of the Rio Grande?

20 How many public librarians do we
21 have?

22 State librarians?

23 Law librarians?

1 Federal librarians?

2 Special -- Is there any I'm
3 forgetting? Oh! Forgive me. Go ahead. Stand
4 up.

5 (Laughter and applause)

6 I guess that's most of the room.
7 Could we have all the regional depository
8 librarians stand?

9 How about all the former council
10 members?

11 Former regional librarians?

12 So how many of you are receiving
13 full funding to come to this meeting?

14 How many are receiving partial
15 funding?

16 And how many from outside the
17 immediate area are receiving no funding to
18 come to this meeting?

19 So, that's pretty much the list
20 that we traditionally do, but I of course had
21 to add a few of my own. How many of you here
22 consider yourselves a documents librarian?

23 How many of you depository

1 librarians who first took the job as a
2 depository librarian work in a library with no
3 computers and the multi-catalog was your
4 primary means of access?

5 How many of you work in a library
6 today with no computers --

7 How many of you who consider
8 yourself documents librarians are full-time
9 documents librarians?

10 How many of you are a half-time
11 documents librarian? Three-quarter? A
12 quarter-time?

13 How many of you spend less time
14 with documents today than you did in the past?

15 How many have had less staff to
16 work in documents in your library than you did
17 -- ? Maybe that's one of the challenges that
18 are facing us today.

19 So now that we've gotten plenty of
20 exercise, I think we're ready to go ahead and
21 begin. So I would like at this point to
22 introduce the Public Printer of the United
23 States, Bob Tapella.

1 MR. TAPELLA: And it didn't even
2 make a noise. Good morning. Come on. Good
3 morning. Thank you. I know the first meeting
4 was, what, at 7:00 this morning? Hopefully,
5 you've had enough coffee.

6 Now, following our Chairman's rule
7 at a microphone, I'm Bob Tapella, and I'm the
8 Public Printer. Tim, the rule isn't that
9 complicated. He's expecting you to follow that
10 same rule as the day continues on.

11 Mr. Chairman, members of the
12 Depository Library Council, friends, and
13 colleagues, I'm pleased to be here at the Fall
14 Depository Library Council meeting.

15 Now, I'd like to begin -- Even
16 though they were introduced, I'd like to begin
17 by welcoming the newest Council members.

18 David Cismowski, alright. David.
19 David is a regional depository librarian at
20 the California State Library in Sacramento, my
21 home state. Welcome to Council.

22 Carlene Engstrom. Carlene.
23 Carlene is our first tribal librarian to serve

1 on Council.

2 Sally Holterhoff. Sally. In
3 addition to having served on Council -- What,
4 once or twice before? -- Once before. She is
5 the immediate past president of the American
6 Association of Law Libraries.

7 Justin Otto. Justin. Justin is a
8 GovDocs librarian at Eastern Washington
9 University and I think, in this Council, is
10 the youngest. Sally, he beat you by a year or
11 two, I think.

12 Suzanne. Suzanne Sears. Now, she's
13 the head of the GovDocs department at the
14 University of North Texas Library. However,
15 she spent a decade or so at the Tulsa City
16 County Library, which was the recipient of the
17 first Federal Depository Library of the Year
18 award in 2003. Congratulations, Suzanne.

19 Now, I met these new Council
20 members when they attended the new Council
21 boot camp earlier this year in Washington, DC.

22 And what's interesting about it is our new
23 chairman, Tim Byrne -- This is his first

1 meeting.

2 When he became Council chair, he
3 decided he wanted to go through that same boot
4 camp. And so he came up to Washington DC and
5 went through it. And I understand that he had
6 lots of good things to say about it, as have
7 the other members, so to Rick and your staff,
8 thank you. You guys did a great job in getting
9 the new Council members up to speed.

10 The question is whether we're going
11 to have a boot camp for the existing Council
12 members so that everybody is on a level
13 playing field, right.

14 Now, I'd also like to make a couple
15 of other introductions. And this is from the
16 GPO world. The first one is the new Deputy
17 Public Printer of the United States and Chief
18 Operating Officer of the US Government
19 Printing Office, Paul Erickson. Paul, I think
20 you're hiding in back, aren't you? No?
21 Welcome, Paul. Paul joined us this past July.
22 Actually, I guess it was quasi-June when Bill
23 Turri retired after five years of service to

1 our nation.

2 Second person I'd like to introduce
3 is the Chief of Staff of the agency, Maria
4 Lefevre. Maria? Now, Maria is an old hand.
5 She's been at the agency, what? Four years
6 now.

7 And is Janna here as well? Okay, we
8 have one other executive of the three that
9 report to me, and that's Janna Sansone, who is
10 our chief management officer. I guess she's
11 back at the ranch.

12 You know, a little over a year ago,
13 in this very room, probably at this very
14 podium, I made my first public appearance as
15 the 25th public printer of the United States. I
16 had just been confirmed by the Senate, and the
17 President literally signed my commission, I
18 think, three days before this meeting began.

19 And to Lance Cummins and his staff,
20 you guys did a great job last year, and from
21 what I've experienced so far and what I've
22 heard so far, this one is even better. So I'd
23 like to publically recognize Lance Cummins.

1 Lance, are you here? He's probably out doing
2 something.

3 The folks on his staff that are
4 doing their best to make you all comfortable
5 are Nick Ellis, Yvonne Ellis, Bridget Govan,
6 and Marian MacGilvary. Are any of you in the
7 room? There they are, back door. Thank you
8 all. Also, if you have any issues or problems,
9 those are the folks you want to talk to you.

10 Now, before I get to what I guess I
11 would consider the meat of my remarks, I'd
12 like to address the latest story that has
13 appeared in the "Washington Times" about the
14 Government Printing Office and our passport
15 business, and I know this latest story made
16 it's way through the GovDocs blog-o-sphere.
17 When I met with you in Kansas City, I thought
18 we were done with the muck-raking. I was
19 wrong.

20 Unfortunately, even though GPO does
21 buy its ink by the barrel, we still can't
22 compete with the media and their lust for
23 sensationalism fed through half-truths, mis-

1 truths, and innuendo. And yes, GPO did return
2 \$51 million dollars to the State Department,
3 and it was the right thing to do.

4 As most of you know, GPO operates
5 on a revolving fund and on a cost-recovery
6 basis. All of our pricing for the items we
7 manufacture are priced based on cost-recovery.

8 The electronic passport itself has 66 line
9 items in its pricing structure.

10 For fiscal year 2008, we set a
11 price to the State Department based on an
12 estimated quantity of 18 million passports.
13 As is well-known, there was unprecedented
14 public demand last year which compelled GPO to
15 produce over 24 million passports. In
16 addition, we were able to bring the new secure
17 production facility in Stennis, Mississippi
18 into operation on time and under budget.

19 As a result, GPO was left at the
20 end of the fiscal year with an over-recovery
21 in its costs in a number of areas. GPO
22 brought the over-recovery to the attention of
23 the State Department and together we worked

1 out a method of re-payment. It's as simple as
2 that. And it was the right thing to do.

3 Now, I must confess that if it
4 weren't for the tenure of the outrageous
5 allegations being raised in the "Washington
6 Times," I'd be laughing about the utter
7 inaccuracies and the just plain bad writing
8 that we've experienced. I doubt that the
9 reporter would get a passing grade from any
10 college journalism 101 class based on his poor
11 writing skills. And based on the number of
12 people here at academic institutions, I know
13 he's never consulted a reference librarian or
14 even a GovDocs librarian because they know
15 about authoritative sources.

16 And I'm sorry that you guys have to
17 keep reading about us. We're not having fun
18 with it, and maybe one of these days the
19 reporter will move on. But right now, he's
20 trying to create scandal where there is none.
21 It's a mix of inaccuracies, information out of
22 context, rehash of old information on what GPO
23 has already responded to when we've given

1 correct information.

2 The dedicated men and women of the
3 GPO have been producing passports for the
4 State Department for more than 80 years. And I
5 think, over this past year, we rose to meet
6 the State Department's demand fueled by the
7 public admirably. So if any of you wander up
8 to GPO this week, if you see any of our
9 production workers, tell them "thank you for
10 doing a great job" because they deserve it,
11 and they've done a great job.

12 Now, one of the most important
13 issues and highest priority programs of GPO is
14 FDSys. You all have heard of it, I think. Now,
15 it is central to our transformation plans at
16 GPO and we've been working on it now for five
17 years. Mike Wash and I have worked very
18 closely on FDSys and continue to monitor it's
19 progress.

20 In Kansas City, I told you that we
21 made changes. GPO had taken over the
22 responsibility for all program management
23 aspects of FDSys, utilizing Harris for

1 software development tasks only. In doing so,
2 GPO assumed more risk. I am happy to report
3 that GPO has been moving forward rapidly since
4 taking over the program management role of
5 FDSys.

6 And is Selene Dalecky is in the
7 audience? She deserved a lot of the credit.
8 Selene, are you here? Or is she back working,
9 Mike? She must be working.

10 We have accomplished more in six
11 months than our former master integrator made
12 in 18 months. GPO's approach of bringing in
13 specific subject matter expertise in the areas
14 of content repository and search has been the
15 right choice, and we are on track for the
16 first release.

17 The changes we made not only allow
18 the team to make better progress, it has also
19 saved money. Under the plan proposed by our
20 former integrator earlier this year, we would
21 have exhausted our fiscal year 2008 funds by
22 last August and would not have been able to
23 deliver a usable system. Under the current

1 plan, we will deliver a release late this year
2 and are working within our budget.

3 FDSys will offer enhancements over
4 GPO access including more refined search and
5 faster results. FDSys is currently in the
6 final stages of development and integration
7 for the first release. The details of this
8 release will be discussed tomorrow in the
9 FDSys sessions. Tomorrow's presentation by
10 Lisa LaPlant is a full demo of the system. It
11 is not a Power Point presentation. Now Lisa
12 gave me the demo on Friday afternoon, and I
13 can tell you I was really impressed, and I
14 think you will be too.

15 Now, system testing will start
16 after integration is complete and it's
17 expected to start in about three weeks. The
18 test phase is critical to ensure that we
19 launch a system that will work reliably and
20 meet your expectations. Once this stage is
21 underway, we'll be able to more accurately
22 identify an actual launch date for the first
23 release.

1 When I talked about the risk that
2 we were assuming --The greatest risk that we
3 were assuming is the risk of time -- whether
4 or not we can meet the upcoming deadline. At
5 this point, we are working towards an early
6 January launch and everything I've been told
7 by our folks is that we're going to meet that
8 expectation.

9 Now, at launch FDSys will be
10 integrated into the gpo.gov website and the
11 FDSys launch will occur simultaneously with
12 the launch of the new re-designed gpo.gov
13 website. This first release of FDSys will
14 include integration with GPO's integrated
15 library system, the bibliographic database of
16 the catalog of US government publications.
17 This will enable the exchange of descriptive
18 metadata between the systems. I've seen a
19 little bit of it and it's pretty cool.

20 It's also important to keep in mind
21 that the development of this system is
22 occurring in phases. We're not just going to
23 flip the switch and there's FDSys forever.

1 Given the short time period between release is
2 typically six to eight months, preparation for
3 the launch of one release overlaps the
4 planning and development of the next release.

5 Looking forward through the next
6 year, we will continue to expand the
7 capabilities of the system, including
8 submission of content by Congress in the
9 second phase and submission of content by
10 federal agencies in the third phase. This is
11 the vital step in creating an end-to-end
12 digital content life-cycle for government
13 information. And at the end of the day,
14 that's going to be probably the most
15 tremendous piece of FDSys.

16 One final note on FDSys, and in
17 some ways a sad note for us, Gil Baldwin has
18 retired from GPO. Gil, I know you're here, so
19 stand up. I saw you. There he is. Gil. No,
20 Gil, keep standing. Gil has been with FDSys
21 since the beginning. Keep standing Gil. Up,
22 up, up. First as an advisor from SuDocs and
23 then as an active team member as director in

1 the program management office.

2 His good counsel and unparalleled
3 understanding of how the library community
4 will benefit from this system will be sorely
5 missed. But Gil, I wish you the best as you
6 begin this next phase in your life, and on
7 behalf of all of your colleagues and friends
8 at GPO, I want to thank you for your service.
9 Thank you, Gil. Okay, now you can sit down.

10 Now, moving on. There seems to be a
11 lot of buzz surrounding the study of regional
12 depository libraries that the Joint Committee
13 on Printing directed GPO to conduct in
14 consultation with the library community. I
15 even brought my own draft here, which I think
16 many of you have seen the first draft, right?
17 It's been out in the community. Ric Davis will
18 probably be talking more about this with his
19 remarks.

20 What I will say about the report is
21 that we've learned a lot, and we'll be sharing
22 our final findings with our oversight
23 committee soon, and then make these findings

1 publicly available.

2 I do however, have a concern about
3 what isn't covered in the report and bi-annual
4 survey. And that is the tough economic times
5 and unprecedented actions taken recently at
6 the federal and state levels to meet this
7 drastically changing financial climate.

8 In the past month, I've met or
9 spoken with nearly half of the regional
10 depository library directors. They are
11 concerned about the future of their
12 institutions given what's taking place at the
13 state and federal level, which raises my
14 concern about the future of the depository
15 program as it is currently structured.

16 Now, Tim, you're writing down. Good
17 for you. He's a great chairman. I'd actually
18 like the next Council meeting to focus on two
19 areas. One, the partnership between GPO and
20 the regional libraries and how we will thrive
21 in this time of economic turmoil.

22 And two, examining the service
23 relationships between the regional

1 depositories and the selective depositories
2 they serve. I believe that with the release of
3 our final report and discussions with Congress
4 and the beginning of a new administration and
5 the beginning of a new Congress, the timing is
6 right.

7 Now, this concludes my formal
8 prepared remarks, and I understand if there's
9 time for questions later, we'll be doing that.

10 And I'm going to turn over to acting
11 superintendent of documents, Ric Davis. Ric?

12 MR. DAVIS: Good morning. In
13 keeping with tradition, let me give my name
14 again. Ric Davis. I'm the Acting
15 Superintendent of Documents and I'm also the
16 director of the Library Business Unit at GPO.

17 Before we start talking about
18 really important stuff, let me ask if there
19 are any baseball fans in the audience besides
20 Dan Barkley and I guess a lot of people like
21 myself stayed up last night. I think our goal
22 for this conference, and it will start today
23 with strategic planning for the future of the

1 FDLP and with the FDLP desktop, we want to
2 make it as exciting as a seven game series.
3 So you can tell me in your comment forms if we
4 lived up to that.

5 I want to welcome all of you and
6 say how happy I am to be here with you. It's
7 always good to be back amongst the FDLP
8 family. I encourage you while you're here to
9 connect with myself, your colleagues, amongst
10 yourselves in the audience, and also our
11 family here at the Government Printing Office.

12 I'm joined on stage today by three
13 of my senior managers, Laurie Hall, Robin
14 Haun-Mohamed, and Ted Priebe. And we'll be
15 with you throughout the conference. I also
16 encourage you, after the conference if you
17 ever have questions or comments or you feel
18 like you're not getting the service you need,
19 to contact me directly. My e-mail address is
20 rdavis@gpo.gov. And please feel free to
21 contact me.

22 I want to begin this morning by
23 thanking our esteemed Council members who

1 ended their tenures this fall. Peter
2 Hemphill, Marian Parker, Mark Sandler, and our
3 former chair, Geoff Swindells. Are you guys
4 in the audience, by chance? If you could
5 stand up --

6 Your dedication and service is
7 enormously appreciated. I also want to join
8 Bob in recognizing our new Council members,
9 David, Carlene, Sally, Justin, and Suzanne.
10 From all of us here at GPO, we welcome you.

11 I also want to take a moment to
12 welcome Professor Nobuhiro Igawa who goes by
13 "Nobu" to our GPO family. Nobu, are you in
14 the audience? He is doing some really
15 exciting stuff. Let me tell you about this.
16 Nobu is an associate professor from the
17 International University of Kagoshima in
18 Japan.

19 In conjunction with our partner,
20 the Library of Congress, we at GPO are
21 sponsoring him in studying how the United
22 States distributes government information to
23 it's citizenry. He's researching the models

1 associated with the federal depository library
2 program and also what's in place at the
3 Library of Congress, and he's looking to go
4 back and set up a similar model in Japan. I'd
5 like to -- Thank you.

6 Gil has already had his aerobics
7 this morning, so I'm not going to ask him
8 stand again, but I also want to thank Gil for
9 his dedication and service to the Government
10 Printing Office. I've been at GPO now sixteen
11 years and in the beginning of that, I worked
12 for Gil, and then I worked with Gil, and I
13 thoroughly enjoyed it. Gil, if you ever get
14 bored, you know my number. We could always use
15 help. Please give me a call.

16 Before I update you on some of the
17 exciting initiatives in the library unit, I
18 want to mention a couple of items of note.
19 First, substitutions. At the regional library
20 meeting in Kansas City I attended, it was
21 brought to our attention that the substitution
22 list, official FDLP permanent full-text
23 databases, was causing some confusion and

1 certain interpretations were in conflict with
2 other FDLP guidance.

3 To remedy the situation, the FDLP
4 guidelines on substitution were recently
5 revised, and the substitution list as it
6 existed was eliminated. With GPO's harvesting
7 and archiving activities, the substitution
8 list was never meant to be a comprehensive
9 list of all titles that could be substituted.
10 The revised guidelines permit selectives to
11 substitute when the online version is
12 complete, official, permanently accessible,
13 and the regional has been consulted. More
14 information on these guidelines can be found
15 on the FDLP desktop and we'll take questions
16 during the conference if you have questions
17 about it.

18 I also want to join Bob in
19 commending the team that's developing our
20 federal digital system. Selene Dalecky, Mike
21 Wash, and Kirk Knoll -- I believe Kirk is in
22 the audience back there -- have been doing a
23 fantastic job. We're really looking forward to

1 their presentation tomorrow, and for all of
2 you to see what is going to change under FDSys
3 in the future, and how it will benefit us.

4 I'd like to briefly talk about the
5 budget. We are operating under a continuing
6 resolution at GPO that goes until March 6.
7 We've asked for, for the S&E appropriation,
8 \$43 million dollars in funding for FY '09,
9 which is about an \$8 million dollar increase
10 for new projects and initiatives, particularly
11 for more data storage that we know we're going
12 to need under FDSys, more automation for
13 cataloging and indexing.

14 The continuing resolution is not
15 going to affect how we deliver existing
16 services. I've been through this before with
17 all of you and we're making no cut-backs, no
18 scale-backs. We are going to continue doing
19 what we're doing in terms of providing
20 services to the library community.

21 Bob mentioned a little bit about
22 the value of the FDLP in the meetings that he
23 and I have been having with library directors.

1 I'm very pleased to tell you that just last
2 week, we launched a new web page on the FDLP
3 desktop on the value of the FDLP.

4 This was a comment that we received
5 a lot in recent meetings, particularly where
6 people would stand up and they would say, "I'm
7 trying to have discussions with my library
8 director about what it means to be a
9 depository library now and in the future, and
10 I need some help." And I think we've given
11 that help.

12 I encourage all of you to look at
13 it, but it's not a one-sided communication.
14 I'm also looking for you to provide feedback,
15 share your stories, share information about
16 the value that you have in the FDLP, and we're
17 going to make that information available
18 through the FDLP desktop.

19 In the past months, I sent a letter
20 to all of your library directors and I asked
21 them the same question. I received a
22 tremendous amount of feedback, and it's been
23 very helpful in terms of our strategic

1 planning for the future of this program.
2 You're going to hear a lot about that in terms
3 of outcomes on the session that we're doing
4 this afternoon on the future of the FDLP that
5 Cindy Etkin will be leading.

6 As Bob mentioned, the regional
7 study -- I think he spoke about what I was
8 going to mention on that -- But in terms of
9 the report, we had about 30 days to write the
10 initial draft. It turned out to be 135 pages.

11 For those of you who, like myself,
12 wrote a masters thesis, getting that done in a
13 month was quite a monumental undertaking. GPO
14 is currently completing the internal review of
15 all of the comments and all of the information
16 received back on the initial report. And we're
17 preparing findings to submit to our oversight
18 committee, the Joint Committee on Printing,
19 right after this meeting, and talk about what
20 steps can be taken next.

21 I don't think you're going to see
22 any real surprises from the initial report.
23 There are things that require JCP approval and

1 there are things that we can do together
2 working with you at GPO. The one thing that I
3 heard loud and clear was that we need to make
4 some changes to the disposition process
5 between selectives and regionals, and we're
6 going to be forging ahead on that with all of
7 you along with other things.

8 The key point that I want to make
9 here about what we heard from the community,
10 the Library Associations, the library, and
11 Council, and others about the report is that
12 we are moving from a collection-based program
13 to a service-based program, and we all need
14 models for more flexibility and collaboration
15 in the future.

16 Somebody asked me recently if we're
17 still in an electronic transition. I would say
18 we're heavily in an electronic transition.
19 We're at the point now where I'm seeing 97
20 percent of all new titles that come into the
21 Government Printing Office born digital. We
22 need to look together as to how to serve the
23 public without geographic boundaries, and we

1 also need to make sure that that content is
2 authenticated, that it has chain of custody,
3 and that it is considered "official" by our
4 content originating agencies.

5 Speaking of authentication, we've
6 been doing a lot of work this year. GPO now
7 has an automated technology in place that
8 enables us technologically to digitally sign
9 every file we make available. The way we're
10 going about that is we're working with
11 content-originating agencies, our federal
12 agency partners, to educate them on what we're
13 doing on digital signatures to get them on
14 board with it.

15 The first application that we
16 signed this year was the budget of the United
17 States government from OMB. We've also
18 digitally signed the public and private laws
19 of the United States made available by the
20 Office of the Federal Register. We have
21 approval from both the House and Senate to
22 begin signing congressional bills that we make
23 available.

1 Right after this conference, we're
2 going to do what I call a "soft launch" or a
3 "beta," similar to what we did with the public
4 and private laws, and we're going to start
5 making these digitally signed congressional
6 bills available.

7 We're going to do a more formal
8 launch or rollout with the new Congress in
9 January, but between now and then, just like
10 we've done in the past, I'm going to put this
11 out there and I want to get feedback from all
12 of you about how it's working before we engage
13 in a formal launch activity.

14 You're going to be hearing a lot at
15 the conference about our integrated library
16 system that's been developed under the
17 leadership of Laurie Hall, Linda Resler, and
18 their staff. I want to touch upon some of the
19 good activities that have been taking place
20 with the ILS and there's also going to be a
21 session on that at the conference.

22 The overall goal of the ILS is the
23 provision of access to depositories in the

1 public to bibliographic records of federal
2 government publications. We've had a lot of
3 activity recently, and I want to mention a
4 couple of finer points. The new federal
5 depository library directory administrative
6 module was released.

7 This enables depositories to go in
8 and edit their own directory information. The
9 public interface for the library directory was
10 recently launched. Libraries have access to
11 the CGP via Z39.50 protocol to go in and
12 search, retrieve, and download bibliographic
13 records. We also have a web interface change
14 that was made to improve enhancements to how
15 you view the ILS.

16 Coming later this year, we're going
17 to have several additional enhancements.
18 We're going to implement a log-in page
19 specifically for depository libraries to take
20 advantage of authenticated services in the
21 CGP. This is going to include configuration
22 of the circulation module and the creation of
23 depositories as patrons.

1 An example of authenticated service
2 will be the ability of libraries to set up
3 their own search criteria for e-mail
4 notification from the CGP when records meeting
5 their criteria are added. As some of you may
6 have noticed, I served this past summer as the
7 blogger-of-the-month on Free Government
8 Information. That was very, very exciting.

9 One of the things -- thank you. One
10 of the things that I mentioned is that those
11 authenticated services are being done
12 initially for the library community and then
13 we're going to expand out to the general
14 public as well for notification, so I want to
15 thank Jim Jacobs for his comment about that
16 while I was serving as the blogger. For more
17 information on ILS, we're having an update
18 session tomorrow at 10:30 a.m. and I encourage
19 all of you to attend.

20 I'd like to speak next about
21 digitization. We've been talking about
22 digitization for quite a while at library
23 conferences. I want to talk to you about

1 we've been doing recently.

2 We have a project underway -- for
3 first-time attendees I want to re-state what
4 many of you have already heard. We have a
5 project underway to digitize the entire
6 federal legacy collection of government
7 documents, authenticate it, and make it
8 available free of charge. Thanks.

9 We have a lot of challenges to do
10 this. The first challenge is, we've asked for
11 money from Congress. We're under a continuing
12 resolution and we have no money. So I decided
13 to take a leap of faith.

14 I put out a request in Federal
15 Business Opportunities, FedBizOpps for the
16 public private sector others to respond,
17 recognizing that there would be no exchange of
18 funds, and to seek help in digitizing this
19 collection.

20 Some might say, "Why in the world
21 would anyone want to do that if they're not
22 going to get paid for it?" What the partner
23 or partners get to keep as part of the process

1 is a copy of the files, but under no
2 circumstances is access to depository
3 libraries or the general public going to be
4 limited. The trade-off is that a copy of the
5 preservation master level files must be
6 provided to the Government Printing Office,
7 and then we intend to make them available,
8 free of charge, without restriction through
9 GPO's federal digital system.

10 I wanted to give you an update on
11 where that is. We put out this proposal.
12 Comments, or actually, "solicitations" were
13 accepted through the end of September and
14 we've received those. The way the procurement
15 process works in government -- I can't give
16 incredible detail on this, but I will tell you
17 we've received proposals. We're going through
18 the evaluation stage of those right now and
19 we're planning to recommend an award to our
20 Joint Committee on Printing to get approval to
21 begin this process.

22 In the meantime, we're not waiting
23 on contracts to do digitization. This past

1 year, GPO worked with other federal agencies
2 from the National Digital Standards Advisory
3 Board to re-affirm our standards for both
4 preservation level copy and access level copy
5 for information content.

6 A website was recently launched
7 that we partnered with the Library of
8 Congress, the National Archives, and other
9 leaders in this area. And I don't like to give
10 out a lot of URLs, but I want to give you this
11 one. It's www.digitizationguidelines.gov.

12 This is a collaborative effort, and
13 I'm very proud of our staff at GPO,
14 particularly Robin Haun-Mohamed, James Mauldin
15 who led the effort to partner with our other
16 agencies to establish the site, and I think
17 it's going to be very important in terms of
18 making sure we adhere to standards on
19 digitization as we go forward.

20 I'd also like you to encourage you
21 to visit our web-page on GPO access so you can
22 follow along on what we're doing on
23 digitization. We're going to be looking for

1 partners in the library community in terms of
2 collections of digitization.

3 As many of you know, in
4 administering the federal depository library
5 program, GPO does not have a collection
6 itself. We're going to be looking for
7 partners on this digitization effort, and we
8 already have a couple who have expressed
9 interest to us.

10 Finally, I want to mention that we
11 re-launched the digital registry. The registry
12 lists digitization projects that all of you
13 are working on. The enhanced registry allows
14 you to go in and search. You can filter
15 results by category. You can contact fellow
16 digitization partners. I encourage all of you
17 to continue submitting information to this
18 very valuable tool.

19 What it does is, it helps us look
20 at the standards that are being used for
21 digitization. It also helps us examine where
22 we're not going to have to duplicate the
23 effort as part of our priorities for

1 digitization.

2 How many of you have heard of
3 "Ben's Guide to US Government?" Okay. "Ben's
4 Guide" was launched as the educational
5 component of GPO access back in 1999. I think
6 it's time for a refresh, and this has been a
7 very valuable tool that we made available. We
8 originally put it out there for parents and
9 teachers and educators. What I was really
10 fascinated by over the years was getting
11 comments from professors who were teaching
12 introductory political science in college
13 saying, "Don't tell anybody, but I'm making
14 use of this."

15 We're going to be going through a
16 refresh of "Ben's Guide." I think it's time
17 for an update. We're going to be putting out
18 a brief survey for comment and I encourage all
19 of you to comment on it. And we're going to be
20 looking to do an update on that very soon.

21 The other thing I want to mention
22 today is our FDLP marketing plan. I've
23 mentioned to Tim and Barbie Selby in the past

1 and others who developed the "Knowledge Will
2 Forever Govern" document, which I use on my
3 desk as a reference guide all the time.

4 A vision for the FDLP that was put
5 together a couple of years ago -- I felt like
6 one of the gaps that we had, as a call to
7 action by the Government Printing Office was
8 how to help all of you market your libraries.
9 We have this tremendous wealth of information
10 out there. We have all of you as wonderful
11 service professionals waiting to serve the
12 community, and how do we help them find out
13 about us.

14 We recently launched an FDLP
15 marketing plan. We launched a marketing
16 campaign called "Easy as FDL." Our main goal
17 is to assist you in promoting your libraries.
18 I encourage all of you to visit the FDLP
19 desktop, review the plan, and order the
20 promotional products, and also look at the
21 tips and strategies that we're putting out
22 there. Additionally, we are debuting our
23 first ever FDLP promotional video here at the

1 meeting. It's also going to be put up on our
2 FDLP desktop and available for you to
3 download.

4 I want to thank Barbie Selby, Mary
5 Alice Baish, and Bill Sleeman who were real
6 stars in this video. I think if the Academy
7 Awards come knocking, you might want to be
8 recognized. You guys did a fantastic job.

9 I'd like to talk next about our
10 federal depository library handbook. As many
11 of you remember, the handbook replaced the
12 instructions and the manual not too long ago.

13 We consider this handbook to be a ready
14 source of reference, but also a living
15 document. I don't want it to gather dust.

16 The handbook provides the latest
17 legal and program requirements, guidance, and
18 best practices for how to operate as a
19 depository library. We've recently made some
20 revisions to the handbook, including adding a
21 chapter on public access assessments and how
22 we're going about instituting that program,
23 and it's been updated and released off the

1 desktop. For historical research, the
2 previous version is archived and still made
3 available.

4 Speaking of the FDLP desktop, I'm
5 extremely excited about some of the things
6 that you're going to see at this meeting. I
7 think we're having a session today that Karen
8 Sieger is leading. What we're doing on the
9 desktop right now is we're breaking it up into
10 two parts.

11 We're working on the final redesign
12 of the FDLP.gov information that provides
13 program-related content and services. But as I
14 mentioned, in terms of doing blogging, I'm
15 very interested in social networking. I'm
16 very interested in how, after all of us leave
17 this room and for our colleagues who are not
18 with us today, how we can network together.

19 We're launching this website called
20 community.FDLP.gov to provide the social
21 networking tools in this electronic
22 environment we're in that enables individual
23 members to communicate and network with the

1 depository community.

2 Also, to have sort of a registry of
3 experts to find out, you know, if you're not
4 the expert on something at your library, who
5 is, and how do you connect your patrons with
6 them?

7 To learn more about this, I
8 encourage you to come to the session this
9 afternoon at 3:30 in this room.

10 Next, I'd like to talk a little bit
11 about automated metadata extraction. That's a
12 very fancy word, and what it basically means
13 is, the use of technology to try to create the
14 automation process for cataloguing records.
15 GPO as a national authority, is never ever
16 going to take away people from doing
17 cataloguing.

18 But what I do envision is in the
19 future, particularly with the launch of GPO's
20 federal digital system, is that we're really
21 going to be up to our arms in the need to do
22 more cataloguing and given constraints that we
23 have on adding resources, I'm looking at how

1 automation can help us.

2 I've been very pleased with a
3 project that we launched in conjunction with
4 the Defense Technical Information Center and
5 Old Dominion University, and we're looking at
6 how we can apply automation to go in and look
7 at content and come back and create brief
8 bibliographic records that GPO can then turn
9 into full mark records.

10 I recently attended a demonstration
11 by the group working on this and we're going
12 to have them in Tampa so that they can give a
13 live demonstration of how this works. But I've
14 been very pleased with what we're seeing.

15 I'd like to speak next about our
16 shelf list conversion project. This past year,
17 GPO contracted with progressive technology
18 federal systems to acquire bibliographic
19 metadata transcription for the estimated
20 600,000 non-OCLC cataloguing records that are
21 in our historic shelf list. These cards
22 contain bibliographic metadata captured as
23 part of cataloguing activities, and they go

1 back to the 1870's.

2 GPO is working right now with this
3 contractor to convert the bibliographic
4 metadata into MARC 21 format, and we're
5 planning to load it into GPO's integrated
6 library system, and make it available to the
7 public.

8 Additionally, we are digitizing all
9 of these historic shelf list cards for
10 preservation purposes. Many of you recently
11 saw an announcement we put out on FDLPL about
12 CD-ROM assessments. CD-ROMS and dealing with
13 them, is something else we've asked for
14 funding for this year, but again, we're not
15 going to wait on funding.

16 This is a very important project. I
17 think when GPO and other federal agencies
18 began distributing information in CD-ROM
19 format, including diskette format in the late
20 1980's, early 1990's, the danger that all of
21 us foresaw at the time was, will the medium --
22 will the platter -- still be around in 30
23 years. And we have this commitment to

1 permanent public access. Is that what we're
2 going to have to worry about?

3 I think what I'm worried about is
4 the fact that a lot of the technology that was
5 associated with the content no longer exists.

6 A lot of the companies that developed the
7 search technologies, the retrieval software,
8 to be able to access content, no longer exist.
9 And we've got to do something about this.

10 The approach that we've taken at
11 GPO so far, is we've gone through and we've
12 taken a look at our cataloguing records, and
13 we've determined that about 30 percent of the
14 content that we distributed on CD-ROM is
15 already available on the web. But I'm worried
16 about the other 70 percent.

17 We put out a call for volunteers to
18 work with the Government Printing Office to
19 examine this issue and particularly to take a
20 look at the most serious at-risk CD data so
21 that I can coordinate back with federal
22 agencies and so that we can come to a solution
23 on how we're going to continue to make this

1 information available. We have a lot of
2 information that has the potential to
3 disappear, and this is one that I don't want
4 to disappear.

5 I want to provide you with a brief
6 update on PACER. We put out some information
7 on the PACER pilot recently, and I want to
8 give some more details on what's going on with
9 that.

10 As many of you know, in 2007, GPO
11 with the approval of the Administrative Office
12 of the United States Courts undertook a pilot
13 to provide free public access to federal court
14 records at seventeen depository libraries on a
15 pilot basis. We received word a few weeks
16 back from the Administrative Office that they
17 needed to temporarily suspend the pilot. We
18 couldn't give out a lot of details at the
19 time, and I'll explain why -- I want to give
20 out those details now.

21 What happened was, the
22 Administrative Office believes that there was
23 a security breach in terms of the PACER

1 information. They've turned this over to the
2 FBI and the FBI is currently evaluating what
3 to do about it. What I do feel that I have is
4 a commitment from the Administrative Office of
5 the importance of the pilot.

6 It was working very well until
7 someone did something really bad. I have a
8 commitment that as soon as this investigation
9 is completed, that we're going to re-start the
10 pilot, and then we're going to look expand the
11 pilot. And I want to thank all of the pilot
12 libraries for their patience in this process.

13 I want to conclude today with
14 something that is as important as social
15 networking on the web, and that is in-person
16 meetings like this. Community outreach. Even
17 in tough budget times, GPO is able to travel.

18 What we look to do is to try to combine
19 events. If you want us to come to one of your
20 libraries for something like an anniversary
21 meeting, we try to go whenever we can. We also
22 try to combine it with state association
23 meetings and other types of library meetings

1 going on.

2 I encourage you to contact me to
3 let me know of things that are upcoming that
4 we can participate in. Recently we've been
5 from Phoenix, Arizona to Rapid City, South
6 Dakota back to Boston, so we are on the road
7 traveling. We also try to make this a
8 continuing part of our public access
9 assessments program so that we can partner
10 with you and give you help when and where you
11 need it.

12 Speaking of partnerships, GPO has
13 been doing a lot of work to continue in this
14 regard as well. We have content partnerships,
15 service partnerships, and hybrid partnerships
16 that are kind of somewhere in-between.

17 In FY '08, we launched a
18 partnership with the Naval Postgraduate School
19 that allows depository libraries to gain
20 access to homeland security digital
21 information.

22 We also partnered with my colleague
23 up here, John Shuler at the University of

1 Illinois at Chicago, and others participating
2 in GIO, Government Information Online, and I
3 want to thank all of you for that tremendous
4 service and thank John as well.

5 Last but not least, I want to
6 mention OPAL, Online Programming for All
7 Libraries. When staff came to me and told me
8 about OPAL, it's one of those things where I
9 thought it was too good to be true.

10 They said, "You have the capability
11 to offer presentations to the library
12 community online to enable chat modes to have
13 presentations where you can go out to the web,
14 and you can do it for under \$1,000. And I
15 kept thinking, "What's the catch?" And I'm
16 still waiting, but I haven't found a catch
17 yet.

18 We've been very successful in
19 making OPAL presentations available on the
20 handbook, authentication, other things we're
21 doing at GPO, but equally importantly, we
22 opened up OPAL this year to the library
23 community and we started making OPAL

1 presentations that you're doing available, and
2 most importantly, archiving this information
3 as well.

4 I encourage all of you to visit the
5 desktop and look at opportunities to use OPAL
6 for outreach and education. It's very easy to
7 use and we'll help you any way we can in doing
8 that.

9 Last but not least, it's never too
10 important -- never too early, I should say, to
11 start thinking about the importance of the
12 next meeting. This spring, we're going to be
13 in Tampa, Florida April 20th through the 22nd
14 at the Hyatt Regency. Registration and hotel
15 information will be made available through the
16 desktop, and we'll also start the events
17 countdown right after this conference.

18 I want to join Bob in commending
19 Lance Cummins and his group for putting this
20 together. There's no way we could do this
21 without them, and if at any time you guys have
22 questions about logistical information, please
23 see them.

1 Finally, I want to conclude by
2 thanking all of you for the work that you do
3 each and every day, your commitment to
4 government documents, your commitment to this
5 program, and your commitment to the American
6 public.

7 With that, I'm going to turn it
8 over to Bob to announce our library of the
9 year, and thank all of you.

10 MR. TAPPELLA: You know, when I
11 introduced Suzanne earlier, I talked about the
12 fact that the Tulsa City County Library was
13 the first library to receive the Federal
14 Depository Library of the Year Award back in
15 2003. Today I have the privilege of announcing
16 the 2008 winner.

17 Now many times, organizations give
18 out awards based on something really unique
19 such as a new program or a new project. And
20 this time the selection committee took a
21 slightly different approach, and in fact, they
22 are focusing back on the basics -- serving the
23 patron and serving the broad group of the

1 patron. And today's winner serves the largest
2 county geographically in the United States.

3 Now what they're doing, and it's
4 particularly interesting at this time of
5 budget cutbacks and everything else that's
6 going on, is they've extended their hours of
7 operation and they are conducting extensive
8 outreach to make certain that their patrons
9 have the opportunity to get in and see them
10 both in person and through their web presence.

11 And so, while some might say that
12 it was selected simply because it comes from
13 my home state, I would like to welcome up
14 library board president Keith Davis and
15 library director, Larry Meyer of the Law
16 Library of San Bernardino County, California.

17 How are we going to do this, Ric?
18 Well, first of all, here is the beautiful
19 award that now has my fingerprints all over
20 it. And I think we're going to do a photo
21 shoot after, at the end of the session anyway.

22 But this is your award. And who's who?

23 MR. MEYER: That's Davis.

1 MR. TAPPELLA: That's Davis. How are
2 you?

3 MR. MEYER: Fine thank you.

4 MR. TAPPELLA: Keith. Yes, Larry.
5 This is your award, and it reads, "Federal
6 Depository Library Program, Federal Depository
7 Library of the Year, 2008, Law Library for San
8 Bernardino County from the Government Printing
9 Office."

10 Congratulations, and now I
11 understand I'm turning over the microphone to
12 you all for some remarks.

13 Larry, you get to hang onto it.
14 Just don't drop it.

15 JUDGE DAVIS: Ladies and gentlemen,
16 good morning. My name is Keith Davis and I do
17 have the privilege of being the president of
18 the Board of Trustees for the San Bernardino
19 County Law Library where I sit in that county
20 as a superior court judge.

21 You've just heard the wonderful
22 comments about some challenges that our county
23 faces because of its size. It is difficult to

1 comprehend, as I return to the northern
2 Virginia area where I spent many years while
3 attending college -- It's difficult to
4 comprehend the size of the county in which our
5 library has the responsibility of trying to
6 serve so many patrons.

7 Suffice it to say, our county is
8 larger than over a half dozen eastern states.
9 It is enormous. And we are presented with
10 some unique geographic and population
11 challenges that have presented over the years
12 some difficulties for us.

13 As we approach our 25th year of
14 being a federal depository library, it's
15 important to let everyone know that we do not
16 feel we could provide the excellent level of
17 service to our patrons throughout our county
18 were we not a federal depository library. We
19 consider it a privilege to be one, and we are
20 grateful for the opportunities that it affords
21 us to extend those services to all of our
22 patrons.

23 I also want to take a moment and

1 publicly acknowledge our wonderful executive
2 director, Larry Meyer, who is behind me. His
3 skill and vision have gone a long way -- And
4 that may be him answering the phone, I'm not
5 sure. I'm afraid to look. His skill and
6 vision have gone a long way toward helping us
7 navigate some very difficult and financially
8 troubling times, and we've been able to do so
9 successfully. That is, in no small measure due
10 to his skill and his leadership, and I feel
11 that incumbent upon me to publicly recognize
12 all of those attributes that he brings.

13 On behalf of my colleagues on the
14 Board of Trustees, on behalf of Mr. Meyer, I
15 want to thank all of you for bestowing this
16 honor and this award on all of us. It means a
17 great deal to us. Thank you very much ladies
18 and gentlemen.

19 MR. MEYER: Again, I just want to
20 add to what Judge Davis just said, and thank
21 GPO. We're extremely honored. We're very
22 appreciative of the award, not just for
23 ourselves, but also for law libraries in

1 general, and especially those seven or so
2 county law libraries around the country that
3 have the honor of being federal depository
4 libraries as well as the many county law
5 libraries that have also shared housing
6 agreements.

7 What I would ask you to do -- Not
8 every state has a county law library, but I
9 would really ask for those of you that do have
10 county law libraries in your state, take some
11 time. Call the law library. Go visit. Let
12 them know what you do, but also let them tell
13 you what they do. It's a great opportunity to
14 do a lot of cross-training, cross-knowledge,
15 to the benefit of the patrons, and that's
16 really why we're all in it, is to help our
17 patrons.

18 So again, thank you very much for
19 this wonderful award.

20 MR. DAVIS: Gentlemen, again
21 congratulations. Ric Davis, acting
22 superintendent of documents.

23 I have one letter that I'd like to

1 read, and then I'm actually going to hand this
2 letter to you guys.

3 It says, "Dear Friends, I am
4 pleased to learn that the Law Library for San
5 Bernardino has been named recipient of the
6 2008 Federal Depository Library of the Year. I
7 commend the library for its outstanding
8 service to the residents of San Bernardino
9 County.

10 "Thank you for your commitment to
11 superior customer service and for your
12 enthusiastic utilization of techniques and
13 technologies that have served your patrons and
14 earned you this significant merit.
15 Congratulations and best wishes as you fulfill
16 your mission."

17 And it's signed by Senator Barbara
18 Boxer from California.

19 I'm now going to turn it over to
20 Tim, who is going to moderate any questions
21 and answers.

22 CHAIRMAN BYRNE: Tim Byrne,
23 Department of Energy. Our procedure here will

1 be, we'll first open up the floor for
2 questions from Council, and then we'll go to
3 the floor. So do we have anything from
4 Council?

5 One comment I would like to make
6 about "Ben's Guide --" I'm extremely pleased
7 to hear about the refresh. I taught a course
8 in government information sources at the
9 University of Tennessee last spring and
10 actually gave an assignment that involved
11 "Ben's Guide."

12 And I've always had very
13 affectionate feelings for "Ben's Guide" and
14 the students in my class had already had
15 classes on assessing websites, so they came
16 back and had a lot to say that was very nice
17 about the content, but they really tore it to
18 pieces. I mean, it was painful for me. So I'm
19 really glad that it's going to be refreshed.

20 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, Government
21 Printing Office. Thank you, Tim, for those
22 kind words. The one thing that I think you're
23 going to see as well is the difference between

1 1999 and 2008, is that the people who are
2 using it expect more movement. They want Ben
3 to do something, so you know, the content
4 itself will be refreshed and updated as well,
5 but most importantly, we're looking at better
6 use of animation, you know, to draw in people
7 who are more computer savvy than perhaps they
8 were during that time period.

9 MR. SHULER: I just want to follow
10 up on a very kind comment that the
11 superintendent mentioned about the Government
12 Information Online Project. And I'd like the
13 folks that are here involved in that project
14 to please stand and get the deserved
15 recognition that they have, please. Please?

16 This is a small section of the
17 folks that, as of -- I checked this morning
18 before I came to the meeting -- We have passed
19 the 5,000th question e-mail chat session we've
20 had with the public since February 11th. That's
21 5,000, and I got to say that is one sign of
22 the success that this kind of cooperation, I
23 think, that we've been talking about around

1 this table for a long time, and what we could
2 do with the technology as a community and in
3 collaboration, so these good folks have put in
4 their time and their resources to do this, and
5 we're always looking for new members in the
6 team.

7 If you're interested, contact
8 myself or anybody else involved in the
9 project, and let's keep building on that
10 success. And I want to again thank everybody
11 who has participated.

12 CHAIRMAN BYRNE: I should have known
13 John would be the first one to break the
14 rules. If you don't start identifying
15 yourself, I won't call on you.

16 MR. SHULER: Oh! John Shuler,
17 University of Illinois at Chicago.

18 CHAIRMAN BYRNE: Anyone from the
19 floor?

20 MR. TAPPELLA: You're going to let us
21 off that easy?

22 MS. WALSH: Mary Jane Walsh, Colgate
23 University Libraries. And for the first time

1 in fifteen years, I will finally ask a
2 question.

3 This is for Ric. The project to
4 digitize the legacy collections -- Do you
5 anticipate any problems in competition with
6 the commercial products that are already out
7 there, and by that, the kind of problems I'm
8 thinking about is the government not being
9 allowed to be in competition with businesses
10 in their projects.

11 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, Government
12 Printing Office. I don't anticipate problems
13 because from the standpoint that the
14 information that we're looking to digitize is
15 information that we've already freely made
16 available through distribution to depository
17 libraries.

18 So I'm not worried about that. What
19 I was worried about when we put out this
20 proposal was that we would get folks bidding
21 on it who would want exclusivity in terms of
22 access. And as I mentioned in my speech,
23 that's one thing that is a deal-breaker

1 because as soon as we get digitized content
2 back, I think that a partner or partners is
3 certainly going to want to make use of it
4 themselves, add value to it, potentially re-
5 purpose it for profit.

6 But, in keeping with the mission of
7 the federal depository library program, we
8 need to make free copy available, both for
9 permanent public access and access-level copy.

10 MR. TAPPELLA: You know -- Bob
11 Tapella, Public Printer. There is one other
12 piece that Ric didn't mention specifically on
13 the digitization, and that which will be
14 offered by GPO.

15 And that is the fact that we will
16 be authenticating by digital signature our
17 copies, which is something that a private
18 vendor can't do, and it's not something that
19 the government would ever give away in that
20 sense. And so, that's going to be a
21 significant difference between our version and
22 a version that might be used by a private
23 sector vendor in some other way.

1 MR. GOOCH: Mark Gooch from the
2 College of Wooster in Ohio. Kind of follow-up
3 question to Mary Jane's.

4 Has there been any thought in terms
5 of how you might be able to piggy-back on
6 projects like the University of Michigan's
7 Google Books Project, in which those documents
8 would be freely available to some degree
9 because they're not under copyright?

10 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: He said I
11 wouldn't have to talk. Robin Haun-Mohamed,
12 GPO. Almost broke the rule.

13 The Google Book Project and the
14 University of Michigan -- Those might not be
15 in conflict. It's part of what we're trying to
16 do is work cooperatively with libraries to do
17 this mass digitization project.

18 We see that not just one vendor or
19 one recipient responder to the RFP is likely
20 to take on everything, and so working
21 together, we can make a quilt, so to speak.
22 What we're looking for though, are
23 preservation level tip images at this point,

1 and also access derivatives, and that's not
2 exactly what's coming out of the Google
3 Project and some of the other projects.

4 What it does do is move a priority
5 for that material however. If it's available
6 in an access derivative format, it goes from
7 maybe a higher priority to a medium priority
8 because there is something out there. But it's
9 still our aim to do preservation level for the
10 complete collection materials in a cooperative
11 arrangement.

12 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,
13 California State Library. About two, two and
14 a half years ago, the community developed a
15 priority list for digitization. Is that still
16 going to be operative here or are we going to
17 some other method of prioritizing? What gets
18 digitized first?

19 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. It's our
20 opinion internally, that the list is still
21 valid. What I do want to do after this
22 meeting though is put it out there one more
23 time, examine it again.

1 And part of the reason I want to do
2 that is because the way we work, looking at it
3 was a prioritization in terms of collections
4 going back in ten year increments. I think
5 that's a wise approach, but I'm also concerned
6 about not waiting too long to get to materials
7 that are rapidly deteriorating.

8 MS. TROTTA: Tory Trotta, Arizona
9 State University. I have a follow-up
10 digitization priority question. And that is,
11 in terms of the legacy digitizing project, are
12 the people who are bidding on the project
13 deciding which part of the legacy collection,
14 or is it all or nothing or -- Can you give us
15 any more information about how that's shaking
16 up?

17 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. I can't
18 give too much in the way of specifics about
19 the bidding process, but I will say the
20 prioritization is being decided by GPO.

21 MS. WRIGHT: Connie Wright, Tufts
22 University. With that legacy collection, how
23 about looking to digitize what was originally

1 the public documents library that's now in the
2 archives.

3 Is it able -- is that all one
4 collection? I think it is. It's a record
5 group, but that would get to some stuff that's
6 not even out there anymore. Had you thought --
7 Were you going to do that?

8 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Robin Haun-
9 Mohamed, GPO. No, we can't really get to that
10 material. We have opened discussions, and we
11 believe that we can get in there and fill in
12 gaps from that collection.

13 A lot of this material -- The
14 fastest, most effective way of dealing with it
15 is to disk-bind it, and that's not going to
16 happen with material in National Archives. We
17 have, like I said, opened conversations, as
18 long ago as three years, where we would talk
19 about digitizing materials. If we found a gap,
20 we'd be working with NARA and our other
21 partners such as the Library of Congress who
22 often help us at this time and we've been
23 helping them with some material too.

1 MS. HARTNETT: Cass Hartnett,
2 University of Washington Libraries. Mr.
3 Tapella brought up the "Future of Regional
4 Libraries" document that was released this
5 spring, and I understand that you were under a
6 tremendous time-crunch to get out this
7 document. And I want to commend you on the
8 work that GPO did bringing that together. It
9 really is a very rich document.

10 And so, the timing was difficult
11 for everyone. The timing was certainly -- the
12 time constraints that you all were given were
13 pretty rough. The timing on the end of the
14 library community -- As you know, we're pretty
15 tough too because it was almost to the point
16 of the comical. We were physically, many of
17 us, in Anaheim, at the American Library
18 Association meeting and didn't feel like we
19 could respond as fully and with as much
20 reflection as we wanted to at that time, so it
21 feels like we're opening a dialogue on that
22 topic that's going to be going on for awhile
23 because you called for, you know, the theme of

1 the next Council to continue to focus on these
2 issues.

3 In your conclusions to that
4 document, one of the bullet points was the
5 potential approval of the Kansas-Nebraska
6 Regional and the need for Title 44, Chapter 19
7 of the US Code to be updated. Those were some
8 of many conclusions. It's kind of curious
9 because the beginning part of the document
10 tells why there are all these legal reasons
11 why these things cannot happen as of right
12 now.

13 What I'm interested in is this
14 notion of the revision of Title 44 and how it
15 is that an agency begins to address the fact
16 that it's enabling legislation or it's
17 enabling law needs to be changed. Long story
18 short is, I'm asking you, how much of a time -
19 - What time period do you think it would take
20 to really enact some change in Title 44? I
21 know it's a loaded question.

22 MR. TAPPELLA: I guess what I'd say
23 is I wish I had a crystal ball in front of me.

1 We will be briefing our oversight committee,
2 I guess as soon as they come back with the
3 lame duck session with some of the findings
4 and with an executive summary.

5 And we don't really have an answer
6 on the timing. What we can do is we can make
7 recommendations, but it's Congress that has to
8 act and I think as we move forward and look at
9 some of the other findings that we have seen,
10 we might -- we're going to do everything in
11 our power to see if we can compel Congress to
12 take some action.

13 And I think based on what we've
14 been hearing more recently from library
15 directors and some folks that are talking
16 about maybe giving up their regional
17 depository status, that may help us move the
18 case forward.

19 But it is purely up to Congress and
20 it's going to require both the House and the
21 Senate, and then of course, the next President
22 of the United States to sign off on it.

23 MR. DAVIS: That was a very good

1 question. Ric Davis, Government Printing
2 Office. I think as you saw in reading that
3 report, this is a journey. And if you look
4 back at Title 44, there was a major change in
5 1962 with the creation of the regionals.

6 There was this little thing called
7 Public Law 103-40 in 1993 that created GPO
8 Access. And then about a year and a half -- or
9 maybe even two years ago now -- through an
10 exchange of memos, we were able to get a
11 waiver on the printing of the monthly catalog.

12 That type of change was critical to
13 the community, and much like any changes that
14 we're looking at for the future in creating
15 more flexible model, we're going to do it with
16 an air of transparency, just like we did in
17 releasing that report.

18 The one thing I don't want to do is
19 to have us operate in any way in a vacuum, and
20 before we start looking to make any type of
21 change in the future, it will be communicated
22 well with the library community, the library
23 associations, and we'll gather feedback.

1 MS. BAISH: Mary Alice Baish,
2 American Association of Law Libraries. Two
3 points. The first is to commend GPO. As you
4 know, AALL has been working for a decade to
5 interest government entities to authenticate
6 their online legal information in particular,
7 but all online information needs to be
8 authenticated. GPO is the only government
9 entity in this country who has done anything
10 on this issue. I applaud you. We're delighted
11 that we're going to be seeing the bills, beta
12 test, as you mentioned, Ric, and beginning
13 with the 111th, digitally signed -- That is
14 excellent.

15 Your standards for authentication
16 are the kind of unofficial standards for our
17 nation, and AALL is trying to get them out to
18 the states as well, so I wanted to just thank
19 you on behalf of, I'm sure everybody in the
20 room, for your wonderful leadership in this
21 most important endeavor.

22 And the second point just gets to
23 "Ben's Guide," perhaps with a question. But

1 I've been doing a lot of work with EPA and
2 others to improve the quality of
3 regulations.gov, and I remember when Judy
4 Russell was SuDocs and regulations.gov was
5 initiated.

6 At that time, she was going to
7 perhaps put some information up on "Ben's
8 Guide" to help the American public, who has
9 not been involved in any part of commenting on
10 draft regulations, understand the process.
11 The usage of regulations.gov is sky-high right
12 now, but I don't think that the average
13 American public is aware of it, and I'm
14 wondering --

15 So the question is, do you have a
16 component already on "Ben's Guide" explaining
17 the regulatory process and perhaps linking to
18 regulations.gov and if not, I really urge you
19 to include that with the re-launch. Thank you.

20 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis from GPO.
21 Mary Alice, thank you for your kind comments
22 first and foremost about authentication and
23 you know, as part of an on-going educational

1 process, if there's anything we can do at GPO
2 to help communicate that message, we're happy
3 to do so.

4 "Ben's Guide" right now, you know,
5 it's broken up by age group, and then there's
6 a section for parents, teachers and educators,
7 and I don't know so much at the level of the
8 lower grades, but at the upper grades and for
9 parents, teachers, and educators, we have
10 links to regulatory information.

11 But I think what we really need to
12 improve upon -- And I think this also ties
13 back into some of the information you're going
14 to hear about with the launch of GPO's federal
15 digital system, I think there's a lot of
16 confusion amongst the American public. I know
17 you guys experience this every day in helping
18 patrons with how the regulatory process works
19 in government, how the law-making process
20 works in government.

21 We get a lot of questions that now
22 John and the folks at GIO help with about, you
23 know, how a bill becomes a law, basic

1 information and being able to tie it all
2 together. I think that's another improvement
3 that you're going to see through the federal
4 digital system about how you tie it all
5 together -- you know, how can you go and
6 search for a bill and follow it, track the
7 legislation through the entire process until
8 and if it becomes a law?

9 And likewise, we need to interlink
10 that to the new "Ben's Guide" so that for
11 those who are not at that more advanced level,
12 to jump right in and start tracking
13 legislation or regulatory information that is
14 more of an explanatory process up front so
15 they better understand it. That's a good
16 thought.

17 CHAIRMAN BYRNE: I guess I would
18 close with just one comment about the boot
19 camp that the new Council members and the
20 chair went through. Just so you dot think
21 this was fun and games for us, it was really
22 hard work. We had to double-time between
23 meetings in full depository gear.

1 I also want to point out that the
2 GPO web content folks are in the vendor area
3 and they will show the desktop and answer
4 questions all through these meetings. So let's
5 adjourn this meeting and head out to lunch.

6 (Whereupon, the meeting broke for
7 lunch and resumed at 12 p.m.)

8 PLENARY SESSION: FUTURE OF THE FDLP

9 CHAIRMAN BYRNE: Welcome back. Are
10 we all ready for the Future of the FDLP,
11 Strategic Planning, the sequel? With that, I
12 will turn it over to Cindy.

13 MS. ETKIN: Oh, man. I can't see
14 over this. We're dealing with a short problem
15 here. Just a minute. Now I can see you.

16 I guess, continuing with baseball
17 analogy, what is this -- the second inning or
18 is the bottom of the first? Welcome back.
19 We've had a little inning break and we are
20 here now to talk about the future of the FDLP
21 and this is part 2 of Strategic Planning, and
22 part 1 took place last spring in Kansas City.
23 So I want to do a brief catch-up for those of

1 you who weren't able to be in Kansas City and
2 then tell you how we've moved forward thus
3 far, and then we will have some discussion
4 with Council on the goals and the strategic
5 direction, as well as input from you all.

6 Previously at Council, we had a
7 Fall 2007 recommendation to start the
8 strategic planning process to move the
9 depository library program into a service-
10 based program rather than a collection-based
11 program. So, as we started our session in
12 Kansas City, this was our background.

13 And we talked about the vision. We
14 talked about the mission of the program, some
15 assumptions, and we began the SWOT analysis,
16 looking at our strengths, weaknesses,
17 opportunities, and threats. Unfortunately,
18 we ran out of time and didn't get it
19 completed, but there were an awful lot of good
20 comments, and I went back and looked at the
21 transcripts. So there was an awful lot there
22 even though it may not have looked like it to
23 begin with.

1 We've put up a strategic planning
2 page on the FDLP desktop. We put the
3 transcripts there. We put the presentation
4 from the spring meeting, as well as some
5 subsequent discussions that we've had or
6 presentations that we had had about the
7 strategic planning process.

8 And as Ric mentioned earlier this
9 morning, the letter he sent out to depository
10 library directors asking their thoughts on the
11 value of being designated a depository library
12 program -- the results that have come in have
13 been looked at and viewed as part of this
14 process as well.

15 Can you all see those? Are they
16 clear in the book? I can read them on my
17 monitor when I had this up, so I apologize if
18 you all can't read them. Do you want me to
19 read all of them to you? Yes, no. Since I
20 don't need glasses now --

21 Okay, let me go through what has
22 been added since. We came up with some very
23 good strengths of the program and some outside

1 threats and some internal weaknesses. From
2 looking at those, from looking at comments
3 from the regional study, from looking at the
4 value letters, we've come up with some
5 opportunities. And this part is new, so let me
6 run through the opportunities for you.

7 Let's see if I can do this
8 sideways. More opportunities for partnerships
9 -- and we've been doing this for some time now
10 as you all know, but there are more
11 opportunities to have different kinds of
12 partnerships.

13 Opportunity for increasing access
14 to government information. Opportunities to
15 exploit new and emerging technologies.
16 Opportunities to increase awareness of
17 government information, not only to our
18 community but beyond. Work with federal
19 agencies to include new content into the
20 depository program. Expand continuing
21 education and professional development. This
22 is including remote possibilities. Re-shape
23 the FDLIP so that it fits into the new

1 footprint of libraries. Increase citizen
2 involvement in the democratic process.

3 Some global opportunities are
4 there, as well as potential cost-savings for
5 depository libraries. Did I hear a "wow" on
6 that one?

7 Okay, one of the -- maybe
8 "controversy" is too strong of a word, but one
9 of the points of discussion that was very
10 strong in Kansas City was that we were making
11 an incorrect assumption about moving to a
12 service-based and away from collection-based.

13 And we went back to GPO. We heard
14 you all loud and clear, and we did a lot of
15 thinking about this, and we've decided that
16 what we have in the online environment, that
17 new technologies have allowed us is an
18 environment that is described as "the blur."

19 It's described by Davis and Meyer
20 as "the convergence of speak and activity and
21 intangibles that creates indistinguishable
22 lines between products and services and buyers
23 and sellers."

1 So we think that this really sort
2 of describes very well where we are now, and
3 putting this in context of the FDLP -- If you
4 look at "the blur" -- Is this a service or
5 this is something for a collection, using the
6 National Atlas of the US, you have a tangible
7 product that is huge, and people go and they
8 flip through the book to look at the maps and
9 get what the need.

10 In the online environment, you have
11 the National Atlas, and while there are some
12 maps there for people to view online, you also
13 have the opportunity for your users to create
14 their own maps, and to determine what points
15 they want on their map and what features they
16 want on their map, and then they can download.

17 They can download information into
18 GIS programs, and so in this case, it is more
19 than something for collection. You're
20 providing a service and then also the user
21 becomes the information creator.

22 And we can see it with our own
23 monthly catalog as well. No longer having the

1 print product for our collections, we now have
2 the online catalog of government publications,
3 which has far more features and far more
4 flexibility and far more usability and find-
5 ability than the monthly catalog in the print
6 product.

7 And you heard this morning also
8 that you'll be having more services available
9 to you through this product. So service or
10 communication -- there are lots of examples
11 from the libraries that you all are in that
12 are using RSS feeds in all kinds of ways to
13 provide a current awareness service, for
14 example, to those you serve. But it's also a
15 means of communication.

16 We also have the example of John's
17 GIO, Government Information Online, which
18 indeed is a service, but you also have a lot
19 of communication skills, new communication
20 skills, that we need when we're talking with
21 people who are not in front of us.

22 And our own desktop -- Also, another example
23 of this, and you'll hear more about this from

1 Karen later and the community.FDLP.gov.

2 Collection or communication -- With
3 the mixed media that you have on the Internet
4 sites, the websites of the agencies, the radio
5 transcripts from the White House, the policy
6 pod-casts from the State Department, all these
7 other examples that you have out there. The
8 agencies are communicating to the public and
9 informing them, but these are also things that
10 we would find in a library collection.

11 So this is what we've come up with
12 for our new shape. We have a triangular
13 pyramid, and at the base of the pyramid is
14 access to depository materials. That's the
15 foundation of the pyramid. It's the foundation
16 of our program, and that's what we're all
17 about.

18 So we have a face of the pyramid
19 for services. A face of the pyramid for
20 collections and one for communication, and all
21 of those are represented equally in this
22 triangle because they support and work
23 together as a means to provide the access. So

1 we're about collections. We're about services.
2 It's both, and communicating amongst us with
3 agencies and with our users. And at the
4 foundation of all that is the access and being
5 user-centric to provide the access to the way
6 the users need the information.

7 This triangle also represents, as
8 you climb up it into a more electronic
9 environment where "the blur" starts to happen
10 at the top of the pyramid. And you have the
11 base of our more than 100 year history, our
12 legacy collections -- All those years of
13 experience where we have created the
14 traditions and the strength of the program.

15 And working around all of this is
16 this environment of collaboration and
17 flexibility that we need for the future. And
18 we think that this model fits and meets the
19 needs of all the varieties of libraries, all
20 the varieties, all the types of libraries that
21 we have in the program, as well as the users
22 that they serve and their diverse needs.

23 So as we went further into the

1 strategic planning process, we have these
2 words of wisdom. Organizations that adapt to
3 change while at the same time retaining their
4 core ideology are the most successful and
5 lasting. And that's what we want to be.

6 So at the core, we have our
7 Principles of Government Information, and you
8 all have seen these before. "The public has
9 the right of access to government information.
10 Government has the obligation to disseminate
11 and provide broad public access to it's
12 information. Government has an obligation to
13 guarantee the authenticity and integrity of
14 its information, and government has an
15 obligation to preserve its information.
16 Government information created or compiled by
17 government employees or at government expense
18 should remain in the public domain."

19 So from the core ideology, looking
20 at the letters that Ric received about the
21 value of the depository program, looking at
22 the strengths that we identified in our SWOT
23 analysis, we've come up with the values of

1 access collections, collaboration-
2 communication expertise and professionalism,
3 services and stewardship. And the next couple
4 slides describe each of those values.

5 So after discussion in Kansas City,
6 we went back to the drawing board, and if you
7 recall, our vision in the spring was to -- The
8 vision of the FDLP was to have government
9 information at your fingertips. There was a
10 lot of discussion about that. I went back to
11 Washington and took the Metro into work the
12 next day and saw all these signs posted
13 through the Metro system that the Library of
14 Congress had posted, "Integrity at Your
15 Fingertips, Ingenuity at Your Fingertips."

16 And I thought, "Oh, boy. It's a
17 blessing they didn't write that "at your
18 fingertips," because it was clearly everywhere
19 in the DC area, so we came up with something
20 new -- Not only for the reasons that you all
21 had in the spring, but because it was also
22 being used in other ways.

23 So the vision that we have now is

1 "The Federal Depository Library Program will
2 provide government information when and where
3 it is needed in order to create an informed
4 citizenry and an improved quality of life."

5 The mission of the Federal
6 Depository Library Program is to provide, for
7 no fee, ready and permanent public access to
8 federal government information now and for
9 future generation -- Achieved through
10 organizing process that enabled desired
11 information to be identified and located,
12 expert assistance rendered by trained
13 professionals in a network of libraries.
14 Collections of publications at a network of
15 libraries, an archived online information
16 dissemination products from GPO access,
17 federal agency websites, and partner websites.

18 We presented assumptions at Kansas
19 City and there was not any disagreement with
20 the assumptions that we had made, but I've
21 included them in the presentation just as a
22 refresher for you all. There were quite a few
23 assumptions.

1 So the vision and mission that
2 we've identified has been driving us all along
3 in what we've been doing -- A smattering of
4 what GPO has been working on representing the
5 direction of this vision, trying to get
6 information out there wherever and whenever
7 users need it.

8 So we've come up with four goals
9 and we would like Council's thoughts on these
10 goals and any thoughts about additional goals
11 that you think need to be included. And at
12 this point, I'm going to turn the program over
13 to Gwen.

14 MS. SINCLAIR: Good afternoon. I'm
15 Gwen Sinclair of the University of Hawaii at
16 Manoa. What we'd like to do now is go through
17 each one of these goals individually, and
18 first we'll take comments from Council and
19 then after Council has had an opportunity to
20 comment, we will take comments from the
21 audience. And I'd just like to remind
22 everyone to please give your name and
23 affiliation when it's your turn at the

1 microphone.

2 So, the first goal is develop a
3 model for the FDLP that allows more
4 flexibility for partner libraries. And I'd
5 like to ask Council, is this a goal that we
6 have consensus on or does the wording need to
7 be altered in order for it to be acceptable to
8 us?

9 DR. GREER: Chris Greer from the
10 National Coordination Office. I wonder about
11 the choice of the word "flexibility." Does
12 that mean that GPO is more flexible? Does that
13 mean the network is more flexible? Does that
14 mean the system is more adaptable to the user?
15 And is it really flexibility or capability
16 that you're trying to enable?

17 I mean, what's the purpose of
18 flexibility for the partner libraries? My
19 guess is the purpose is to allow them to build
20 capability, to provide services to their users
21 to meet their own mission, that kind of thing,
22 so I have -- That's -- Let me stop there. Is
23 "flexibility" the right word?

1 MS. SINCLAIR: Yes, I think I --
2 when I read "flexibility" -- This is Gwen
3 Sinclair at the University of Hawaii.

4 When I read that word
5 "flexibility," I guess I, like many of you,
6 probably think about all of the rules and
7 regulations that bind us, and if I'm not
8 mistaken, that's where the original concept
9 comes from -- is the idea that we need to have
10 guidelines and our other governing documents
11 that are not so specific that they require us
12 to operate in a particular way that doesn't
13 make sense any longer.

14 Ken?

15 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin, Connecticut
16 State Library. I guess, part of my comment
17 are the first and last goal -- kind of tie
18 together. Rather than the word "flexibility,
19 " I just think we should be looking at more
20 partner libraries, if that's what you want to
21 call them.

22 If we're going to be phase access,
23 do we stick to the same model we have now

1 which are the quote/unquote depository
2 libraries, or do we foster greater ability for
3 all types of libraries to provide access to
4 federal information?

5 MS. SINCLAIR: Other comments from
6 Council? David?

7 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,
8 California State Library. I think there has
9 always been a great deal of tension between
10 the rules which flesh out the basic laws
11 behind the FDLP, instructions to depository
12 libraries, and now the new handbook --
13 A tension between that and the fact that there
14 have always been in this program multi-type
15 libraries with vastly different missions,
16 vastly different clientele, and policies.

17 And so how do you reconcile the
18 realities of those different missions to a
19 standard set of procedures? And I think it
20 has always been messy. There's never been 100
21 percent compliance in this program ever.

22 And so, I don't have a particular
23 problem with the word "flexibility," although

1 yo could certainly come up with synonyms for
2 that, but I think the problem is always going
3 to be there. You know, we have to adhere to
4 certain standards, but on the other hand,
5 we're dealing with democracy in the raw out
6 there, in this system. But I don't know how
7 you would state that succinctly as a goal, per
8 se, and get that idea in there.

9 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. Other comments
10 from Council?

11 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National
12 Coordination Office. The vision and mission
13 speak to this issue of "anytime, anywhere"
14 access for the user to government information,
15 and yet this goal to me, doesn't speak to
16 either that vision or the mission.

17 It speaks about how partner
18 libraries will participate, presumably as an
19 indirect result or a second order result of
20 this effort -- Which is goal number 1 towards
21 flexibility is to increase that "anytime,
22 anywhere" access, but it's not clear to me
23 from the goal how that happens.

1 MS. TROTTA: Tory Trotta, Arizona
2 State University Law School. It's hard for me
3 to think of these goals in the order that
4 they're listed. And so to me, when I think
5 about this, job 1 of the government is to
6 actually do develop and manage a comprehensive
7 collection and increase access to the
8 usefulness of federal information. And it's
9 only when those systems are in place that you
10 can then go to really, the process, which is
11 to develop a model for FDLP.

12 It seems to me that the two most
13 important goals here are the last two that are
14 listed, and that if there's consensus on those
15 -- And whenever you have to make strategic
16 choices with resources, that, I think the case
17 is that we're only going to really move
18 forward in a different way if we are
19 formalizing, especially the bottom two goals,
20 and the other two actually flow out of that.

21 So for me, it's just hard to talk
22 about these first two that are listed because
23 to me, the core ones are three and four. And

1 part of strategic planning is setting
2 priorities among all of them. And I would also
3 -- My last comment for the moment is that
4 goals three and four are the prime -- In my
5 view, the primary job of the government and
6 goals -- The top two really speak to the
7 federal depository library program and the
8 libraries, and to me, we need help in these,
9 but the responsibility and the mind-set has to
10 come from the community.

11 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay, I do need to
12 mention that these goals are not in any
13 sequence. They're not intended to be in a
14 1,2,3,4, which is why they're not -- They're
15 just bullets, not numbers.

16 Other comments from Council? -- On
17 bullet point -- The first bullet point? --
18 Okay, then I'd like to open it up to the
19 audience for comments.

20 MS. SMITH: Lori Smith, Southeastern
21 Louisiana University.

22 MS. SINCLAIR: I don't think the
23 mike is on.

1 MS. SMITH: Alright, I'll talk loud.
2 Lori Smith, southeastern Louisiana University.
3 It seems to me that it's all about incentives,
4 so maybe it should be minimize the
5 disincentives for libraries to partner with
6 the FDLP or maximize the incentives, rather
7 than just saying "flexibility." It's the
8 rewards and benefits that seems to be the core
9 effect to me.

10 MS. SINCLAIR: Any other comments
11 about the first goal?

12 MS. PARKER: Marian Parker, Wake
13 Forest Law. I look at the first listed goal as
14 really an issue of statutory interpretation
15 allowing us as participants in this program,
16 to interpret the statute that enables us to be
17 here in a way that evolves with the evolving
18 environment in which we're all working and the
19 evolving technology that allows us to do
20 things in a different way than we did 40 years
21 ago and 10 years ago.

22 So I don't look at it as an
23 incentive or a disincentive, but an ability to

1 continue to have Title 44 relevant by
2 interpreting it in today's world.

3 DR. GREER: Ma'am, can I go out of
4 order?

5 MS. SINCLAIR: Yes.

6 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National
7 Coordination Office. I'd kind of like to know
8 from the audience what the word "flexibility"
9 means to you when you read this. Can a few of
10 you who have an interpretation of that help us
11 with -- Now that you've read it, what does it
12 mean to you?

13 MR. IVERSON: David Iverson from
14 Minot State University in Minot, North Dakota.
15 I'm a first-time attendee so I beg your
16 indulgence.

17 We had to -- I became responsible
18 for government documents a year ago, and right
19 after I was given that responsibility we were
20 told to drastically cut our collection. And
21 we were told to do it within the space of a
22 three-month period this past summer to make
23 way for an information commons. And we were

1 confronted with the rules for listing
2 documents to be identified for weeding, and we
3 had to work with our regional depository
4 library, which consists of both the University
5 of North Dakota and North Dakota State
6 University.

7 And this created quite a bit of
8 stress for myself and my full-time assistant,
9 as well as my public service librarian
10 colleagues as we try to plan for this
11 information commons. So to me, the statement
12 would pertain directly to finding a way to
13 where we could preserve government
14 information, but in a way where if we're faced
15 with a drastic need to reduce our collections,
16 that we could find a way to do that without
17 violating the rules or being penalized.

18 And I think there's a session
19 scheduled later this week that talks about
20 that where one library went ahead and did that
21 to you know, downsize their collection so that
22 they could get a grant. And I'm planning on
23 attending that session so maybe if one of

1 those people are here today they could speak
2 to that as well. But that's how I would
3 interpret that particular statement. Thank
4 you.

5 MS. SINCLAIR: Yes.

6 MR. KOBULNICKY: Michael Kobulnicky
7 from the Kent State Tuscarawas campus, also a
8 first time attendee, and as my colleague said,
9 I beg your indulgence.

10 We are a regional campus of a major
11 university, and of course, we're fighting
12 space and staff problems, so we decided to do
13 everything electronically. The flexibility
14 indicates assessing the need, approaching the
15 way to best satisfy our customer's needs and
16 be responsive in a timely manner.

17 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. Are we -- Did
18 we --

19 MR. DAVIS: One more from this end.
20 Sorry. Ric Davis, Government Printing Office.
21 This has sort have been insinuated in the
22 conversation, but it's something I want to
23 add. I think when we were looking at this

1 GPO, we were looking at it also in terms of
2 the one-size-does-not-fit-all model. If you
3 look at how we operated the program in the
4 past, I think a lot of the guidance that we
5 put out -- whether it be in terms of
6 instructions that are manual, how we ran the
7 inspection program -- It was very
8 prescriptive. And from my perspective, I think
9 a lot of the best ideas have bubbled up from
10 the depository community, rather than come
11 top-down from GPO. So we're looking at
12 engaging in that type of dialogue.

13 MS. SINCLAIR: Chris, did that help?

14 DR. GREER: I think what I heard
15 from -- Chris Greer, National Coordination
16 Office -- I think what I heard from those who
17 responded in the audience was this was an
18 opportunity for you to set some of your own
19 rules and standards to meet your users' needs
20 and so on.

21 But I think what I'm hearing from
22 GPO is a little bit of that, but also more of
23 a partnership model. One in which this sort of

1 shared decisions about these processes,
2 procedures, standards, all of those kinds of
3 things -- an opportunity for more network
4 input -- Is that --? A mixed nodding, so I
5 think to the degree this speaks to that, it
6 makes sense to me.

7 MS. SINCLAIR: So we might be
8 looking at re-wording this to say "Develop a
9 model for the FDLP that allows for more
10 partnerships between GPO and partner libraries
11 in developing the guidelines."

12 David?

13 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,
14 California State Library. Chris, to you
15 partnership and partnerships and flexibility
16 are not really the same thing. And I'm
17 wondering if we might be able to put the word
18 "partnership" or imply the word "partnership"
19 in the second bulleted point since to me, the
20 network of depository libraries is the
21 partnership in the whole mix here, and so
22 retain "flexibility" in the first bullet and
23 just put "partnership" explicitly in the

1 second bullet.

2 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay, does -- We've
3 had a little proposal for re-wording on the
4 first bullet point. I'm not sure that we have
5 a consensus on the right way to re-word it.
6 Ken?

7 MR. WIGGIN: Well, I hate to get
8 into words with these meetings, but you know,
9 it's also the word "model" begins to bother
10 me too. I mean, what I'm hearing is you want a
11 flexible program. You know, a "model"
12 implies, "Well, here's how you do it. It's got
13 some flexibility." I mean, I think what I'm
14 hearing is people just want a flexible
15 program.

16 MS. SINCLAIR: "Develop a flexible
17 program." Well, we'll come back to the
18 tweaking of the wording, but we do have to
19 move on to the second goal, which is
20 "Strengthen the network of depository
21 libraries." And we've already touched on that
22 a little bit, but what further comments do you
23 folks on Council have? Chris?

1 DR. GREER: I'm not being shy. Chris
2 Greer from the National Coordination Office.
3 This actually seems to me a very important
4 point -- Network of depository libraries, and
5 what the goal is there.

6 I don't think you mean incremental.
7 The way it's written, it seems incremental,
8 but I think you mean something more. So for
9 example, by analogy to the Internet, when you
10 as a user go to use the Internet, how many
11 Internets do you, you know, expect to interact
12 with? With one.

13 There are 200,000 independent
14 networks making up the Internet today, but you
15 don't see that as a user. You just have one
16 Internet. Each of those 200,000 has their own
17 business model, their own laws and regulations
18 because they're distributed around the globe,
19 their own user base, etcetera, etcetera.

20 But they works as if they were one,
21 so you know, I'd ask the same question about
22 the depository libraries. If you're a user,
23 how many libraries do you want? I would say

1 the answer is one where I could get everything
2 that I need. So does this goal speak to that
3 notion of a user having, you know, a simple
4 experience with the FDLP system and being able
5 to find everything you need in sort of one-
6 stop shopping. Is that implied here?

7 MS. SINCLAIR: Katrina?

8 MS. STIERHOLZ: Katrina Stierholz
9 from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.
10 Chris, I think you could look at it that way,
11 where you see it as a single entity, that
12 program. But I think librarians see their
13 users as a unique set of people, and so the
14 network would be these libraries that have
15 their own user group, just like you talk about
16 Internets and you see users as a single group,
17 and I think librarians see their own users as
18 a unique set of people, and they design --
19 hopefully -- something from the FDLP or from
20 GPO. That is, they pull just what their users
21 want and make a unique set of information for
22 them that meets their needs. And that's how I
23 feel.

1 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, NCO. Just
2 to respond to that, I agree with that model in
3 the sense that user community envisioned by a
4 library is sort of like an application where a
5 group that's using a specific value-added
6 service on top of the Internet -- The Internet
7 itself is, you know, an inter-operable network
8 on which you build those value-added services,
9 so the GPO acts as a foundation of this
10 pyramid as kind of the single piece that
11 allows each library to build their own
12 application services, value-added components
13 on top of that to serve our community. But
14 it's still underlying that one source.

15 MS. STIERHOLZ: I think we agree on
16 that. Yes.

17 MS. SINCLAIR: Kathy?

18 MS. LAWHUN: Kathy Lawhun, San
19 Francisco Public. When I saw that, I was
20 thinking what we've been doing with the
21 regionals. We're trying to get the network of,
22 you know, between two states, or maybe we'd do
23 it between a public and an academic, somehow

1 strengthening the ties between other
2 depositories in a different way, and that also
3 goes back to the flexibility of if we gather
4 things in the census and somebody else does
5 agriculture, how can we get those together and
6 strengthen that network so our users can
7 really know that these networks exist and they
8 can get the same information from different
9 sources?

10 MS. SINCLAIR: Other comments from
11 Council? Tory?

12 MS. TROTTA: Tory Trotta, Arizona
13 State University. I look back over the
14 assumptions and I didn't see one that really
15 spoke to the idea that the new notion that
16 one-size-does-not-fit-all. And it might be a
17 strategy to add an assumption that speaks on
18 that because it seems to me if you have that
19 in the assumptions, then these other ones go a
20 little better.

21 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay, I think we're
22 ready to move to comments from the audience.
23 And those of you who are thinking about saying

1 something but are a little bit afraid of
2 getting up at the microphone, please do come
3 up and speak because we on Council obviously
4 cannot visit everybody and we kind of live in
5 our own little worlds, and we really are
6 interested in hearing what people have to say.

7 MS. ORMES: Dorothy Ormes. I'm a new
8 person here, and I'm from New Mexico State
9 University Library. I feel that that second
10 one -- Although they're not in order
11 apparently -- implies some kind of scaffolding
12 which I think is really important. You've got
13 this basic scaffolding, and it goes back to
14 the first one. I would take out that word
15 "more." I mean, how could you be "more"
16 flexible than what, you know? You want
17 scaffolding that's flexible. That, I think, is
18 really what you're trying to say.

19 MS. BIRKAM: I'm Anne Birkam from
20 the Public Libraries of Saginow in Saginow,
21 Michigan. I see that we have a core group of
22 users in my city, but we have also served
23 people from other parts of the country just

1 because -- there's something called WorldCat.

2 We put all our recrds for all our
3 books and materials on WorldCat so people can
4 go and see, Oh, they have this particular
5 collection of family papers in our geneology
6 collectin which has some Civil War letters
7 that people wrote home to people in Saginow.

8 And we had a patron -- I don't
9 remember what state it was from -- But he was
10 so excited about this collection of Civil War
11 letters. He said, "Oh, you have the best
12 collection of Civil War letters of anybody
13 I've found here," so you can see that you have
14 your users at home, but you have users across
15 the country. And I think that fits in really
16 well with the federal depository library
17 system because we're supposed to be serving
18 everybody.

19 MS. SINCLAIR: Geoff?

20 MR. SWINDELLS: Geoff Swindells,
21 Northwestern University Library. Couple points
22 on bullet number two. I noticed there's a
23 change in language from bullet number 1 where

1 in bullet number 1, we have "flexibility for
2 partner libraries," and in bullet number 2, we
3 have "strengthening the network of depository
4 libraries."

5 And I really like the language of
6 "partner libraries" because I see it as being
7 sort of "depository libraries plus," as
8 increasingly we're trying to reach out beyond
9 our base of depository libraries. And that's
10 not abandoning the base, but to reach out to a
11 broader community that now has access to this
12 material, so I might like to see some
13 discussion of whether "partner" belongs there.

14 The other thing is, I think one of
15 the -- This really talks about strengthening
16 of base, and that's great. But one of the
17 things that's really going to strengthen
18 depository libraries and other partner
19 libraries is for the program to encourage
20 innovation and excellence. And I don't see
21 that in there, and I'd really like to see
22 that, and I think that's in fact part of the
23 whole flexibility notion. We would like to

1 build capacities and capabilities in unique
2 ways and bring folks to our portals in a
3 variety of unique ways, so I'd like to see
4 that added as well.

5 MS. SINCLAIR: I think a lot of the
6 points that we're making underscore the
7 difficulty of strategic planning where you
8 have to decide what goes in your goals and
9 then what goes into the strategies that you
10 engage in to meet those goals and it's
11 sometimes difficult to determine what goes
12 where.

13 But in a moment -- Once we get
14 through it, these goals -- We will be talking
15 about strategies and some of what the people
16 are saying might fit into that.

17 Any additional comment on bullet --
18 The second bullet point. John?

19 MR. SHULER: John Shuler, University
20 of Illinois at Chicago. Following on Geoff's
21 comments, is my sense that the authors of
22 these goals equate partner libraries with
23 depository libraries or one and the same?

1 MS. SINCLAIR: Cindy says "yes."

2 MR. SHULER: Okay.

3 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay, let's go on to
4 the third -- Oh, my Dan-detector wasn't
5 working.

6 MR. BARKLEY: First, I've met my new
7 selective down in New Mexico State. Dan
8 Barkley, University of New Mexico.

9 If that's the case -- if we're
10 changing the definition and that changes the
11 complexion of the first two bullet points then
12 -- Because I like what Geoff said about the
13 fact that we need -- If we're going to
14 increase partnerships, it's got to be not only
15 within the parameters of whatever scope it is,
16 whatever model we're trying to develop here,
17 but also, we spend a hell of a lot of time
18 trying to reach out to a lot of different
19 parties, and now it almost seems that we're
20 either going to include them again or we're
21 going to exclude them.

22 So maybe I'm just having a thin-
23 haired blonde moment -- I don't know. But I

1 have to wonder, you know, with bullet point
2 number 2, in order to provide strength, you
3 provide flexibility. And like a former chief
4 justice once said, or to paraphrase him -- I
5 don't know what -- "I can't define
6 flexibility, but I know what it is when I see
7 it."

8 And I'm kind of wondering if maybe
9 we're not going about swimming upstream here
10 and maybe we need to look at results-oriented
11 before we develop the goals first.

12 What are the results we're trying
13 to achieve here? What is it exactly we're
14 trying to do with this program? Are we trying
15 to increase flexibility among ourselves? Are
16 we actually looking at maybe ignoring or
17 possibly providing flexibility to a certain
18 part of Title 44 that we've had many
19 discussions on, and going outside those
20 parameters a little bit, while saying we're
21 staying inside. I'm not encouraging anyone to
22 break laws here, of course. But at the same
23 time, I'm kind of wondering what we're trying

1 to achieve here.

2 CHAIRMAN BYRNE: Tim Byrne,
3 Department of Energy. Council has struggled
4 with the use of the word "partner" in the
5 past, and I think it's used in a number of
6 different ways in the FDLP. I think we need to
7 be cautious about how we use it there.

8 MS. HANN: Christine Hann, Kalamazoo
9 Public Library. I just would like to comment
10 that I haven't clearly formed my opinion
11 regarding -- Yes, I have.

12 I do think it's important to reach
13 out to try to incorporate other libraries that
14 are not designated as depository libraries in
15 partnership with the goal of making government
16 information accessible to as many people as
17 possible.

18 And then the other think I want to
19 say is if you mean depository libraries, then
20 you need to say depository libraries
21 specifically. Or if we mean partner libraries,
22 then we need to say that specifically.

23 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. Let's move on

1 to the third bullet point. "Develop and
2 manage a comprehensive collection of online
3 federal publications within the scop of the
4 FDLP."

5 Council?

6 MR. SHULER: John Shuler, University
7 of Illinois at Chicago. I think with this
8 particular statement, you would have to tell
9 us who is managing and who is developing this
10 collection because in the Internet model, it
11 isn't a matter of possession at one level.

12 It's a matter of access, yet this
13 goal implies a great deal of possession by
14 somebody, somewhere. And if the heart of the
15 traditional depository relationship with GPO
16 is based on possession of collections -- if,
17 through the magic of the Internet, the
18 comprehensive legacy-based collection of
19 federal publications suddenly comes into our
20 life by January 1, 2010, a lot of directors
21 thinking will be complete -- That would have
22 completed the the algebraic equation in their
23 mind which views their collections as

1 occupying space that they have other desires
2 for.

3 And if we have a digital collection
4 that exists elsewhere outside our physical
5 space, then what is a depository library? What
6 do we have left? Which I suppose is answered
7 by the other two bullet points, but that is
8 not here nor there.

9 So I think this opens up a huge
10 existential issue about the relationship
11 between the GPO as the mother-ship and the
12 smaller planets that orbit it, if I could mix
13 my metaphors.

14 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Sally Holterhoff,
15 Valparaiso University Law Library. I'm just
16 curious trying to parse out this wording. It's
17 comprehensive but within the scope, so that
18 limits that it's not really comprehensive. I
19 mean, I'm not sure what is outside the scope
20 that wouldn't be part of comprehensive. I'm
21 confused.

22 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, Government
23 Printing Office. There are lots of government

1 works that are not within the scope of the
2 FDLP, and what we're talking about in the
3 comprehensive collection -- It's a
4 comprehensive FDLP collection.

5 Does that make sense?

6 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Yes. I think so. It
7 just seems those words -- The wording is sort
8 of contradictory, but maybe not. I've got to
9 get used to ambiguity here, I guess.

10 MR. OTTO: Justin Otto, Eastern
11 Washington University. Would "complete" be a
12 better word to use their instead of
13 "comprehensive?" "Develop and manage a
14 complete collection of online publications
15 under the scope of FDLP."

16 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin, Connecticut
17 State Library. I guess I'm just wondering why
18 we're singling out online and ignoring the
19 rest of the tangible objects in our
20 collection. When I think, in fact, a goal
21 should be to ensure that we have these
22 collections, whether they be online or
23 tangible or whatever may come along, to ensure

1 that there's continued access.

2 I mean, to me, if the goal is to
3 make sure the government information is there
4 long-term, what form it takes, I think,
5 becomes part of the strategic element.

6 MS. SINCLAIR: Other comments from
7 Council? Okay, let's see --

8 MS. WALSH: Mary Jane Walsh, Colgate
9 University. Thank you for that wonderful lead-
10 in. The whole issue of things that are within
11 the scope -- I'd like to use as an example the
12 FBIS program.

13 FBIS was within the scope of the
14 Federal Depository Program when it was
15 microfiche. It moved to unusable CD-ROMS. It
16 has existed for many years as a list item, but
17 it meets that last -- I'm going to mix up my
18 words. I think it was the last bulleted point
19 in the mission statement about government
20 information is that which is compiled and
21 collected by a federal agency, blah, blah,
22 blah.

23 We have been asking for years to

1 get access to the online database, the FBIS.
2 And a few years ago, we heard at this meeting
3 that online databases are not within the
4 scope, so US depository librarians or partner
5 librarians or whatever you want to call us,
6 need to know what that scope is, and what is
7 realistic and what is not realistic.

8 But that's a great example of a
9 government information product that some of us
10 are now spending a large amount of money to
11 access through a commercial vendor that we
12 would have just as soon not have to spend, but
13 cannot get to the current information because
14 it's outside the scope.

15 MR. GAUSE: Rich Gause, University
16 of Central Florida. I apologize. I'm going to
17 be going back to the first two bullets, but
18 out of Dan's comments and some others -- This
19 idea of he flexibility and what's a "partner"
20 and what's a "depository."

21 I think -- Maybe it's a different
22 goal, but it has increased the number of
23 libraries that have a relationship with the

1 depository materials and government
2 information. We're talking about trying to --
3 in addition to depository libraries in the
4 traditional sense -- those other libraries
5 that could increase their direct involvement
6 and access to the information without managing
7 a collection when it actually becomes a little
8 bit more formalized relationship than just
9 "They know where things are on the web."

10 MS. MEISTER: Marcia Meister,
11 University of California at Davis. The term
12 "scope" also brought to mind another issue for
13 me, and that's -- It clearly begs the
14 definition of the term within "scope of the
15 program," but I hope that the scope of the
16 program materials is not just limited to those
17 things published in Washington, DC.

18 My concern is the continuing and
19 growing concern about regional federal
20 government agency publications. And I just
21 want to hope that they are included in
22 whatever "scope" we come to. Thanks.

23 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay, I'm going to go

1 to Ric next.

2 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. I want
3 to still go back to John's good point about
4 the role of the GPO mother-ship.

5 I think the way I see it is, it's
6 sort of been an administrative aspect. In
7 accordance with Title 44, we have this
8 requirement to bring content under
9 bibliographic control, to acquire it, make it
10 available, etcetera. I see the role of GPO not
11 as one of possession long-term, but again, one
12 of partnership.

13 And I give as an example what we're
14 doing right now with the digital registry. We
15 opened that up and we're looking at what other
16 partners are doing, but it's sort of like, you
17 know, hurting cats and finding out what each
18 other are doing. And we're playing that
19 administrative role to create awareness so
20 we're not duplicating effort.

21 MS. SMITH: Lori Smith, Southeastern
22 Louisiana University. Bullet point number 3
23 seems to me an apt place that we should get

1 the phrase "permanent public access" into a
2 goal somewhere, so maybe develop and provide
3 permanent public access to whatever you decide
4 to say with the rest of that sentence.

5 And maybe one of our goals -- It's
6 sounding to me anyway, should be to re-define
7 or re-name what the libraries in the program
8 are called because it could be "federal data
9 library partnership" or something if we want
10 to keep the initials, but I think "depository"
11 is a word we need to re-consider perhaps.

12 MS. SINCLAIR: I'm going to go to
13 Steve next.

14 MR. HAYES: I would go back to
15 number three, and again, it goes toward the
16 scope. I think these should be aspirational
17 in what you're trying to do with goals, yet we
18 put a phrase in there, "within the scope of."
19 And then going to point number 1, we're
20 searching for a replacement for "flexibility."

21 Again, I think, many of the
22 guidelines are looked at as -- Steve Hayes,
23 University of Notre Dame. Sorry. It will never

1 happen again. Do you want me to start over? I
2 didn't think so.

3 The flexibility is the search for
4 flexibility. When I left Government Documents
5 15 years ago, and the first thing that
6 happened was the new person took over was
7 going to be inspected.

8 Robin tried to emphasize that, you
9 know, the rules and regulations are really
10 guidelines to help you meet the goals of the
11 program, not to bind you with, "Oh. What do
12 the rules say I can and cannot do?"

13 And your point number 1, I think
14 you're trying to move it away from something
15 that restricts and instead you're trying to
16 identify those that can enhance the
17 contribution, "moving the program forward," to
18 quote my director -- moving the program
19 forward to the goals.

20 The scope of number 3, again, is a
21 limiter. It's limited because we're still
22 thinking in terms of an old model of paper.
23 Much of what was out-of-scope was because we

1 couldn't afford to print it, write it, and pay
2 for it, so therefore it's out-of-scope.
3 Unless you're going to go with the Title 44,
4 which means, you know, that internal use only,
5 if I remember things correctly. That's out of
6 scope. Well, you know, we knew that there were
7 certain things that would say it's internal
8 use only.

9 So I think you want to move these
10 to aspirational, put as few limitations on it
11 as you can, and move it toward -- develop and
12 manage a comprehensive collection without the
13 limiter of "except," you know, it has to be
14 within the scope kind of thing. At least
15 within your goal, it can be aspirational.

16 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, Government
17 Printing Office. Since the question of scope
18 came up, I'm going to read you "scope."

19 "In accordance with Superintendent
20 of Documents Policy, the scope for tangible
21 materials for the Federal Depository Library
22 Program includes all published information,
23 products regardless of format or medium, which

1 are of public interest or educational value,
2 or produced using federal funds. Exceptions
3 are those products for official use only or
4 for strictly administrative or operational
5 purposes that are not of public interest or do
6 not have educational value, classified for
7 reasons of national security, the use of which
8 is constrained by privacy considerations or
9 that that must be sold by the publishing
10 agency in order to be self-sustaining, that is
11 cooperative publications.

12 "All federal information
13 dissemination products published on an
14 agency's or an agency's official partners
15 publicly accessible website and originating
16 from or funded by the agency are intended for
17 public use and are to be considered within the
18 scope of the FDLIP."

19 MR. KOBULNICKY: Michael Kobulnicky,
20 Kent State Tuscarawas. I was trying to
21 remember, but you just read, and thank you for
22 reading that in full.

23 The other thing on "comprehensive"

1 -- And as I was listening to the discussion,
2 perhaps there is a very good parallel already
3 in place, the Library of Congress cataloguing
4 guidelines. Those are not claiming to be
5 complete, but they are certainly comprehensive
6 to give guidance to a wide range of materials
7 we have.

8 MS. FEBO: Betty Febo, Wellesley
9 College. I wonder, in bullet 3, where the
10 needs of our users are. I thought that we
11 were supposed to provide our users with
12 government information in the format in which
13 they could best use it. So it feels like in
14 number 3, we're assuming that the best format
15 for all our users is online.

16 CHAIRMAN BYRNE: Tim Byrne,
17 Department of Energy. Now, I do agree in that
18 we want to have a complete collection of
19 online federal publications. I've given a
20 collective discussion at the last Council
21 session on the concern people had about the
22 lack of attention to collection. And with
23 John's comment about what the goals of some of

1 our library directors are in terms of space
2 and wanting to replace the depository
3 collections as soon as they can -- I really
4 think we need to have a goal that addresses
5 the desire to maintain access to more tangible
6 documents until we digitize them.

7 MS. SINCLAIR: Anybody else on this
8 third bullet point? -- Then we'll leap ahead
9 to this last bullet point.

10 "Increase access to and the
11 usefulness of federal information." --
12 Council?

13 MR. SHULER: Absolutely not.

14 MS. SINCLAIR: It's perfect in every
15 way?

16 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National
17 Coordination Office. The word "usefulness" --
18 I'm having a little trouble with, obviously.
19 Really, I think what you're trying to say is
20 the "usability," the impact of that
21 information that -- You're not saying that
22 federal agencies, you know, should write in a
23 more clear way. Certainly they should, but

1 that's not here in this goal.

2 So, it is the sense of the Council
3 that this is, you know, usability and impact
4 and all of those things that go with it?

5 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Sally Holterhoff,
6 Valparaiso University Law Library. Besides
7 increasing access to -- And I agree with
8 "usability." I like that, but I would also
9 like to see us have in there something about
10 the "permanent public access."

11 It seems like that's -- because we
12 don't just want the access now, but the
13 continuing, you know, into the indefinite
14 future access.

15 And I think probably the usability
16 or usefulness or whatever, is also talking
17 about the authentication and protection with
18 the digital signature so maybe it was just
19 trying to use the general word to cover those
20 points.

21 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,
22 University of North Texas. Just going off of
23 what Sally was saying, I do think that we do

1 need to put somewhere in one of the four goals
2 "the permanent public access" because it
3 concerns me with the flexibility if we're
4 going to make those rules and guidelines more
5 flexible.

6 You've already, historically, have
7 seen that we have increased the number of
8 depository libraries to make access
9 geographically for everybody in the United
10 States to be able to have access within their
11 congressional district. And if we start
12 letting people be flexible, and they start
13 saying, "Oh, well that means that I don't have
14 to let people into my library, you know, then
15 we're going to start having access issues.

16 So I would really like to make sure
17 we have something that says "permanent public
18 access," because that is the main goal of the
19 FDLDP, and we want to make sure that that's
20 carried over into these goals.

21 MS. SINCLAIR: Anybody else on
22 Council? David?

23 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,

1 California State Library. It's become a
2 little obvious to me there are really more
3 than four goals. And I've participated in
4 strategic planning and I have never seen
5 anywhere a rule that says that you're limited
6 to four goals.

7 So perhaps we ought to expand the
8 goals that we have here and re-visit this
9 either at a future meeting or throw this out
10 to the community for comments, and do the
11 word-smithing battling.

12 MS. SINCLAIR: Well, certainly this
13 is just one step in the strategic planning.

14 MR. CISMOWSKI: Yes, I understand
15 that.

16 MS. SWEET: Ellen Sweet, Department
17 of Justice. I speak on my own behalf today,
18 and I'm an ex-depository librarian. Number 4
19 really points to possibilities for the mother-
20 ship looking at things in a different way.

21 MS. SINCLAIR: Can you stand closer
22 to the mike? Thanks.

23 MS. SWEET: I see a lot of

1 opportunity for the mother-ship to do things
2 in a different way. There are a lot of
3 statutory impediments, but I think that
4 there's a lot of opportunity there for really
5 widening the scope of what GPO can or really
6 ought to be doing, particularly in terms of
7 usefulness of federal information.

8 When I was in depository library
9 land, the issue was really service and access,
10 and not just to provide the documents and
11 themselves, but the indexes, the tools,
12 wherever they came from. And I just heard
13 people talk about things that they can't get,
14 except commercially, but it would really be
15 nice if GPO could, you know, go back to the
16 drawing board in terms of it's statutory
17 authority and could try and get some contacts
18 for folks to create indexes to do certain
19 things, etcetera, etcetera.

20 And the other thing that I would
21 like to say is that there are a lot of federal
22 government collections that are not depository
23 libraries, that are under siege. But when

1 they close down, if the Library of Congress
2 doesn't want their documents, they can be
3 discarded.

4 And it's a terrible, terrible
5 waste, and there isn't an easy way or even a
6 statutory requirement that that material be
7 fed back into the loop. I deal with it every
8 day. A lot of it is a secret. You have to
9 know somebody. It's very unfortunate, but it's
10 something for folks to be aware of that
11 there's all that stuff out there and as they
12 get shut down or un-staffed, nothing happens
13 with the documents unless somebody wants it
14 and then they just sit in a box for 10 years
15 until somebody comes along and throws it away.

16 MS. SINCLAIR: This is going to have
17 to be the last comment because we're running
18 out of time.

19 MR. KOBULNICKY: Michael Kobulnicky,
20 Kent State Tuscarawas. Two other people who
21 have spoke earlier spoke of a very important
22 part regarding to access privatization. That
23 has to be addressed, I think.

1 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. Thank you all
2 very much for your comments. Obviously, we
3 still have a lot of work to do on defining
4 exactly what the goals are and how they're
5 stated.

6 But what we wanted to do next was
7 go on and talk about some strategies that
8 could be used to implement these goals once
9 they've been finalized, so I'd like to turn it
10 over to Sally.

11 MS. HOLTERHOFF: I would --
12 Obviously, we have 15 minutes -- Sally
13 Holterhoff, of Valparaiso University Law
14 Library.

15 Council, we don't really have time.
16 We have 15 minutes maybe, to do all four of
17 these. Do you have a preference on which one
18 we should talk about the strategies for first?

19 We can just go in the order that they are in
20 currently or we could move another one ahead.
21 Does anyone have a preference?

22 DR. GREER: Chris Greer from
23 National Coordination Office. Based on the

1 discussion that I heard of the goals, it
2 sounded like the inverse order was of greater
3 interest --at least to me.

4 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Start with 4 then?

5 DR. GREER: Yes.

6 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Okay. Alright,
7 looking at the fourth goal, which I don't know
8 if we've changed the working or not, but
9 "increase the access to and usefulness f
10 federal information" is what's currently
11 there. And the strategies that are listed if
12 you can take a look up there -- The first one
13 -- I'll just read the main four strategies.

14 "Develop and improve discovery and
15 navigation tools. Create bibliographic and
16 metadata records. Expand authentication
17 activities for online government information
18 dissemination products. Explore using
19 innovative technologies such as virtual
20 worlds, MySpace. Work to initiate use of a
21 mark to identify government public domain non-
22 copyrighted resources."

23 So these are five possible

1 strategies to work toward this goal. Any
2 comments from Council about these? Or
3 suggestions for other ones?

4 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National
5 Coordination Office. Can I get one
6 clarification? Are these strategies intended
7 to apply to GPO or to the partnership of
8 libraries including GPO?

9 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Cindy, could you
10 answer that?

11 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, Government
12 Printing Office. It could apply to GPO or the
13 libraries. Either one, or together.

14 DR. GREER: So that -- Chris Greer,
15 National Coordination Office. I think this
16 gets out to this basic issue that Ric is
17 speaking to earlier about a notion of true
18 partnerships -- Not just flexibility, but true
19 partnership, and so navigation tools, metadata
20 records, all of those things -- If put off in
21 a unilateral way, sort of the mother-ship, I
22 guess it the language we've adopted now.
23 Thanks, John.

1 Whereas, doing this in partnership
2 creates the flexibility that not one-size-
3 fits-all and so on. So it seems to me it's
4 essential that this be viewed as a shared
5 effort across the partners of the community.

6 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Okay, thank you,
7 Chris. Any other comments from Council to
8 follow up on that or anything else? Alright
9 then, anyone from the audience want to comment
10 on any of these strategies?

11 MS. SMITH: Lori Smith, southeastern
12 Louisiana University. I'm actually cheating
13 and going back a little. I
14 think that "increased access" to that goal
15 should include "increased awareness of,"
16 specifically "public awareness of."

17 And maybe there should be a
18 marketing strategy that would tie in with, you
19 know, creating a MySpace page. You would then
20 include the URL for the MySpace page in the
21 marketing materials. Since that's a new
22 venture of GPO, a new push, we should have a
23 goal that supports that.

1 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Thank you. Yes?

2 MS. SCRUGGS: Hi. Sarah Scruggs from
3 the GPO. I think this is a helpful goal. I'm
4 not sure why we haven't included the use of
5 the information. If we do all of these things,
6 don't we want people to actually use the
7 materials?

8 MS. HOLTERHOFF: So would that be
9 another goal or would that be a strategy?

10 MS. SCRUGGS: Well, I think you
11 could include it with "increasing access." If
12 you're going to increase the access, the point
13 is you also want people to use the
14 information.

15 So if we have these strategies,
16 don't we need the end -- the user to use the
17 information?

18 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Okay, thank you.
19 Thanks for clarifying. Yes?

20 MR. SUDDUTH: Bill Sudduth,
21 University of South Carolina. I think this is
22 pretty much on the same point. It also goes
23 back to the discussion about the word

1 "usefulness." I think what we were heading
2 toward was "usability." You get toward
3 "usability," that becomes a partnership
4 activity because the users are where we are
5 at, and we can help the usability as these
6 things become developed. I think that's what
7 we're trying to go at at this point. So I
8 think "usability" and then that becomes a
9 partnership activity.

10 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Okay, thank you.

11 Yes?

12 MS. SIELAFF: McKinley Sielaff,
13 Colorado College. And I've been struggling
14 where to put this in, and I think it dovetails
15 a lot of the comments that I've been hearing.

16 I was a part of the GI-21 grant.
17 That was a two year grant. The first year was
18 all about developing modules. In the second
19 year, we trained close to 1,000 non-depository
20 librarians to use information. That's like, an
21 average of 2.5 new librarians experiencing
22 this information every day, which to me, I
23 don't see under strategies anything about

1 training and getting back to that partnership
2 of who the partners are.

3 And I think we really need to
4 expand our vision of who is using this
5 information and how they're using it and how
6 they're finding out about it, and so in one of
7 these strategies, I think we need to put
8 something in about training.

9 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Yes, Katrina?

10 MS. STIERHOLZ: Yes, and building --
11 I'm sorry -- Katrina Stierholz, Federal
12 Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Yes, that really
13 struck me that anything we do in this goal
14 really has nothing to do with the depository
15 program per se.

16 This is just about providing
17 librarians and users with more access to
18 information. And I seem to remember that when
19 we talked about this originally, one of our --
20 Kind of stepping back a little -- One of our
21 questions was, you know, in the old days the
22 balance was, that the deal was you got stuff,
23 and you provided service.

1 And the idea was that GPO would go
2 back and re-think the new deal. And I'm just
3 wondering, you know, if that's really
4 addressed in all of these goals and strategies
5 -- what the new deal is? And I hate to, like,
6 bring that up because that's kind of
7 fundamental, but I don't see it here.

8 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Yes, I think
9 someone mentioned about incentives earlier and
10 trying to get that into the first goal, but I
11 don't know if we -- I'm not sure if we wrote
12 it down to do that, but that's a good point.

13 Anyone else?

14 MS. MONGEAU: Deborah Mongeau from
15 the University of Rhode Island. I'm going to
16 go out on a limb here. I think you need -- The
17 goals -- You've only got one goal.

18 I have an education background and
19 we spent a lot of time on goals and
20 objectives. We've really got one goal in
21 there, "Increase access to and usefulness of
22 federal information." That's the ultimate.
23 That's the ultimate -- where you want to go.

1 The other three goals are actions to get you
2 to that fourth goal.

3 I would say, "Increase access to
4 and usefulness of federal information by
5 developing a model for the FDLP, strengthening
6 the network of depository libraries,
7 developing and managing a comprehensive
8 collection."

9 And I would take out the word
10 "online" because ten years ago, "online" meant
11 one thing. 10 years from now, "online" will
12 mean something else.

13 So, that's just -- Like I said, I'm
14 going out on a limb here, and I know you've
15 invested a lot of time and done a lot of work.
16 But what I see here is only one goal and three
17 different ways of arriving at that goal.

18 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Okay. Thank you for
19 going out on that limb. I think people like
20 that one.

21 Alright. I've got someone else
22 coming to the mike.

23 MS. KLAIR: Well, I dare say there

1 aren't too many cataloguers in the room, so --
2 I think that -- Oh, I'm sorry -- Arlene Klair,
3 University of Maryland.

4 I do appreciate having the "create
5 bibliographic and metadata records" there. It
6 serves a user goal because what we see at
7 University of Maryland as we have begun our
8 retrospective conversion of our regional
9 depository collection, that it does help bring
10 hidden collections to the attention of users
11 everywhere, and it does drive resources.

12 We see this when we catalog our
13 special collections. We -- I am sure, are
14 going to see this as we continue to
15 retrospectively convert our regional
16 depository collection. So while that looks
17 kind of esoteric perhaps, I think it's very
18 important to provide more access and it may
19 also have a role in helping our directors see
20 that one of the reasons why these tangible
21 materials are taking up space on our shelves
22 and maybe don't have the access to them is
23 because there aren't cataloguing records for

1 them for years and years of the collection.

2 So if we can all get those
3 resources diverted toward making all of that
4 collection visible, and our users start
5 hammering their way into that collection so
6 that it doesn't have to be a government
7 documents librarian driving the traffic to
8 them. Any user anywhere who is coming at it
9 from WorldCat Local, who is coming at it from
10 Google Scholar -- Maybe the directors'
11 pressure will ease up. They will see the value
12 of that collection and will stop wanting to
13 turn them into -- Take the collections off the
14 shelf and turn it into information commons and
15 all of the other ideas that we have heard
16 here.

17 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Yes. I think, one
18 more comment.

19 MS. SANDERS: I'm Ann Sanders from
20 the Library of Michigan, and I'm also -- I'm
21 going to second the comment that the fourth
22 goal is really the ultimate goal.

23 But I would also offer that on the

1 for first goal, where you're talking about
2 developing a model for an FDLP, I would ask
3 why you're not just simply developing an FDLP
4 that is flexible, rather than developing a
5 model for one that is more flexible. It just
6 seems like you're not taking the stuff all the
7 way to where you want to be.

8 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Okay. Thank you.
9 Thank you all for you all your comments and
10 participating in this discussion.

11 I've taken copious notes. We'll
12 have the transcripts and we do have more work
13 to do just like we did when we left Kansas
14 City. Look for this stuff up on the FDLP
15 desktop, as well as a printed format of the
16 slides that looks like a more fleshed-out --
17 Not fleshed-out -- More in a planned format
18 that has some introductory and concluding kind
19 of comments. Thank you.

20 CHAIRMAN BYRNE: See you all at
21 3:30.

22 (Whereupon, this session concluded
23 and the next resumed at 3:30 p.m.)

1 COUNCIL SESSION: FDLP DESKTOP:

2 METHOD BEHIND THE MADNESS

3 MS. SIEGER: Good afternoon. My name
4 is Karen Sieger. I am the manager of Web
5 Content and Library Services. I will warn you
6 right now. I talk fast and we have a screen
7 all the way in the front that you may or not
8 be able to see, so I'd encourage you all to
9 move up. Come forward. I don't bite -- much. -
10 - Nobody is moving. Okay. Don't I have a lot
11 of space? I guess not.

12 Allright, nobody is moving. Okay.

13 If at anytime, if I go too fast,
14 please, you know, start waving and I will
15 attempt to slow down. I can't guarantee it's
16 going to last very long, but I'll try.

17 I want to thank everybody for
18 coming here this afternoon. I want to be able
19 to go ahead and give you a demonstration of
20 the FDLP desktop and a number of the changes
21 that we are going to be making in the
22 hopefully next couple of weeks to the site.

23 So everybody is familiar? Before I

1 start, is Katie Davis in here? She's out,
2 okay.

3 So I have a lovely laser pointer,
4 but then I realized I'd be laser-ing the
5 members of Council in the face. So what I'll
6 do is I'll ask a member of my staff for --
7 Actually, Ted can lend a hand for right now.

8 Alright, so, everybody is familiar
9 with the existing FDLP desktop. Everything
10 that I'm talking about today is in your
11 handbook, so the concepts that I bring up are
12 covered in here. So at any time you can go
13 ahead and follow along with the information
14 that's in here.

15 I don't typically prepare speeches.
16 If I don't know what I'm talking about, I
17 really don't deserve to be the web-manager, so
18 -- Anytime, if you have any questions, let me
19 know and I'll, you know, cover any of the
20 library services, web services in this
21 presentation.

22 So, okay, so we have the existing
23 FDLP desktop. What we have been doing for over

1 a year now is actually looking at the old FDLP
2 desktop, seeing how people use the actual
3 material on there, and comparing that to
4 today's web standards, technologies,
5 dissemination practices.

6 And as you can see -- This, we've
7 been pitching for awhile now as the beta
8 desktop. We're finally ready to come out of
9 beta. This, however, will not be the final
10 version of the desktop. They're actually
11 making a transition of the site based on what
12 we have learned. And I want to thank all of
13 you for putting up with this while we went
14 through this learning experience. We have
15 learned a great deal during this time.

16 One of the things that we'll be
17 doing with the desktop is actually dividing
18 the site into two sites. So, as Ric mentioned
19 earlier in his speech, one of the things that
20 we're very interested in is actually the
21 social networking tools that are very popular
22 today.

23 The FDLP is a great program. It

1 does its job in getting information to the
2 American public. However, that geographic
3 separation that we have with the libraries
4 across the country don't exactly make it
5 inviting to network with your fellow
6 colleagues. So we're trying to use the social
7 networking tools and the expertise that GPO
8 has with regard to electronic and web
9 dissemination to be able to provide a venue
10 for you to be able to go ahead and do that
11 social interaction in a safe and secure
12 environment.

13 So with that, let me go ahead and
14 pop over to the new FDLIP desktop. Right now,
15 this is on a development domain and we're
16 still copying content from the live site to
17 this site. You'll see that we've made a number
18 of changes in here.

19 I don't have the laser pointer, so
20 Katie will be following along trying to point
21 things out with the laser pointer. We have not
22 rehearsed this, so anything could go wrong.

23 One of the things that we're trying

1 to do with desktop is to streamline our
2 content dissemination. On our present site,
3 whenever a listserv announcement goes up, we
4 try to put the information off of the FDLP
5 desktop. And we're also re-publishing it to
6 the listserv.

7 In the new FDLP desktop, we're
8 trying to make it so that the information is
9 disseminated once and outputted in various
10 formats. So those would be HTML, e-mail, RSS,
11 and hopefully -- We're working on this, SMS
12 alerts.

13 So for example, if you looked at
14 our homepage -- As you scroll down, you'll see
15 a number of categories on our lefthand side.
16 So you'll see that one says "general
17 announcements," another one that says,
18 "cataloguing." Third one that says
19 "distribution," and fourth that says
20 "partnerships."

21 What we're currently doing is going
22 through the archive of FDLPL. We are porting
23 all that information over to FDLP.gov and

1 categorizing it into these various categories.
2 As we continue to do it through, more
3 categories may emerge. Right now, we have
4 these four.

5 So if you happen to be interested
6 in cataloguing -- that's your main job -- You
7 can actually go ahead and re-order these by
8 clicking on the box on the right-hand side and
9 dragging this to this top. So if you're
10 interested in cataloguing, here's the latest
11 cataloguing news that has come out of the FDLP
12 desktop. You can go ahead and change that to
13 say, "I want to see 15 stories, the latest 15
14 stories that have come out." We can go ahead
15 and expand this box.

16 If you turn around and say, "Well,
17 I'm not interested in general announcements at
18 all," I can change that to zero and hide that
19 section altogether. So this is based off of
20 the cookies that are set on your side to
21 customize your experience. The cookie does
22 nothing more than save these personal
23 settings. It does not capture any personally

1 identifying information about you. But you can
2 go ahead and make that information -- You can
3 cater the homepage to what you want.

4 So I'm sure the next question will
5 be, "What happens if it falls off the
6 homepage?" That's one of the things we've
7 learned off the existing FDLP desktop. We've
8 posted something -- Once it's no longer the
9 new thing, where does it go?

10 In this particular site, off of
11 home, we're using a split menu. So you'll see
12 that our main menu so far consists of "home,"
13 "depository administration," "collection
14 management," "outreach," and a link to the
15 community site. Under each one of these,
16 you're going to find a specific sub-menu.

17 So off of home, we have "about the
18 FDLP," "news directory," "browse the site,"
19 "news alerts," "file repository," "tutorials,"
20 "askGPO," "contact us," and "the site map."

21 So when something falls off the
22 homepage, and it falls into that "news alert"
23 category, if we go to our "news directory," we

1 can get to all the news that was traditionally
2 put out on FDLPL right here. So we can go
3 through -- We can view all of them. We can
4 browse page to page. Click on any one of the
5 titles. You're going to get to the full
6 article. If you're interested in finding out
7 which news was specific to the "cataloguing"
8 category, we can click on "cataloguing." From
9 here, you can see we have a link to an RSS
10 feed. We also have a browsable list of all the
11 articles.

12 We can go a step further in here.
13 We can go ahead and say, "I want to see all
14 the articles that were published in the
15 cataloguing category that start with the
16 letter "c." And I can further go down there
17 from there.

18 I also have a full-text search in
19 each of these sections so I can go ahead and
20 put my search term in. Let's say -- Let's put
21 the word "spring" in. And I can choose -- I
22 want to search only the title. Search in the
23 introduction, search both of those, search

1 within the contents, or search with the
2 keywords.

3 So if I say I want to search within
4 the content, from there I have one article
5 that started with the letter "c" that was in
6 the cataloguing directory that has the spring
7 in it. So if I now click on that article,
8 I'll be able to go ahead and pull up that
9 full-text article.

10 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,
11 University of North Texas.

12 Was that only searching your three
13 results that were under "c," or was searching
14 all of "cataloguing."

15 MS. SIEGER: That was searching
16 within "cataloguing" under letter "c."

17 Are there any questions about the
18 "browse news?"

19 Related to that, we have "browse
20 the site," which allows you to browse
21 everything on the entire website. So if
22 you're lost, here's one spot that you can come
23 and get to anything. So for example, if you

1 want to go in and -- One of the things that
2 we're looking to do is -- well, Janet Scheitle
3 will talk about this more tomorrow is -- We're
4 looking at the possibility of taking the FDLP
5 handbook and turning that into a HTML web-
6 based living document. So, Janet will be
7 there. We'll be discussing it tomorrow. I'll
8 be at the session as well to answer questions
9 on that.

10 But for this example, if you go to
11 "browse the site," and you go to the handbook,
12 you can go ahead and search within the
13 handbook. You can get an RSS feed for the
14 handbook as well.

15 I only have the first two chapters
16 in here so far, so we can take a look at that,
17 but --

18 If I type in the words "depository
19 staff," and choose "content," we'll see that
20 chapter 1 contains the words "depository
21 staff." If I then click on that, I can get to
22 the full text article, which happens to be
23 chapter 1 of the handbook. I'll get more into

1 this aspect of the handbook a little bit later
2 on.

3 But going back to "browse the
4 site," you can still get to the "FDLP news."
5 You can search the "frequently asked
6 questions," the various web links we have in
7 there, anything from any of the categories and
8 sections on the site.

9 If we choose a story, once we go
10 into one of our articles, on the right-hand
11 column at the top, what you'll see are three
12 icons. The first one is to make a PDF version
13 of the file of the document that you're on.
14 The second one is to print that page, the
15 third one is to e-mail the link to somebody.

16 So for example, if I click on the
17 last one to e-mail it, I can e-mail this link
18 to anybody. So if you want to be able to refer
19 this article to a friend or a colleague, you
20 can do that from here.

21 So in our contents -- The
22 streamlining of the content dissemination that
23 we have -- We're trying to make it so that you

1 come to FDLP.gov for any FDLP news and
2 information. So when you're in here, you can
3 go ahead and view the information in HTML. If
4 you use RSS readers -- You can subscribe to
5 the various RSS feeds on the site.

6 But there are those who want to be
7 e-mailed whenever something comes out. We
8 have a number of people right now who
9 subscribe to FDLPL, and they rely on that as
10 one of their main means of keeping informed of
11 the information on the site. So here, we're
12 taking a little bit of a step further. If we
13 go to "news alerts," we can go ahead and
14 actually subscribe to the various categories.

15 So if you're interested only in
16 cataloguing, you don't have to receive every
17 news alert that GPO puts out. You can say,
18 "I'm just interested in cataloguing," and you
19 put an out in your e-mail address and your name,
20 and anything that's saved within that content
21 category will be e-mailed to you.

22 And it runs every hour. So as soon
23 as something comes out -- Every hour it's

1 checking to see who are the subscribers.
2 Here's a new piece of content that came out,
3 so now let's trigger this mass mail. You can
4 choose to subscribe to any or all.

5 The question is "where is
6 unsubscribe?" When you actually receive the
7 e-mail alerts, it's in your e-mail alert. So
8 at the bottom of the page it says, "If you
9 don't want to see this anymore, click this
10 box," and it takes you to the "unsubscribe."
11 But, yes, you can unsubscribe. We're not going
12 to force you into it for life.

13 One of the other big changes that
14 you're going to be seeing with the FDLP
15 desktop is the beta desktop combines some
16 social networking aspects with the actual
17 contents of the Federal Depository Library
18 Program.

19 What we have learned is that that
20 really needs to be two separate sites. So one
21 of the things that I'm proposing and working
22 to implement at this point, is that every
23 library in the FDLP receive an e-mail account.

1 So it would be your-library-number@fdlp.gov.

2 That e-mail account would be a web-
3 based account that you could also set up to
4 come to your Outlook or whatever you want. But
5 it would be a direct communication line
6 between GPO and the federal depository
7 libraries.

8 So one of the things right now that
9 consumes a lot of time at GPO is trying to
10 keep track of who the coordinator is of each
11 institution. What this would allow people to
12 do is, the coordinator would go ahead and
13 check that box, and if the coordinator
14 changes, they just turn that information over
15 to the next coordinator. And that will be a
16 running record of all the correspondents from
17 GPO. So that's something that we're working
18 on implementing and hope to have in the near
19 future.

20 What the FDLP desktop will do in
21 turn, is make it so that -- Right now we have
22 about 1,500 registered users of the FDLP
23 desktop. The new desktop would allow for one

1 account per library. So you'd log in with your
2 library number and your internal password. So
3 we're trying to consolidate down to single
4 password.

5 You don't have to remember -- You
6 know, we got a lot of requests for "What's my
7 password" I can't remember my password."
8 Well, this would be one account per library
9 and that will be your internal password to get
10 in. So if you need to share it with your
11 institution, saying there's one person who
12 does "needs and offers." Another one that does
13 the "bi-annual service." Another one that --
14 whatever it needs to be. You can all log in
15 with that one piece of information.

16 Let me go ahead and log in.

17 MS. STIERHOLZ: Karen, Can I
18 interrupt you?

19 MS. SIEGER: Sure.

20 MS. STIERHOLZ: This is Katrina from
21 the St. Louis Fed. You said the depository
22 libraries could log in. Do you have plans to
23 let non-depository librarians log in? I'm not

1 a depository.

2 You're not going to leave me out, are you?

3 MS. SIEGER: No, never. Never. We
4 have had requests for non-depositories to come
5 in, and we evaluate those on a case-by-case
6 basis. So if there's something specific that
7 you need to do that is contained behind that
8 password, we will give access to that.

9 MS. STIERHOLZ: Why not just let a
10 blanket agreement to allow libraries in?

11 MS. SIEGER: I'm sorry, I don't
12 think --

13 MS. STIERHOLZ: Why not? Why not let
14 librarians, any librarian, no matter if he or
15 she is at a depository. Blanket, you know?
16 Allow anybody.

17 MS. SIEGER: Well, a number of the
18 tools that are locked on the desktop are only
19 for depositories. So for example, if you want
20 to order promotional materials, that's only
21 for federal depositories.

22 MS. STIERHOLZ: Why wouldn't you
23 want non-depositories to promote government

1 documents?

2 MS. SIEGER: That's a requirement of
3 the program, that we cannot issue those to --

4 MS. STIERHOLZ: I'm not trying to
5 torture you about it. I'm sort of thinking it
6 through.

7 MS. SIEGER: Yes. I'd love to talk
8 to you more about it. There are other things
9 that specifically about depositories would
10 like access that is locked down on the site,
11 because I certainly want to make sure that
12 it's accessible to the broadest possible
13 audience within the confines of the Federal
14 Depository Library Program. So if there are
15 other things that I'm not considering --

16 There was somebody who sent in an
17 askGPO request in the other day saying, "I'm
18 not a depository, but I'm from this
19 institution -- I'd like an account." When I
20 wrote back, I said, "Well, what specific
21 things are you looking to do that's locked
22 behind that user name and password?" If I
23 know what this is, then I can say, "Okay, yes.

1 There's an exception that needs on be made,
2 and this is the reason why." But that person
3 unfortunately did not write back yet.

4 But, I'd love to talk to you more
5 about it. I certainly don't want to exclude
6 anybody from the service. I just want to make
7 sure that -- I don't want to leave it open for
8 anybody. Then we get a lot of spammers that
9 come in. We have had incidents in the past
10 where home-schooling institutions or parents
11 have come in and said, "Well, I want to order
12 50 pens."

13 Well, that's not what is was
14 designed for. It was designed to make sure
15 that we spread the information about the
16 program to the public. And so that's best
17 coordinated through depositories.

18 Does that answer your question, I hope?

19 Other things that you could do on
20 the new desktop once you've logged in --
21 Actually, I've not logged in. Now I'm logged
22 in.

23 You'll notice on the right-hand

1 column, the first item that comes up -- It is
2 now un-locked as I log in. It's called "my
3 bookmarks," so if this is a shared account at
4 your library, you can actually go to a
5 particular content item -- This is something
6 that's very useful. I don't want to have to
7 go and have to dig around the desktop later on
8 to go find this again. Or I want to be able
9 to share this with other members of my staff
10 that log into the desktop. You can actually go
11 ahead, and if you hit the star, you can
12 actually add this to your bookmarks.

13 So if I say, "converting shelf-
14 list," I can give it any title that I want, I
15 can hit "okay," and now it's added to my list.

16 So later on if I say, "Okay, I want to go
17 back to the SuDocs classification practice
18 change for JCP hearings," I can click on that
19 link and go back to it any time. But this is
20 only accessible if you log into the site.

21 Our event countdown is staying
22 where it is. Is this a useful feature for
23 people? I know it's useful in our library

1 services. We looked at that and said, "Gosh,
2 we only have 18 days left until the
3 conference, We better get moving."

4 One thing I'd like your feedback on
5 is the shipping list. We put up the shipping
6 list this week on the FDLP desktop. On the
7 current desktop, you'll see that's it on the
8 right-hand side.

9 The one thing I don't know in our
10 research behind the beta site is how many
11 people actually use that module and how many
12 people just bookmark the page beneath it. So
13 if that's something that you could let us know
14 -- My staff is out in the vendor area. They're
15 going to be here for the next two days and
16 they're there to answer any questions you
17 have, but also take any feedback that you have
18 that we could use to approve the website. So
19 one of the things that, while you're thinking
20 of it, if you could let us know how useful
21 that is, we'll figure out if we're going to
22 put it up on the new site.

23 So right now, we've got it down at

1 the bottom at the page. We can move it back
2 over to that right-hand column. It just
3 depends on how much you use that. One of the
4 things we're also trying to do on the desktop
5 is make it so that the menus are easier to
6 navigate.

7 In the existing site, there are
8 very -- They are somewhat long and they are a
9 little hard to get to. Right now, the FDLP.gov
10 site is using a suckerfish menu. And that can
11 be a little hard to mouse over and get down to
12 the child levels. This version, because it
13 uses a split menu, so you can get to a set set
14 of menu options at any time. And we're trying
15 to build it so that other things that you're
16 going to be using that are related to the main
17 content item that you're on are all accessible
18 on one page.

19 I can show you an example of that
20 if we go to "partnerships." So that's
21 underneath "outreach," and if we choose
22 "partnerships," you'll see we have an
23 introductory paragraph about what partnerships

1 are and underneath we have three articles that
2 explain the three types of partnerships. So we
3 have "content," "service," and "hybrid"
4 partnerships. If you click on any one of
5 those. Click on the "read more" or the title,
6 you actually see -- You're be able to read the
7 full article and see the list of all the
8 content partnership websites.

9 You'll notice that on the right-
10 hand side however this menu stays static
11 throughout any of the partnership pages. so
12 here you can go ahead and see from the menu,
13 you can get to "contents," "service," and
14 "hybrid" partnerships from any one of these
15 pages.

16 Under "partnership news," you get
17 the last ten articles that were posted in the
18 partnership news category. Underneath there,
19 you have -- These are the FAQs related to
20 partnerships, and finally, you have a link to
21 the inquiry form if you would like to propose
22 a partnership with GPO.

23 So everything that you could want

1 to know about partnerships is available on
2 this one page. And we're trying to do the
3 same thing with the other content. So what
4 used to be a child underneath the FDLP
5 desktop, so for example, if we go back to
6 "education outreach" and go to "partnerships,"
7 all of those items were children. So
8 "partnership news," "about partnerships," the
9 "content," "service," and "hybrid" partner
10 lists, the FAQs, and the inquiry form -- You
11 had to go and choose each one of those, and it
12 was very difficult to navigate back to all the
13 others. But now you have one page that ditched
14 all that.

15 So what we're trying to do on this
16 one is focus less on the names and
17 applications and more on the broad usage of
18 the material. So for example, "partnerships"
19 is one example. If we go to "Collection
20 management" -- Underneath there, instead of
21 saying "item list" or "lostdocs", PURLS,
22 rambling off those lists of applications --
23 Talk about them in terms of how you would use

1 them. Which ones are used for managing your
2 collection? Which ones are for modifying your
3 selection profile? Another one for "how is
4 the content being distributed on the
5 libraries?" Get it down to those concepts and
6 from there, you'll be able to see all the
7 tools that relate to that particular subject
8 area.

9 Unfortunately, that's still being
10 worked out right now, so you can't see too
11 much of that, but we'll take any input you
12 have on what you'd like to see on these pages.

13 All the old material is still
14 available here. We weren't too far off in our
15 assessment of how people use the website. It
16 was just more about how we were going to
17 categorize that information. So we're trying
18 to be slow and deliberate as we finish this
19 because really, what it comes down to is how
20 you categorize the information. The better
21 categorized it is, the less trouble you're
22 going to have finding the material, the less
23 trouble we're going to have actually

1 disseminating it out to you.

2 So you'll find that the file
3 repository is still there. So for example, if
4 you were to choose "events," you'd still be
5 able to go ahead and say, "Do I want Council
6 meetings or inter-agency?" "Inter-agency"
7 isn't in here yet, but if you went to "Council
8 meetings," you can say, "Okay, I want the
9 documents from 2008," and then you could say,
10 "Do I want fall or do I want spring?"

11 If I say that I want the fall, here
12 are all the files for this conference.
13 They're now available off the dev site here.
14 So you can see when the file was uploaded,
15 when it was modified, the file size, how many
16 downloads it has. And you can get a quick
17 synopsis of what that file is or you can go to
18 "details" and you can get a longer description
19 if there is one. This one doesn't happen to
20 have one.

21 But if you look on the last page of
22 your hand-out, what we tried to do is
23 delineate what the difference between the two

1 websites are, so we have the FDLP desktop
2 versus the community site. So a lot of what I
3 talked about here is laid out in this chart.

4 So for example, on the FDLP
5 desktop, the FDLP desktop is going to become
6 the information storehouse for any news and
7 information regarding the FDLP. The
8 information is created and maintained by GPO
9 staff. One account will be granted per library
10 instead of the individual accounts that we've
11 had in the past. And log-in is based off of
12 your library number and your internal
13 password.

14 So with that, I'll talk about the
15 differences and the launch of the FDLP
16 community website. Has anybody created an
17 account here yet? How many people have
18 actually posted a blog?

19 One in the back. Anybody else?

20 At this point, we have over 70 beta
21 users of the site. We haven't removed the
22 word "beta" yet. We're still looking for
23 feedback to improve this and make sure that we

1 provide the most robust social networking tool
2 available.

3 Part of what we're trying to do
4 here is unite the community, regardless of
5 geography, and provide one site where people
6 can go and exchange ideas, exchange stories,
7 pictures, whatever they want. Not every
8 institution has the ability to get to things
9 like Facebook or MySpace, but you can get to a
10 .gov account.

11 So let GPO worry about the security
12 and the updates and making sure that this
13 thing is up to date. We're not going to be
14 posting to the site. We'll just make sure that
15 the venue is available for you. But at that
16 point, you can go ahead and interact with your
17 colleagues, share your expertise, share your
18 stories, ask questions, pick the brain of
19 other members in the community, and really
20 strengthen not only your knowledge of the
21 program, but also what you guys can
22 communicate and can exchange amongst
23 yourselves.

1 So everything is web-based.
2 Hopefully, it's intuitive and easy to use. The
3 site offers a number of features. So you can
4 go ahead and blog about things that you're
5 passionate about. You can go ahead and read
6 other peoples' blogs and comment on those
7 blogs. You can submit photos, share photos of
8 events going on in your library.

9 You can go ahead and once you have
10 an account, you can actually log in and search
11 for other members. You know, if you look and
12 see who from the state of Kansas from an
13 academic library who is also a member of
14 GODORT. You can see also who is a self-
15 proclaimed subject specialist in various
16 areas.

17 Other things that you could do are
18 you could submit web links, so if there are
19 resources that you use at your institution all
20 the time and you think that this would be a
21 great thing to share with other people, you
22 could add those links to the site. You could
23 also go ahead and write and review those

1 sites.

2 One other thing that you can also
3 do is -- There's forum attached to the site
4 where you can actually have more in-depth
5 conversations with other members of the
6 community. So if somebody posts a question
7 about --

8 There's one question in here about
9 "needs and offers." It was very good, rather
10 enlightening -- Something I took back and I'm
11 still pondering at this point -- Not everybody
12 has time to search through the "needs and
13 offers." One of the things I've been looking
14 at is trying to make "needs and offers" where
15 there's a bulk upload.

16 But one thing I hadn't considered,
17 which was brought up in the forum was, could
18 you go ahead and since we don't have time to
19 look through all these massive lists, go ahead
20 and have the system match the need for a
21 particular SuDoc number with somebody who has
22 that to offer, and just shoot an e-mail alert
23 to somebody and say, "Hey, this is something

1 that you need, this is something somebody has.
2 There's a match. Maybe you want to go ahead
3 and investigate it."

4 So that was something I hadn't
5 considered and I've already learned from the
6 forum. I would go ahead and log-in here real
7 quick so you can take a look at some of the
8 features that are available once you have an
9 account.

10 Now remember, this is based off of
11 individual log-ins, so you as an individual
12 are making an account on here. So when you're
13 in here, you can go ahead and see the various
14 blogs. If you want to read the entire blog,
15 you can choose to click on one of the titles.

16 You can see how many hits it has. You can e-
17 mail it to somebody else. You can bookmark
18 it. You can also set it as a favorite. You can
19 do a TrackBack.

20 You could also provide a comment.
21 So if you want to comment, this comment form
22 is only available once you've logged in. So
23 you can go ahead and you can put in a title

1 for your comment, enter your comment, and then
2 submit it. So all the submissions are dynamic.
3 They're done on the fly. There is no GPO
4 review of the material.

5 However, GPO is there as a
6 moderator of the material, so if it's flagged
7 by somebody else to say, "Hey, this is
8 inappropriate," GPO will go ahead, take a look
9 at that content, and will take the necessary
10 steps. So if it's something that either needs
11 to be pulled or reach out to the submitter and
12 say, "this is why this is inappropriate, can
13 you go back and fix it?" We can go ahead and
14 do that. And then further violations could
15 result in a suspension of somebody's account
16 or a termination of somebody's account.

17 So, like I said, we had about 70
18 people so far who are registered for the site,
19 and what we found so far is they're very
20 excited about coming in and adding to their
21 profile. You'll see that of the people we
22 have so far, we have a number of avatars that
23 have been uploaded.

1 So let's choose one. Let's take
2 "Bookslave." So if we take Bookslave here,
3 we'll see this is Robin Chan. He is from the
4 University of Central Florida Libraries. We
5 can see he's from an academic institution. We
6 can see his various contact info, and from
7 there, we can find out that he has an interest
8 in national monuments, serial sets, and the
9 "Guide to US Publications." He is a senior
10 library technical specialist or assistant,
11 sorry.

12 Other people -- For example,
13 gcart001 is a member of AALL and ALA and is a
14 subject specialist in philosophy and religion
15 and library science.

16 So when you're creating an account,
17 you can actually go through and choose these
18 items. There is a defined list of member
19 organizations and a defined list of subject
20 specialists. There's a biography section where
21 you can write anything about yourself. So if
22 you happen to be a member of a state library
23 organization that doesn't happen to be in our

1 list, you can go ahead and expand upon that in
2 your bio.

3 And if you go through here, you'll
4 find people who have written great lengths
5 about their bio, and other people who have
6 written just a sentence or two, and some
7 people have chosen not to write anything at
8 all.

9 So it's totally up to you. It's a
10 community site. This is all locked down so
11 nobody from the public can get to this
12 information so your contact information is
13 secure. But it's up to you ultimately to
14 decide how much information you want to share.

15 And this site is driven by the community and
16 what you get out of it is really what you put
17 into it.

18 So, let's talk about some of the
19 blogs. We have our -- If you want to go ahead
20 and -- Once you're in the blogs, you can view
21 all the blogs, you can view a list of all the
22 other blogger. But if you want to go ahead and
23 write your own blog, we have a blog dashboard.

1 And so, the dashboards in the site let you do
2 the various functions of the site. So if we
3 click on "blog dashboard," we'll see there's a
4 button for "write a new entry, and you'll see
5 you'll eventually have a Microsoft Word type
6 of interface that comes up. So if you can use
7 Microsoft Word, you should be able to go ahead
8 and use this tool to be able to write a blog.

9 You can bring in pictures. You can import, or
10 you could embed video. You can import, you can
11 embed them. You can embed video, and you can
12 out anything you want here, so if you want to
13 make something bold, you want to indent
14 something, you want to make it a bulleted
15 list, add a picture -- all that's capable
16 through here. When you're done, go ahead and
17 hit "save," and it auto-publishes to the site.

18 Another one is the gallery. In
19 here, what happens is each member can create
20 one folder. So in that folder, you can put up
21 however many images you want. So for example,
22 our seeder posts in here, Adelaide Hasse.
23 Adelaide happens to have six photos. So in

1 here, we can go ahead and see thumbnails of
2 each of the pictures. So we can click on any
3 one of these and we can get a full or bigger
4 picture of the thumbnail.

5 From in here, we can go and watch
6 each one of these individually or we can start
7 a slide show and the slide show will go
8 through each one of the pictures. And in here,
9 you can go ahead and you can actually put a
10 description for each photo.

11 So if you want to describe what's going on in
12 the photo, you can see that. You can't see
13 that description when it's in that slide show
14 menu, but if you were to turn off slide-show
15 and go page to page, you'll see that there is
16 a description at the bottom of each of the
17 pages.

18 From in here, you can rate the
19 images, you can leave comments on the images,
20 you can view statistics for them, and if you
21 happen to be the owner, you can upload to that
22 section.

23 If I were to go to one of the other

1 categories, I would not be able to upload to
2 anybody else's category. It's locked down to
3 that individual.

4 So we have a couple people so far
5 who have posted some pictures. Our one most
6 recently is from the UCF Docs Office, titled
7 "my desk." Does this look like somebody's
8 desk?

9 Kathy Hale recently posted some
10 pictures from a state library parade. It was a
11 State Library of Pennsylvania Precision Book
12 Truck Drill Team -- Say that one five times
13 fast. It says, "In 2006, the State Library of
14 Pennsylvania participated in the Pennsylvania
15 Treasures Parade with their book truck drill
16 team. On the front of each cart lists the name
17 of the services we offer. One of the carts had
18 "US and PA government documents."

19 And if anybody knows Kathy, you got
20 to have a picture of Big Bob, so if you know
21 the story of Big Bob -- He has made his way
22 into the gallery here. If you don't know the
23 story of Big Bob, I believe Kathy is here. Ask

1 her all about Big Bob.

2 In the web links area, we have some
3 pre-defined categories that range from arts to
4 reference to science. They have sub-
5 categories. All these categories we've out in
6 here -- They're all seeder categories, but you
7 have the ability to create categories and sub-
8 categories as you see fit in here.

9 Once you're in there, you can go
10 ahead and you can go upload any web links that
11 you'd like. Does anybody use "browse topics"
12 or the registry? Then this site should be
13 easy to use because this uses the exact same
14 software.

15 So for example, we can go ahead and
16 view all the new links. There are RSS feeds
17 for these as well. We can view the "top-
18 rated," "the most popular," "the most
19 reviewed." We can search them. We can add a
20 link. We can add a category. So if I want to
21 add a link, I can go ahead and choose what
22 category it belongs in. So for example, if I
23 pick "health," I can choose to put it in the

1 main cat of "health," or I can say, "It's
2 really related to fitness." I can click on
3 "fitness" and whatever link I put in here will
4 end up in "health, in the sub-category of
5 "fitness." I can put in the name of the site,
6 write a description, and provide the URL. I
7 hit "save." It's uploaded on the fly to the
8 website.

9 If I find a site that's
10 particularly useful -- Let's take "Eye Level"
11 here. Go ahead and click on this. If I find a
12 site particularly useful, I can go ahead and
13 rate the listing. I can say it's very poor,
14 fair, average, good, or excellent. I can also
15 write a review of that site. And each of the
16 listings is owned by whoever updates them or
17 who creates them.

18 The last feature in here that is
19 currently working is the community forum. And
20 here is where you can have more in-depth
21 discussion. So one of the questions you'll
22 probably ask me is, "What's the difference
23 between a blog and a forum?"

1 The blog is a very personal thing.
2 It's something that's really written from one
3 person's point of view, and there are a couple
4 comments that are traded back and forth.

5 In a forum however, you can have
6 more in-depth discussions. You can attach
7 pictures and links and photos and they can
8 really get in more peoples' opinions and
9 respond back to them. You can give e-mail
10 alerts anytime one of the categories is
11 updated. You can bookmark particular threads.
12 You can search within particular threads.

13 So for example, under "events and
14 conferences," we have a sub-category called
15 "Fall DLC meeting." In here, we have Adelaide
16 posting that she needed a roommate for the
17 fall conference -- Not really something that
18 you'd blog about. It something more that you'd
19 just want to have a quick discussion, find a
20 roommate, and then the discussion ends.

21 So here, Dewey writes back and says
22 that he's looking for a roommate. I don't know
23 of Adelaide and Dewey, you know, ended up

1 sharing a room, but -- that's for them to work
2 out.

3 But you'll see in here that we
4 could add, we could make things bold. We
5 could indent things, we can add pictures if we
6 want. We can even add little happy smiley
7 faces as you can see here in Adelaide's
8 picture.

9 In here, you can have your avatar -
10 - will be reflected over here. Right now it
11 doesn't merge from your profile, but it will.

12 And you can put more information about where
13 you're from and so forth. You can put your own
14 custom footer in and so right now, it just
15 says "Adelaide R. Hasse," but you could post
16 anything you want down there in your headers.

17 So if you want to say what institution you're
18 from with a link to your library site, you
19 could do those types of things.

20 You'll see that there are different
21 ranks here. A rank is basically your status on
22 the forum. So the more you post, the greater
23 your status is. So right now, we've put up a

1 couple tips for the forum. We'll be expanding
2 it more, but we've got some initial ones going
3 up first, but one of them happens to be on
4 forum ranks. So what are forum ranks? So we
5 have several forum ranks set up. So if you
6 have between 0 and 74 posts on the forum,
7 you're considered a forum newbie. If you have
8 between 75 and 199, you're a forum enthusiast.

9 Between 200 and 499, you're an addict.
10 Between 500 and 999, you're a guru. And if
11 you get over 1,000, you've become the honorary
12 SuDoc. So the more eagles you have, the
13 greater your status.

14 Now, I'll warn you right up front.
15 Don't go padding your stats because I will go
16 re-set them. So if you approach the, "Oh, I
17 got first post," -- No, no. we will take care
18 of that.

19 We will be looking for moderators
20 for the site. As I mentioned earlier, the FDLP
21 desktop is a site that GPO creates the content
22 for and maintains, but the community site is
23 totally based off of the community. So one

1 aspect of that will be to -- We're going to be
2 soliciting for people who are interested in
3 being a global moderator of the community site
4 and the forum.

5 So there, you're responsible for
6 helping to control some of the decorum that
7 goes on, make sure that the rules are
8 enforced. So if you're interested, please let
9 us know. It's certainly something that you can
10 put in your resume and say, "Hey, I'm a
11 moderator of the government documents forum
12 here." And then you also don't have to worry
13 about eagles. You get stars. You get blue
14 stars.

15 You'll see on my particular post, I
16 have my signature -- is a quote from "The
17 Little Prince." It says "It is the time you
18 have spent with your rose that makes your rose
19 so important." You can put anything that you
20 want in there. If you've got a nice little
21 quote that you want to put down there, you can
22 do that as well.

23 And of course, my avatar -- You got

1 the nice panda in the tree. I don't know how
2 he got up there. I don't know how he's getting
3 down. But if you click on that, you can go
4 ahead and get to somebody's profile in the
5 forum, and from here you can see all the other
6 posts that this person has submitted. You can
7 e-mail that person. You can send them a
8 private message. There are a variety of things
9 that you can do. There's also private
10 messaging on the other side of the site. I'll
11 get to that in a little bit.

12 But if you're interested in a
13 particular post -- for example, let me go back
14 to the board index. Some of the things that
15 you can do with your profile in here is --
16 Let's say -- Under "library issues and best
17 practices" -- What I told you about earlier
18 with regard to "needs and offers," that was
19 actually posted underneath here. So if you go
20 to "collections," there's a link for "tips for
21 needs and offers."

22 So here is a discussion that
23 started that said," Rob Lopresti said, "I

1 don't have time to examine the "needs and
2 offers" lists. What I would like to see is the
3 ability to put up a list of needs and let the
4 computers match it to listed offers like
5 eBay's permanent searches."

6 Minerva wrote back and said,
7 "That's a great idea. I'll add it to my
8 mental wish list."

9 So if I want to see -- or be
10 notified whenever this is updated, I can
11 actually go ahead and choose -- At the bottom,
12 it says you can subscribe to the topic or you
13 can bookmark the topic. If I bookmark it,
14 it's going to be saved to a bookmark that's
15 saved into my profile. So if I go ahead and
16 log-in on another computer -- Say I'm at home
17 and I bookmark this, and I go home -- Or I'm
18 at work, I bookmark this. When it's time to go
19 home and find it, I log into the site. It's
20 saved in my internal profile, so I don't have
21 to worry about having bookmarks here and
22 there.

23 If you go ahead and subscribe to

1 the topic, you can get an e-mail alert every
2 time this is updated. So you don't have to
3 watch it every day. You just can get the e-
4 mail alert.

5 One of the other things you can do
6 in the forum to truly customize this -- We've
7 created some seeder categories and sub-
8 categories. So for example, those are "general
9 discussion," "events and conferences,"
10 "continuing education and training, "library
11 issues and best practices, "technology and
12 web-solutions," and "value of the federal
13 depository library."

14 At the bottom though, you'll see
15 two other community groups. And one is here
16 for Council to consider. There's a group
17 specifically for the depository library
18 Council. Within here, you can have several
19 types of groups. Two examples are an open and
20 a closed loop. So in this particular case,
21 there could be an open forum for Council where
22 any member can go ahead and post messages to
23 Council and Council can respond.

1 There's also another spot that is a
2 closed forum that only Council can respond to.
3 That can even go a step further that that can
4 even be hidden from view altogether, so when
5 you log in, based off of your rights, if
6 you're in that particular group, then you'll
7 be able to see the discussions in there.
8 Right now it's set so that the only members of
9 that group can respond but anybody can read
10 them.

11 So, that's just something to throw
12 out at Council to see -- Is that something
13 that you'd be interested in and you know, we
14 can cater that or take it away if that's not
15 something that would be useful. But that same
16 opportunity is available for any member of the
17 community.

18 You can actually create your own
19 user groups, so underneath "library groups," -
20 - We actually had a request from the San
21 Antonio Area Documents User Group.

22 Kathy Amen is currently in England
23 at the moment, and she was looking for a way

1 to keep in touch with the group while she was
2 away. So this is a place where they can post
3 minutes to meetings and have discussions
4 related to their group, but the group doesn't
5 necessarily have their own budget or
6 technology or time to set up the
7 infrastructure themselves. But the infra-
8 structure is here, and the web-mail let's you
9 maintain it, but here this group can actually
10 use that as a mechanism to communicate.

11 If you're interested in making a
12 library group, underneath "forum," there's a
13 little form you can fill out. Fill in some
14 basic information. Mainly, what we need to
15 know is the name of the group that you want to
16 set up and who the moderators are going to be.

17 So if GPO is not the moderator and the
18 moderators are set -- There are global
19 moderators, but then are also four particular
20 groups, such as this library groups. You can
21 have moderators for that group.

22 So for example, Kathy Amen -- She
23 would be the group founder, and she could turn

1 around and say, "These people have the right
2 to administer this forum." So they would have
3 the ability to edit posts, delete posts, grant
4 rights to that group. So if somebody says,
5 "Hey, I want to go ahead and be a member of
6 that group, they can say, "Well, I'm sorry.
7 You're not a member of the Texas Documents
8 Group or San Antonio Documents Group." Or
9 they could say, "Oh, sure. We'd love to have
10 your input. Let me add you to the group."

11 So when you're actually in your
12 profile, you're in your user control panel,
13 one of the tabs in here says "user groups."
14 You can see the various user groups that are
15 available and if it's an open group, you can
16 actually select one of them and say, "I want
17 to join it." And then an e-mail goes to the
18 founder and the moderators and says, "Hey,
19 this person wants to join this group."

20 Last section I'll talk about and
21 then open it up for questions is more of the
22 member's area. One of the things you can do in
23 here besides just viewing a list of people is

1 you could actually go ahead and do a search.
2 The search is a little extravagant at the
3 moment. We are looking to simplify it a little
4 bit. So bear with us. That is on our radar.

5 But for example, if you want say,
6 "I want to see everybody who is from an
7 academic library and from the state of
8 California," we click on "find users." We have
9 two people who currently fit that criteria. So
10 you can go ahead and customize your searches
11 in here.

12 So we're not limited to the
13 information that's here. If there's something
14 else that you'd like to know about other
15 members of the community, we're certainly open
16 to it, expanding that out. The only required
17 fields at this point are your name, your
18 library number, your e-mail address. So
19 that's the basics. Anything else from there
20 is based off of if you want to input that
21 information into the profile. Some of
22 the things we've been adding based off some of
23 the feedbacks we have gotten -- I'll take an

1 example on my profile -- was the ability to
2 add RSS feeds. So if you look in here, the
3 last item in here is RSS feeds. Each member
4 can add up to five RSS feeds within their
5 profile. So there are sites that if you're
6 particularly interested in and want to share
7 that with others, and they have an RSS feed,
8 you can share them in here.

9 At this point -- Let's see -- I
10 think I've covered pretty much everything
11 that's in this booklet. Going back to that
12 last page, you'll see that the community site
13 contains all the social networking tools that
14 are related to the FDLP community. We're
15 trying to cater this as much as possible to
16 the community.

17 The content is created and
18 maintained by members of the federal
19 depository library community, not GPO.
20 Registration is open to only the members of
21 the FDLP community, and accounts are based on
22 individuals so user names and passwords are
23 determined by individual members.

1 So for example, if you get to the
2 site -- I'm going to log-out here -- And you
3 can't remember your password, you can click on
4 the "forgot log-in." It will say, "Which one
5 did you forget? Did you forget your username
6 or your password?"

7 And what it will do is it will send
8 you an e-mail with a token. You take that
9 token. You put it on the website and then it
10 says, "Here's your password," or "Here's your
11 opportunity to change your password," or
12 "Here's your user name."

13 But when you create an account,
14 you're deciding what your user name is and
15 what your password is. So it's a password
16 you're comfortable with, something you'll
17 remember. It's not going to be one of those
18 hexadecimal ones that we've been sending out
19 through the existing FDLP desktop that nobody
20 can remember.

21 At anytime, like I said, we're here
22 for the rest of the conference. We're out in
23 the main area. We also have an FAQ section

1 that we're trying to keep up to date, so if
2 there's something that you're confused about,
3 just drop us a note. There's a contact from
4 right off the homepage. Let us know and we'll
5 certainly add it to the FAQ list over here.
6 We welcome any suggestions, any feedback.

7 One of the things that we've been
8 asked for so far is the ability to share
9 documents. So similar to that file repository
10 you saw, the community site, we're working on
11 the ability to be able to upload files. So
12 once that ability is available, then we can
13 add it into the community site, and then you
14 could share documents back and forth amongst
15 the community.

16 With that, I'm going to conclude my
17 remarks and open it up to any kind of
18 questions. Fire away. I'm available for
19 anything.

20 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears from the
21 University of North Texas. Going back to --
22 off of the homepage, the news articles -- When
23 you're searching those and specifically

1 searching the FDLP handbook, is it going to
2 highlight where it found the words?

3 For instance, say somebody calls up
4 and wants to know about how do I become a
5 depository -- That would be in chapter 1 or 2,
6 possibly. When it comes up, is it going to
7 highlight exactly which section of that
8 chapter, because some of those chapters are
9 really lengthy and finding that one paragraph
10 or that one sentence that relates to what
11 you're talking about -- Is it going to
12 highlight that for me or am I going to have to
13 dig through that entire chapter to find it?

14 MS. SIEGER: At this moment, off the
15 top of my head -- You may have to go looking
16 for it. Right now it's under "depository
17 administration." We'll go the handbook real
18 quick. One of the things that is a little bit
19 different with this handbook is when you click
20 on one of the chapters, you get an article
21 index, so you can at any time view one of the
22 sub-sections or you can view the entire
23 article.

1 I'll have to look into how that
2 interfaces with the searching in that "browse
3 this site" to how if it would bring up the
4 highlighting key words. I may have that
5 turned "off" at the moment, but I will check.

6 MS. SEARS: But if we're looking at
7 all of the pages, we could just do the
8 "control F" then, right?

9 MS. SIEGER: Yes.

10 MS. SEARS: Because it's in HTML?

11 MS. SIEGER: Yes.

12 MS. SEARS: Okay.

13 MS. SIEGER: So, yes. So one of
14 things we're trying to do is keep this
15 modular, so we'll go ahead and make a single
16 content item for each one of these and from
17 there, we'll just put in triggers to say,
18 "This is this section. This is the next
19 section. So which section do you want to see?
20 Do you want to see the entire thing, or I'm
21 just interested in, for example, how to obtain
22 assistance?" I click on that and the only
23 thing I'm going to see on the screen is how to

1 obtain assistance.

2 If I want to read the entire
3 chapter, I can go ahead and click on "all
4 pages." And so from there, I'll still have
5 the ability to go ahead and make a PDF, e-mail
6 the link to somebody, or print the file.

7 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin, Connecticut
8 State Library. First of all, nice job.

9 Minor little thing -- When you do
10 the bookmaking, is there any reason it doesn't
11 grab the title of the article? You had to put
12 in your own title. Is this -- It's nice when
13 it just automatically fills that in.

14 MS. SIEGER: Thank you. We can look
15 into that. Some of the titles get rather
16 lengthy. The amount of real estate you have in
17 that block is pretty short so --

18 MR. WIGGIN: It's short.

19 MS. SIEGER: Something that you can
20 find, you can make memorable. But I can see
21 if we can blow the basics in and you can tweak
22 it from there or -- I'll explore the various
23 flexibility we have with that.

1 MR. SHULER: John Shuler, University
2 of Illinois at Chicago. I would make the
3 observation that this is a manifestation of
4 the goals we just talked about in the previous
5 session. And that oddly, the gauntlet has been
6 laid down by GPO giving the community a tool,
7 if the community is willing to use it.

8 And I think the burden now goes
9 back to the audience that this is very
10 powerful and the freedom that is actually
11 being allowed for members to use to
12 participate, I think is an excellent
13 demonstration of this century-long tradition
14 of partnership and cooperation between the
15 mother-ship and the rest of us.

16 I'll be the first to throw out that
17 a few mid-West librarians, primarily in Iowa,
18 Illinois, Minnesota, are beginning to form an
19 idea of what we call "The Great River
20 Government Information Initiative," in which
21 we're going to attempt to use these community
22 tools in OPAL to call together the states that
23 touch upon the Mississippi in a virtual

1 fashion to discuss common government
2 information dissemination issues. And by next
3 spring, come up with a ten point action plan -
4 - whatever that will be, of course, and use
5 these tools to meet virtually, just as the San
6 Antonio people tried to do with one of them
7 being in London.

8 I think this is a powerful
9 connectivity that we can use in our community,
10 and I'm delighted to see that the difference
11 between what we saw in St. Louis and now -- I
12 think it was St. Louis, wasn't it? Kansas
13 City. Kansas City, Sorry. I knew it was one
14 of those two letter states. Anyway, I think
15 it's great, and I think the community deserves
16 to give a hand to GPO for pulling this off. I
17 think this is great.

18 MS. SIEGER: Well, thank you. We
19 really appreciate that.

20 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National
21 Coordination Office. Just two quick things --

22 On the community site, check with
23 General Council to see whether closed Council

1 forum would be a violation of the Federal
2 Advisory Committee Act.

3 On the desktop site, I wonder if
4 you considered or perhaps you have -- incoming
5 RSS feeds? In the spirit of partnership,
6 allowing the depository libraries to have
7 their information available through the
8 desktop site might be a good thing. So having
9 a set of pages, perhaps with a map for
10 regional kind of interaction to get the RSS
11 feed, the relevant RSS feeds, from your
12 library partners up onto the desktop.

13 MS. SIEGER: That's an excellent
14 suggestion. The technology is there. Figuring
15 out a mechanism where people can actually
16 submit that -- I'll have to figure that
17 portion of it out.

18 DR. GREER: Now that NOAA site is a
19 good example of an agency using incoming RSS
20 to populate a community site. Theirs is
21 organized around weather events, but it
22 gathers things even from newspapers and so on
23 and puts them all on a community page.

1 MS. SIEGER: Thank you. We'll look
2 into that a little bit more. Are there any
3 other questions?

4 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,
5 California State Library. Karen, could you go
6 over again what is going to be freely
7 available to the public on the FDLP.gov site
8 and what will be restricted to password access
9 only.

10 MS. SIEGER: Right now, there are
11 only a few things. One of them is the
12 promotional item ordering. There's a statement
13 in the intro in that page that says "This
14 material is only available to federal
15 depository libraries." That's why that is
16 locked down.

17 Another example would be the bi-
18 annual survey. Bi-annual survey is to be
19 completed by each library, so that would be
20 something that would be locked down.

21 Another example would be the
22 bookmarking aspect. That's just because
23 there's a profile attached to that. But our

1 goal is to kind of keep the sites divided
2 between "this is the news section" versus
3 "this is the community input."

4 If we go ahead and start opening it
5 up to individual accounts, we're going to have
6 the same kind of situation we have now. So
7 that's kind of the reason behind that; not
8 that we want to exclude the ability for that
9 type of feature because it is a useful
10 feature. It's just, right now, with the way
11 that the site is being divided, adding those
12 accounts is not exactly feasible at this time.
13 We may find a way around that at some point --
14 Kind of like with that "news alerts" where you
15 can go ahead and still use it, but you have
16 like a mini-account, so to speak.

17 But on the initial radar, that's
18 one of the things that's going to be excluded.

19 We're still trying to figure out where "needs
20 and offers" goes. Whether or not it goes on
21 the community site or it goes off of the FDLP
22 desktop. That's something that if you have a
23 strong feeling one way or the other, we'd love

1 to hear from you on that one.

2 But because that's something that
3 you actually upload content to, we're
4 restricting that down to that libraries. So
5 those are the types of things. It's mostly
6 surveys that are only accessible to the
7 depository community, tangible materials that
8 are accessible only to the depositories upon
9 request. But other things like -- If you want
10 GPO to visit your library for an upcoming
11 anniversary or celebration -- that's not going
12 to be locked down.

13 So basically, 99 percent of the
14 site will not be locked down.

15 MR. CISMOWSKI: And one other
16 question whether -- the access to the
17 community site -- to set up an account on the
18 community site -- is going to be individual,
19 right?

20 MS. SIEGER: Yes.

21 MR. CISMOWSKI: Even though you say
22 that it's only going to be open to members of
23 the depository community, how are you going to

1 enforce that?

2 MS. SIEGER: Whenever you create an
3 account, you are not automatically granted
4 access. You have to submit your name, your e-
5 mail address, and your library number. At that
6 point, an e-mail alert comes into GPO. GPO
7 gets that notice and makes sure that yes, you
8 are from that institution.

9 Of all the people that we've had so
10 far, we've had two that were more like
11 potential spammers that tried to get in, and
12 those accounts were denied. So as long as you
13 have that valid depository number -- and we
14 can check against that -- we'll make sure that
15 you get an account.

16 MS. SEARS: Karen?

17 MS. SIEGER: Yes.

18 MS. SIEGER: Suzanne Sears,
19 University of North Texas. On that aspect --
20 So if you're checking, are you just checking a
21 depository coordinator list then for who could
22 have one, or say, you know, I have 11 staff
23 members. GPO doesn't know all the names of my

1 11 staff members, so would they then contact
2 me and say, "Is this person eligible to be on
3 the community?" or -- How are you going to do
4 that?

5 MS. SIEGER: If we find somebody
6 that's questionable, we will contact the
7 coordinator of that library and ask for more
8 information, Or we'll write back to that
9 person and say, "Can you verify that you're at
10 that institutions?"

11 MS. SEARS: Because I'm just -- I
12 would really like my support staff to be able
13 to participate in the community blogs as well.

14 MS. SIEGER: If you have a .edu or
15 something that we're going to be able to
16 easily identify you -- You get the library
17 number and you have a .edu, you have a better
18 chance than if you have a Gmail account, for
19 example.

20 We'll go through and scrutinize a
21 little bit more if you have a valid library
22 number and a Gmail account, and we're not
23 familiar with who you are.

1 We have, at the mike ?

2 MS. SMITH: Lori Smith, Southeastern
3 Louisiana University. On the desktop, is
4 there also metadata? Because things like the
5 PURL referrals -- I always forget what that's
6 called, and I know it's like hot-link usage
7 statistics of some sort and if I could search
8 statistics and bring that up, that would be
9 nice, as opposed to having know those
10 depository-specific key words that it's "PURL
11 referrals." So is there metadata to help me
12 find those sorts of things when I have a brain
13 cramp?

14 MS. SIEGER: We have the ability to
15 add metadata with each content item that is
16 added into the site. So what we're ultimately
17 going toward in "library services" is making
18 it so that the actual subject matter experts
19 can create and maintain the content on the
20 site. When they do, they basically fill out a
21 menu that says, "Okay, what's your title?
22 What's the content?" At the bottom of the
23 page, it says, "What's your metadata?" So your

1 keyword metadata is your descriptive metadata.
2 So that information can be created and then
3 when you go into that "browse the site" or the
4 "news" features, one of the options you have
5 when it says "title" or "intro content," well,
6 the last one was "key words." So you can
7 actually search within the metadata from
8 there.

9 MS. SMITH: Okay. And also, I tried
10 to sign up for the community website, and it
11 rejected me.

12 MS. SIEGER: Uh-oh!

13 MS. SMITH: So I'll probably have to
14 stop by the table and see why that happened.

15 MS. SIEGER: Okay. My apologies for
16 that. You've been waiting for awhile. I'm
17 sorry about that.

18 MS. CRALEY: Andrea Craley, Hartford
19 Community College Library. Two questions,
20 just verifications.

21 One is -- You said we had one
22 library log-in for FDL for the desktop and it
23 could be shared among staff. Can staff log-on

1 at the same time?

2 MS. SIEGER: Yes, that is possible.

3 MS. CRALEY: Okay. And another
4 question is -- I just want to make sure I'm
5 not confused too much. If I'm with patrons,
6 tell the about the FDLP, what the FDLP is --
7 need to be on GPO access. I think that now I
8 saw it on the directory site, the desktop.
9 Would it be there? Can they go to it, or
10 because it's log-in only, I'd leave it to the
11 directory or -- I'm just confused.

12 If someone wanted to know what is
13 the FDLP, there used on be an area that told
14 you what that was and you could direct them
15 to, I guess, the desktop, and I guess the
16 directory. But I'm confused as to where I
17 would send them.

18 MS. SIEGER: Yes. One of the things
19 we need to do at GPO is sort of combined that
20 message, so we're sending people to one place
21 instead of five different places, and that's
22 some of what we're trying to do.

23 As we go ahead and we review all

1 the information to make sure it's up to date
2 and the most current, we'll go ahead and start
3 to consolidate that more.

4 Most of the content on the desktop,
5 99 percent of it, is open to everybody. It's
6 just that small percentage that there is a
7 very specific reason why that it's locked
8 down, will be inaccessible. On the
9 new desktop -- You can see on this version --
10 Underneath "home," the first menu item is
11 "about the FDLP." And so from there, there is
12 a description about what the FDLP is and then
13 there are various content articles.

14 One is "How to designate a federal
15 depository library." The next one is "the bi-
16 annual survey." "the depository Council," or
17 "the Public Printer," "the value of the FDLP,"
18 and the "Library of the Year Award." So those
19 are some of the articles we're putting
20 underneath there.

21 So you have the basics of what the
22 program is and you can dive into more based
23 off of other items that are considered part of

1 "About the FDLP."

2 MR. GRIFFITHS: David Griffiths,
3 University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
4 And my question is about the scope of the
5 community site.

6 Many of us who work for a federal
7 government information also are IGO
8 specialists, who are local government
9 specialists, for example. And would those
10 areas be within the scope of FDLP community?

11 MS. SIEGER: I'd be interested in
12 hearing more from the community on that. From
13 my perspective, I'm not an expert with the
14 program -- I'm not a librarian by trade, so I
15 leave a lot of that open to other people to
16 advise me on.

17 Right now, I personally think if
18 it's part of who you are in your profession as
19 a government documents librarian, I would
20 personally say it's relevant. But I can be
21 over-ruled at any time. I'm open to other
22 peoples' suggestions on that.

23 MR. GRIFFITHS: Okay, thanks.

1 MS. SIEGER: Alright. We're at
2 quarter of -- What do we have?

3 MR. SWINDELLS: Just real quick.
4 Jeff Swindells, Northwestern University
5 Library. I'd like to urge Council to look at
6 expanding the community side to other non-
7 depository libraries specifically because I
8 think this offers a lot of possibilities for
9 outreach.

10 I mean, for instance, I do e-
11 government seminars in public libraries around
12 my area. I could create a group for folks,
13 just sort of discuss issues that came out in
14 those seminars, and things like that. That's
15 probably one.

16 The second point is are you going
17 to allow users to rate the posts of others or
18 rate expertise of others and sort of really
19 push the social networking things like
20 slashdot allows you to do, which actually
21 helps filter the best information from a large
22 community of users? Or are the rates only
23 rating websites?

1 MS. SIEGER: There is a rating
2 system in the "comments."

3 MR. SWINDELLS: Right, okay.

4 MS. SIEGER: So if you go to the
5 blogs -- Let me find one that had comments.
6 Here's one that had seven. Next to each one
7 there's a "plus" and "minus."

8 MR. SWINDELLS: Oh, okay. Great.

9 MS. SIEGER: So you could say, "Yes,
10 this was more relevant."

11 MR. SWINDELLS: Great. Okay, good.

12 MS. SIEGER: We could push that to
13 the top.

14 MR. SWINDELLS: And then I'd like to
15 second David's point that both professionals
16 work in multiple levels of government, but our
17 users very much do because we're in a global
18 world and there really is no question that's
19 just federal, just local, just international,
20 so we need to start thinking how we're going
21 to interact with those other levels of
22 government. Thanks.

23 MS. SIEGER: Thank you.

1 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,
2 California State Library. I told you this
3 last summer and I'm going to say it in public.
4 Exactly what John said. I think that this --
5 especially the community website here, is GPO
6 at it's finest.

7 And I'd love to personally thank
8 you for the energy and drive and creativeness
9 that you've put into this whole process
10 because -- Well, while I know you have a team,
11 I suspect that the direction came from --
12 Well, I don't know where the direction came
13 from, but anyway -- I'm really excited
14 about this and I think that it's going to
15 enable the community to come together in ways
16 that five years ago, we would never have
17 imagined would even be possible.

18 MS. SIEGER: I appreciate that.
19 Thank you. And I want to thank Ric Davis and
20 Ted Priebe and the other people that I work
21 with at GPO for allowing us to actually take
22 that vision and develop it -- Take that
23 creativity and really apply it to this to try

1 and make something that the FDLP community can
2 make use of.

3 MS. ETKIN: Cynthia Etkin, GPO. I
4 want to also thank John for making that
5 comment about the community site being
6 something that was part of the previous
7 discussion. That was actually a very good
8 example of what was in the slides, I think,
9 that we didn't show of strengthening the
10 network of depository libraries.

11 MS. SIEGER: I will throw one last
12 thing in there. I know a lot of people have
13 been asking about web-tech notes. I've brought
14 with me the -- How many pages was it, Katie?
15 95 pages? 95 pages of statement of work for
16 re-design of web-tech notes.

17 We should be close on re-designing
18 that, so -- If you are interested in hearing
19 about some of the bells and whistles, you can
20 stop by the vendor table and we can tell you
21 about some of that.

22 But rest assured, we have been
23 hearing that web-tech notes needs to get back

1 up. We see it's one of the hot, popular items
2 when it comes to the news stories on the
3 desktop. We are working on it. It's close.

4 If there are no other questions, we
5 have -- It's about quarter of five. Let
6 everybody break early and grab some dinner and
7 our folks will be out in the lobby until the
8 traffic dies down to answer any questions that
9 you have.

10 With that, I'll turn it back over
11 to --

12 CHAIRMAN BYRNE: I do not think I
13 have anything further to add. Anything that
14 Council wants to bring up?

15 Anything on this side of the table
16 that you'd like to bring up? If not, we'll go
17 ahead and adjourn this meeting.

18 (Whereupon, meeting was adjourned
19 at 4:50 p.m.)
20

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARY CONFERENCE & FALL
DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING

+ + + + +

TUESDAY,
OCTOBER 21, 2008

+ + + + +

The Council convened at 8:30 a.m. in Salons A and B of the Crystal Ballroom of the Doubletree Hotel Crystal City, 300 Army-Navy Drive, Arlington, Virginia, Tim Byrne, Chair, presiding.

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

TIM BYRNE, Chair
CHRISTOPHER GREER
KATHRYN S. LAWHUN
JOHN A. SHULER
GWEN SINCLAIR
KATRINA STIERHOLZ
VICTORIA K. TROTTA
KENDALL F. WIGGIN
DAVID CISMOWSKI
SARAH G. HOLTERHOFF
JUSTIN OTTO
SUZANNE SEARS

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Adjourn	

1 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

2 (8:35 a.m.)

3 CHAIR BYRNE: Good morning.

4 Welcome to the second day of meeting here. I
5 have one announcement before we get into
6 FDsys. Yesterday at our 5:00 to 6:00 working
7 session, council had considerable discussion
8 about the future of the FDLP Strategic Plan,
9 and there was a lot of concern that we really
10 hadn't had enough time yesterday to really get
11 through discussion of the goals and the
12 strategies.

13 And considering what GPO hopes for
14 the schedule of completing the strategic plan,
15 council really felt that it was important to
16 have continued discussion at this meeting.

17 So what we decided to do was do a
18 little bit of a schedule change, and so the --
19 the working session that council has scheduled
20 from 5:00 to 6:00 this evening, we're going to
21 turn into a discussion of the strategic plan,
22 the goals, and everyone is invited to join us
23 at that session.

24 And then we also have a session

1 from 1:30 to 3:00 on Wednesday that was to be
2 for recommendations, and we want to devote
3 that time to discussion of the strategies and
4 the strategic plan. So hopefully as many of
5 you that can attend those and participate
6 in the discussion.

7 So now to get into the FDsys, I'm
8 going to turn it over to Selene.

9 MS. DALECKY: Good morning, and
10 welcome to the first of two session on FDsys
11 today. We are -- just to clarify for
12 everybody, this first session is going to be a
13 technical discussion on the Federal Digital
14 System with the actual minds behind the
15 design, the architects of the system.

16 This came out of several
17 discussions at the last meeting where people
18 were very interested in some of the details
19 itself and the architecture, and why certain
20 design decisions were made, and how the system
21 works together as a whole.

22 At the 10:30 session, we're be
23 giving more of an overview, an update, on
24 FDsys activity, and we will be doing a

1 demonstration of FDsys as it exists today in
2 preparation for our launch in December.

3 So I would like to introduce our
4 speakers. The first speaker will be Deng Wu,
5 who is with the Government Printing Office,
6 and he is the FDsys senior systems architect.

7 The next speaker will be Paul Nelson. He is
8 the FDsys search and data architect from
9 Search Technologies.

10 Our third speaker will be Johnny
11 Gee. He is the FDsys repository architect,
12 and he is with BeechTree Consulting.

13 MR. WU: Good morning. I'm Deng
14 Wu, and in the next hour and a half, what
15 we're going to do is give you an overview of
16 the FDsys high level architecture and the high
17 level design.

18 We cannot cover every detail of the
19 design, but just give you an overview of how
20 the system was constructed, pulled together.

21 I'm going to cover the high level
22 architecture from the conception model, and
23 also the application architecture, and then
24 Paul is going to be focusing on the data flow

1 through the system, and they are the search
2 functionalities.

3 FDSys is a large scale content
4 management system, and the repository plays a
5 very critical role in the system, and Johnny
6 Gee is going to cover the high level design of
7 the repository.

8 At a very high level, FDSys
9 consists of three major sub systems. The
10 first one is the content management system.
11 That's -- that manages a daily -- daily
12 content -- daily solution and metadata,
13 digital and data processing. The other
14 repository is dedicated to the archive. This
15 is one of FDSys' major missions: to preserve
16 the content once it gets into the system.

17 These two systems are backed up by
18 a product we selected, Documentum, to manage
19 these two repositories. The sooner one is an
20 access component, access services system of
21 FDSys. That is backed up by a enterprise
22 search engine, FAST. Johnny is going to cover
23 the -- a little bit of detail design for the
24 repository design for these two repository

1 systems. And then Paul is going to be
2 focusing on once the data gets into the public
3 access side, how the search works, how the end
4 user accesses that system to get to browse the
5 content and search the content, and to
6 download the content.

7 Because FDsys is a large scale
8 content management system, the data model
9 plays a very critical role in this system.
10 Now, FDsys manages everything. It manages the
11 content in the form of a package. We follow
12 the open archive information system model to
13 manage the FDsys packages. The SIP, which is
14 Submission Information Package; AIP is Archive
15 Information Package, and the DIP. DIP is the
16 Dissemination Information Package.

17 The reason we choose -- one of the
18 reasons we choose to implement this to manage
19 the FDsys as a package is because for each
20 identification you have -- let's say you have
21 a text version of the application, and also
22 you have a PDF version. For some
23 applications, you have the XML version.

24 So those are inside the packages so

1 we can manage those all different formats of
2 the same application as one unit. So when you
3 get, for example, the text version of the
4 content, you'll know you can return to the PDF
5 version using that same package.

6 FDsys adds another package, which
7 is the ACP, the Access Content Package. The
8 reason for that one is ACP is primarily used
9 to manage the access component of the system.

10 And also another purpose of ACP is to protect
11 the AIP from frequent access to the content
12 files.

13 In terms of -- okay, so one -- a
14 package consists of three key elements. You
15 have content files, and also you have metadata
16 describing the package. Another element of
17 the package is that a package -- how the
18 packages are bonded together, so to become a
19 unit of -- a management unit inside the
20 system.

21 Now, in terms of implementation, we
22 took a different approach for each of the
23 packages. It depends on the -- because of the
24 purpose of -- each package is different. For

1 the SIP, SIP is -- by nature, it's a
2 transitory package. So when the SIP gets in
3 the system, it has -- serves a purpose.

4 Now, for the AIP, AIP is the long
5 term preservation package. We took a
6 different approach. So for SIP and ACP we
7 leveraged the content management system
8 capability to -- to implement it logically,
9 which means be honest as to where the files
10 are stored, and where the metadata is stored
11 is transparent to the end user.

12 But on a screen, if you login to
13 the system, you'll see the packages as they
14 were designed. You still see the logical
15 structure, but behind the scenes it's
16 transparent the way the CMS has flexibility to
17 take advantage of the CMS, the capability to
18 store, to manage, to move around the -- around
19 the system.

20 But for AIP, we took a different
21 approach because the AIP is -- the purpose of
22 AIP is for long term preservation. Metadata,
23 content files, the relationship between the
24 metadata and the content files, and the

1 relationship between the content files
2 themselves are all described inside of the
3 package itself.

4 So we use the CMS to manage and to
5 create the AIP, but the AIP is independent of
6 the -- I'm going to talk about this one a
7 little bit more.

8 The difference is only for when a
9 user requests that they attach the former
10 system. So this form depends on what you
11 requested. If you want just the files, a
12 couple files, if you want the metadata as
13 well. So the data will consist of the content
14 files along with the metadata you requested.

15 So it depends on what the end user
16 requested. You may -- you may request the
17 whole package, the metadata and the content
18 files, describing each other inside the -- the
19 package.

20 This is -- this is how -- what --
21 what the SIP and ACP looks like. So for a
22 package, you have -- we use the concept of a
23 rendition. What a renditions is primarily
24 determined by the format of the publication.

1 It's that one rendition might be a text
2 version of the publication. Another rendition
3 might be the PDF, and still another rendition
4 might be a XML.

5 So those -- in general, there --
6 one rendition contains a complete
7 representation of the same publication. Now,
8 we have another -- in this diagram, we have
9 another one called a granule folder. Granule
10 is the -- for some of the publications, they
11 are -- the part of the package -- maybe the
12 end user is like a Federal Register.

13 Issues of the Federal Register
14 consists of multiple articles. Those articles
15 are not necessarily related to each other.
16 For one particular article, you may not be
17 interested in the whole issue of the Federal
18 Register.

19 So that's why we use the granule
20 concept to break the files down to a
21 particular article you are interested in. So
22 it makes those searchable as independent and a
23 unit inside the package.

24 The metadata: Okay, so for SIP and

1 ACP we take out advantage of this underlying
2 theme as to manage the metadata. That's why
3 you don't see it in this diagram. So the
4 metadata management is what the CMS is
5 designed for. So we'll take advantage of
6 that. So we -- but on the large scale, when
7 we login to the system, you'll see the package
8 structure is like this.

9 Now, for AIP, we still have the
10 renditions and the content files inside the
11 rendition folders. Now, we have three more
12 important XML files here. So the first one is
13 the AIP. I forgot to mention when we thought
14 up the earliest model, we used metadata
15 standards to -- the XMS standards to manage
16 the metadata, and also the association between
17 content files and the metadata themselves.

18 Now, come back to this AIP now.
19 Now, the AIP.xml is actually based on METS.
20 METS is used to bind the packages together so
21 to describe what the packages consist of, what
22 content files, and also the relationships
23 between the files and the metadata.

24 The MODS: MODS is another metadata

1 standard we use for descriptive metadata. And
2 PREMIS is used inside the AIP for permanent
3 information. We recalled everything, every
4 activity, when anything is done to the content
5 files inside of packaging will be recalled
6 inside a PREMIS file.

7 So this is the history of what
8 happened starting from the creation, from the
9 birth of the AIP. What has been done A to Z
10 in this package?

11 Okay, now this is the application
12 architecture. This is a little bit of a
13 detailed version, a view, of the conception
14 model. Now, here we have two repository
15 subsystems supported by Documentum to ACP in
16 one file store, and AIP is located in a
17 totally different file store. The Documentum
18 we use is for user authentication and
19 authorization, and work flows and the content
20 search, and also we use the Webtop for user
21 interface.

22 Now FDSys -- for this tool
23 component, we do have some FDSys customized
24 applications. The first one would be -- what

1 you see here is just an example of them. We
2 manage the package concept. We manage the
3 concept by FDSys packaging applications, which
4 is through the content repository. This is
5 another big component of the system to pass
6 the metadata from the content files in the
7 search, and Paul is going to get into that a
8 little bit in detail, and also into the virus
9 tracking.

10 When anything gets into the system,
11 we make sure there's no malicious viruses
12 getting into the system. And also, we have
13 set up PDF functionalities. We use Adobe
14 Life Cycle to digitally assign the select
15 publications, and also some other options, for
16 example the PDF granule generation.

17 For these tool systems, you need a
18 user account to log in to the system. I will
19 touch that one later on.

20 Now, we also use the GPO integrated
21 library system to FDSys. Between these two
22 systems, we synchronized a subset of metadata
23 FDSys manages, which is the bibliographic
24 information. When anything come to FDSys, we

1 want to make sure there's a subset of metadata
2 synchronizing the two systems. We use
3 Enterprise Service Bus to facilitate the
4 communication between the two systems.

5 Now, the -- on the right side, we
6 have access subsystem. This is basically the
7 current GPO Access. So when FDsys stands out,
8 this component will replace the current GPO
9 Access. It will be subsumed by this component
10 of FDsys.

11 Now the tool reaching the
12 repository and the access subsystem we have --
13 we pull the content from the repository for
14 the public access. But only subset of the
15 packages are getting their -- getting to the
16 public side. Like for example, we have PDF
17 versions, the text versions and HTML and some
18 -- like a poster script version of the
19 publication. But a poster -- for example,
20 poster script will not get into the public
21 side.

22 So on the public side, you will
23 have HTML version of the publication. You
24 will have PDF files as well, and also the

1 metadata. So there will be access for the --
2 through the Access subsystem, and Paul is
3 going to cover this one in detail, and Johnny
4 is going to over the digital design, a little
5 bit of the design, of the repository part.

6 Now, as I said for the repository
7 subsystems, you need a login count. Now, how
8 do we manage the user access? We use -- FDSys
9 uses the rules and groups to enforce the
10 application security control. So it depends
11 which group is used for content.

12 Each content, or each package
13 inside the system must belong to one or two --
14 one or more groups. Now, the rules are used
15 to specify function roles a user can perform.

16 So it depends on which group you belong to,
17 and which function of rules you are assigned
18 with.

19 So when you log in to the system,
20 that determines what you can do to the system,
21 what you can see, and what you can do in the
22 system. Now, we -- all the rules and the
23 users and the groups are managed in the LDAP.

24 Documentum has the built in LDAP integration.

1 So we use that one to get advantage of that.
2 FDsys supports a tool, Oracle
3 Internet Directory tool, and a Microsoft
4 Active Directory. So here is an example. For
5 example, if you belong to -- when the content
6 comes from the EPA, we assign it to those who
7 belong to the EPA. This is just an example.
8 You can have granule -- for one agency, you
9 can granules of groups of content as an agency
10 desires them.

11 So now, when content comes into the
12 system, it belongs to one group. Now, if a
13 user logs in, you are not belong -- you are
14 not from EPA; you probably wouldn't -- you
15 will not see the content inside the system at
16 all.

17 Now, you can see the packages and
18 the content files, but it doesn't mean you
19 can do everything to the system. That's
20 controlled by function rules.

21 Now, before I turn to Paul and
22 Johnny about the digital design, I want to
23 cover a little bit more about how the content
24 gets into the system. This is the FDsys, just

1 an approximate model.

2 So when content comes into the
3 system, it comes in a SIP format. So the
4 first thing the system does it to validate the
5 SIP is right, is correct. You got the right
6 metadata, you got the right association to the
7 metadata and the files.

8 Then the primary objective of the
9 ingest process is to create the AIP. So with
10 all the original files arranged into the
11 package form, the AIP is created.

12 Now, after that one, we have
13 another -- a work flow that will process the
14 content. The first thing we're doing is to
15 parse in the content. FDsys is very XML
16 heavy, and a data driven system. Lots of
17 search and management depends on the metadata.
18 We get the metadata by parsing the text
19 version of the content files themselves.

20 So once the data -- the metadata
21 are extracted from the content files, we're
22 going to activate the AIP with descriptive
23 metadata, and some technical metadata as well,
24 and followed by other processing activities.

1 That's primarily designed for easy access to
2 the -- to the Access system.

3 And as you can see, we have three
4 main storages. One is for the archive
5 storage, which is totally separate and is in a
6 very secure storage environment. Another one
7 is Access package storage. That is supporting
8 the daily management of the content and the
9 packages. That's internal, so you need to
10 have an account to log into the system to do
11 anything.

12 Another one is public access
13 storage. That's facilitated in the content
14 submission search and so on. So to access
15 this for this reason, you do not need the
16 Access user account login. But for data
17 release, we are considering like a
18 personalization tool to personalize your
19 pages. But still, it's different from the
20 internal subsystem.

21 With that, I think I'm going to
22 turn over to Paul. Any questions? All right.

23 DR. GREER: I'm Chris Greer from
24 the National Coordination Office. I assume we

1 can ask questions at this point. It would be
2 helpful to have questions on each of the
3 stages here. And I have a number, so bear
4 with me for a minute.

5 You've gone with file structure as
6 -- it looks like the soil approach. What
7 about databases? Do you -- have you thought
8 that through?

9 MR. WU: Right. Database -- okay,
10 we use Documentum as our content management
11 system. The underlying database is Oracle.
12 We use Oracle.

13 DR. GREER: And what I'm talking
14 about is a preservation object, which is a
15 database.

16 MR. WU: Preservation object? In
17 terms of the creation and management, we use
18 Documentum as well, yes. We store the package
19 itself in a file system so that all the
20 metadata and permanent information are XML
21 files themselves. I mean they're XML files.
22 So we have -- METS is going to bind -- to
23 describe the relationship between the content
24 in the file system, and also the metadata

1 files after the METS and the mods feeding them
2 between each other.

3 DR. GREER: Okay, let's take that
4 offline. I'd like to hear more about that.
5 The file taxonomy granularity you described
6 down to the article level, is that the
7 furthest you're going? How far will you break
8 down the taxonomy?

9 MR. WU: We'll talk about this
10 later.

11 DR. GREER: Okay. I'm somebody at
12 a regional library. I want to draw up an
13 application that mashes up metadata. Could
14 you clarify that? Do I have to get the whole
15 package? Can I get the metadata?

16 MR. NELSON: We'll cover that, too.

17 MR. WU: Yes.

18 DR. GREER: And the application
19 architecture you have a web application server
20 interface. Looks like the only interface.
21 I'm at -- two scenarios. I'm at a regional --
22 I want to write an application that has its
23 own Documentum workflow, or maybe I'm at a
24 company and I want a value added service, and

1 I'm going to write -- I want to write my own
2 application interface. How in this
3 architecture do I do that?

4 MR. WU: This architecture is
5 geared toward this release. This is first to
6 be released. For the later releases, we -- we
7 are considering opening APIs for the external
8 system to connect to our -- to our system, to
9 communicate with our system.

10 Now, if the -- as you said, if the
11 other party uses Documentum as well, they'll
12 have more options to do that. Yes. This is
13 geared toward the first release, what it's
14 going to look like.

15 DR. GREER: So the API comes later?

16 MR. WU: Yes.

17 DR. GREER: Okay. Authentication,
18 is that a -- I was thinking at the ingest
19 process now. I have two questions. The
20 authentication -- I'm at a regional. I want
21 to do an authentication. Is that against the
22 archival storage?

23 MR. WU: It's against the
24 repository itself, yes.

1 DR. GREER: The archival?

2 MR. WU: The archival storage and
3 the ACP are all managed by the -- with a
4 different set of security 9:02:23, yes, but
5 it is still managed by the repository.

6 DR. GREER: Okay, so we'll talk
7 about authentication tomorrow. I'd like to
8 know a little bit more about how that's going
9 to work because that's a major service, and is
10 suddenly the one that's going to be taken up
11 in large measure by lots of users out there.
12 I'm looking at the architecture. I don't know
13 how that will scale.

14 MR. WU: I'm sorry. This one is
15 geared towards -- this first release we have
16 internal users that take advantage of an
17 active directory. We'll already have the
18 users, and just enable them to have the groups
19 and the rules so they can access the system.

20 Now, there all -- yes, we need to
21 extend how to authorize the -- authenticate
22 the other agencies, for example. Yes.

23 DR. GREER: Okay, the philosophy in
24 this first release seems to be containment,

1 and it's hard for me to see how the
2 architecture expands to utility or usability,
3 which was one of those goals.

4 The ingest process has the
5 preservation information metadata variation
6 annotation there. It looks like it's entirely
7 internal. If I'm not at a regional or
8 selective, and I want to contribute to the
9 annotation metadata, how do I do that? That's
10 not in this release, either?

11 MR. WU: This release? Not in this
12 release, yes.

13 DR. GREER: Is there a plan for
14 that?

15 MR. WU: Okay, so for this release
16 what we're trying to do here is it looks -- it
17 may look like limited functions. What we're
18 trying to do is build the foundation of the
19 system. The framework is there, and so for
20 this release, for the AIP, we're going to
21 create the AIP, store the AIP.

22 We do not have -- frankly, we do
23 not have much preservation process for this
24 release.

1 DR. GREER: Okay.

2 MR. WU: Yes. So we want to get
3 the user structure ready on -- like for later
4 releases we'll be able to work on the AIP, to
5 structure the process first, the preservation
6 process first; what we can do, what needs to
7 be done to the preservation copy.

8 So that's why we -- we do have a
9 separate version where we do the archival
10 package and the access package. So that's
11 different missions of the FDsys. Yes.

12 DR. GREER: Yes, I understand,
13 although at the -- the long term goal has to
14 be to provide -- you know, that pyramid model
15 was really a good way to think about this, and
16 then if you want to build the applications
17 through the access applications on top of
18 that, that -- this is that bottom layer. I
19 haven't heard so far a lot of thinking about
20 how that architecture enables the rest of the
21 pyramid.

22 What I've heard is a lot about how
23 that architecture contains securely the
24 necessary functions of GPO here, and that's

1 commendable, but I'll be interested in hearing
2 as time goes by with this discussion how that
3 -- that foundation layer then gets opened up
4 to everybody else.

5 MR. NELSON: That's the next set of
6 slides.

7 DR. GREER: Okay, good. I'm sorry
8 to occupy so much time.

9 MR. WU: Okay.

10 MR. OTTO: Good morning. I'm
11 Justin Otto from Eastern Washington
12 University. With regard to the archival
13 content repository, I'm just wondering how
14 often is it backed up, and what are you guys
15 doing to ensure like long-term integrity of
16 the data in the archival repository?

17 MR. WU: The backup, the frequency
18 of the backup should be configurable, and they
19 are -- as I said, for this release we'll build
20 archive repository, but I would have not --
21 frankly, I will have not established the
22 process yet. We'll have to establish this
23 process. How often it needs to be backed up,
24 how often it needs to be refreshed, for

1 example.

2 So we're going to periodically
3 check the integrity of the data as well. So
4 how often would we do it? Whose
5 responsibility is it?

6 Now, for this release what we did
7 is made sure the original files, the things we
8 need for the release, are there. So that's
9 for the archives part. So the architecture is
10 not limited to anything from there. So that's
11 the focus for the archive repository for this
12 release.

13 So yes, a lot needs to be done, but
14 yes. The security -- as I said, the security
15 for the archives repository is the most
16 restrictive one obviously because they only
17 have -- only very few people can have access
18 to it.

19 Even if you have access, probably
20 you're just assigned to a very limited
21 functionality to the system -- to the
22 repository. All right, thank you.

23 MR. NELSON: Thanks. I'm Paul
24 Nelson. I'm with Search Technologies.

1 Amazing as it may be or may seem, I wrote my
2 first search engine 20 years ago now, and in
3 all that time, I've never had a project which
4 has been as challenging and as fun, and as
5 worthy as this one.

6 It has been really quite
7 incredible. Most of the databases I get to
8 search over are like resumes, news reports.
9 This is really great data, and it's very rich
10 data with a large history. It's data that
11 means a lot to a lot of people.

12 It actually affects individual's
13 lives, and we are trying to design a system
14 that takes that richness and that history, and
15 all that individual and unique aspects of
16 every one of those individual collections, and
17 leverage that so that it can be really made
18 available to the public, and make the world a
19 better place.

20 And when we started writing our
21 search engines 20 years ago, that's what we
22 really thought. And so we thought search
23 could make the world a better place, and now
24 I'm really getting the opportunity to do that,

1 and I'm really excited by this -- this
2 opportunity.

3 When we started, I started with GPO
4 Access -- I'm sorry GPO, march around -- and
5 the first thing we realized was that this
6 wasn't a question of scalability. We didn't -
7 - it's not an enormously large number of
8 documents. We're talking about 10 million or
9 so indexable units.

10 It wasn't an enormously large
11 number of queries per second, either, on the
12 scale of, I don't know, Google or something
13 like that. What we discovered right away was
14 that it was an amazingly large amount of
15 detail, and that that detail was very
16 important, and that we wanted each one of the
17 documents to preserve as much of the detail,
18 and as much of the richness on each of those
19 individual collections as possible because the
20 agency that's in the Federal Register article
21 is very important.

22 The RIN number in the Federal
23 Register article is very important. The
24 speaker in that unit of business in the

1 Congressional Record is very important. Who
2 voted yea or nay on a senate resolution is
3 very important. Those are things that we need
4 to preserve and need to make searchable as
5 much as possible.

6 When we look at the system, it's
7 just I mean really thousands and thousands of
8 little details that we have to work out. And
9 so the whole architecture from my perspective
10 from starting on was being able to manage the
11 detail, being able to manage the scalability
12 of the detail, and organize the system in such
13 a way that we can manage that detail and
14 incorporate it, and really expose that
15 richness.

16 And so a lot of our design is
17 really with the intention of allowing for
18 extensibility, allowing for customizability on
19 a per collection basis, and moving those sorts
20 of details out of code and into configuration
21 so that they can be easily changed, and easily
22 adjusted to make the system as flexible on a
23 per collection basis as possible.

24 Okay, so let's get into it a little

1 bit about collections, packages and granules.

2 So we talk about these a lot. What is a
3 collection? Now, this has been kind of an
4 issue within FDsys because collections mean
5 different things to different people at
6 different times.

7 Within FDsys we use the word
8 collection, and we're now calling -- kind of
9 transitioning to call it a processing code. A
10 collection is a group of documents, which are
11 processed the same.

12 And so we want to process them in
13 terms of applying the same parser, applying
14 the same kinds of rendition management,
15 creating certain kinds of renditions and
16 manipulating it. And some examples of
17 different groups of documents, which are
18 processed the same are like the Federal
19 Register, the Congressional Bills, the Record,
20 and so on.

21 Now, to the public, a collection is
22 a group of documents which logically belong
23 together. And so some examples are the
24 Federal Register, the Congressional Bills, the

1 Congressional Records. So we see in this
2 case, what -- how we process things
3 internally, and how we present them to the
4 public are the same, but we're making FDSys so
5 that they don't have to be the same. And some
6 examples of where the two are not the same:
7 for example, you might have multiple budgets.
8 Each budget is very different from year-to-
9 year, but you want them all to be searched
10 under the budgets collection.

11 Similarly, if you have a
12 Congressional report that is printed in the
13 Congressional Record, that -- our object can
14 be displayed in two different collections. So
15 if you identify that there's a report that's
16 printed in the Congressional Record, you want
17 that to show up both as a Congressional report
18 in Congressional reports collection, as well
19 as in the Congressional Record because it
20 really belongs in both places.

21 Then we have the possibility for
22 virtual collections of the future. That is we
23 could create a collection, for example, of all
24 things related to education. So if you're

1 interested in searching on the education
2 domain, you want to search over the documents
3 from the Department of Education, say, from
4 the Federal Register, the documents from the
5 Department of Education -- is there a -- yes,
6 of course there is the DOE.

7 Sorry. From these different
8 databases, we could combine them together with
9 a special kind of virtual collection code, and
10 then be able to search only over those areas.

11 And so if gives us -- by splitting these
12 notions apart, processing in one way,
13 presentation another way, we have a lot more
14 flexibility to organize the system to the
15 public, which makes the most sense for the
16 public, but still maintain our -- the need to
17 process things because we have to know how to
18 process something, otherwise we can't process
19 anything, which kinds of makes sense, I
20 suppose.

21 Okay, going one level down,
22 packages: For us, a package is roughly
23 equivalent to a bound paper document. And so
24 if you can pick up one page, and a bunch of

1 pages come with it, that's pretty much a
2 package on the whole.

3 So examples is one whole issue of
4 the Federal Register; one issue of the
5 Congressional Record, a single Congressional
6 bill, one issue of the weekly compilation of
7 Presidential documents. And here's where
8 things get a little interesting: one volume of
9 the Code of Federal Regulations, which is an
10 enormous chunk, right?

11 And so obviously there's not one
12 file that makes up the entire volume. There's
13 a whole bunch of files that make up a volume
14 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The 9/11
15 Report, a single Congressional committee
16 report. Now we're talking -- we're still
17 investigating the Congressional committee
18 reports, but we'd like to put all of the parts
19 of a Congressional committee report together
20 into one package so that when you get that
21 package, you get all the parts and all the
22 errata together, rather than individual items
23 that you have to find and then put them
24 together.

1 So it's trying to make packages a
2 useful, combinable unit. And as just a little
3 example, just to kind of prove to you we have
4 packages on our system, on the left hand side
5 you see a list of packages of -- each of
6 these is an issue of the Federal Register.

7 I opened up one, and you can see
8 within the package we have an HTML rendition,
9 a PDF rendition, a PDF submitted rendition, an
10 SGML rendition, and a text rendition. The
11 reason why we have two PDF renditions is
12 because the submitted files are the ones we
13 actually found inside of GPO and now we're
14 combining them into a front matter, a reader
15 aid section, and then individual pieces for
16 each of the different articles into the
17 submitted case, and also -- sorry, in the PDF
18 case.

19 Also, we tend to have two copies of
20 the PDF so that we can digitally sign one
21 copy. We want to leave the original files
22 exactly as they are, and not touch them. So
23 when we digitally sign them, we move them to a
24 separate rendition. And then we have the text

1 rendition.

2 That's the text files we got, and
3 then we add tags and some metadata to it, and
4 eventually in a near term release, we'll be
5 adding lots of additional linking, HTML
6 linking and stuff, and that's where the HTML
7 rendition comes in.

8 Now, I clicked on the text
9 rendition. You'll see a whole slew of files.

10 There's one text file for every individual
11 article. That gets us to the next subject,
12 which is granules. A granule is the most
13 usefully searchable unit. The most usefully
14 searchable unit within any individual
15 document, and some examples are a single
16 Federal Register article, a single
17 Congressional unit of business.

18 We didn't know what to call them,
19 but it's basically a thing separated by those
20 diamond-shaped horizontal rules, which I think
21 are called the Bodoni dashes. Is that right?
22 I couldn't find it online, so I didn't know if
23 that was right or not.

24 A CFR section, so like section

1 57.402 in Title 40, or an entire bill is one
2 granule, an entire report or presidential
3 speech. So these are individually searchable
4 pieces and the implications of this is that
5 search is much more accurate. I mean if you
6 retrieve the entire issue, and if I said find
7 any word with the word education and the word
8 fire in it, you'd get education way over here,
9 and fire way over here. And if it was an
10 entire issue, it'd be just a really awful
11 search result.

12 So we do this primarily for
13 accuracy. This is nothing new. I mean GPO
14 Access does this as well. We're just kind of
15 hoping to do it better, basically.

16 Also you retrieve individual
17 granules so that you can view a single granule
18 rather than having to sift through the entire
19 issue or volume, and that works both on the
20 PDF side, as well as the text side. And one
21 thing that's going to be new with FDSys is
22 that you can get a PDF of the entire granule.

23 And so when you find an article, or you find
24 a unit of business, you get the PDF of the

1 whole thing, and it'll start where it starts,
2 and it'll end where it ends.

3 You don't have to get just that
4 page, and then page forwards and backwards.
5 You get the PDF, the whole thing. And now you
6 can save the whole thing to your file system,
7 and then email it to people and things like
8 that. We're treating these as -- as
9 transactional units that can be sent around.
10 And so I think they'll be much, much more
11 useful.

12 Now, when you ask for a certain
13 page of the Federal Register, because we're
14 not doing things on a page by page basis,
15 you'll get the granule that contains that
16 page. So you'll get the whole context of that
17 item, and then you can of course mail that to
18 somebody else. And then with the Adobe
19 Acrobat, it's got that special feature.

20 We put a link on it, and it'll
21 essentially jump you to the page you asked for
22 but you'll have the whole thing so you can
23 scroll back and forth to look at the whole
24 thing. So I think it'd be lots more useful

1 than the existing architecture. And one of
2 the other drivers for this architecture is
3 that granules can be digitally signed.

4 If we're picking out pieces, we
5 can't digitally sign things on the fly because
6 it just takes too much time. So what we're
7 able to do is split it all into pieces ahead
8 of time, and then digitally sign them all so
9 that we can assure the authenticity of the
10 content as it flows through the world, which
11 we of course hope it will do. I mean we want
12 the data to get out into the world because
13 that's the purpose.

14 Okay, architecture philosophy:
15 It's a data-driven architecture. Now, a lot
16 of GPO Access was based on editors creating
17 tables of how to browse things. What we're
18 trying to do to the extent possible is replace
19 those statically generated pages with dynamic
20 pages based on the data itself.

21 And so the -- the basic flow is we
22 get raw content, and these are like on optical
23 drives, and on VAX machines, and all over the
24 GPO system, and we're harvesting all of that

1 data with a bunch of programs and analysis and
2 stuff, and grouping them into packages where
3 we put all the files related to a bound volume
4 together into renditions.

5 Then we apply a parser to that
6 where we extract metadata from the file names.

7 We extract file data from the content of the
8 file, and we're pretty -- we don't care where
9 the metadata comes from. We want to get the
10 best metadata possible. So if we can get good
11 metadata from an SGML rendition, we'll go for
12 it.

13 If we can get it from the CDPT
14 rendition, we'll go for that. If we can get
15 it from the locator rendition, which we are
16 seriously considering in some cases, we'll go
17 for that. So wherever we can get the best
18 metadata, we're going to -- we're kind of
19 format agnostic is kind of what I'm trying to
20 say. Is that the right word? Yes, that's the
21 right word.

22 Okay, so extracting metadata. And
23 so when we have this package, which contains
24 both content and metadata, the content of

1 course are the files themselves, which may be
2 signed or processed in a number of different
3 ways, and then the metadata about the -- the
4 descriptive metadata, and then we use that
5 data to drive the rest of the system.

6 We deliver that. We can create
7 mods from that. We can use that for search of
8 course, and then maybe coolest of all is we
9 use the metadata itself to browse through the
10 entire collection. And so when we're browsing
11 through the entire collection and you see a
12 list of the years, for example, those are the
13 list of years that actually exists within the
14 system. Then you open up a year and you see
15 the list of months. Those are the months that
16 actually exists and there has to be at least
17 one document with that month in order for it
18 to show up.

19 And so what you're seeing is a view
20 of the data that is actually there. It's not
21 what somebody presumes ought to be there.
22 It's what's actually there based on the
23 metadata extracted from the system. That's
24 what we mean when it's a data driven

1 architecture.

2 So you asked for a technical
3 discussion, right? And so here you go. We're
4 getting really deep. I'll just run through
5 this quickly. Obviously we don't have an
6 enormous amount of time and Johnny is watching
7 his minutes disappear as we talk.

8 The upper left hand corner we start
9 with the original content. We run parsers,
10 which are written in java. Our team is
11 responsible for parsing of the data, and
12 that's been actually a really fun thing to do,
13 and it's going really well.

14 The parsers extract metadata from
15 the original documents, create this thing
16 called the FDsys XML. The FDsys XML is an XML
17 format that is internal to FDsys. It's
18 essentially the holder of the data that gets
19 traveled around FDsys, and it has all the
20 FDsys -- it's essentially the best
21 representation of the data as far as the
22 system FDsys is concerned, plus content files.

23 Now, we have Documentum. Once
24 things are inside of Documentum, you can go

1 into Documentum. You can modify the metadata.

2 If you saw the parser make a mistake, you can
3 correct the mistake. If you want to add a
4 granule, you can add a granule. You can do
5 other things in Documentum.

6 Also, it has a bunch of workflows
7 and automatic things built in. It
8 automatically digitally signs things. It'll
9 automatically split PDF files into granules.
10 It'll automatically create HTML renditions.
11 It'll automatically hyperlink the links inside
12 of HTML and so on.

13 So once Documentum has had its
14 chance to do all of its work, it flags those
15 packages as saying, "I'm ready to be
16 published." And then this published program
17 scans through Documentum and finds the things
18 that are ready to be published and pulls them
19 out into this place we're calling the ACP
20 cache. It's kind of -- I think cache is kind
21 of like a mirror maybe of the data that's
22 inside the repository.

23 It is all the publically available
24 portions of the package, plus the FDSys XML,

1 that is stored on the website essentially,
2 ready to be quickly served up to the end user.

3 The published program will also
4 take the metadata, will transform that into --
5 in its profile fields using index XSLT
6 transform, and pump that metadata into the
7 fast search engine. Oh, and look, inside the
8 index XML there's a mod XML, which I think is
9 just really cool because the thing is you can
10 -- the way we're structuring the system, we
11 are actually indexing the entire mods into the
12 indexes so that at some point, you'll be able
13 to search over the mods itself, which opens up
14 all kinds of really fabulous search
15 functionality.

16 Okay, we also pull the content
17 files. You can do full content search, and
18 that goes into the search engine, and now you
19 can do searches with a search form.

20 You get the search results, all the
21 search results. That is the search results
22 list, not the content itself but the search
23 results list comes straight out of the search
24 engine for performance reasons, and we also

1 use the search engine itself to do browsing
2 across the entire collection.

3 That is to see -- search engine
4 will tell us all the years that have been
5 indexed for a collection. It will tell us
6 within a year all the months that exist for a
7 collection and so on. So we can browse
8 through hierarchies of documents.

9 On the delivery side, one thing I -
10 - there a missing line from the content files,
11 obviously the content files will be delivered
12 directly to the user, but this FDsys XML has
13 all the information that it needs to produce
14 mods.

15 One of the metadata files within
16 the ACP cache will deliver the premise, and
17 the FDsys XML will also deliver content
18 detail, which is essentially a user readable
19 summary of the metadata that's about that
20 granule or about that package. And look, we
21 can also do a little package table of
22 contents. So we can show where that granule
23 exists within the package as a whole and it
24 gives the user a little bit more context about

1 this item that they've retrieved.

2 Just a quick introduction into
3 parsing. Basically parsing is a bunch of
4 regular expressions that extract metadata. So
5 an example of regular expression is all these
6 versions of a public law, a reference. So
7 we're trying to find references to public law
8 so that you could, for example, search for
9 public law 109-130 and find any document that
10 references that particular public law, which I
11 think is pretty cool no matter how it's
12 specified. If it's specified public law, or
13 Pub. L, or PL, or P.L.

14 The purpose of parsing is to
15 produce the first FDsys XML with all the
16 metadata extracted from the documents. An
17 example of metadata we're extracting from the
18 Federal Register: the agencies, the title, the
19 action, the summary, the dates, the contact,
20 the FR Doc number, the billing code, plus a
21 whole slew of other things.

22 An example of extracted metadata,
23 and again this is just to prove that we're
24 actually running parsers and actually

1 extracting metadata, this is metadata actually
2 extracted by an actual parser from an actual
3 issue of the actual Federal Register.

4 And so we've got the title. We've
5 got the page range. We have the migrated Doc
6 ID, which is how it was represented in GPO
7 Access so that old programs can continue to
8 fetch out documents from the new FDsys system.
9 Granule class, agencies, effective dates,
10 billing codes, all kinds of really, really
11 useful stuff that would be very useful for
12 searching. Oh, and the CFR information: the
13 title number, the part number of the CFRs that
14 are referenced inside the document.

15 We also like to parse the table of
16 contents. This is something that is really
17 above and beyond because parsing the table of
18 contents I can tell you is no easy task. It's
19 very hard to do because people -- when the
20 Office of the Federal Register, when they
21 create the table of contents, it's really a
22 subject index, right? So the words don't
23 match up, right?

24 And so it's tricky. We have to

1 look for the item in the table of contents,
2 match it up by page number if the page numbers
3 are equal, but there may be multiple granules
4 on the page. So then we have to figure out
5 which granule it's about, and that's like
6 matching up words and stuff.

7 In the case of the Federal
8 Register, it's a little easier because we can
9 match up by the FR Doc number, but in the case
10 of things like the Weekly Compilation of
11 Presidential Documents, or the Daily Digest of
12 the Congressional Record, it's really tricky.

13 But what we like to do is to use
14 the table of contents to annotate the granules
15 themselves because the purpose is to get to
16 the content. The purpose is not to get to the
17 table of contents. The purpose is to get to
18 the content.

19 And so if we can use the table of
20 contents to make the granules more rich, and
21 more easily searchable, we like to do that.
22 So as an example, this same metadata example
23 we see at the bottom, we've extracted the
24 subject level one for this particular granule

1 from the Federal Register's table of contents
2 is practices and procedures.

3 And so that -- what we're saying is
4 that this article was put under a subject
5 heading of practice and procedures in the
6 Federal Register table of contents, and that
7 this is the document. That's how the document
8 was described, the top doc in the table of
9 contents, which I think is pretty cool.

10 Some of the things you can do with
11 this is, for example, find all the articles in
12 the Federal Register, which are listed as
13 meetings in the contents, which is obviously
14 very useful. They don't often -- often times,
15 it'll be listed under the table of contents as
16 a meeting, but the word "meeting" will not be
17 in the article itself.

18 An editor from the Office of the
19 Federal Register looked at that, determined it
20 was a meeting and stuck it there. And that's
21 the kind of useful information we want to
22 leverage as part of this parsing.

23 I'll find all the entitles from the
24 body of the Congressional Record that are

1 listed under measures passed in the Daily
2 Digest, and so of course that's extremely
3 useful. I'll find all the entries from the
4 body of the Congressional Record identified as
5 the Patriot Act in the Daily Digest; find all
6 the presidential documents identified as,
7 "Communications to Congress," from the table
8 of contents of the weekly compilation of
9 presidential documents.

10 Now, remember when I said it was a
11 data-driven system? What we're looking at is
12 an actual print out of the screen of a table
13 of contents from the Federal Register.

14 This is generated from the data
15 that we've been able to extract from the table
16 of contents and from the -- from the granules
17 themselves, and then has been generated to
18 look like the table of contents as best as
19 possible that you see in the actual Federal
20 Register with a lot of additional linking, and
21 some additional features.

22 The formatting has been changed a
23 little bit at the request of the Office of the
24 Federal Register, so we're doing some things

1 that they've asked for. Also you see it says,
2 "Within the Health and Human Services
3 Department."

4 So we know for example that in the
5 data, the administration for Children and
6 Families exists within the Health and Human
7 Services Department, and so we can -- you can
8 link around and jump around. This feature is
9 not available. And so we hope to make these
10 even more rich, and more interlinkable, and
11 more useful as we go down -- down the road.

12 Congress member and committee
13 normalization: We have lists of all the
14 Congress members for many, many years. We
15 have lists of all the committees,
16 Congressional committee for many, many years.

17 And we used those lists to look people up.

18 And so when we see a speaker from
19 the Congressional Record, we look them up in
20 the table, and then we can annotate from those
21 lists all this additional really useful
22 information. So we can add into the document
23 the fact that that person has a certain
24 authority ID. They are number 308, which

1 stays with them for their entire history in
2 Congress so that you can search for person
3 number 308, and you'll get that person whether
4 they're a House of Representatives member, or
5 whether they're a senator.

6 We can also identify that they are
7 a sponsor within the document. We can --
8 we'll know what state they're from, and we
9 also have their official names. The names
10 that they have told us they want to be known
11 by, which was the names that we'll be using in
12 -- when we show navigator displays, and when
13 you want to search for them.

14 Similarly for Congressional
15 committee codes, Congressional committee names
16 change all the time. It was the Banking
17 Committee. It became the Banking and Currency
18 Committee. It then became the Banking and
19 Urban Affairs Committee. It's now the
20 Financial Services Committee.

21 You can search for that committee
22 no matter what by typing in SSGA00, and
23 searching for that, and you'll get that
24 committee across all time. And also we have

1 the official names, and we also have the short
2 names so that you can search for it either
3 with their official name, or their short name.

4 I think I've pretty much said all
5 this already. Oh, and this is great. Find
6 all documents sponsored by a senator from
7 Maryland. This is just the kind of very
8 useful search that a lot of people would like
9 to do.

10 We can find all the cases where a
11 senator from Maryland is speaking in the
12 Congressional Record, which I think just kid
13 blows my mind in terms of what we're able to
14 do by taking some of these different pots of
15 data, parsing them, merging them together, and
16 fusing that data in an intelligent way.

17 A bunch of search features I'm just
18 going to kind of run through. This is an
19 example of the search results. Search results
20 are tailored for every different collection,
21 and this is why I talk about the detail and
22 how we're trying to manage the detail.

23 We can tailor the search results
24 for every individual collection so we present

1 just the best metadata in exactly the way that
2 makes that collection the most useful.
3 Navigators: a navigator when we talk about
4 navigators, it's really a fast search engine
5 kind of terminology thing.

6 It's really a way of sub-setting
7 your search results. It's actually called a
8 search filter on the system. Is that right?
9 So you do a search, and in your search you get
10 1,000 results, and it says, "519 of these are
11 notices; 423 of these are rules and
12 regulations; 375 of these are from the
13 Transportation Department."

14 So if you find something there
15 that, "Oh, I really wanted the ones in the
16 Transportation Department, you can click on it
17 and it'll do a subset of the results, and only
18 give you the 375 - excuse me - that are from
19 the Transportation Department.

20 And we can also have hierarchal
21 navigators, which essentially structure the
22 data in a hierarchal way. If I click on 14
23 CFR, I'll get the 334 documents that mention
24 Title -- is it -- yes, it's Title 14 of the

1 CFR. If I click on part 39, I will get the
2 276 documents that are part 39 of Title 14 of
3 the CFR.

4 And so we can have hierarchies of
5 navigators. You can drill into the navigators
6 and choose only the granularity of the search
7 results that you're interested in. And again,
8 all this is enabled by the ability to extract
9 the data in an accurate way from the documents
10 themselves, and put them into the search
11 engine in a way that the search engine can
12 accumulate this data across your search
13 results.

14 Collection browsing: Again, this
15 is metadata based, and so we see here when
16 we're browsing the public and private laws.
17 We get a list of the years. Sorry, the
18 Congress'. So the 105th Congress, the 107th
19 Congress, the 108th Congress, and then you can
20 open it up and see that we have both private
21 laws and public laws, and you can open up the
22 private laws and you see the -- the count,
23 ranges of private laws.

24 There's not many private laws

1 typically in a Congress. And then once you
2 get to the bottom, you get a list of all the
3 documents that fit into that category, and
4 then you can get the PDF, the text, or you can
5 go to the content detail for those.

6 And so it's a way of, without even
7 doing any search, without even clicking --
8 typing in any character, you can just do
9 click, click, click, and get to the document
10 you need, and what we hope is very user-
11 friendly and collection intelligent fashion.

12 The advanced search form: this is
13 an example of the advanced search form where
14 you can choose individual fields and search
15 over individual fields. Some examples of data
16 mappings that we're doing: the internal data
17 storage, for example, is 110. But we've built
18 in little scripts and templates, which allow
19 us to convert that as needed on each
20 collection from 100 to 110th Congress 2007-
21 2008, to make it the most useful for the users
22 so we can tell them. Because a lot of users
23 don't know what 110 means, and this gives them
24 a really -- just teaches them as they go

1 through in kind of a non-invasive way.

2 The internal data storage for part
3 5 is actually the number 5, the Arabic numeral
4 5. And so yes, we have programs that convert
5 from Roman numerals to Arabic numerals, and
6 from Arabic numerals to Roman numerals. And
7 so I was like, "Do I really have to do that?"
8 And they said, "Yes, we really have to do
9 that."

10 Oh, and mapping of codes and things
11 like that. The content detail page is just an
12 example of what you see when you ask for more
13 information. It's essentially a summary of
14 the metadata extracted from the document in a
15 -- in a way that makes the most sense for the
16 collection and for the user.

17 The query language syntax: We spent
18 a lot of time of this. I'm fortunate in that
19 I worked with librarians, and I worked with
20 large publishers before. So I really have a
21 sense of the kinds of search functionality you
22 really desire.

23 And so we have built in a lot of
24 the features that you would find in Westlaw,

1 and a lot of the features that you would find
2 in Meade Data Central. So we can do those
3 kinds of very targeted, very carefully
4 constructed searches while still trying to
5 maintain a search engine that the average user
6 can just walk in and type a bunch of words and
7 get good results.

8 And so some of the things we have,
9 we have all the basic Boolean operators. You
10 can put things in parenthesis. We have
11 proximity operations like doing near/10, which
12 says that the house and action have to be
13 within ten words of each other. We can do
14 data numeric ranges.

15 These are just some examples of the
16 kinds of queries you can execute today inside
17 of FDsys. These all work. Congressional
18 hearing and double quotes, Congressional
19 adjacent to hearing. Congressional hearing
20 means those words both have to occur in the
21 document for the document to retrieve, which I
22 understand has been quite a concern since it's
23 a default to or in ways. It's obviously a
24 default to and in our search engine.

1 If you include items in double
2 quotes, the "and" is no longer an operator.
3 It's now the word and. So you can actually
4 search for the word and if you need to search
5 for the word and. Congressional or Congress
6 you can do parenthesis. You can specify a
7 dash or not to exclude certain documents from
8 your search results.

9 The field operator: Fields can be
10 targeted with the field operator. You can
11 type this right into the search results. So
12 you can say, "Title: Environmental controls,"
13 and it'll search for environmental controls
14 just in the title of the document.

15 That's awesome for things like
16 executive communications, right? There's a
17 granule called executive communications that
18 people need from the Congressional Record.
19 That's what it's called so you can search for
20 it by using the field operator.

21 You can do very sophisticated
22 searches like congress numbers 110, and the
23 bill number is anywhere in the range 1,000 to
24 1,500, and it contains the word,

1 "environment." Or you can do searches like
2 the state of the speaker is Maryland, and it
3 contains the word, "Chesapeake Bay," or things
4 like that.

5 And finally the search -- search
6 over the mods expected for a near term future
7 release, we are in fact actually indexing the
8 mods into the indexes. All the fielded
9 searches that you see are actually being
10 converted behind the scenes to mod searches,
11 exposing the functionality to give everybody
12 the actual unrestricted search over mods.

13 We want to work that a little more
14 carefully, but it's really the system is set
15 up so that we can do this, and some of the
16 very sophisticated kinds of things we can do
17 is search for anything where the collection is
18 bills, and the Congress member is a member of
19 the House, and the state is Maryland, and the
20 role is sponsor and that the US Code has been
21 Title 14, and section number 673.

22 And so varied kinds of very
23 sophisticated, very targeted searches over
24 very richly structured data. I need to go.

1 Okay, yes.

2 Relevancy ranking, obviously -- oh,
3 gosh, there's just so much to talk about.
4 I'll just take two more minutes, I promise.
5 Okay, relevancy ranking we're trying to be
6 very careful about finding the documents that
7 the users want the most. If you just walk up
8 and type a citation with no double quotes and
9 no operators or anything that document will
10 come up first, and that's because we've
11 identified those citations and indexed them
12 into a special field, which puts that right up
13 to the top, and it works great.

14 You type second priority words in
15 the title, names, other summary metadata,
16 other reference documents. So for example,
17 you can type "HR 1042," and A House Bill 1042
18 comes up, right up at the top. It works great
19 even if HR does not occur in the document
20 because we know what it is. We can expand
21 that item to all the different variations that
22 it occurs, all the common uses that people
23 enter, and so then we get that right up at the
24 top.

1 You can type in, "House Bill 1043."

2 Yes?

3 MR. SHULER: One question on this.
4 How does it distinguish it amongst
5 congresses?

6 MR. NELSON: Oh, you get all the
7 congresses.

8 MR. SHULER: So all the congresses
9 where that number appeared?

10 MR. NELSON: That's right.

11 MR. SHULER: Okay.

12 MR. NELSON: Okay? Because I mean
13 it can't distinguish of course, and it's -- it
14 has a slight preference for most recent, and
15 so it'll prefer the ones that come up from
16 most recent congresses first.

17 You could add of course, "HR 1042
18 from 110th Congress," and then that one will
19 come right up. Or you could just say, "1042,"
20 and just add the number "110," and then that
21 one would come up first.

22 So all variations are indexed. The
23 search -- well I'll just move on. Other
24 search features, standard search features that

1 are part of the standard product. Oh, gosh,
2 there's just so much.

3 Access IDs: This is where we're
4 talking about trying to make the documents as
5 easily downloadable by you as possible. We're
6 trying to make all of the URLs and all the
7 methods for accessing them as predictable as
8 possible, and so you see some of the different
9 ways that we're identifying the documents in
10 the system.

11 And so these are a variety of
12 things you can download: the PDF, the HTML,
13 the package, the zip files, everything. The
14 package level mods, the granule mods. These
15 are some of the types of URLs that you can use
16 to actually access these items.

17 So you talk about people wanting to
18 get this data. If they want to get the mods
19 for a particular issue of the Federal
20 Register, they go to that, and then get it,
21 and it includes all the parsed metadata and
22 everything about all the constituent articles
23 and everything. It's an enormous mods. It's
24 very rich and contains a lot of very useful

1 stuff.

2 Similarly, we can get all the URLs
3 for the granule items, and again, this is with
4 the intent of making these documents easily
5 accessible by the world. And then finally,
6 just a little example of the kind of the mods
7 that we're producing with some of the kinds of
8 information that we're storing in the mods.
9 Thank you.

10 DR. GREER: Are we allowed to
11 interrupt with questions, or are we running
12 out of time here? One question, all right.
13 Why did you choose this framework? I think
14 you quite reasonably reproduced the process,
15 the document system as it exists now. You
16 chose that. That the architecture design.
17 That's the search design.

18 There are many other ways one might
19 have approached this. Why did you choose
20 that?

21 MR. NELSON: I'm sorry, in what
22 respect? In -- in what respect of the
23 architecture do you mean?

24 DR. GREER: The search process is

1 just a choice of granularity, for example, is
2 based entirely on a documents process model.
3 That would be one example. For example, if I
4 want a -- the search I want is -- every quote
5 in a statement from my senator over the last
6 five years on healthcare.

7 MR. NELSON: Right.

8 DR. GREER: You go through all the
9 documents with that.

10 MR. NELSON: Right.

11 DR. GREER: I got to go through and
12 pull out the quotes.

13 MR. NELSON: Right.

14 DR. GREER: So another strategy
15 altogether would be when that's categories of
16 document elements, and you go down to that
17 granularity, and that's the fundamental
18 granulator. So what you've done is you've
19 chosen the standard document management
20 strategy for this particular search. Why did
21 you choose that?

22 MR. NELSON: I think a lot of the
23 philosophy has to do with essentially being
24 very respectful of the printed page, and that

1 the printed page and looking at the printed
2 page is the best way to know exactly what's on
3 the document and what's being stated.

4 And so our goal is not to replace
5 the printed page. Our goal is to enhance the
6 printed page and make it easier to get to it
7 so that the user can then look at it, and
8 determine for themselves, "Is this exactly
9 what we need."

10 And so a lot of the philosophy of
11 the system has been along those lines, and the
12 second reason is because with Google
13 essentially, the world is expecting certain
14 things in terms of how to access documents,
15 and we wanted to also leverage that worldwide
16 education that Google has made in terms of how
17 to access content and use all that in -- so
18 that they can step up to the system, access
19 things in a similar way that they know how to
20 do with Google, and get to the content that
21 they -- they know how to weigh and they know
22 how to get to.

23 MS. HOLTERHOFF: I have just one
24 question. Can I --

1 MR. NELSON: Sure.

2 MS. HOLTERHOFF: It's a short one.

3 Sally Holterhoff, Valparaiso University Law
4 Library. Back to the packages you were
5 talking about. You said one volume of the
6 CFR. Are you talking about one title from one
7 year? I wasn't sure what you meant. I'd also
8 like one volume of the United States Code.
9 Sometimes the volume has two titles in it. I
10 mean I'm thinking how users -- do they know
11 the title?

12 MR. NELSON: The way -- and I'll
13 preface this to say that those are not in the
14 initial release for January. And so we
15 haven't made all the final architectural
16 decision for those two collections.

17 But what we're talking about is how
18 things get packaged, which is how they're
19 stored on the system together and that you can
20 actually fetch a zip file of the entire volume
21 to get there.

22 MS. HOLTERHOFF: But are you
23 talking about 2008 year as a volume, or Title
24 21 as a volume?

1 MR. NELSON: Yes, it's not the
2 whole year, but my understanding is that
3 there's a certain number of volumes that these
4 things are split into. Sometimes they're
5 correlated to titles. Sometimes a volume
6 contains multiple titles.

7 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Well, that's code.
8 Well, I guess my bottom line is just before
9 you do this, try to think of how the user
10 thinks of it, not how it's packaged in the
11 current print version.

12 MR. NELSON: Right.

13 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Because people are
14 not going to expect to get -- if they search
15 for Title 21 of the US Code, and they get 21
16 to 24 or something, that's confusing.

17 MR. NELSON: Right.

18 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Or if they want
19 one book of the CFR, could be part of the
20 title.

21 MR. NELSON: Absolutely. And the
22 way the system works is we're splicing it up
23 into sections, right? The smallest -- what we
24 hope for are the most usefully searchable

1 units within these items. So when you do a
2 search, you're getting the list of sections
3 that match. You're not getting the list of
4 volumes that match.

5 And really, a volume is kind of a
6 virtual concept that exists for packaging
7 purposes, but has really almost no impact on
8 the search itself, unless you wish to search
9 for all the items within a particular volume
10 you'll be able to do that because every one of
11 these pieces will know the volume that it's
12 in. They'll know the title that it's in.
13 They're know the part that it's in.

14 And so typically, we expect people
15 to search by those other metadata pieces and
16 the beauty of it is because we're dividing it
17 up into these pieces. We can reorganize it
18 virtually in any of these different
19 organizations.

20 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Just at the end
21 you were talking about downloading a whole
22 package, though. And if that's a huge amount
23 of stuff, I'm just thinking of the user and
24 the user's --

1 MR. NELSON: Yes, yes. I mean I
2 think that's -- we haven't -- in terms of how
3 much to download, that is a question because
4 we know that that is a huge amount to
5 download, even some of the -- in fact, the one
6 issue of the Federal Register was like 18
7 megabytes to download, and that was zipped up,
8 right?

9 And so things can be enormous, and
10 I think that's something we're going to have
11 to look at a little bit more carefully.

12 MS. STIERHOLZ: Can I ask a quick -
13 - this is Katrina Stierholz from Saint Louis
14 Fed. This is great for accessing things that
15 are in print, but there are things now that
16 are online that are no longer being produced
17 in print, like statistical series. They used
18 to come out in print. They no longer produce
19 them. They're only online.

20 Maps get updated online pretty
21 frequently. I'm wondering how that will be
22 captured in this.

23 MR. NELSON: Again, these are
24 collections that are down the road that we --

1 that I wouldn't say that we have looked into
2 in a great deal of detail, but Lisa has
3 something to say about this.

4 MS. LAPLANT: Hi, I'm Lisa LaPlant.
5 I'm with PMO. So that is something that we
6 have looked at, and I know it's come up a
7 couple times with the question about databases
8 and ingesting databases, and making sure those
9 are available, making sure that we can ingest
10 maps, making sure we can index -- we can index
11 any kind of images in geographical format.

12 So we do have requirements for
13 those. There's nothing in the system right
14 now that will limit us from being able to do
15 those, but by taking this kind of a collection
16 based approach, we can have all maps or all
17 databases and figure out how to present those
18 and store those, and to best make them
19 available to users.

20 So it's not in this release, but
21 it's something that we do have the
22 requirements for.

23 MR. NELSON: Now, one of the other
24 things at least for maps is we do have the

1 potential of adding latitude and longitude
2 fields to the search indexes in doing some
3 sophisticated geographic searching if you ever
4 -- if you ever get around to doing that. But
5 it's a -- at this point it's a question of
6 walking before we run.

7 There's nothing in the architecture
8 that prevents us from doing some very
9 sophisticated geographical stuff down the
10 road.

11 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Just one more
12 thing I forgot. Sorry, I forgot. Sally
13 Holterhoff, Valparaiso University Law Library.

14 Don't forget the eCFR when you do the CFR.
15 Because now you can get to them together and
16 pair access, and that would be a shame to miss
17 that. So that kind of falls to Katrina's
18 question. That's an only electronic product,
19 so.

20 MR. NELSON: Yes, I imagine we'll
21 be doing those, certainly architecting those
22 together.

23 MR. GEE: So with the remaining
24 time I have, a lot of this information has

1 already been an issue covered by Deng and
2 Paul, and so I think what I'm going to do is
3 just highlight some of the questions that come
4 up.

5 Basically the repository is built
6 to really support the processing as well as
7 preservation with regard to talking about the
8 actual submission of content. Even though for
9 this release we're highlighting collections
10 that -- the Federal Register, there's nothing
11 from a repository perspective that prevents us
12 down the road of ingesting maps or databases,
13 any kind of digital files out there today. I
14 think the real challenge would be how to tag
15 them so that when somebody does a search for
16 them they get the expected results.

17 The requirements for the
18 repository: Again, we talked about
19 preservation. We talked about processing. As
20 part of processing, we chose a COTS product,
21 Documentum, to really facilitate the
22 processing from -- of adding files, updating
23 metadata, and so on and so forth.

24 So the next slide sort of gives you

1 what any sort of CMS system will allow you to
2 do, and just an example of Documentum.
3 Independent of FDSys, this is the features
4 that Documentum supports. It allows you to
5 ingest any kind of format on HTML pages,
6 pictures. It can actually even be audio
7 files.

8 All this information gets stored in
9 a repository. Within the repository, you can
10 use the workflow features to support
11 processing of these files, and then once
12 they've been processed, how you actually
13 deliver the files again is supported by the
14 COTS product, whether we're delivering on a
15 top from a print, or a website perspective,
16 which is what FDSys is and search interface is
17 going to provide.

18 But I think there was a question
19 before about can you integrate other
20 applications with Documentum? And the answer
21 is yes. This is the reason why we chose the
22 COTS product. The COTS product provides APIs
23 that allow you to -- as long as you build
24 application that uses the same APIs, you can

1 talk to -- with Documentum down the road.

2 It's just a matter of exposing
3 which APIs we want to expose to the community.

4 Obviously for the preservation stuff, we're
5 going to probably keep it a little bit more
6 tight lipped because we don't want people to
7 tamper with it and potentially corrupt it, but
8 just for a general submission perspective, we
9 can see down the road having agencies submit
10 content directly to FDsys.

11 I think Deng sort of covered what
12 the -- sort of the logical structure patches.

13 What you're seeing here is actually what an
14 authorized user would see within the FDsys
15 application internally.

16 You have seen some more folder
17 structure, as well as a sort of cabinet entity
18 where we group all the collections, as well as
19 the package, the renditions and the individual
20 files.

21 Deng highlighted earlier about the
22 use of roles. This is sort of the roles we
23 initially identified and designed for this
24 release. You'll see later on in slides what -

1 - how these roles are implemented, and from a
2 feature perspective, what one role gets and
3 one role doesn't get.

4 As for security, one of the strong
5 points of using the COTS product is that all
6 the security is -- the plumbing for the
7 security is already handled for you, and
8 really it's just a matter of configuring what
9 kind of access you want to give to users.

10 So at the top of the slide, we've
11 sort of defined the security for the SIP
12 packages, as well as the security for packages
13 that have been submitted.

14 If you look at the bottom, this is
15 sort of the security that's defined for the
16 AIP packages. And if you look, most of these
17 user groups have no privileges, and the reason
18 why is again we're truly isolating the access
19 as well as the ability to update packages that
20 have been preserved already to a very small
21 set of users.

22 I think Deng sort of covered this
23 already, but from an ingestion of processing,
24 all this just shows is how this interacts from

1 different submission or ingestion workflow,
2 processing, and preservation.

3 Going into a little bit more detail
4 of the actual submission process: For this
5 release, we're supporting two ways to submit a
6 package. That's through either an interactive
7 process through the application where a user -
8 - an authorized user would select a package
9 that's located under a local file system, and
10 -- and upload it into FDsys.

11 We're also supporting the notion of
12 a Hot Folder Job, and this really facilitates
13 our current production process where we're
14 getting packages from various agencies, and
15 there's no need for somebody to manually
16 upload them. This is done on a periodic basis
17 nightly, hourly if needed. That's all
18 configurable.

19 Once the package is uploaded into
20 FDsys, we have an area where we call the work
21 in progress, where they could potentially --
22 as part of the upload process, some files got
23 dropped off. We have logic built in that will
24 check to make sure that you're not submitting

1 any packages that have files missing from a
2 rendition.

3 It will do additional logic to make
4 sure that the files that are identified are
5 associated with a particular format. This is
6 -- I think one of the reasons we do this is
7 because it's critical from both a processing
8 perspective in delivery that when the file
9 says it's a PDF, it actually is a PDF and not
10 a different file format.

11 Deng sort of talked about the
12 ingestion workflow. I think somebody brought
13 up the point with regards to -- no, backing up
14 as well as validating the data hasn't been
15 tampered with. Well, in the ingestion work
16 flow, we're actually creating a Crypto Time
17 Stamp, and that basically means we create a
18 hash from the content file. We apply several
19 message digests based on the FDSys unique ID
20 that all objects have within it, as well as
21 ingestion date, time.

22 This creates a time stamp, and will
23 have a separate utility that we can run on a
24 periodic basis once every three or six months

1 that will actually go on the file system,
2 recalculate the Crypto Time Stamp, and compare
3 that they match up.

4 How often we run this is still to
5 be determined, but we're anticipating that the
6 amount of storage for FDsys can grow into
7 terabytes. So it's not something we would run
8 on a monthly, but definitely at least on a
9 yearly basis because it's going to take a
10 while to do all the scans.

11 And I think that's -- we've thought
12 about this when we're processing, when we're
13 making sure that the current architecture and
14 design handles it. And it's just a matter of
15 how often we're going to do this in the
16 future.

17 I think Deng talked about how the
18 ACP and the AIP are stored separately. Even
19 though we're using Documentum to manage both
20 of them, the actual storage of the content and
21 the metadata files are actually located in
22 different file stores.

23 When we talk about file store, that
24 really relates to how the files are stored

1 from a hardware perspective. GPO has
2 purchased industry standard storage
3 mechanisms. If you're not familiar, we are
4 using NAS storage, as well as SAN. These
5 hardwares are really built to be highly
6 reliable as well as redundant.

7 So independent of how often we back
8 it up, the storage medium is pretty reliable
9 as it is, and obviously we will be backing up
10 and moving it to an offsite storage. But how
11 often and where that is is I think still being
12 determined at the moment.

13 I think Deng already covered the
14 METS, mods and premise. The only thing I will
15 add is that we have a separate utility. One
16 of the goals of the AIP package is to have it
17 self describing and independent of the
18 application and/or Documentum.

19 And to your point about why have we
20 considered using a database, we chose to
21 implement the metadata storage as XML only
22 from the standpoint of if you chose a
23 database, you still rely on a particular
24 database vendor. We felt that an XML gives us

1 that independence from any Statement of
2 Reasons vendors.

3 What this doesn't preclude us is
4 that if you wanted to reload the preservation
5 package into a separate system, you had the
6 content files. You had the metadata in the
7 METS, mods and premise. All you would have to
8 do is sort of determine how you want this
9 information to be reloaded into a separate
10 application, into a database.

11 All that information is preserved
12 outside of Documentum in just simple files,
13 and we do have the utility that will allow us
14 to do this, again, as part of verification as
15 well as if there's a need down the road to
16 move off to a different CMS vendor.

17 From processing workflow I think we
18 touched on there's the parser that actually
19 parses the metadata out of the package. It's
20 part of the metadata extraction in the
21 workflow, we actually checked to see that the
22 data that's coming out of the parser, based on
23 some heuristics, whether the quality of the
24 data looks good or not so good, and for

1 metadata that's missing or we deemed as
2 potential error we can actually kick the
3 workflow out to a group of users whose role is
4 to check the metadata and/or correct it if
5 necessary.

6 I think we talked about the
7 creation of PDFs and HTML renditions, and the
8 ability with the integration between Adobe
9 life cycle and Documentum we can actually sign
10 packages as well at the PDF granule level.

11 The slide just really talks about
12 how we showed examples of the mods file. This
13 is sort of an example, Fdsys.xml. And all
14 this really does is we basically take in all
15 the metadata elements coming out of the
16 parsers and Fdsys side of XML, and mapped it
17 to logical objects in the repository.

18 The reason we did that is that --
19 you'll see in the next slide. Each of these
20 objects on the right actually has a copies
21 page that provides a UI that is very simple.
22 It's something that we are leveraging the COTS
23 procedure from a metadata management
24 perspective.

1 This is sort of a sample UI for the
2 copies that are available, and in this case it
3 would be a FDsys package folder of the Federal
4 Register. Samples you'll see: the name, FDsys
5 unique IDs.

6 Next slide, and I'll flip back and
7 forth, shows what a person belonging to the
8 submission search role would see. Somebody
9 belonging to a different role actually has
10 access to more metadata elements, and that's
11 sort of the -- how we are utilizing roles in
12 FDsys is that depending on the role you have,
13 you have access to certain actions as well as
14 metadata.

15 And finally, like on the external
16 side, Documentum also has an advanced system
17 internally, and this will probably be useful
18 for users who are looking to correct metadata
19 prior to either getting published out to the
20 external site. Or if something actually gets
21 published outside, somebody notices an error
22 they can come back into the ACP, make the
23 modifications, and then it will get published
24 back out corrected.

1 MS. SEARS: Can I ask a question?

2 MR. GEE: Sure. Suzanne Sears from
3 the University of North Texas. I apologize if
4 I've misunderstood something here, because I'm
5 a librarian and a lot of this technical stuff
6 is over my head. But I hear you say a lot to
7 be determined when we're talking about the
8 preservation and integrity, or -- just I'm
9 curious what a time line is as far as the
10 preservation part of this is.

11 MR. GEE: From a design and
12 architecture perspective, if really -- from
13 the implementation that's actually to be done,
14 the to be determined is really from a process
15 of how often are we going to run these
16 verification checks that the data hasn't been
17 changed or altered in any way, or if there's a
18 need to export the data external to Documentum
19 and reconstruct the packages.

20 We have the utility that's going to
21 be available for this release. How often
22 we're going to run this is really driven by
23 what the need is.

24 We are actually storing all the

1 packages in a separate AIP file store. If
2 there's a need to say, "Hey, I need an AIP
3 package for this particular ID," we can
4 deliver that to you from an AIP package
5 perspective.

6 DR. GREER: Chris Greer from the
7 National Coordination Office. Can you go back
8 to slide 54, the repository process or the
9 business process? Yes, right. The bottom
10 right corner, content publishing, public user
11 access and so on, which branches off of the
12 processing workflow and is separate from the
13 preservation process.

14 I was surprised to see that coming
15 out of the processing component rather than
16 the preservation piece. Does that create
17 custody issues? It's coming from publishing,
18 really coming out of the processing workflow
19 or out of the preservation --

20 MR. GEE: So from a processing
21 perspective, we are actually --

22 MR. WU: Yes, the diagram shows
23 that way, but they both come from the SIP. So
24 when the content is submitted to Fdsys, so we

1 see that as acceptable and verified via the
2 SIP. The SIP is going to get transferred into
3 two. One is the AIP. Another one is to the
4 ACP. Although this diagram is a more
5 processing access like a granule generation
6 and -- that's why it's drawn that way. They
7 come from the same source, exactly same
8 source.

9 DR. GREER: So the access box
10 shouldn't be connected in that way? In fact,
11 there are things missing here is what you're
12 saying?

13 MR. GEE: Well, in the processing
14 workflow, that center box there, it's actually
15 creating the ACP from the AIP, but there's
16 additional processing we have to do in order
17 to deliver the additional renditions that a
18 user may want. Because from what is submitted
19 we may only get PDF, and we may -- as part of
20 the processing, we're also extracting images
21 and performing OCR on those images there that
22 are potentially embedded in the PDF.

23 All that information is used to
24 generate an HTML version and that -- that's

1 sort of why the content publishing happens
2 from a processing. If it just came directly
3 from a preservation, that means you're not
4 getting all the additional benefits of what
5 we're trying to deliver as value added on top
6 of what's submitted.

7 DR. GREER: I guess that is what
8 I'm concerned about. The ACP and AIP are
9 generated not from the archival record, but
10 from the process record. So if I go back to
11 the archive and generate packages, they're not
12 necessarily the same as the package generated
13 in this workflow.

14 MR. WU: Well, the design
15 philosophy here is that the ACP should be able
16 to be regenerated from the AIP. That's the
17 goal we're trying to achieve. So from this
18 diagram -- because that's part of the
19 ingestion process.

20 DR. GREER: Right.

21 MR. WU: Because when the SIP is
22 accepted, it will begin to create AIP. And at
23 the same time, it's the exact same source that
24 creates the ACP for access because they come

1 from the same -- now, we want to change the
2 ACP. We need to activate ACP. We can't
3 create the ACP from the AIP, from the archival
4 copy.

5 DR. GREER: All right, so we're
6 getting into detail, but I think there are
7 custody issues in the way you're doing this.
8 So I think that would be worth looking at.

9 MS. TROTTA: Can I ask one
10 question? Victoria Trotta, Arizona State
11 University. At what point in this whole
12 process can Google get to the documents to
13 index it?

14 MR. NELSON: Google can go to the
15 collection browsing and browse through the
16 hierarchies to get to every single document
17 that's inside of GPO. We're also talking
18 about making a site map I guess it is, where
19 we list all the documents for Google, and they
20 can just look at our site map and then can get
21 to everything. But that's definitely a
22 requirement of the system.

23 DR. GREER: Can we clarify that?
24 Can Google crawl your site?

1 MR. NELSON: Yes. Of course, we
2 think we make a better search engine for GPO
3 data than Google. And if we didn't, we
4 shouldn't be standing here, but we'll have all
5 the detailed metadata.

6 We'll know a lot more about the
7 structure of the documents. We're leveraging
8 that structure for the search. But yes,
9 obviously Google. We want people to be able
10 to get to the data.

11 MR. GEE: Well, if there's no more
12 questions, you can definitely come speak to us
13 offline. Thank you for your time.

14 (Whereupon, the above-entitled
15 matter went off the record at 10:11 a.m., and
16 resumed at 10:38 a.m.)

17 CHAIR BYRNE: Before we get started
18 for this session, I wanted to repeat the
19 announcement I made earlier that council has
20 decided that we really need to continue the
21 discussions of the future of the FDLP
22 Strategic Plan.

23 So we're going to devote our
24 working session this evening from 5:00 to 6:00

1 into a more extensive discussion of the goals,
2 and we'll also spend some time tomorrow
3 afternoon talking about some of the
4 strategies, too. So everyone is pleased --
5 encouraged to come to these meetings.

6 Earlier we had a very, very
7 informative and very technical discussion of
8 FDSys. Now we're ready for something at a
9 different level; some more of an introduction
10 to those of us that weren't ready for the
11 technical descriptions. So back over to
12 Selene.

13 MS. DALECKY: Hello again to those
14 who are returning from the first session, and
15 hello for the first time for people who are
16 just joining us for the second session.

17 As Tim said, we did have a good
18 overview, or technical overview, of -- of
19 FDSys and the architecture in the content
20 repository and search and the overall design.

21 And so thanks to Deng Wu and Paul Nelson and
22 Johnny Gee for conducting that.

23 If you have any further questions
24 of a technical nature, we'd be more than happy

1 to follow up with those either after this
2 session, or if you want to contact the PMO
3 directly, we can talk through there as well.
4 But I'm going to back it up a little bit and
5 start talking about FDSys at the higher level:
6 what it is, what it's going to do.

7 Blake is going to talk a little bit
8 more in depth about what's coming right before
9 we launch in terms of beta testing
10 opportunities for the library community, and
11 also some of the help features that we're
12 expecting to get out there because I know a
13 lot of the -- there's a lot of questions
14 surrounding, "Okay, you're launching this new
15 system, and how am I going to know how to use
16 it?" And so we want to address some of that.

17 And then Lisa LaPlant is going to
18 actually be demonstrating FDSys as it
19 currently exists today; live code in our
20 development environment. Hopefully nobody is
21 messing with it right now back at GPO, and you
22 can actually get a look at what you'll be
23 seeing once we launch at the end of the year.

24 Okay, so what is FDSys? FDSys is

1 the Federal Digital System. It's going to be
2 GPO's system for managing federal government
3 documents and allowing them to be uploaded,
4 accessed by the internet, accessed to the
5 general public, and allows these electronic
6 files to be included in the repository library
7 program.

8 From a publishing perspective,
9 we're expecting to get three kinds of content
10 coming into FDsys. There will be content
11 submitted directly into FDsys, either by the
12 originating agencies or by Congress, or
13 through the GPO production process.

14 We'll be taking in converted
15 content. So I know there was discussion about
16 the digitization programs going on in library
17 services and in pulling that content in and
18 making it available through FDsys. And then
19 there's harvested content, so that would be
20 the web crawling, going out finding content on
21 official federal sites and pulling it into
22 FDsys and making it available, and preserving
23 it going forward.

24 From an authentication perspective,

1 we're looking at making sure that the content
2 that comes into FDsys is -- has been approved
3 by, contributed by or harvested from an
4 official source so that we can maintain the
5 integrity of the content to the users.

6 The content, when it's
7 authenticated, can be proven to be complete
8 and unaltered since it had entered into the
9 system. And we are going to be using a lot of
10 the same, at least from the public side, the
11 digital signature technology that's in use
12 right now on GPO Access, and you can actually
13 go in and download a signed public law, for
14 example. We'll be making those available
15 through FDsys.

16 A couple of different added
17 features is that we're looking to be able to
18 sign content at the granular level. So
19 instead of getting an entire signed issue of
20 the Federal Register, for example, you'll be
21 able to get an article within the Federal
22 Register, and have that digital signature
23 apply to that as well.

24 We're also looking at how we're

1 going to authenticate multiple formats. Right
2 now we're assigning PDF files and we're
3 looking to be able to authenticate beyond just
4 the PDF to ensure that we can maintain the
5 integrity of all the content that comes out of
6 FDsys.

7 From a search perspective, we
8 talked a lot about that this morning, but the
9 bottom line there is to improve findability.
10 However people need to get to the content, we
11 want to make that easy to do.

12 So whether you are a novice user
13 coming into your Google box and typing in your
14 key words and in natural language; or you're a
15 power user who is searching mods, elements,
16 and putting in the little at sign, and doing
17 all that crazy stuff, you can do that as well.

18 And if you don't even want to search and you
19 just want to browse, or you want to do a
20 simple search and navigate to much more pin-
21 pointed results, you can do that as well.

22 And then a part that we hope is
23 doesn't get lost in all this because the
24 search is so visible, and it's what people

1 think about the most at least from the general
2 public side, but from our perspective even
3 more important is the preservation.

4 We need to make sure that the
5 content that we have today is available 20
6 years from now, or 50 years from now, or 100
7 years from now, and that we can not only
8 maintain the files as they exist today, but we
9 can migrate them. We can bring them forward
10 into new file formats, or we can emulate them
11 if necessary, or we can do what we need to do
12 in order to be able to see this content and
13 make sure it's not lost.

14 Okay, the implementation of FDsys
15 is going to be done through a series of
16 releases. So what we're in right now is
17 Release 1C.2. It's the second phase of the
18 first release. It's very easy to follow.

19 We have requirements that take us
20 through Release 3, and that requirements
21 document is available on the GPO.gov website.
22 It's available off the FDsys pages. If you're
23 familiar with the GPO.gov site, you just go to
24 the left side and you can find FDsys under the

1 programs.

2 The staging of these releases
3 allows us to release functionality and to
4 build on that incrementally, and also improve
5 existing functionality as we move forward. So
6 instead of kind of putting out 3,000
7 requirements.

8 Taking a couple years to build a
9 system and then just saying, "Here you go," we
10 wanted to be able to make a logical
11 progression through the releases to set up
12 foundation, to replace existing functionality
13 on the GPO Access site, to bring in all the
14 storage that we'll need to prepare for
15 digitization, things like that.

16 So this incremental releasing
17 really helps us stage the new functionality
18 and improve existing functionality based upon
19 feedback.

20 Okay, so Release 1 contains
21 multiple phases. The first phase was release
22 1B. That was our proof of concept that we had
23 released last summer but have managed to
24 improve the packaging concept to help up

1 understand how we're going to be actually
2 parsing the data, and how we're going to be
3 populating the XML file that kind of controls
4 all the data is it runs through the system,
5 and that was available to some beta testers
6 and focus groups trying to get additional
7 feedback as to how we were going to actually
8 present search.

9 I mean we knew the content that we
10 were going to be able to make available. We
11 knew the metadata we wanted to extract. We
12 knew how we wanted to present it on the
13 screen, and this helped us just kind of prove
14 that that can be done, and then make sure we
15 can validate that with the actual users.

16 The second phase is going to be our
17 first public release, our first operational
18 release. It's built on the actual
19 infrastructure that we're going to be using.
20 We've been building on a data center at GPO.
21 It's pretty impressive the work that's gone on
22 just to bring in the 70-some odd servers that
23 are needed to power FDsys.

24 That's going to be our foundational

1 infrastructure, and also the preservational
2 repository. So we're building the access
3 part, and a repository so that we can store
4 our archival packages from the beginning.

5 We'll do preservational processes
6 later, but we want to make sure we have the
7 integrity of the archival package so that we
8 can form those processes down the line.

9 First and foremost, we need to
10 replace the GPO Access functionality that's
11 out there right now, and migrate that content
12 into FDSys. So a lot of what we're doing
13 right now seems to be still document-based,
14 but that's kind of the nature of what we're
15 dealing with right now is we have no -- an
16 older system that needs to be updated, and so
17 we're going to pull that content in, improve
18 the findability, and then also maintain the
19 scalability and flexibility of the system so
20 that in future releases we can bring in things
21 like dynamic content and maps and those types
22 of other file formats that we're not looking
23 at for 1C.2.

24 There will be an interface between

1 FDsys and ILS for the exchange of metadata in
2 the first release. There's going to be the --
3 we will be providing the digitally-signed
4 documents, and advanced searches, citation
5 searches, all the great different ways that
6 you'll be able to find the data and you'll be
7 able to view and download both the content and
8 the metadata that we'll be making available to
9 the end users.

10 Okay, I talked a little bit about
11 the content migration from GPO Access. I
12 wanted to go into that in a little more detail
13 just so that there's a very clear picture of
14 what to expect when we flip the switch, and
15 you can get to the live FDsys site at the end
16 of the year.

17 The content migration is a pretty
18 difficult process. We're looking at lots of
19 content going back to 1994. In some cases, in
20 one or two collections to 1982. It's stored
21 in different locations within GPO. It's in
22 different file formats, and so the act of
23 actually going through and gathering all this
24 content so that it can be made into packages

1 and ingested into FDsys, and parsed and all
2 the good stuff can happen to it to make it
3 both preservable and accessible takes some
4 time.

5 And so we want to make sure we do
6 it right because we've got multiple needs for
7 this content. So we have a very good process
8 for doing this.

9 We have a very good identification
10 process. We have a very good way to extract
11 the metadata and to make that available in the
12 search index, and to create the packages. But
13 in order to get everything in, we're going to
14 phase in the content and start with a subset
15 of the collections currently available on GPO
16 Access at the launch of FDsys.

17 So the plan is to contain eight
18 collections at launch, and they're listed
19 here. It's the Federal Register,
20 Congressional Bills, public and private laws,
21 the compilation of Presidential documents,
22 Congressional Record, Congressional Reports,
23 Congressional documents and Congressional
24 hearings.

1 And so it's a mix of the regulatory
2 and the Congressional materials. We're going
3 to continue, even though we're launching with
4 these eight, we're going to be continuously
5 preparing content for ingest into FDsys, even
6 after launch.

7 So the plan is to phase them in as
8 the content is available. We're not going to
9 wait until the release of 1C.3 in summer of
10 2009 for example, to make the next set of
11 collections available.

12 Let's see. As we do migrate
13 content into FDsys, GPO Access will be
14 available. We don't want to take away any
15 functionality that you currently have today.
16 We just want to offer a new way to get at it
17 through FDsys. And so you'll have parallel
18 systems that you can use.

19 You can choose either GPO Access if
20 you want to get all the content, or you want
21 to go the familiar route, or you can
22 experiment with FDsys and search the content
23 that's available through FDsys as we move
24 forward.

1 When I talk about migration, it's
2 going to be all of the historical content. So
3 from for example the Federal Register from
4 1994 forward will be in FDsys, but also the
5 day forward content. So you'll be able to get
6 to a Federal Register from 1995, and you'll be
7 able to get to one from Tuesday, for example.

8 So we will have that forward approach once
9 we've migrated content in.

10 The target completion for migration
11 is next summer, probably around the time that
12 1C.3 would drop. So it's going to be a pretty
13 busy time for us, but again we do have a
14 process for doing it, and we'll be getting the
15 content in throughout the beginning of 2009.
16 So we think that that date is definitely
17 achievable.

18 I just mentioned 1C.3 that we're
19 looking at for mid-2009 as a release. What
20 we're looking at for phase 3 or 1C.3 is to
21 start introducing content submission beyond
22 GPO. So with 1C.2, we're pulling in content
23 from our plant operations at GPO, stuff that
24 we produce in print and as a byproduct we get

1 the electronic content.

2 With Congressional submission,
3 we'll be having Congressional staff submit
4 content directly to FDsys where it can be
5 processed for access electronically, and it
6 also can go to plant for print.

7 So this is going to be the first
8 time we're actually going to open it up and
9 start bringing in our other partners to bring
10 content into the system. And then some
11 enhancements to search and access.

12 We know that when we launch at the
13 end of the year, there is going to be a lot of
14 feedback that we get, comments. That's one of
15 the reasons that we want to get out there as
16 soon as possible so we can make sure that all
17 of the different testing that we've done, all
18 the beta testing, the usability testing, all
19 of that makes sense and that people are using
20 it, and they can use it in the way that they
21 want to.

22 So we anticipate that there will be
23 enhancements to search after launch. Okay,
24 1C.4 is a continuation of the content

1 submission functionality. This is when we go
2 to our federal agencies and start opening up
3 the ability for them to submit content
4 directly to FDsys.

5 We're looking forward to this
6 because we've had some very interested
7 agencies who want to be the first on board to
8 start working with us on this electronic
9 submission, and the hope is that it will just
10 make it easier for us to get content from
11 these agencies when they maybe wouldn't
12 originally be thinking of sending it.

13 Maybe they would just put it up on
14 their website. But if the proposition is
15 there that they can submit it to GPO, GPO will
16 be able to then take it as an order and print
17 it as normal, but also make it available
18 through FDsys and preserve it. It would be an
19 incentive for them to work with us to build
20 this content in.

21 Also, we'll be preparing for the
22 digitized content that's going to be coming
23 into FDsys, and we anticipate a very large
24 amount of content, content that is probably

1 not within a collection that's already been
2 identified through the migration process.

3 And so this is going to be a very
4 interesting release for us to be able to pull
5 this in and make it available to the public;
6 these large, fully-formed collections in some
7 cases, and in other cases, one offs, two offs
8 that we're going to be dealing with from a
9 management perspective, and also from an
10 access perspective.

11 And then also some additional
12 features from the public side in terms of
13 notifications and new content coming in, for
14 example, or the ability to navigate
15 relationships between publications. So within
16 those publications, the metadata going from a
17 bill to a law, to a statute, citation, those
18 types of things. And also, this is where we
19 were looking to open up the interfaces so to
20 create the APIs, allowing other people to come
21 in and start using the content in a different
22 way than we're presenting to the public.

23 Okay, release 2 is when we start
24 looking at bringing in that third type of

1 content, the harvested content. And another
2 big feature here is introducing preservation
3 processes. So at this point, probably a year-
4 and-a-half, two years into creating these
5 archival packages, and we might be at the
6 point -- I mean two years doesn't seem like a
7 long time, but I guess for a PDF file, that
8 can be a very long time. So we need to be
9 able to -- at this point be able to access
10 that preservation repository, and perform any
11 processes to make sure that that content is
12 still -- still has the integrity that we need
13 from a content perspective, and also if we
14 need to do any kind of file format changes or
15 anything to continue to make it available we
16 can do that.

17 This would be where we'd look to
18 interface with the GPO online bookstore so
19 that we can start having that one interface
20 view into all the ways that you can get to the
21 content available from GPO, whether it be
22 electronic or print.

23 Again, more customization for
24 search. This is where we allow you to tell us

1 how you want to get to the content. You set
2 your search preferences, or you set your alert
3 preferences, those kinds of personalization or
4 customization that are starting to become very
5 popular on some sites.

6 Release 3 is again focusing a lot
7 on the agencies, making their job easier,
8 making it a benefit to come to GPO and submit
9 your jobs, or so that you can submit them
10 through FDsys. You can track them. You can
11 get your estimating tools so that you can
12 figure out how much it's going to cost.

13 You can maybe even create your
14 documents using some kind of creation tool
15 that allows you to easily create it, submit
16 it, have it published, have it made available
17 in a standardized format.

18 And also, this is where we're
19 looking at collaborative working environments
20 both from the agency end. So allowing
21 multiple agency authors, for example, to
22 create a document and submit it to FDsys, but
23 also this is where we started talking about
24 how we would bring in the library community

1 for metadata collaboration or other types of -
2 - I think we talked about comments, commenting
3 on good publications to look at, those types
4 of things.

5 There is a super secret release 4
6 that we're working on, and I shouldn't say
7 anything. It has to do with time travel, but
8 I'm going to leave it at that. All right,
9 sorry.

10 So these are milestones that are
11 coming up for the current release 1C.2, and
12 some of them are tech speak, but the key thing
13 to take away here is we've got a lot of big
14 milestones between now and the end of the
15 year.

16 We're hitting on milestones. We're
17 confident that we're going to make our
18 schedule, but we need to make sure that we
19 stay on track. We have a very good team
20 working on it, and we've got a lot of very
21 good support from the business units, library
22 services, and the sales-- publication
23 information sales, and the plant operations.
24 So we're very happy to have that.

1 One area that's of note here is the
2 beta testing that is going to be external beta
3 testing. We do want volunteers who can come
4 in and do scripted testing, and unscripted
5 testing and give us your feedback so that we
6 can take that in and either maybe apply it to
7 the system prior to launch, or we can feed
8 that into the next round of enhancements that
9 we'll be doing up to the next release.

10 And I think Blank is going to come
11 up and tell you a little bit more about the
12 beta testing and how you can get involved. So
13 thank you.

14 MR. EDWARDS: Thanks, Selene. Yes,
15 I'll do the current status as well. I'm Blake
16 Edwards. I'm a program planner in the program
17 management office, and one of my main
18 responsibilities is the user support side of
19 things for the system, which involves trading
20 and beta testing and user acceptance testing.

21 That's what I'm going to talk to you a little
22 about today.

23 In terms of the current status
24 development for 1C.2 is currently on track.

1 Lisa is going to be doing a demo of the
2 current system. You'll be able to see a live
3 snapshot of what the system looks like today.

4 There's still some work that's
5 going on to include additional collections,
6 but the system is running really smoothly, so
7 that's a good sign.

8 Like Selene said, beta testing is
9 scheduled to begin in December. I think the
10 date right now for external beta testing is
11 December 11th as our start time. So we'll keep
12 you guys up to date on that as it gets closer.

13 And also, the launch is scheduled for late
14 December, so come late December-early January,
15 you'll be able to log into GPO's website and
16 start using FDSys as another tool to support
17 your constituents in the libraries.

18 And also, one of the key things
19 that's going on right now as the system is
20 being developed and being finalized, we have
21 some people that are working on help and
22 training materials that will be used to
23 support people inside GPO to make sure that
24 content is processed correctly, and gets

1 through the system, but also materials that
2 will be available to you as librarians and to
3 your constituents to help them find the
4 documents that they're looking for.

5 In terms of the help features that
6 are going to be available in FDsys, some of
7 the things that we're working right now:
8 There's a training manual that's being put
9 together, which is the base of the -- all of
10 the information that you would need to know on
11 how to use the system.

12 That information will be replicated
13 in an online help tool as well. We're using a
14 tool called RoboHelp that Adobe recently
15 acquired from Macro Media. It's a tool that's
16 been around for a long time. LexisNexis,
17 regulations.gov are some of the other people
18 that use the same exact tool.

19 So you'd be pretty familiar with
20 it. We'll give you a snapshot in a second of
21 what it looks like just so you have a picture
22 to put with it.

23 But what that allows you to do is
24 it gives you a table of contents so that you

1 can browse through the help material. It
2 allows you to search within the help material
3 to find -- say you wanted to find something
4 related to bullion operators. You could
5 search for bullion and come up with all the
6 pages and the help files that come up with
7 information about bullion operators.

8 Some of the other features in FDSys
9 will have what we call contextual of field
10 level help. So at different places on the
11 interface you might have a metadata name or
12 you might have the word collection. In those
13 areas, you'd be able to roll over that and get
14 information that just gives a tidbit more
15 information to give you a sense of what that
16 element means.

17 And the last thing is that we'll
18 continue using AskGPO, which is currently used
19 to support GPO Access and the online bookstore
20 to receive comments, questions. And so we're
21 working closely with library services and the
22 sales -- and publication information sales to
23 continue using that to support the release.

24 So this is a snapshot of the

1 RoboHelp tool. It opens just like any other
2 HTML page within Firefox, Internet Explorer,
3 Safari, whatever browser you're using. And
4 you can see on the left-hand side the first
5 tab is the table of contents.

6 So this gives a little bit of a
7 snapshot into what the table of contents we
8 currently have intended for this. Also, you
9 can search within it, and there's also a
10 glossary of terms. So if there's terms that
11 are used on the site, or in metadata that
12 you're not familiar with, you can actually go
13 into this tool, search for that element in the
14 glossary and get some more information on
15 that.

16 I was talking about contextual or
17 field level help before. This is a snapshot
18 of what that looks like. So on the advanced
19 search page, publication date is one of the
20 elements on that screen.

21 You can roll over it and get
22 information that gives a small amount of
23 information more about that. If we gave too
24 much information, it'd be overwhelming. But

1 at least a tidbit helps people to put it into
2 context for what they're doing.

3 So in terms of what's next, we
4 talked about beta testing for the first
5 release, which was scheduled for December.
6 We're also planning some online training
7 webinars for January. We've had a lot of
8 success using a tool called GoToWebinar that
9 we've used in the past for beta testing with
10 the library community, also with external
11 agencies.

12 We're planning on using that again
13 multiple sessions in January once the system
14 is up and running so that you have a chance to
15 get some feedback directly from GPO on how the
16 system works; gives the opportunity to ask
17 questions about how it works to people that
18 are very experienced, and how the new search
19 tool works.

20 In terms of communication for the
21 first public release, there's a couple of
22 things to mention. There will be a press
23 release going out. Carrie Gibb, who you may
24 be familiar with, is our communications

1 expert, and she's going to be responsible for
2 a lot of this.

3 There will be a press release.
4 There will be marketing materials for the FDLP
5 posters, brochures and email campaign, which
6 you can share with constituents or other
7 libraries that you know that might not even be
8 a part of FDLP. You can forward it onto them
9 as well.

10 And design and development for the
11 next release will begin in November. So we're
12 going live with the system in December, but
13 there's a lot of work that's going on in
14 planning for release 1C.3. And so a lot of
15 the time spent by the PMO, by the business
16 units, by the developers will start
17 incorporating some of those changes, or some
18 of those things that we need to do for the
19 next release.

20 So what can you do? A couple of
21 things. Stay up to date on activities. We'll
22 keep the GPO.gov site updated with
23 information. There's the current URL for
24 that.

1 Also, if you want to participate in
2 beta testing, we are looking for a lot of
3 people to participate. This will help us to
4 get information on if there are any bugs that
5 come up, if there are things that you would
6 like to see done differently, if there is
7 wording on the pages that doesn't make sense,
8 or a suggesting on wording that might make
9 more sense for your constituents.

10 Those are the types of feedback
11 that we're looking to get back, so go ahead
12 and email us at PMO@gpo.gov and we'll add you
13 to the list. Also, if you have any ideas or
14 feedback as a result of this conference
15 related to FDSys, feel free to email us
16 comments on the demo.

17 Lisa is going to be coming up in a
18 second to do the demo. Feel free to email us
19 and we'll definitely get back to you. In some
20 cases, we may need to go to a developer or an
21 architect that has the more detailed
22 information to answer your question, but use
23 the PMO as your way in to get your questions
24 to us.

1 So with that, I'll turn it over to
2 Lisa who is going to go ahead and do the demo.

3 MS. LAPLANT: Good morning. My
4 name is Lisa LaPlant, and I'm in the program
5 management office. I'm on the Access and
6 Delivery Team. So it's been a pleasure over
7 the past couple years to do a couple different
8 demos.

9 We started out in Saint Louis, and
10 we talked about a day in the life, and we
11 talked about our concept and our vision, and
12 walked through how we really saw the system
13 from an initial launch and all the way out
14 through the end.

15 We moved on from that, and we did a
16 demonstration on paper, or slides. So you got
17 to see our slide show, the vision actually
18 becoming a user interface, and the
19 requirements for how we wanted to actually
20 present information out to the public.

21 We moved on from that to a demo of
22 the 1B system. So we did that last year, and
23 showed the initial functionality for search
24 and public access. It didn't really have the

1 fielded search, and it didn't have the browse
2 features, but we wanted to give you a flavor
3 of what was to come in the system.

4 So now we're up to our 1C.2 demo,
5 and you know we are -- we were told no slides,
6 make sure that it's something that's live. So
7 you want to see FDsys live? Here we go. And
8 this is also a shout out to our infrastructure
9 folks. Kirk Petri is in the audience.

10 We don't want to forget about
11 infrastructure, and they've done a really,
12 really great job of making sure that the
13 servers and the racks, and filer heads, and
14 all this stuff that most don't really know a
15 whole lot about on the user interface side.
16 But it's all up and running. It's an actual
17 shot of the system.

18 That's it, okay? No. So onward to
19 the actual demo. So this is really going to
20 be taking a look at the search system and the
21 user interfaces, and how you get to government
22 information from the perspective of a public
23 user.

24 So it builds on the discussion that

1 Paul gave earlier. Paul really gave the
2 foundation and the infrastructure, and the
3 architecture and the mechanics, the -- you
4 know, "how sausage is being made." So now you
5 actually get to see sausage.

6 So kind of building on that, our
7 search philosophy. So as we're developing
8 search, we like to keep these things in mind.

9 Provide a simple search, and provide advanced
10 results.

11 So with our simple search, we want
12 to make sure that it's easy enough and simple
13 enough, and straightforward enough so that you
14 can have a public user sit down, type
15 something in the search box, and find relevant
16 results.

17 We also want to make sure that if
18 they get 5,000 results, 10,000 results, we
19 have a way for them to narrow down what
20 they're looking for. So that's our first
21 principle.

22 We also want to make sure that we
23 can provide advanced search features so users
24 can efficiently retrieve specific documents.

1 So this really aimed at more of our power
2 users, our users who know exactly what they
3 want to look -- what they're looking for and
4 they want to make sure that they find exactly
5 their target document quickly, and finally,
6 provide relevant search results fast.

7 So we know that users have an
8 expectation that search results should be
9 relevant. It should be what they're looking
10 for and they shouldn't -- they don't want to
11 wait for their results. And also, it goes
12 without saying we want to make sure that we're
13 offered the waste engine. So that's kind of
14 our underlying architectural concern.

15 So before we get into it, some of
16 the questions that we received are how are
17 some things going to be different, or how are
18 things going to change from the current GPO
19 Access site to FDSys?

20 So you'll be able to easily search
21 across multiple publications or collections of
22 government publications from a single search
23 box. So we're going to go through the demo,
24 and I'll show you how to do that.

1 We're going to perform an advanced
2 search against the robust metadata about each
3 publication from a single advance search page.

4 So in Paul's discussion earlier, we talked
5 about all the metadata that we're parsing out
6 of documents, and storing in normalized
7 formats, and this is really going to -- we're
8 going to show you how you'll be able to use
9 that for a search.

10 Going a step beyond that, you'll be
11 able to construct complex queries using
12 billion proximity and field operators. So we
13 got a lot of feedback during our requirement
14 process that said there's specific billions
15 that you'd like to be able to use. There are
16 certain field operators. We know you want to
17 be able to use proximity operators, so we made
18 that -- sure that was something that was part
19 of the search features.

20 So you'll be able to refine and
21 narrow your search by applying filters,
22 sorting search results and searching within
23 search results. You'll be able to retrieve
24 individual government documents and

1 publications in seconds from the search
2 results, view more information about a
3 publication, and access multiple file formats
4 from the content detail page.

5 You can access metadata or
6 information about government publications in
7 mods or premise. You can download content and
8 metadata packaged together so you can download
9 the entire issue of the Federal Register, plus
10 all of it's metadata.

11 You can browse for publications and
12 you can utilize advanced help features. So I
13 know that's kind of a lot, but we're going to
14 try and go through all those through a series
15 of sample searches.

16 So in terms of the data that we
17 have available in the system right now, it's a
18 subset of what we're going to have available
19 for the public launch. So we have the Federal
20 Register. We have Congressional Bills. We
21 have public and private laws, and we have the
22 complication of presidential documents.

23 So as Selene said, this is live
24 code. It is on our development site. We're

1 connecting in through VPN, and we've asked the
2 developers to not work on anything in the site
3 for a couple hours so there's no -- there's no
4 weirdness.

5 And on with the show. So our first
6 search is going to be for fire safety. So for
7 anyone who saw the 1B demo, we -- the search
8 that we used to do for the 1B demo was for
9 railroad retirement because my dad is a
10 retired railroad worker, and so that's what we
11 like to do a search for.

12 So fire safety is in honor of
13 Blake's dad, who is a retired fire chief, and
14 his name is Larry Edwards so this is his shout
15 out for the 1C demo. So we start with fire
16 safety. Railroad retirement still works, too.

17 Okay, and search. So we do a
18 search, and we have a search results screen.
19 That search produced 2,906 results. As Paul
20 said earlier, the default operator between two
21 terms is -- is and, so you don't have to use
22 quotation marks. You don't have to use
23 parenthesis. You can if you want to. They
24 work, but you can also just type on a series

1 of terms.

2 So getting to our first point on
3 the search philosophy: we have so many search
4 results; how are we going to help the user to
5 narrow down what they're looking for?

6 So one of the first ways we're
7 going to do this is providing search
8 navigators or search filters. So for all of
9 the content in the system, there will be a set
10 number of search filters. So you can narrow
11 your search by collection, by date, by
12 government author by organization, person,
13 location and key word.

14 So I know some of you might be
15 saying, "These are the -- that's pretty
16 generic. A person could be anybody.
17 Organization could be anybody. Location could
18 be anybody." That was intentional.

19 We know that from talking to our
20 public users that a person knows the
21 difference between a person versus a location
22 versus an organization. So on this first
23 level of navigators, we want to provide
24 something that is very easy to understand.

1 So for this one, let's say we're
2 just interested in search results from the
3 Federal Register. Okay, so I selected Federal
4 Register, and now we're down to a little over
5 1,500 search results. You can see that I
6 clicked on that, and an X appears next to it.

7 That means that I've selected this one.

8 I can click on the X here, and that
9 will deselect the search filter, and you'll
10 also notice near the bottom that we have what
11 we're calling collection specific search
12 filters.

13 So because we chose the Federal
14 Register, we can now narrow down by items that
15 are specific to the Federal Register such as
16 section or agency, or CFR citation. So let's
17 say we're just interested in the final rules
18 and regulations related to fire safety from
19 the Federal Register.

20 So we'll click on that, and I'm
21 down to a little over 500 search results.
22 Okay, so let's move over and take a look at
23 the actual search results themselves. So on
24 our first search results, you can see we have

1 an identifier at the beginning. So that tells
2 me that it's volume 71 of the Federal
3 Register, and the page number.

4 This one, the title of it is
5 Medicare and Medicaid Programs Fire Safety.
6 The second line of the search results
7 identifies the collection that it comes from,
8 the section within the Federal Register, the
9 action and the Federal Register -- date of the
10 Federal Register issue.

11 There's also a teaser after the --
12 the description of the content after the
13 second line, and you'll notice that fire
14 safety is highlighted in there.

15 Okay, so from the search results,
16 we can click on the title, and it'll actually
17 bring up the content. To the search results
18 page? That would be -- it is a -- when you
19 mean static URL, do you mean that -- will you
20 be able to put it into a word document and
21 click on it five days from now and it'll work?

22 Yes.

23 It's not related to a session. One
24 of our primary requirements was to make sure

1 that the -- just about everything on FDsys is
2 bookmarkable. So you can bookmark your search
3 results. You can bookmark individual
4 documents. You can bookmark the content
5 detail page. You can bookmark individual
6 FDsys pages.

7 So from the search result, you can
8 actually go through and find out a little bit
9 more information about the content. So I
10 click on more information, and this is a page
11 where it'll provide a look at the metadata
12 that we've extracted out for the publication.

13 So we can see that it is regulatory
14 information, the SuDoc class number, the
15 publisher, the section, the summary, and you
16 also can access and download the information
17 in various formats. So the text file and the
18 mods information is available.

19 I know there was a question earlier
20 about actually being able to get to the mods.

21 So here is mods. You can also get to the
22 entire zip file. And at the end of the
23 Federal Register, it's content detail page is
24 what we're calling the document in context.

1 So I know that this is a rule that
2 came out from the Department of Health and
3 Human Services, and I click on Health and
4 Human Services below, and it expands out, and
5 shows other rules and regulations, notices and
6 proposed rules that are also from the
7 Department of Health and Human Services in
8 this issue of the Federal Register.

9 So this is really showing that this
10 is a rule, but it's within a larger context of
11 the entire document if you're looking for
12 additional information. So also from this
13 document and context area, you can get to the
14 PDF. You can get to the text, or you can jump
15 over to the content detail page for this
16 specific rule.

17 Okay, we'll go back up to the top
18 and there are a couple different actions that
19 can be performed on this page in addition to
20 looking at the metadata and downloading the
21 publication.

22 You can purchase your own copy,
23 which will take you to a page on the
24 bookstore. You can email or link to this

1 page, which will launch it in an email program
2 of your choice, and you can view the record in
3 the catalogue of US Government Publications.

4 Okay, we'll also provide a
5 capability for you to browse from the Federal
6 Register from this page, and to view today's
7 issue. Okay, so let me back out of this and
8 go back to our search results.

9 So I want to drill down through
10 some of the navigators, so -- actually, let's
11 go back to the top. One of the other things
12 we can do is to sort our information by
13 relevancy. We could store it by date; new to
14 old or old to new, alphabetical Z to A, or A
15 to Z.

16 We can change the number of search
17 results per page, and let's go -- the default
18 is by relevance, or for default for --

19 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
20 Connecticut State Library. Just curious about
21 the dates. It doesn't seem to be -- you'd
22 think you'd have the most recent date first.

23 MS. LAPLANT: It's actually based
24 on a relevancy ranking for each one of the

1 collections. Paul kind of touched on this a
2 little bit during his presentation so there's
3 different -- for each one of the collections
4 we can set, there's different configurations
5 we can have for the relevancies.

6 So for instance, if there is a --
7 if you type in a citation for -- the document
8 will come up higher. If you type in a keyword
9 in the title, that'll make the document come
10 up higher. Freshness is also part of the
11 relevancy ranking.

12 Okay, I'm going to go down and
13 click through some of the navigators on the
14 side. So say for instance you are interested
15 in a specific CFR citation. So let's do 14
16 CFR 39.

17 So I clicked on the plus sign, and
18 I expanded out the CFR citation, and I'm going
19 to click on part 39. And so we're down to 165
20 results. Let's see if we can get down a
21 little bit further. Let's change the number of
22 results per page and go up to 100, and let's
23 do new to old. And we can also narrow down by
24 -- let's do -- let's see, Seattle. We're down

1 to 38.

2 Okay, so out of our 38 results, it
3 looks like there are a lot of air worthiness
4 directives that have to do suppression and
5 fire safety. So one of the cool features for
6 this release is the ability to do search
7 within search results.

8 So I check the box, and our
9 original search drops down here, and we can
10 now type in -- let's do -- so we have a couple
11 different models here of airplanes. So we'll
12 do model 747, and that gets us down to 12
13 search results.

14 Let's see if we can get it down a
15 little bit farther. How about we'll do a
16 search for service bulletin. So we have a
17 feature. I misspelled bulletin. Okay, so now
18 we have down to 28 search results, and can
19 show how you go through and you can go through
20 and continue to narrow your search results.
21 You can click on navigators. You could click
22 on the documents to actually open them up, or
23 view more information.

24 Okay, and actually I think the way

1 -- instead of saving all questions for the
2 end, I'm going to do little chunks of search
3 features like this. So if you have questions
4 related to the simple search and the
5 navigators, let's go ahead and open it up for
6 questions about this if you have any right
7 now.

8 MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs, Stanford
9 University. Are you going to have RSS feeds
10 for search queries?

11 MS. LAPLANT: Not for this release.
12 That's in the 1C.4 release.

13 MR. JACOBS: Cool. Thanks.

14 MR. BROWN: Chris Brown, University
15 of Denver. Under the Weiss interface, one is
16 able to predict a URL to, say, a Congressional
17 report. I'm assuming that in FDsys you're
18 going to do the same thing where we can
19 predict a URL to a House report, Senate
20 report, based on Congress and report number?

21 MS. LAPLANT: Yes, definitely. One
22 of the requirements that we put forward was
23 that we need to be able to have predictable,
24 persistent URLs, and that really drives us to

1 make sure that we have access IDs for each one
2 of the publications, each one of the pieces of
3 metadata, and content detail page, so that we
4 can create those predictable links.

5 So that's something that we will
6 make available in our help documentation so
7 you know to be able to either update your
8 scripts, or to link into our publications.

9 MR. BROWN: And I also assume --
10 you don't probably know this one, but I'm sure
11 you do. You might know it. They'll also be
12 running parallel. In other words, the Weiss
13 server will be running for a certain period of
14 time parallel to FDSys so that we can make all
15 these changes?

16 MS. LAPLANT: Yes, definitely.

17 MR. BROWN: Great.

18 MS. STIERHOLZ: This is Katrina at
19 the Saint Louis Fed. So you -- it looked like
20 you went and loaded a bunch of those
21 collections back in March. The newest I saw
22 for some of those didn't seem particularly
23 new. Are you continuing to load everyday, or
24 how are you sort of testing the world of

1 loading things all the time?

2 MS. LAPLANT: For this, we actually
3 have information up unto -- I want to say the
4 latest is August 8th for the purpose of testing
5 and putting information through the system.
6 So we are continuing to load information into
7 migrate content in, and make sure that we get
8 everything into the system.

9 So this is actually not official
10 migrated data. This is data that is test data
11 that we're using for development purposes. So
12 when we actually do begin migration, this
13 information won't be in here. It'll be wiped
14 out and it'll be the official migrated
15 content.

16 MS. STIERHOLZ: And you guys are
17 comfortable that you'll be able to load
18 constantly with these new collections
19 everyday, all the time?

20 MS. LAPLANT: We do. We actually
21 do have a migration plan for how we're going
22 to get information into the system. We're
23 going through and benchmarking and testing how
24 long the processing and the flow is, and --

1 yes.

2 MS. STIERHOLZ: Okay.

3 MS. LAPLANT: Okay, should we move
4 into --

5 DR. GREER: One question. Chris
6 Greet, National Coordination Office. You
7 decided to develop your own search system as
8 opposed to implementing another product like
9 Google search. Can you tell us what the logic
10 for that was?

11 MS. LAPLANT: Not exactly. So our
12 search engine is actually the fast search
13 engine from Fast Search, and transfer FAST
14 ESP. We are doing customizations to it,
15 especially on the side of the parsing and
16 getting documents ready for the system. There
17 are a couple custom pipelines to it. There
18 are a -- it's a custom query processor.

19 So you can type in five different
20 versions of a public law citation, or a
21 Congressional Bill, and the information can --
22 will come up into the search engine. I don't
23 know of Paul wants to --

24 MR. NELSON: I just wanted to add

1 that the Fast search engine is now a wholly
2 owned subsidiary of Microsoft.

3 MS. LAPLANT: Yes.

4 MR. NELSON: And so it's not going
5 away any time soon, and it's part of
6 Microsoft's strategic direction that they want
7 to have, and enterprise search as part of
8 their suite.

9 MS. LAPLANT: Okay. With that,
10 should we move into advanced search?
11 Alrighty. So if we can, it looks like my
12 system is not cooperating here. Let's close
13 this stuff out. Okay, EPN is connected.

14 MR. SHULER: Perhaps while we're
15 waiting for that to come back, I'm curious.
16 Is there a component in the search or display
17 capabilities that will enable us to build a
18 legislative history that would connect all the
19 documents related to a particular law from its
20 inception to it's regulations, to executive
21 documents?

22 MR. NELSON: We're capturing a lot
23 of that metadata. We are in fact capturing
24 the legislative history that is printed at the

1 bottom of public and private laws that is
2 actually in the system. Wherever a bill is
3 mentioned in the Congressional Record, we are
4 saving those mentions in the metadata.

5 In the bill itself where it
6 mentions US Code references and so on, we're
7 saving that. We have all these citation
8 information captured for all these pieces. So
9 in terms of the interlinking, one of the
10 beautiful things about the database is that --
11 that GPO has is we have all of these
12 interconnected documents that flow from one to
13 the other to the next, and wherever statute at
14 large references are being made, and so on.

15 Now, in terms of binding them
16 together, one of the things that were -- one
17 of the collections that we're going to be
18 looking at for the -- after the initial
19 release will be the history of bills itself,
20 and identifying in the history of bills all
21 the references to the bill, and how that bill
22 proceeded to the Congress.

23 Right now, you can, for example,
24 drill down and get to a particular bill from a

1 particular congress, and you'll see all the
2 versions of the bill sorted by date. So you
3 can see kind of essentially how it progressed
4 through the Congress, and at some point, it
5 will be able to say, "Now find me the
6 reference for that bill anywhere else," and
7 identify things that are pointing to it.

8 MR. SHULER: Okay. John Shuler,
9 University of Illinois at Chicago. So right
10 now in the current world, you have to search
11 THOMAS. You have to search GPO Access, and
12 you might even have to go out and search some
13 other places.

14 What you're describing is an
15 opportunity or a possibility that we don't
16 have to be siloed in this fashion anymore;
17 that FDSys will enable us to search across
18 those publication moments and put together a
19 legislative narrative that we now have to go -
20 - unless we're paying for very expensive
21 services, we would have to go to different
22 plots and places to move together ourselves.

23 MR. NELSON: I mean that's one of
24 the primary goals of how we've been

1 architecting the system is to try and capture
2 all of these interconnections between all of
3 the documents, and part of that is in parsing,
4 right? When we see a reference to an item, we
5 parse it out. We save it in metadata. We
6 pick apart the pieces. We know where that
7 reference came from.

8 So if it just says, "HR 1234," we
9 look and say, "Oh, it's from a public law,
10 which is from the 105th Congress." So we know
11 what congress it is, so we can help make those
12 things explicit as well.

13 Now, our primary emphasis at this
14 point is capturing the data, putting it in so
15 that you can get it in the mods, so that it's
16 actually in the data there somewhere. In
17 terms of exposing all of that to the end user
18 interface, once we capture the data and the
19 data is in the search engine and searchable,
20 then we have -- we're set up, right?
21 Everything is ready to go so we can add
22 feature, after feature, after feature.

23 We can start making things
24 interlinkable. We can put links on the

1 content detail page. You can jump from
2 document to document to document. Those --
3 the goal is to get the data first, and to be
4 able to extract it reliably. And then once we
5 have that, then we can -- we have a universe
6 of possibilities to open up as we go through
7 the next series of releases.

8 MS. DALECKY: And what we talked
9 about in terms of -- of getting feedback and
10 understanding what's going to be most useful,
11 and what's the best way to present it, we have
12 requirements to be able to do this type of
13 relationships following. We have the ability
14 to capture the metadata in order to do this in
15 the future, but those are the types of things
16 we definitely want input on in the community.

17 MR. SHULER: And I want to
18 emphasize that because of my history of
19 working on behalf of the public. It isn't so
20 much that they're interested in single
21 documents about fire safety. They are --
22 there's actually a deeper context that links
23 the regulations to the legislative activity,
24 to the Congressional hearings to other

1 executive documents.

2 So I, as a documents librarian, are
3 making those connections through other
4 knowledge of my own on behalf of the user as I
5 jump from silo to silo. Very rarely, unless I
6 really want to become a major part of the
7 user's life, will I explain what I'm doing.

8 MR. NELSON: And as we go through
9 this process, Lisa and I and the other team
10 members have had a lot of these discussions
11 where we're like, "Oh, gosh. We see this
12 thing as it's referencing a CFR citation or
13 it's referencing the US Code." And we're
14 saying, "Gosh, should we extract that?" And
15 we make those kinds of decisions all the time,
16 and almost always we err to doing it because
17 we know that those are kinds of things that we
18 want to get now, and it's actually less
19 expensive to do it now because we have the
20 parser writers that are looking at the
21 documents.

22 They're doing the testing. To do
23 it now is a lot less expensive than doing it a
24 year from now where we have to go back to that

1 original code and figure out how we'll add
2 these things into it.

3 So where we can do things now and
4 get them done in like a half a day, we're
5 going to do it now as much as possible. And
6 so a lot of this data that we're extracting
7 may not even be displayed anywhere, but it's
8 there in the metadata so we can leverage it
9 and use it from here on out.

10 So it's just one of the things
11 we're getting the data -- getting the data
12 solid, and doing the data migration solid is
13 like the most important thing at this point in
14 time. And then adding all of the features
15 that build on that data is -- we're just
16 really trying to set ourselves up for an
17 architecture and a data plan that really moves
18 us to all kinds of wonderful things in terms
19 of interlinking. How are we doing on the --

20 MS. LAPLANT: We're getting close.

21 MS. TROTTA: Can we ask another
22 question?

23 MR. LEONE: Sure.

24 MS. TROTTA: Tori Trotta, Arizona

1 State University College of Law. I was glad
2 to see on that last search that there was a
3 link to today's Federal Register, and so my
4 question is when we see that we can see
5 today's Federal Register, can we assume that
6 the Federal Register that's in FDsys is up to
7 date as of today, or is there another standard
8 for when we could expect information to be
9 loaded, especially of a sensitive time nature
10 such as Federal Register?

11 MS. LAPLANT: It would be the same
12 was what's currently on GPO Access. So it's
13 the 6:00 a.m. Okay, I think we're back. So I
14 don't know if you saw what I was doing there.

15 It looked like my Adobe Acrobat was trying to
16 update itself, and it kind of brought the
17 whole thing down. So I have it started now,
18 so hopefully it won't try to do that again.

19 Alrighty, so we're back up to
20 advanced search, and let's do -- one of the
21 differences between -- between FDsys and GPO
22 Access is that on GPO Access now, you need to
23 -- there are -- I don't know, 50, 40-some
24 pages where you could go to perform an

1 advanced search on a specific publication.

2 So this is actually consolidating
3 those pages into a single advanced search
4 page, and this is available -- it's available
5 next to the search box. So any time you see a
6 search box next to it, you'll see a link for
7 advanced search.

8 So I click on that. There are a
9 couple different fields on here. So the first
10 one is publication date. So you can choose to
11 do a search for all dates, or you can narrow
12 it to a specific date, or date is after, date
13 is before, date is between.

14 So let's do a search for all dates,
15 and we're going to move into -- first let's do
16 a search on just the information in
17 Congressional bills. But before I do that, I
18 want to show you what metadata we have
19 available to search over all publications.

20 So you can search for SuDoc class
21 number, title, citation, government author
22 branch. So right now, that's what we have on
23 the advanced search screen for all documents
24 that are in FDsys.

1 So Paul kind of mentioned that we
2 are extracting out a lot of different metadata
3 for each one of the publications and
4 collections. Our initial thought with the
5 advanced search page was not to overwhelm
6 people. So to have a limited number of basic
7 options here, and we're really relying on
8 feedback from you all if you see something
9 that's missing.

10 So that's definitely the kind of
11 information that we want to make sure that we
12 can get from the beta testing, and the initial
13 testing of the system. So I'm going to add
14 Congressional Bills in as a collection that
15 we're searching, and you'll notice that now we
16 have more information in here.

17 So once you select a collection to
18 search, the metadata that's available to
19 search in in the fields are actually tailored
20 to the specific collection that you're looking
21 in. So for this one, we can search under
22 congress number, bill number, session of
23 congress, report number, action tax
24 committees.

1 So various other pieces of metadata
2 we're actually pulling up into the search
3 field. If I select multiple collections,
4 it'll be the metadata that those collections
5 have in common. So for instance, if I put
6 public and private laws in there, along with
7 Congressional bills, one of the ones you'll
8 see is bill number, because both public laws
9 and Congressional bill numbers have bill
10 number in common.

11 So let's do our collection as
12 bills. Let's search in the title of the
13 document for a nice popular one, Medicare.
14 And in addition to -- so if we want to add
15 additional search fields, we can click on this
16 link down here where it says, "Add more search
17 criteria," and more search boxes appear.

18 Let's do a search in Congress
19 number for 109th Congress, and we'll go ahead
20 and press search. Okay, so we see that it
21 actually populates in the search box with the
22 fields that we're searching over so we know
23 we're searching over in bills. The title is
24 Medicare. We're looking for Medicare in the

1 title field, and the Congress number. We're
2 looking for the 109th Congress.

3 Okay, so I'm displaying results 1
4 through 10 out of 343 search results. And
5 let's go through and narrow that down by just
6 senate bills. So I'm coming down under our
7 Congressional Bills specific navigators, and
8 narrowed that down to just bills from the 109th
9 Congress.

10 Actually, let me back out of this.

11 I want to show you not only can we narrow it
12 down that way, but we can also click on the
13 plus sign and display out individual senate
14 bills that are from the 109th Congress.

15 So for this one, let's take a look
16 and let's say we just want to see all of the
17 bill versions for S. 1778. So we'll click on
18 that, and now I'm down to all three bill
19 versions that are available for S. 1778.

20 You'll notice that the search
21 results are a little bit different from the
22 search results in the Federal Register. So it
23 says we're in Congressional bills from the
24 109th Congress. This bill version is

1 introduced in senate, and the date that it was
2 made available. And Acrobat didn't try to
3 bring everything down this time, so here is
4 our senate bill in PDF.

5 So PDFs are available from the
6 search results. If I click on more
7 information, you can see the full title of the
8 bill. We pull out the sponsors and the co-
9 sponsors, and the committee and US Code
10 references.

11 So Paul mentioned that there are
12 various references that we pull out from the
13 documents, and this is -- this is one of the
14 ones that we were able to extract. So we
15 already looked at the PDF. We can get to the
16 text from here. You can get to the mods
17 metadata.

18 So I want to spend just a little
19 bit of time on this one. In the mods
20 metadata, we have all of our information that
21 we've extracted out, or we have our title,
22 various identifiers, and all of the references
23 that we're extracting out from the
24 Congressional bills. So we can see that it is

1 -- we've extracted out various US Codes
2 citations. We have various members of
3 Congress and different types of -- how they
4 prefer to have their name displayed.

5 We know the chamber. We know --
6 here's our US Code citations. So we're
7 capturing a lot of -- there's our bill version
8 and bill number. We're capturing a lot of
9 really cool information, and we're making this
10 available in the mods files.

11 This is one of the examples of a
12 file where you would be able to link directly
13 to the mods file. Okay, and we can also
14 download the entire package, and it's in zip
15 format. So you can see we have our XML file.

16 We have the text file, and we also have the
17 PDF file, and this is also something where
18 we'll have a predictable URL so you can get to
19 the package and the metadata and the content.

20 Okay, all right. Let's try
21 something a little more complex. So advanced
22 search was cool, but one of the things that's
23 even cooler is when we start getting into some
24 of the billion searches, and the field level

1 searches. So we're kind of moving up the
2 scale on intensity of search.

3 So we started out with simple
4 search, and then we went to advanced. Now
5 we're kind of going up a little bit. So this
6 is going to be a search over the weekly
7 compilation of presidential documents.

8 So we'll do collection and so what
9 I'm saying is that it's in -- the collection
10 is the compilation of presidential documents,
11 and CPD collection of presidential documents
12 category. Okay, so you can see that this is
13 not something -- it's a feature that we make
14 available if you would like to utilize this
15 syntax, and if you would like to learn it,
16 it's there.

17 It's not something that you have to
18 know to be able to search. You can just type
19 in -- you could type in, "Collection of
20 presidential documents," or "Presidential
21 documents and proclamations and libraries,"
22 and you'll get relevant search results. But
23 if you want to have a more targeted search,
24 we're providing what we're calling these field

1 operators and various query operators and
2 bullion operators to be able to really target
3 specific documents.

4 So I'm looking into the compilation
5 of presidential documents, the category. I'm
6 looking for proclamations and I'm looking for
7 anything that has libraries. So library,
8 libraries, librarian. So we'll do search, and
9 we have eight search results.

10 So we'll take a look at the one on
11 literacy, and you can tell from what's
12 highlighted in the teaser that it's pulling up
13 librarians, libraries. It looks like that's
14 all. So click on this. PDF comes up. It's
15 on the first page.

16 Oh, did I click on the first
17 result? Sorry. That's why we're not finding
18 literacy because I clicked on White Cane
19 Safety Day. So let's actually click on
20 literacy.

21 Okay, here we have proclamation
22 8053 Literacy Day 2006. You can see that it
23 pulls up the entire granule, so it's not just
24 a single page. And if we go to our more

1 information, we can see that it's part of the
2 weekly compilation of presidential documents.

3 The category is proclamations. The president
4 is George Bush.

5 We know the date the event took
6 place. We're pulling out the notes that is
7 included at the end of each one of the Weekly
8 Comp. In our document and context on this
9 one, we have the ability to show various other
10 announcements that came from the White House
11 that are included in that issue of the Weekly
12 Comp.

13 So we're still through and we're
14 formatting these. So this is an example of
15 where you're looking at it and you're like,
16 "The formatting on here is not that great."
17 That's something that's still in development.

18 So it'll look a lot better when you actually
19 see it in the real site.

20 So let's take a look at the -- see
21 what else President Bush said at the remarks
22 at the White House conference on global
23 literacy. So from this, I can click on more,
24 and it jumps me over to the content detail

1 page for that granule so I can find out what
2 he said: that he spoke at the New York Public
3 Library.

4 We also have the ability to view
5 the entire issue, and view the title page and
6 the table of contents here. So it's really
7 starting to -- it's making sure that not only
8 do we provide access to the granule, but we
9 provide access to the document in its original
10 context.

11 Okay, so let's do one that's even
12 more fun. All right, it's going to take me a
13 little while to type this one in, but I really
14 want to show what it can do. So let's do our
15 collection. Let's look in bills.

16 Okay, we're looking in bills.
17 We're looking for Barbara Mikulski, and we
18 want to find out if there are any bills that
19 she was involved with that had to do with the
20 Chesapeake Bay. Let's look for watershed near
21 restoration. So we're working for the word,
22 "watershed," within five words of the word
23 restoration, and we're not looking for the
24 word, "forestry."

1 I'm actually going to -- after I do
2 this search, I'll show you -- I'll kind of
3 back out and show what happens if you take off
4 some of these search terms. So not forestry.

5 Paul is laughing because I think I took one
6 of his sample searches.

7 Let's do congress number -- 109th
8 Congress. All right, so we have our -- as
9 complex of a search as I could come up with
10 for this demo, and we're going to press
11 search. And we have a single search result.

12 So this is kind of showing that yes
13 we can use bullion operators. You can use
14 quotation marks. I think the one thing I
15 didn't put in here was parenthesis, but those
16 also work too. So if we -- if we take off
17 some of these, let's say we take off Congress
18 number 109.

19 So we get two results. So we had
20 one from the 108th Congress and one from the
21 109th Congress. And let's take off the --
22 oops, we can't do that. Let's take off
23 forestry. So let's put those back in.

24 So now we're up to our four

1 results. So I was trying to weed out the ones
2 that actually have forestry in the title. And
3 let's take out the ones where we say we wanted
4 watershed within five words of the word
5 restoration.

6 So as you could see, it was pulling
7 up watershed within five words of restoration.

8 So we'll take these off. So now we're up to
9 14. So now you kind of get the idea of how we
10 can use the really advanced query operators,
11 and our bullion operators, and really either
12 hone in on exactly the document that we want
13 to find, or we can narrow our search.

14 So we're providing the ability,
15 everything from starting out with that simple
16 search, going to an advanced search, and then
17 also providing this query syntax and field
18 operators to be able to get to very specific
19 information.

20 So along the lines of getting to
21 really specific information, next thing I want
22 to show is our retrieved by citation, or
23 citation search. So this is really -- oh,
24 sorry.

1 MS. PARKER: Marion Parker, Wake
2 Forest Law. A quick question about the order
3 of the bullion searching. Is it searching
4 left to right in the string, or is it
5 searching against certain operators and
6 drilling down to the next ones? Like is it
7 doing all the ands, and then all the ors, and
8 then all of the --

9 MS. LAPLANT: Paul, do you want to
10 take this one?

11 MR. NELSON: It's doing it all at
12 the same time, so in terms of the order that
13 it appears on the string, it doesn't matter
14 the order that you enter it. Even if you
15 entered "watershed," and. "restoration," or
16 restoration and watershed, it'll be the same
17 as far as the search engine is concerned.

18 It's just going to look for
19 documents that have both of those terms.

20 MS. LAPLANT: But certain operators
21 do have a higher precedence than other
22 operators.

23 MS. PARKER: Right. That's what
24 I'm asking. Does it do, for example, all the

1 ands first, then all the ors second, then all
2 of the within fives?

3 MR. NELSON: In terms of grouping,
4 it's going to automatically stick in
5 parenthesis as it sees fit, and it'll --
6 you're absolutely right. It'll group all the
7 ands together and parenthesize those. So if
8 you just said A and B, or C and D, you'll get
9 A and B parenthesis, or C and D parenthesis.

10 The order of precedence is defined
11 in one of our design documents. I don't know
12 if it'll get propagated up to the help file.

13 MS. LAPLANT: It will.

14 MR. NELSON: Then there you go.

15 MS. LAPLANT: It's in there.

16 Okay, any other questions, or can I
17 jump onto citations search?

18 MS. SWEET: Ellen Sweet, Department
19 of Justice. Will we be able to sort the
20 results?

21 MS. LAPLANT: Yes. So our sort is
22 by -- it's by -- you can do a sort by
23 relevancy. You can do a sort by date. So old
24 to new, new to old, and then also a sort

1 alphabetical by title.

2 Okay, so I clicked on -- next to
3 each one of the search boxes in addition to
4 the advanced search, we have what's called
5 retrieve by citation. So this is -- it's kind
6 of like our current functionality on GPO
7 Access, which is the retrieve by page
8 functionality, except it's kind of -- it's
9 beefed up a little bit.

10 So instead of just retrieving a
11 single page, or a single document, you'll be
12 able to retrieve the entire granule, and you
13 won't have to press the next page, next page,
14 next page.

15 So for retrieve by citation, this
16 is really aimed at the folks who know. They
17 know exactly what they're looking for. They
18 don't want to mess with search results. They
19 don't want to mess with navigators. They want
20 to go directly to the content, directly to the
21 document. Do not pass go. That sort of
22 thing.

23 Okay, so we're going to select our
24 collection. We'll do Federal Register, and

1 we'll do volume 71. Now, we'll put in a page
2 number from the Federal Register that we
3 pulled up earlier. So 55326, and retrieve the
4 document, and we have the file.

5 So one of the enhancements that
6 we're going to make prior to the public
7 launches instead of the text file, this will -
8 - this will actually be the PDF file of the
9 document coming directly up. But I just
10 wanted to show the functionality that we have
11 in place so far.

12 MR. WIGGIN: Question.

13 MS. LAPLANT: Yes?

14 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
15 Connecticut State Library. What if you type
16 that into the initial search box? What would
17 you get as a result? Is this the same --

18 MS. LAPLANT: Same thing. So 71 FR
19 55326. So 71 FR 55326. So there was no --
20 there's no parenthesis, or there's no
21 quotation marks on it. If I put quotation
22 marks on it, it'll jump it up to the first
23 result.

24 Okay, one more on the retrieved by

1 citation. So we'll go Congressional bills,
2 and let's do 110th Congress, and bill type HR,
3 and bill number 6. And you'll notice it was
4 refreshing the bill versions, so it'll just
5 provide me a pull down of the actual bill
6 versions that we have available for this
7 particular bill in the system.

8 So we'll do introduced in house,
9 and we have HR 6 introduced in house. Okay,
10 so we're going to -- I know we're kind of
11 running short on time, so just like three more
12 minutes. I definitely want to make sure we
13 show browse.

14 So real quick, if we click on
15 browse government publications, it brings up
16 our browse page. We have the ability to
17 browse by collection, by Congressional
18 committee, by date. So let's do a browse for
19 public and private laws.

20 So I clicked on public and private
21 laws. We have a little bit of introductory
22 text about public and private laws, and a list
23 of available public laws in the system. So
24 this is an example where we're actually using

1 the metadata that we're pulling out, and
2 populating the browse tables and browse
3 information based on what's actually in the
4 system.

5 So it's not a person going through
6 and building out these tables. So let's do
7 the 109th Congress. We want public laws.
8 Let's do above 362, and we have a list of our
9 public laws that are available that are above
10 public laws 362. And from here, we can go to
11 the text of the PDF, where we can jump to the
12 content detail page with the morph.

13 So do one more. So that's an
14 example of how you would browse for like a
15 worn off individual publication. So I want to
16 show you how you can browse into the Federal
17 Register and drill down into the table of
18 contents of a publication.

19 So I'm clicking on Federal
20 Register, and 2008. We'll do January. Let's
21 do 15th. We have the list of all the agencies
22 that are available in the table of contents
23 for January 15th. We'll do environmental
24 protection agency.

1 We have a list of all of the rules
2 and regulations and proposed rules and notices
3 that are available from this agency. So I can
4 get to the PDF of it. I can get to the text
5 file. And let's click on more information,
6 just find out exactly what's going on with
7 this so we know the summary, we have our
8 citation.

9 We can expand out the Environment
10 Protection Agency so that this shows our
11 document in context. We can show the entire
12 issue. So if you want it all just expanded
13 out instead of having to click through each
14 one, this is also an example of what the daily
15 table of contents would look like.

16 Okay, and one last thing that I
17 want to show is on the advanced search page.
18 So we mentioned -- Blake mentioned that there
19 are numerous help features on here. So one of
20 the ones is providing the roll over -- or the
21 hover-over text.

22 So any time we see a -- I don't
23 know if this is showing up that well on the
24 screen, but any time you see like a little

1 dotted underline, and the question mark that
2 comes up, it means that there's a definition
3 available for a piece of content.

4 So for publication date, the date
5 the document was first made available to the
6 public, and for collection the collection to
7 which the document belongs, typically the same
8 as publication or series.

9 We also have, next to each one of
10 the search buttons a link to a -- our pages in
11 RoboHelp. So this is for advanced search,
12 and I'm going to click on show contents, and
13 this will actually bring up the advanced
14 search pages in RoboHelp so you can see
15 exactly what the steps are to performing a
16 search.

17 Here's our list of bullion
18 operators and field operators. So I'm just
19 going to kind of expand through these. You
20 can see what's in there. We're still working
21 on populating this. So this kind of gives you
22 an idea of the table of contents.

23 Another cool thing with this is you
24 can actually search within our help materials.

1 So we'll do a search for bullion, and it
2 comes up with the bullion search, and it also
3 highlights the term where it is within the
4 help documentation.

5 So also that kind of gives -- gets
6 me to a point where I want to plug our -- we
7 actually have a focus group tonight on help
8 and training and documentation, and we have
9 five slots still available. So if anybody is
10 interested in our focus group tonight, and
11 would like to provide us feedback on help and
12 training and documentation, then Carrie Gibb
13 is here. She's in blue. Go see Carrie after
14 the demo, and she'll get you all signed up.

15 So with that, I'll open it up to
16 questions.

17 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
18 University of Illinois at Chicago. I'm
19 imagining a library in the Midwest in a major
20 city where this product arrives, and it
21 strikes me, speaking as an anthropologist, the
22 way that tribe would react to this.

23 They would treat this as a bender.
24 They would equate what you just showed me

1 with ScienceDirect JSTOr put it on the
2 alphabetical list of databases to search, and
3 have a nice day. What happens?

4 MS. LAPLANT: What do you mean what
5 happens? They use it and they're happy?

6 MR. SHULER: I don't know. I'm
7 just laying it out here. I'm assuming a world
8 without documents librarians. I'm assuming a
9 world without depository libraries. Bear with
10 me. Mother ship has left. They have left the
11 device behind. How does a library integrate
12 this into its culture, into its information
13 ecosystem?

14 I predict, based on my experience,
15 they're going to treat it like every other
16 bender driven device. They will put it on the
17 list. They will ask, "Is this available
18 through -- for federated searching
19 capabilities?" And will they be able to link
20 those specific items of things that are in a
21 catalog, as well as what's available directly
22 for the text of the article or the
23 publication?

24 So GPO in this sense achieves the

1 same transparency as JSTOR ScienceDirect,
2 Article First, etcetera, etcetera. I'm not
3 saying that's a bad thing. I'm not saying
4 it's a good thing. I'm just saying it is. So
5 you have achieved transparency that you've
6 been seeking. What does that mean in our
7 institutions? That's -- I'm just posing it as
8 a question rather than seeking an answer right
9 now.

10 MS. LAPLANT: It's a good question.

11 MR. SHULER: Let me ask the
12 audience. Would I be wrong in thinking that
13 if we dropped this device into our existing
14 cultures? Is this how they would react to it?
15 Am I freezing to death up here and getting
16 brain freeze?

17 I understand there isn't one answer
18 depending upon the institution, but I'm
19 thinking about our generic institutions, how
20 they would react to this kind of device.

21 MS. DALECKY: John, I think it
22 actually was a discussion that you had started
23 about the legislative histories, and the fact
24 that we've got -- we've got a tool that can be

1 used to find the documents, but the context
2 just isn't there yet.

3 MR. SHULER: Okay.

4 MS. DALECKY: I think there's a lot
5 that needs to be done, and quite frankly, we
6 need the community's help in order to do it to
7 put the context around it. And I think that
8 in putting the context around the content,
9 making it not only searchable and findable,
10 but making it make sense to people how they
11 use it, as we go forward and make that happen,
12 I think the question is how do we integrate
13 that with what already exists through the
14 Depository Library Program in terms of doing
15 self help, or doing it through assisted help.

16 Do we take what we have and enhance
17 it through adding annotations? Where -- where
18 do we go from here because we've got a --
19 we've improved the search? We've made what we
20 have easier to get to. How do we improve it?

21 And we're not going to be able to know how to
22 do that. I think that it's going to have to
23 be a joint venture.

24 MR. SHULER: Okay, thank you.

1 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National
2 Coordination Office. I just want to follow up
3 on what John said. I think what you're saying
4 John, is that should there be an anchor to
5 integrate this kind of capability into
6 libraries' business systems as opposed to just
7 the stick on. It actually becomes integral to
8 your operating systems, and works in a way
9 that your other systems do, and integrates
10 that. That's a completely different approach
11 than the one we're seeing here.

12 MS. HARTNETT: Cass Hartnett,
13 University of Washington. I just wanted to
14 say, John, you are on track. This is exactly
15 the reaction I was having as I was looking at
16 the product. Our core users is academic
17 librarians in particular. That's the group I
18 can speak to right now because I'm
19 representing academic librarians. They'll
20 understand this immediately in a way that they
21 do not currently understand GPO Access. So
22 thank you.

23 MS. HANN: Christine Hann,
24 Kalamazoo Public Library. You bring up some

1 very interesting points, John. I'd like to
2 say let's not imagine a world without
3 depository librarians. And also, from what
4 I've seen, it looks like an amazing tool and
5 it's got a lot of potential. And in order for
6 the end user to be able to tap that potential,
7 they'll need some training, and that's where I
8 see the depository librarians coming in.

9 I also envision that other staff in
10 our systems will -- could use training. I'm
11 not sure how to wrap that all together, but
12 those are the thoughts that come to mind.
13 Thanks.

14 MS. ILUSTRE: Anita Ilustre of
15 Occupational Safety and Health Review
16 Commission. One research that I find
17 difficult has become every regulation is that
18 place which says public comments invited. Do
19 you have a way of finding where the public
20 comments can be searched?

21 MS. LAPLANT: Are you asking about
22 public -- the comments or the --

23 MS. ILUSTRE: The comments of the
24 public. Every regulation has that place.

1 MS. LAPLANT: This is a cool one.
2 I like this. So the -- there's actually two
3 things that we're pulling out. We're pulling
4 out the contact information, so it's got the
5 contact. So you could do a search directly
6 over that contact field. You could also --
7 we're pulling out various dates like effective
8 date, and comment date, and there's one more.
9 Yes, there's a series of dates that we're
10 trying to parse out of directly in that field.
11 So those are fields that you could search
12 over.

13 Now, it kind of gets to -- it's not
14 -- those aren't fields that are going to show
15 up on the advanced search screen, on the
16 advanced search on the pull down box, but that
17 is something that you could do where I -- how
18 I did collection, colon, and then you put
19 something in.

20 You could do it that way, but
21 that's the kind of information, the kind of
22 feedback that we're looking for during beta
23 testing. If you say, "That's something that
24 really should show up on the advanced search

1 form," put it on the advanced search form. So
2 yes you can. It's not going to show up on the
3 advanced search form. It will be in help
4 documentation. Let us know if you want it to
5 be there.

6 MS. ILUSTRE: Okay. Thank you so
7 much.

8 MS. JOBE: Hi, Peggy Jobe, UC
9 Boulder. I'd like to comment on something
10 that John said. I can see this getting added
11 to our -- like we use Integrated ERM to manage
12 our articles on one page. So this is added to
13 get a couple subject headings on it.

14 So I think that I'm back to the
15 title of the thing means nothing except to the
16 documents community. In particular, I think
17 even using the name GPO it means something to
18 the documents community, but not a whole lot
19 to anybody else. So I know you guys went over
20 and over the name, and came up with FDsys, but
21 -- or FDsys, but when it's sitting in a
22 catalog under, "Find articles and more," no
23 matter how many access points, it doesn't say
24 a whole lot.

1 MS. KNIGHT: Rebecca Knight,
2 University of Delaware. Is this going to be a
3 database or system that can be pulled into
4 WorldCat Local? Club Med is already in
5 WorldCat Local. That's the kind of thing I
6 was thinking about.

7 MS. DALECKY: I'm actually not
8 familiar with that, and I'm not -- I don't
9 know the answer to that question. Can Dane,
10 who is our architect -- is that -- is it in a
11 -- actually, can we go pull Dane? I guess I'm
12 not familiar with exactly what that means.
13 Can we get back to you on that?

14 What I meant is there's a couple of
15 different things that I'm thinking, and I want
16 to make sure that I understand what you're
17 saying. So can we talk offline? Okay.

18 MR. JACOBS: James Jacobs, Stanford
19 University. I want to sort of -- I have a
20 comment on what John was saying. It seems
21 like there's an interest in this as a stand
22 alone product. I think what you've done so
23 far as been really great.

24 I like that there's a metadata

1 layer. I still have questions about whether
2 or not the APIs will be -- will have to be
3 authenticated in order to get to a query full
4 of metadata. I'm not sure about that. There
5 will be authentication, or there will not be -
6 - that's good.

7 I think what my question is is will
8 this be also not just a stand alone end
9 product, but a metadata layer in which
10 libraries can build their own applications on
11 top of this? I'm thinking something like the
12 UC Santa Barbara's Presidency Project. They
13 have a great website pulling in all sorts of
14 president's papers and things like that.

15 You can query it from here, but you
16 can also pull it apart and make your own
17 product so to speak. And I hope that that
18 will be built in, including such simple things
19 as being able to grab that search box as a
20 widget and sticking it on another HTML page,
21 and being able to add your own local context,
22 you know, contact, with your depository
23 librarian, etcetera, etcetera, etcetera.

24 MS. LAPLANT: That's the goal for

1 direction, yes. So a lot of that will really
2 be enabled when we hit those 1C.4
3 requirements, the API requirements. And
4 that's something that we do want to continue
5 to work with the library community, and make
6 sure that we get very detailed and derived
7 requirements that meet your needs.

8 MR. NELSON: One thing I want to do
9 at some point is that Barbara Mikulski can
10 have her own page, and then she can do a
11 little search and show the last last five
12 speeches she's given on the floor show the
13 last ten bills that's she's introduced. You
14 know, those sort of things, and you can go to
15 her page and it'll dynamically update as those
16 things get into FDSys, and it'll be totally
17 cool.

18 MS. LAPLANT: So for this release,
19 we're really setting up and -- setting up that
20 infrastructure and pulling out the citations,
21 and setting up -- making sure we normalize and
22 we store the metadata in a way that we can --
23 that can enable us to do that.

24 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National

1 Coordination Office. We've heard several
2 times now an interesting API layer, and the
3 idea that you would drop it in late 2009. I
4 wonder if you considered having a few pilots
5 to explore what that really means before you
6 get too deep into that process?

7 MS. DALECKY: Yes, I definitely
8 think we're open to that, and we can have some
9 follow up discussions to see how we could work
10 that in prior to the 1C.4 release. In fact, I
11 think it's a good idea to test it before we
12 try it.

13 CHAIR BYRNE: With that, I think
14 this has been a very, very informative
15 presentation. I have one announcement that
16 the public libraries will be meeting at the
17 registration table. Let's go to lunch.

18 (Whereupon, the above-entitled
19 matter went off the record at 12:17 p.m., and
20 resumed at 1:37 p.m.)

21 MS. STIERHOLZ: We're going to
22 refocus on collections and services working in
23 an electronic setting. I'd like to introduce
24 Ashley Dahlen. She's from GPO, and she's

1 going to walk us through this -- this
2 information, and some scenarios. Ashley?

3 MS. DAHLEN: Just a real quick
4 overview about why we're doing this session.
5 We are seeing libraries facing very difficult
6 challenges, and we're seeing different
7 solutions being created.

8 Challenges include anything from
9 budget and staffing constraints to other
10 libraries that are simply responding to their
11 user's needs for more electronic information.

12 And our concerns are that adequate
13 collections and services are being provided at
14 libraries as they race to become more
15 electronic both now and in the future.

16 We all know that we've been
17 transitioning since roughly 1993 with the GPO
18 electronic information access enhancement act,
19 but with that said, we know that there are
20 many resources that are only available
21 electronically now, and most libraries have
22 adapted to that dissemination at the -- but
23 other libraries have actually taken much more
24 additional concerted efforts to acquire

1 electronic publications, and to shift the
2 focus of their collections away from tangible
3 formats.

4 And it is this type of
5 transitioning library that we're discussing
6 here today; what we consider the more active
7 electronic library.

8 So just to give you an overview how
9 we were kind of envisioning this: For
10 starters, in your packet behind this
11 PowerPoint presentation, there is a list of
12 key assumptions of transitioning to electronic
13 collections and services.

14 Those key assumptions have already
15 been discussed at the spring 2006 conference
16 in Seattle with council and GPO. So we're not
17 going to discuss them again here, but they are
18 there for you to refer to.

19 We also have come up with a list of
20 considerations that we think libraries need to
21 consider before making any massive transition
22 or any changes, and we'll be talking about
23 those briefly. And we've come up with some
24 scenarios that we'd like to share with you

1 all. These are real scenarios, and the advice
2 that we gave the libraries is real, too.

3 So what we're looking for council
4 to do is to -- we're looking council and
5 audience's input, and suggestions and advice
6 that we are actually giving to these
7 libraries. So Katrina Stierholz is going to
8 be moderating the discussion, and I'll be
9 reading the scenarios and the considerations.

10 Considerations to take into account
11 -- considerations to take into account prior
12 to moving your electronic. We think the
13 library should update Collection Development
14 Policies and Public Service Policies or
15 Guidelines prior to the transition. This
16 should include conducting a user need analysis
17 in order to keep in mind the present and
18 future needs, as well as the needs of your
19 primary and non-primary users.

20 Even if we have limited options
21 because financial staffing, whatever,
22 available to you. You will at least be alert
23 to the possible user needs, and can plan to
24 accommodate those needs when an issue arises.

1 We think you should anticipate a
2 change in staffing and skill needs of your
3 library staff. More staff will likely be
4 involved in technical services processes for
5 electronic materials so staff are not occupied
6 as much with the processing of tangible
7 resources.

8 We think you also need to
9 anticipate a continual need for the training
10 of public services staff that all staff are
11 able to use electronic resources and provide
12 services for US Government information
13 resources.

14 We need to arrange for IT support,
15 often overlooked, and we need to formulate a
16 plan to promote electronic depository
17 resources, and to make them visible within
18 your library, your library catalog, your
19 library web pages, etcetera, and you need to
20 explain the purpose of the transition to
21 library staff to get everyone on board with
22 the changes. Subject specialists may have
23 considerable input into the process.

24 MS. STIERHOLZ: So other

1 considerations to take into account are
2 formulating a plan to promote electronic
3 depository resources, make them visible within
4 your libraries, library catalog. Anticipate
5 changes in staffing and skill needs -- oh, I'm
6 sorry. We need to go one more.

7 Make them visible within your
8 library web pages, and explain the purpose of
9 the transition to library staff to get
10 everyone on board with the changes. We're
11 going to look at -- so these are basic
12 considerations to take into account before you
13 really get started, but sometimes they are
14 driven by particular instances, and some of
15 these scenarios I think will ring true to a
16 lot of you.

17 Do you guys -- does the council
18 want to discuss any of the basic
19 considerations? I think those are pretty
20 straightforward.

21 MS. DAHLEN: All right, scenario
22 one: My director wants me to cut back on the
23 number of items selected because it all seems
24 to be online. How could I do this and prevent

1 it from happening?

2 And I should mention that these
3 bullet points do not apply to every library
4 situation that we come across, and they are
5 also not in any order, so don't place priority
6 on them.

7 If you find yourself in the
8 situation, we are advising people to assess
9 what you are actually receiving in print, what
10 content is a value for users that you need to
11 retain in print, and what can be shifted to an
12 alternate format. Develop the most
13 effective, efficient method for cataloging or
14 adding online versions into the library
15 catalog; train staff in the transition so they
16 are aware of resources that have changed
17 formats.

18 And do not fight your
19 administration. Work with them. Compile
20 statistics and data to give to your
21 administration a fair assessment of the
22 situation.

23 MS. STIERHOLZ: Okay, so for this
24 particular scenario, just to remind you what

1 the scenario is, "My director wants me to cut
2 back on the number of items selected because
3 it all seems to be online." How can I do
4 this, or prevent it from happening?

5 They'd like some comments from the
6 council, GPO, and also from the audience,
7 either on what you think of these
8 recommendations that they've offered, but also
9 in your own experiences, particularly for
10 those of you who are in libraries and may have
11 experienced something similar; any advice you
12 can give to help out. Comments?

13 MS. SINCLAIR: This is Gwen
14 Sinclair, University of Hawaii at Manoa. One
15 of my selectives is not really an electronic
16 depository, but they've cut back on their item
17 selections just as is described in the
18 scenario. And their library director
19 absolutely refuses to allow them to put
20 electronic only publications in their online
21 catalogs.

22 So I think we need to -- and I'm
23 sure that's true of other libraries. So I
24 think we need to have a way of addressing the

1 belief that if it's online, I don't need a
2 cataloging record.

3 MS. STIERHOLZ: Can I ask a little
4 more detail on that? So if it was an item
5 that they received in print in the past, and
6 it is now electronic, does their catalog
7 record not indicate that it is available
8 electronically for that print item?

9 MS. SINCLAIR: In this particular
10 selective, the library director refuses to
11 allow them to put URLs in the cataloging
12 record.

13 MS. DAHLEN: So they're not really
14 transitioning.

15 MS. STIERHOLZ: Okay, I don't know
16 what to say. Go ahead, David.

17 MR. CISMOWSKI: This is David
18 Cismowski, California State Library. I also
19 have some selectives who have that very same
20 problem. And what I had been told is that the
21 reason for it is not because the library
22 director is opposed to people accessing
23 documents or content from a catalog record.
24 The reason is that they don't want the -- any

1 library computers that are devoted to catalog
2 search only to have the capability of going
3 off to the internet for any of those
4 computers.

5 And so it's just -- and to solve it
6 -- to deal with it, a specific situation that
7 could be dealt with by an IT department, I
8 think, very easily. They just cut out access
9 to everybody -- the clientele of that
10 particular library in order to achieve an
11 internal building problem.

12 MS. STIERHOLZ: Right.

13 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,
14 University of North Texas. To build on what
15 David was saying, there are also -- and I was
16 just talking to a public librarian at lunch
17 about this. There are public libraries that
18 have those catalog only stations locked down
19 so that they will not go to the internet.

20 So even like at Tulsa City County,
21 where they did put the URLs in the record, you
22 could not get out to those URLs from any of
23 the catalogs in the library. You had to go to
24 one of the internet computers, and look it up

1 in the catalog to go out, or you had to go to
2 the GovDoc computer and email out.

3 MS. DAHLEN: But you had a work
4 around at least.

5 MS. SEARS: If you could ever get
6 access to the internet access computer at a
7 public library, especially in these economic
8 times the line up for -- the wait, especially
9 on a weekend to get access to the computer can
10 be substantial.

11 MS. STIERHOLZ: Okay. Go ahead,
12 David.

13 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,
14 California State Library. Going specifically
15 to this subject, the -- one of the ideas that
16 I tried to emphasize to my selectives is to be
17 prepared for this particular situation to
18 happen. Because even though it's not
19 happening right now, it will happen to you
20 someday. And so when your director comes to
21 you and says this, be prepared to either
22 defend to continually receive tangible
23 materials if your particular library situation
24 requires that you have those tangible

1 materials, or be prepared, or actually be
2 proactive and start transitioning to
3 electronic before your director comes to you
4 with this.

5 But in any case, be prepared for
6 this question to happen. And not fighting
7 your administration, I think, is a very, very
8 important thing to emphasize; that this is
9 fruitless and it's just going to end up
10 negating everything that you've tried to do
11 during your whole tenure as a depository
12 coordinator.

13 But I don't know that you have to
14 necessarily agree with everything that your
15 director says, but fight in a diplomatic way,
16 but be able to prove that if you want it to
17 remain the same that it's necessary for your
18 patrons, or for your library mission.

19 MS. STIERHOLZ: Thank you, David.
20 Are there any comments from the audience?

21 MR. ROHRIG: Tom Rohrig, Texas Tech
22 University. Our library does not add board
23 digital records to our catalog because we feel
24 that we must physically own it. However, we

1 do use all of -- so with our MetaLib, we
2 include in our documents meta-search, our
3 online catalog, which does somewhat get around
4 that. Thank you.

5 MS. STIERHOLZ: Can you clarify
6 that for me for a second? Are you saying you
7 don't include online documents in your
8 catalog?

9 MR. ROHRIG: They're in digital.
10 Now, if they're hybrid, if they're both in
11 print and online, we will include the records.

12 But if they are born digital, they're only
13 online. We don't add the records to our OPAC.

14 MS. STIERHOLZ: Okay. Go ahead,
15 Denise.

16 MS. DAVIS: Denise Davis, American
17 Library Association. Question for the
18 gentleman who was just on the floor and I
19 apologize. Do you catalog your full text
20 searchable databases, like EBSCOhost?

21 MR. ROHRIG: You mean as the
22 individual items?

23 MS. DAVIS: If I were looking for
24 content and I searched in your catalog, would

1 I be able to find a bibliographic record for
2 WorldCat or EBSCOhost, or a commercially --

3 MR. ROHRIG: Yes. I believe we do
4 have individual records for those databases.

5 MS. DAVIS: Well, they're born
6 digital. I mean I'm just saying they're born
7 digital So if you need to go the other way --

8 MR. ROHRIG: Yes, I'm really not
9 sure of that because I've never had that
10 question. I know we have our print indexes
11 record. I'm not sure actually that we do
12 include records for our online databases.

13 MS. STIERHOLZ: Okay, you want to
14 go on the next scenario?

15 MS. DAHLEN: Okay, scenario two:
16 We don't have the staff to process tangible
17 materials. We are advising that after
18 revising your collection development policy,
19 reevaluate your items selection profile and
20 your user needs. Deselect what you do not
21 need. Outline the available methods for
22 cataloging online only resources, keeping in
23 mind that cataloging electronic resources
24 continues to be the most effective way to

1 disseminate online materials.

2 You should investigate the purchase
3 of commercial vendor records, the staff time
4 involved in selecting and copy cataloging
5 individual online resources, and the time and
6 the staff involved in integrating online
7 resources into library web pages, course
8 guides and more.

9 MS. STIERHOLZ: Council, comments
10 on this?

11 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,
12 University of North Texas. When I took over
13 the Tulsa City-County Library, a good portion
14 of the government documents were not in the
15 catalog, and we were a 50 percent depository
16 and our staff had been cut.

17 We went down to a 30 percent
18 selective by doing the collection development
19 policy, making sure that we were keeping what
20 needed to be for our community, and then
21 getting the records to put online, and our
22 circulation jumped tremendously. Then we were
23 able to get back the staff that we had lost
24 because we were then shown as having usage.

1 So I agree with your advising.

2 MS. STIERHOLZ: Comments from the
3 audience?

4 MS. WEIBLE: Arlene Weible, from
5 the Oregon State Library. I guess I believe
6 that a lot of the trouble that documents
7 librarians have had in the past with having
8 staffing to process shipments and that kind of
9 thing is kind of a thing of the past because
10 reality is there isn't that much material
11 coming in anymore in that traditional way.

12 And I think one of the things gets
13 back to what was said earlier about you really
14 need to reeducate the staff, your cataloging
15 staff, the other places where this kind of
16 activity normally takes place in your library.

17 Because they may be under the impression that
18 the volume of material that used to come
19 through the program is still the same, and
20 your -- your ideal environment is that you do
21 not separate off documents from the technical
22 processing of other things in your library
23 that you've integrated as much as possible.

24 And if you can, let the people know

1 what your technical services folks know: that
2 they're not going to be overwhelmed by
3 government documents. They're probably going
4 to be more likely to want to integrate that
5 into their workflows because honestly there
6 are a number of libraries that cataloging
7 departments have to justify their existence
8 now, just as much as documents departments,
9 and they need this stuff to catalog.

10 So I think it's -- again, it gets
11 back to making sure everybody in your
12 institution understands the current realities
13 of the program, and not what it used to be in
14 terms of volume of material.

15 MS. STIERHOLZ: Go ahead, Gwen.

16 MS. SINCLAIR: Gwen Sinclair,
17 University of Hawaii. Another thing that you
18 could add to this is that people can evaluate
19 what they are doing in their processing.
20 Because I've learned that some libraries have
21 elaborate processing procedures that aren't
22 really required, and -- you know, because
23 somebody somewhere believes that they have to
24 do it that way.

1 So a reevaluation of processing
2 could be included.

3 MS. STIERHOLZ: Go ahead, Kathy.

4 MS. LAWHUN: Kathy Lawhun, San
5 Francisco Public Library. We're talking
6 perhaps a shift of where things happen. You
7 say that lack of processing stack and the
8 documents part, but depending on how your
9 catalog is set up, and who gets the cataloging
10 records, it could fall on your IT department
11 to get the FTP -- whatever the download is, or
12 whoever your web team is where that's located
13 how they want to put things up.

14 So it could shift some workflow
15 from actually the documents into a whole other
16 unit, and the documents department needs to
17 really work with that unit. So it really just
18 depends on how you set up your library and the
19 work flows and the work units. But it's not -
20 - in ours particularly, it's not just
21 technical services, it's really IT and the
22 web, the whole virtual library part that is
23 growing rapidly, and we're losing the actual
24 processing part.

1 So we have to take that into
2 account.

3 MS. STIERHOLZ: I think -- one of
4 the points that I thought is interesting and
5 important here is you point out how much time
6 it takes to handle the electronic materials;
7 that it's not just nothing. You have to put
8 it in the catalog and on web pages, and
9 there's staff time involved in that.

10 MS. DAHLEN: Unless you get the
11 entire -- all of the online pubs.

12 MS. STIERHOLZ: Do you mean like a
13 --

14 MS. DAHLEN: I batch from a
15 commercial vendor.

16 MS. STIERHOLZ: Even from a
17 commercial vendor you'd still have to put them
18 on your web pages and course guides and
19 things. I mean it will never be work-free.
20 Any other comments? Okay, let's go onto the
21 next scenario.

22 MS. DAHLEN: Scenario three:
23 Electronic Government Publications need to be
24 coordinated and/or integrated into general

1 finding aides. Is there a need to
2 differentiate or brand electronic depository
3 resources from other resources?

4 We are answering. It is a part of
5 the library's public service commitment to be
6 a visible federal depository library,
7 regardless of whether they are a primarily
8 tangible or electronic collection. How you go
9 about doing it is a local decision. For
10 libraries that are primarily electronic, there
11 should be some reference to depository
12 information available at a logical place on
13 the library's website, or the electronic front
14 door.

15 Some libraries will opt to create a
16 government documents web page, and populate
17 the page with depository resources. This type
18 of set up is easy to "brand" as depository
19 information, however, it may be harder for
20 online users to discover the needed resources
21 if they are unaware that they need federal
22 information.

23 Other libraries opt to integrate
24 depository resources within existing web

1 pages, web guides, etcetera. Users need not
2 know that the information they are seeking is
3 depository. This strategy makes it harder to
4 brand the library as an information resources
5 for federal information, but it can be done.
6 If you are faced with this situation, ask
7 yourself, "How can the library teach users
8 that the library is a location where experts
9 can help them find and use federal government
10 information?"

11 MS. STIERHOLZ: Council comments?

12 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
13 University of Illinois at Chicago. We're
14 facing this situation now at my institution,
15 and one of the strategies I'm thinking of is
16 that our online catalog allow us to embed an
17 image on the cataloging record. Usually it's
18 the front cover of the book.

19 And what I imagine one could do
20 with what I'm going to recommend to the powers
21 that be actually, is that we select an image
22 that is depository like, a star, a flag or
23 something along those lines. And for every
24 government document that pops up, that is

1 branded with indicating it is an FDLP thing.

2 And I think that would be a very
3 simple thing to do. It would solve the
4 branding problem. You wouldn't have to go to
5 a separate page. It integrates the material,
6 but gives it a distinctiveness amongst the
7 other material, that if the user cares about
8 it, will notice the distinction or maybe ask,
9 "What does that mean, depository item?"

10 That would be one simple way
11 instead of trying to sort out two other types
12 of web pages.

13 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
14 Connecticut State Library. I think this
15 points to the fact that many of us have
16 complex institutions, and our staff have
17 always tried to have us present ourselves on
18 the web by those institute internal divisions,
19 and yet we should be more user-centric. Quite
20 honestly, I think the question about users
21 need to know that the information they are
22 seeking is depository -- or need not know.

23 They may not even know that the
24 government has information on that. In fact,

1 I think it comes irrelevant of where the
2 information comes from. I mean you can still
3 put your logo on your door.

4 You can put it on your website.
5 You can have a very nice web page that
6 describes what a federal depository does, but
7 when it gets to some of the item information,
8 I think the more integrated it is into your
9 collection -- we're going through this now
10 because we have state documents, and we have
11 archives, and we have all these different
12 things.

13 Everybody wants their little
14 section of the web, but the public doesn't
15 care. They want the information. I think we
16 need to keep that as the focus.

17 MS. STIERHOLZ: I thought it was
18 interesting. You can take that sentence, and
19 take out the phrase, "Federal Government," and
20 say, "How can the library teach users that the
21 library is a location where experts can help
22 them find information, whatever it is?"

23 Yes, to your point, Ken, I think
24 they don't really care. Sorry.

1 MR. OTTO: Justin Otto, Eastern
2 Washington University. One of the things that
3 we do at EWU is we don't flag individual
4 items, or make a big deal out of saying, "This
5 is a depository item."

6 But especially with things like web
7 guides for classes, or general finding needs,
8 we will say this is -- really quickly and
9 simple, "We are a federal depository library,
10 and here's generally what that means. And it
11 means that we are a great place to find these
12 certain types of resources with expertise in
13 what they mean that you might not find
14 elsewhere. Here's some that might be helpful
15 for this class."

16 And we generally get a really good
17 response from people because by themselves,
18 they may not know what a federal depository
19 library is, but when you kind of explain it in
20 a little elevator talk, or can you -- what can
21 you say between like the second and fourth
22 floors in the time you have to say something
23 to somebody?

24 Generally, they're pretty impressed

1 when they find it, and they take advantage of
2 it without trying to put a flag when you get
3 in the door or items and things and trying to
4 do it that way.

5 MS. STIERHOLZ: Others on council?
6 Audience, comments about branding online
7 resources as depository?

8 MS. HANN: Christine Hann,
9 Kalamazoo Public Library. I like the idea. I
10 think that when people go looking for
11 information, they want the answer to their
12 question and a lot of times they aren't
13 specifically looking for government
14 information, and that's fine. And if the
15 source -- a good, valuable source of the
16 answer to their question is government
17 information, then great.

18 A lot of times our users don't
19 care. They just want a good answer. But when
20 they find it, I think they -- there should be
21 a simple way to recognize that the information
22 came from the federal government. So I like
23 the idea.

24 MS. STIERHOLZ: Do you mean it as

1 kind of an authentic thing that this is
2 authentic, or is it credibility kind of thing?

3 Or do you mean that as -- you know, that you
4 want them to know that this is government
5 information, government documents?

6 MS. HANN: Yes and yes.

7 MS. STIERHOLZ: Okay.

8 MS. HANN: If I'm understanding you
9 correctly. I think it's always important for
10 people to understand what the source of their
11 information is. And I'm afraid this
12 microphone is going to fall off.

13 I'm not sure how to -- I had an
14 idea going through my head. I'm not sure how
15 to quite put it in words? I think at times
16 it's important that people -- many times it's
17 important that people may not have the
18 awareness that they can get information on
19 such a broad variety of topics from their
20 federal government.

21 So that's one thing. And then the
22 other thing is that they -- every source of
23 information has some particular bend or bias
24 to it, and so when they get the answer, I

1 think it's important that they know it came
2 from the federal government. And however they
3 choose to evaluate that is up to them, but
4 just that they have that information. I hope
5 that answered your question.

6 MS. STIERHOLZ: Yes, thank you.

7 MS. ORTH-ALFIE: I think the --

8 MS. STIERHOLZ: Can you give us
9 your name?

10 MS. ORTH-ALFIE: Oh, I'm sorry.
11 Carmen Orth-Alfie, University of Kansas. I
12 think the distinction I would make is that --
13 and to build on you, is that it's -- not that
14 it's depository government documents, but that
15 it's government documents. I don't think it
16 really matters whether or not we're a
17 depository or not.

18 MS. STIERHOLZ: Okay, thank you.

19 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National
20 Coordination Office. It strikes me that one
21 of the critical problems in distributed
22 information search are issues of quality,
23 authentication and authority, and as GPO
24 builds their capability for authentication,

1 knowing that it's a government document with
2 GPO origin, means that hopefully as people get
3 used to that that authentication is an option
4 that you have as you use that document.

5 MS. STIERHOLZ: David?

6 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,
7 California State Library. I agree with Ken
8 that initially at least to most users, it
9 doesn't matter to them where they get the
10 information, as long as they perceive it as
11 good information.

12 However, when I look at branding, I
13 -- branding of course came from the world of
14 marketing. And while the pure informational
15 quality of the document may not be source
16 dependent, the ability to provide this in the
17 future may depend on how we market a number of
18 things to our customers.

19 Part of branding, and no matter how
20 you do it, is not only telling people who
21 created this information, but tell them how
22 they got it; that is what mechanism delivered
23 it to them. And if it came to them through
24 the FDLP, knowing that may over time get them

1 allocated into the fact that they do have
2 service at a federal depository library, and
3 this is why they're able to get this quality
4 information.

5 MS. STIERHOLZ: Ken?

6 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
7 Connecticut State Library. I just would make
8 here -- maybe a point that's trying to be made
9 here, too, is the distinction between I guess
10 labeling the information, and much of it
11 probably does say United States Government
12 somewhere on it. And if you want to put a
13 little logo, that's fine.

14 I think what you may want to be
15 pushing and branding more is your expertise
16 within your library to help people navigate
17 through government information, which is
18 somewhat different than the person coming in
19 and just starting a search for a particular
20 subject.

21 I mean it's like good referencing
22 review. And I think them knowing that your
23 organization, whether online or offline, has
24 an expertise that they can come to for. So

1 there's the person that's always going to fill
2 in the search box, and then maybe a person
3 that sends you an email reference question,
4 and they may choose to do that because they
5 see you are a depository library.

6 So I think there's different
7 branding going on here. It's not just the
8 item, but it's the service.

9 MS. STIERHOLZ: Okay, want to go
10 the next one?

11 MR. DAVIS: Actually --

12 MS. STIERHOLZ: Oh, no, we're just
13 going to ignore you, Ric.

14 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. I
15 wanted to echo a sentiment that was sort of
16 expressed in different ways on stage, and a
17 personal experience.

18 From the users that we interact
19 with, it comes down to the element of trust.
20 And before we started engaging in digital
21 authentication, we started -- in the source
22 code of web pages, we started putting in
23 doubling core tags.

24 And people said, "Why in the world

1 would you do that?" And we actually felt like
2 it was talking to Google, Yahoo, and other
3 internet search engines, it was helping with
4 the relevancy. The byproduct of what I found
5 was we were having a lot of members of the
6 American public, non-librarians, who would
7 write in and say, "I don't know what those
8 tags are that you have on those pages, but
9 those tags provide a wealth of information and
10 it tells me that I can trust you."

11 And we've migrated from having tags
12 on web pages, to digitally signing documents.

13 So when we're thinking about branding now,
14 the authentication logo, the FDLP logo, it all
15 comes down to that element of trust.

16 MS. STIERHOLZ: Thank you. Cindy,
17 are you going to get up?

18 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. I
19 just also wanted to add that the branding
20 thing you all aren't doing in a vacuum. We're
21 doing a lot of branding as a program, and in
22 the marketing things that we do, and every
23 time we do a referral to a depository library,
24 or when we make a referral to government

1 information online, we put in our messages
2 that we're sending you here, and here's where
3 you can get your expert users -- librarians
4 with expertise in using and finding government
5 information, and yada, yada, yada.

6 So you're not doing all that in a
7 vacuum.

8 MS. STIERHOLZ: Thank you. Okay,
9 the next scenario.

10 MS. DAHLEN: We have a historical
11 collection, but it is not used a lot, or we
12 have a collection in closed stacks remote
13 storage that isn't used much. "My director
14 wants this space; what are my options?"

15 We're advising for the library to
16 reevaluate the present and future needs of
17 your users, what publications in an electronic
18 format will not be an acceptable format to
19 meet future needs, identify if the library
20 needs to mark the collection through
21 cataloging, web page development, outreach to
22 classes, etcetera, rather than disposing of
23 it.

24 Would increasing the usage of that

1 tangible collection alter your space issue at
2 all? Work with your regional library to
3 identify if the collection is unique in your
4 region. If it is, the collection may need to
5 be transferred to another location, or be
6 retained at yours.

7 Assess if the collection is a
8 candidate for a digitization project. If the
9 collection is in fact withdrawn, after
10 offering the publications to other libraries,
11 please dispose of the material per the
12 guidelines established by your region.

13 MS. STIERHOLZ: Comments from
14 council? Go ahead, David.

15 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,
16 California State Library. There probably
17 isn't a month that goes by before one of my
18 selectives approaches me with this very same
19 scenario.

20 By the time the director wants this
21 space, it's almost too late to do anything
22 about the situation. And while -- when one of
23 my selectives tells me they're in this
24 situation, I of course don't say, "You

1 should've dealt with this years ago," because
2 that would not be productive.

3 And I'm not trying to lecture to
4 the good folks in the audience here, but if
5 you -- if you add collections that are like
6 this, and your director has not yet come to
7 you, be assured that one day your director
8 will, and you have to prepare for this
9 eventuality because it will happen, and there
10 are ways of dealing with this before you are
11 faced with a directive such as, "Within six
12 months, I want everything gone."

13 So whether the actions and the
14 bullet points here are probably good things to
15 happen once -- once the directive has come
16 out, I would like to see us put some kind of
17 an appeal to proactivity in here because it's
18 sort of a tragic situation where -- where this
19 happens, and there's not a whole lot that you
20 can do at this point. It becomes an
21 emergency.

22 MS. STIERHOLZ: Other comments?

23 CHAIR BYRNE: In my former life as
24 a regional librarian, I several times

1 encouraged this -- they really didn't do
2 themselves any favor by keeping their
3 collections in SuDocs and maintaining it as a
4 separate collection because it just made it a
5 target. This is a case where integration into
6 the library collection where it's not so
7 visible, and not something that a director can
8 say, "If we get rid of that, we save the
9 space," really saves the collection for you.

10 MS. STIERHOLZ: Tim, can I ask you
11 a question? Are there times that people have
12 lost valuable and/or important material in
13 this process, or do you feel like based on
14 your knowledge of those selectives, generally
15 was it at least tolerable?

16 CHAIR BYRNE: Well, I had one
17 library that made the mistake of fighting
18 their administration.

19 MS. STIERHOLZ: Okay.

20 CHAIR BYRNE: And as a result,
21 really turned the administration off to the
22 documents collection. So they were told they
23 had to reduce the size of their collection by
24 80 percent. So yes, they did lose a lot of

1 things that were pretty valuable.

2 MS. STIERHOLZ: All right.

3 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,
4 California State Library. Yes, there have
5 been situations with some of my selectives
6 where I feel that their library ended up being
7 the loser in this. Not so much because they
8 lost tangible material. Well, certainly not
9 because they lost tangible material that
10 should've been weeded out a long time ago, but
11 because they lost valuable materials that got
12 lumped in with the worthless stuff, and was
13 discarded as well.

14 And one of the things that I preach
15 to my selectives is exactly what you said,
16 Tim. Integration not only at the collection
17 into the rest of the library's collection, but
18 the program, integrating your program, into
19 the larger mission of your library is
20 absolutely essential because you don't want to
21 be seen as a function of the library that is
22 set apart from the other functions of the
23 library, from the mission of the library, from
24 the collection of the library.

1 And the more you can do to
2 integrate your depository activities into the
3 general working of the library, the more you
4 become like a stealth operation in the
5 library. I tell people sooner or later you're
6 going to get a new director and the first
7 thing your director does is tour the library
8 and look at change, because directors -- new
9 directors want to change things.

10 And when a director sees a bunch of
11 stuff in the basement that nobody ever uses,
12 they're a closed stack collection that nobody
13 uses, the director is going to point out and
14 say, "What the H is that? Does anybody ever
15 use that stuff?" "No." "Well, we're going to
16 use that space for something more productive."

17 So if you can integrate your
18 operations and your collection into the
19 mainstream of a library, then the director has
20 nothing to point at anymore.

21 MS. STIERHOLZ: Ann Marie?

22 MS. SANDERS: Ann Sanders from the
23 Library of Michigan. As a regional, I, like
24 David and Tim, have seen this time and time

1 and time again, and 49 times out of 50 it's
2 because the collection involved isn't
3 cataloged, and -- but my -- my point is that
4 we proved it within our own institution in a
5 very unusual way in the last couple years.
6 Because of a building project, we ended up
7 creating a close stack storage US documents
8 location, and it had to do with the physical
9 layout was why we created it. Not for any
10 other reason.

11 But when we had to choose material
12 to go in there, we chose material we wanted
13 cataloged. We very deliberately put all the
14 WPA and branch defense, and a whole bunch of
15 other things in there, and then we turned
16 around and went to cataloging, and said, "It's
17 in closed stacks. Now it has to be
18 cataloged." And since it's been cataloged, we
19 are now doing a streaming ILL trade out of
20 that room because we're wanting to be places
21 in the country that has holdings attached to
22 an LCL site.

23 So even within our own institution,
24 we had a really hard time proving that that

1 old stuff got used until the cataloging. And
2 I -- there was a library literature probably
3 ten to 15 years ago that said that a cataloged
4 collection went up in the average of 500
5 percent in circulation after it was cataloged,
6 and I'd love to see somebody update that,
7 because I got to believe this in our own
8 experience that it's very true, and it's the
9 biggest enemy of this exact scenario is the
10 resources to catalog.

11 MS. STIERHOLZ: So it sounds like
12 the advice from you regionals is not to wait
13 until you get to this point. Okay.

14 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
15 Connecticut State Library. Well, I think
16 that's partly true, but this also raises one
17 of these fundamental things. I mean let's
18 face it, there are historical collections out
19 there that have little value to the -- a
20 particular library's current mission.

21 One of our assumptions in our
22 strategic plans is development in a larger
23 library world. Our developments are informing
24 the future of the Federal Depository Library

1 Program, and I think that's very true.

2 I mean a lot of our public
3 libraries are either ceasing to be a selective
4 of really cutting back. They don't deal in
5 old stuff. I mean they have current readers.

6 They want current material, not just want the
7 public wants.

8 I'd like to see some more studies
9 of the cataloging. I know when you catalog a
10 collection, it exposes it more and it's called
11 for more, but what nobody does is evaluate
12 that the reader -- that the user really finds
13 it useful.

14 I worked in a library years ago
15 that had annotated all the Smithsonian
16 reports, and people would find the darndest
17 things in the catalog, and then they'd find
18 out it was a 1908 article, and it wasn't
19 really what they wanted. So we have to be
20 careful about that. But I do think the
21 integration is an important piece, or what in
22 that collection is still relevant to that
23 library's mission?

24 A lot of these are "just in case

1 collections," and I don't think we do just in
2 case as much, other than at a larger library,
3 or a regional library. We actually have
4 received a lot of really great stuff, not that
5 we wanted it all right away, as some of these
6 libraries are reading or working very
7 carefully with them to make sure that we do
8 see the material, that it goes through the
9 proper process and it's added into our
10 collection.

11 Yes, we're a small state. So you
12 can come to us and get it probably as easy as
13 you can at the library that it was at.

14 MS. STIERHOLZ: Yes?

15 MS. CAULFIELD: Jane Caulfield,
16 from Catholic University in Ponce, Puerto
17 Rico. My suggestion on this particular
18 situation would be if it's a correction that
19 you discover, and it's something you know you
20 really want to keep for whatever reason, if
21 you have potential users out there with whom
22 you have contact, who might find the
23 information useful, call those users and go,
24 "Look, we've got this collection of materials

1 that we discovered, and it's something I think
2 you can use in your subject area."

3 "Why don't you come over to the
4 library before we throw it out? Take a look
5 at it." And then enlist those people in
6 helping you keep that information.

7 My example is we recently
8 discovered in the bottom of an old map cabinet
9 we were about to throw out a complete set of
10 all the US Geological Survey quadrangle maps
11 for Puerto Rico. We got into a very heated
12 discussion in the library of -- half of our
13 staff was, "God, those are awful. Those are
14 old. You must be able to get them online."
15 And the rest of us going, "Wow, these are
16 neat. I want them."

17 We had an argument going between
18 the reference library and the Puerto Rican
19 collection library as to who was going to get
20 the maps. We all went off to lunch still
21 arguing.

22 By accident, when we came back, a
23 couple of our student assistants who are
24 history majors had come in, seen them on my

1 desk, brushed the dust off, were looking at
2 the maps. They had called a couple of their
3 professors, and the decision was very easy
4 because the students and the professors were
5 going, "You can't throw these out. You need
6 to keep them."

7 So by accident, I discovered the
8 possibility. Call your potential users. If
9 you've got somebody you think is going to use
10 these materials, enlist them to help you get
11 your director to say, "Yes, we really do need
12 to keep these."

13 MS. STIERHOLZ: Thank you.

14 MS. SITTEL: I'm Robbie Sittel with
15 the Tulsa City-County Library, and I'm going
16 to contradict what this gentleman said because
17 as a public library, and as a documents
18 librarian in our library, I'm the one that
19 gets the requests for those historic materials
20 because the rest of our staff don't know that
21 they're there, and luckily my predecessor was
22 good enough to collect things that pre-dates
23 our inception as a depository.

24 So it is important for public

1 libraries to have those items, too. So that's
2 my comment. Thanks.

3 MS. STIERHOLZ: Thank you. Do you
4 have an announcement?

5 MR. ELLIS: Yes. Is there a Janet
6 Holly here?

7 MS. STIERHOLZ: It's an emergency
8 reference question. Okay, Ann?

9 MS. SANDERS: Ann Sanders, Library
10 of Michigan. I have one other suggestion to
11 throw out that it is important that we not
12 consider all regional collections to be
13 complete and comprehensive because if --
14 individual library disasters notwithstanding,
15 things have happened over time that we're not
16 really thinking about.

17 In Michigan, we used to have two
18 regionals. The Detroit Public Library was a
19 100 percent volunteer. We were 100 selective
20 throughout its entire duration as a member of
21 the Depository Program.

22 When they ceased being regional and
23 became a selective, they began submitting
24 disposal lists to me. In the last year, I've

1 taken 10,000 items that we did not own, and I
2 considered that we had a pretty good
3 collection.

4 So when I asked earlier the
5 question that does it -- did it really matter?

6 We don't know if it matters, but my
7 experience is telling me that it probably does
8 more than we think.

9 MS. STIERHOLZ: Thank you.
10 Suzanne?

11 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,
12 University of North Texas. I want to build on
13 what Robbie from Tulsa City-County was saying
14 about that it is important for those
15 historical research materials to be available
16 other than in research libraries because there
17 are a lot of the general public that are
18 intimidated at approaching the research
19 library, and would go to the public library to
20 get that information.

21 They usually don't have time for
22 the inter-library loan. They need it then.
23 They don't need it two weeks from now. Or in
24 some cases when you go to inter-library loan,

1 it comes back that it's reference only, and
2 you have to come here to use it.

3 MS. STIERHOLZ: Thank you. Anyone
4 else? Let's go onto the next scenario. I'm
5 sorry.

6 MR. POLLASTRO: Mike Pollastro,
7 University of Idaho Library. We're regional,
8 but this is our -- this is what's happening
9 with us right now. My director has come to me
10 and asked me about space, and taking the space
11 away; getting rid of our regional library
12 categorization and reducing out depository
13 collection, and made remarks about integrating
14 the collection into what is already there in
15 the regular collection doesn't really hold
16 much water in our case.

17 I mean our print use totally is
18 just minuscule in comparison to the use of
19 electronic resources, and growing more so all
20 the time. So it's -- really, it almost looks
21 like there's no battle. I mean it's well lost
22 already.

23 MS. STIERHOLZ: Sorry. I don't
24 know what to say.

1 MS. CRALEY: Andi Craley, Hartford
2 Community College Library. I'm an example of
3 a very small selective, about 15 percent. And
4 unfortunately, we've not had any of these
5 issues. In fact, we're the opposite. We have
6 very supportive library directors who fight
7 with our administration, fight for us.

8 But a library director that we had,
9 who retired in 2006, always told me that she
10 considers it a very special privilege that we
11 have a library within the library, and that's
12 always stuck with me. So I think that's where
13 she fought with the administration because it
14 wasn't our collection. It was a risk. We're
15 a library. It's prime real estate. We're
16 always getting equity offices inside the
17 library.

18 So that was always her fight; that
19 we're a library within a library, and that's
20 just the point. That idea came into my head.

21 MS. STIERHOLZ: Thank you. Robin?

22 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Thank you.
23 There's a couple of considerations to be
24 thinking about as you talk with your

1 colleagues, because usually you still have
2 some time -- not always, but sometimes. If a
3 regional leaves a program, unlike Michigan,
4 most states only have one regional.

5 That means that you cannot discard
6 materials. So the short answer is you don't
7 gain a lot of space unless you leave the
8 program altogether.

9 We would love to talk to anyone
10 that is in that situation about options and
11 possibilities. Arlene Weible has stood up,
12 and Oregon had an innovative approach of a
13 shared regional, which has been a couple
14 places in the United States.

15 This time it's among four large
16 academic institutions, including a shared
17 collection and shared services. There are
18 some options, but if you don't say something,
19 we don't know about it, and we can't help you,
20 and we would love to talk to you and to help
21 you.

22 MS. STIERHOLZ: Thank you for that
23 information, Robin. Anyone else? Okay, we'll
24 go onto the next scenario.

1 MS. DAHLEN: How do I keep up with
2 the copy cataloging of boring digital
3 materials? Are there tools available now or
4 in the future that can help me?

5 Our advice is to scan your
6 electronic titles for in-scope publications
7 for your collection. You can furthermore
8 tailor your item selection profile to include
9 EL item numbers. You use your library profile
10 to more quickly scan the new electronic
11 titles, monthly archive reports.

12 Are you all familiar with that?
13 There's a new electronic titles link. If you
14 keep scrolling down, at the very bottom,
15 there's a monthly archive report that puts
16 everything out into one big list and makes it
17 easier to compare your profile with what came
18 out that month.

19 You can consider batch loading of
20 records through a commercial vendor either by
21 getting all online materials, or by tailoring
22 the batch loads to your user names.

23 MS. STIERHOLZ: Okay, comments from
24 council? Go back to the question.

1 MS. LAWHUN: Kathy Lawhun, San
2 Francisco Public. It still comes back to if
3 your cataloging department isn't doing the
4 electronic things. You're still shifting your
5 workload to someone else. So it's still
6 trying to figure out the best way to handle
7 electronic cataloging; for each library to
8 figure that out, and it's not as simple as
9 we're making it.

10 MS. STIERHOLZ: Yes, I was
11 wondering because of the integration of FDsys
12 with the ILS if it will be possible for people
13 to choose item numbers and batch load them
14 directly from either FDsys, or from the CGP?

15 MS. DAHLEN: We've seen various
16 libraries go about identifying. The biggest
17 difference is in who is actually doing the
18 selecting when they're choosing which
19 individual record to copy catalog. We've seen
20 it being done by depository library staff.
21 It's being done by technical services staff.
22 We've seen it being done by IT staff. So
23 we've seen about a million different models of
24 doing that.

1 MS. STIERHOLZ: Cindy?

2 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. I
3 just want to respond to the question you had
4 about ILS or FDSys pushing cataloging records,
5 and that's something that's been on our radar
6 for a long, long time. We looked at that when
7 we were putting together our requirements for
8 the ILS, as well as putting together the
9 requirements for FDSys, and it's one of the
10 things that I had as an action, or a strategic
11 target in our draft plans.

12 So yes, it's on our radar. We hope
13 to be able to do that. In the meantime, you
14 can still go into the CGP, which is one of
15 those options.

16 MS. DAHLEN: New electronic titles
17 is part of CGP. Is that what you mean?

18 MS. ETKIN: What?

19 MS. DAHLEN: You said CGP is
20 available but new electronic titles is a part
21 of CGP.

22 MS. ETKIN: Right. I'm talking
23 about going in like the Z39 as a gateway or
24 something like that to -- for the larger

1 bundles of records.

2 MS. STIERHOLZ: Comments from the
3 audience? It seems everybody agrees with
4 that, okay.

5 MS. DAHLEN: How do I review and
6 update my item number selections to select
7 more electronic formats?

8 One way is to identify a peer
9 institution with a similar collections scope
10 that has already transitioned to be more
11 electronic, and review that library's item
12 number selections. Basically, don't reinvent
13 the wheel.

14 Keep in mind that online materials
15 can be found in many places in a list of
16 classes. Some online materials are assigned a
17 unique SuDocs class stem, and are specifically
18 designated as an EL item number.

19 Other online publications are
20 general publications, which are multi-format
21 publications like the general publications in
22 handbooks, manuals and guide. The point too
23 is that you're already used to it.

24 If you select, then you are going

1 to get publications in various formats. And
2 also keep in mind that you don't have to add
3 EL item numbers to your item selection profile
4 in order to provide access to them, because
5 there are ways other than cataloging that you
6 can promote them.

7 This often happens when libraries
8 identify a new user need, or a new resource,
9 but the item selection update cycle hasn't
10 happened yet. And if you do subscribe to a
11 vendor for bibliographic records, please don't
12 forget that you need to notify them that you
13 have updated your item selection profile.
14 We've had libraries that update their item
15 selection profile once a year, but they
16 haven't notified their vendor in five.

17 MS. STIERHOLZ: Comments from
18 council? Suggestions on reviewing item
19 update, reviewing selection profiles?
20 Audience?

21 MS. WEIBLE: Arlene Weible from the
22 Oregon State Library. I still think there's a
23 lot that GPO could do to make the information
24 about items and the various formats a lot

1 easier for people to access.

2 The tool -- I mean a lot of people
3 use Documents Data Miner to do these kinds of
4 comparisons that folks are talking about, but
5 because of various reasons, people don't know
6 about those kinds of resources. And I
7 remember being at many meetings in the past
8 where we talked about maybe perhaps item
9 selection isn't the best way to go about doing
10 this to begin with.

11 So I would hope that we don't have
12 to just settle for the tools that are there,
13 but we can still continue to see improvements
14 to tools to make this process an easier
15 process because the reality is we're always
16 going to have people that are new and don't
17 understand the way this works, and it's a real
18 challenge for those of us who work in
19 regionals to educate them about a very
20 complicated system that I personally don't
21 think doesn't have to be that way anymore.

22 MS. STIERHOLZ: Thank you. John?

23 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
24 University of Illinois at Chicago. I think

1 this is one of the deeper barriers to
2 integration of depository services into
3 mainstream in that if this is our principal
4 means of selection of government documents,
5 it's too alien to normal librarians to
6 understand.

7 And one of the discussions I'm
8 having at my intuitions is how could we
9 integrate the selection of documents into our
10 standard collection development method, such
11 as using Yankee Book Peddler as an example?

12 Could we develop Yankee Book
13 Peddler techniques that include government
14 documents? And everybody looked at me around
15 the table and said, "Why not?" I said, "You
16 don't understand. We're special."

17 I think with the community and GPO,
18 I think the burden rests on both partners in
19 this case. Work towards that kind of
20 integration. This problem will diminish
21 because we'll go right back to the idea of
22 hiding in plain sight.

23 Our success depends not upon our
24 exceptionalism, but how we add value to the

1 organization through existing services. And
2 that is no longer driven by separate expensive
3 collections, or separate public service desks.

4 I'm not just saying that we lose our
5 expertise in the mix. We keep our expertise.

6 We just practice it in a different way.

7 In my experience, that's what I'm
8 discovering. They no longer believe the
9 documents mojo. We've got to come up with a
10 better trick.

11 MS. STIERHOLZ: Does anybody want
12 to follow John? I wouldn't. Okay.

13 CHAIR BYRNE: Tim Byrne, Department
14 of Energy. I like the idea of creating new
15 tricks, new tools. And one of the things that
16 I think we need to do is at GPO, we actually
17 need to create pre-selected catalog sets, sets
18 of cataloging records on consumer information
19 publications, on education publications.
20 Something that is a fairly small set, a recent
21 set, that could be marketed to libraries to
22 just load into their collection and have
23 immediate access to government information on
24 a specific topic.

1 MS. STIERHOLZ: That's a great
2 idea. Kathy?

3 MS. LAWHUN: Isn't that what FDSys
4 should help us with?

5 MS. STIERHOLZ: What an idea?

6 MS. LAWHUN: That was Denise. I'm
7 saying it for Denise.

8 MS. STIERHOLZ: Oh, here comes
9 Cindy.

10 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. For
11 those of you who were not at the library
12 technical information service update that Lori
13 gave today, but you may have heard a little
14 bit about a little bit about SDI, Selective
15 Dissemination of Information, coming out of
16 the CGP, we're working on just what Tim is
17 suggesting; that you can go in and do your
18 searches, and then have the stuff emailed to
19 you every time there is a new cataloging
20 record put into the CGP on your whatever,
21 whether it's a subject or a SuDocs stem, or an
22 agency author or whatever.

23 So that's coming. That's on the
24 drawing board for this year, this fiscal year.

1 MS. STIERHOLZ: That's great.

2 CHAIR BYRNE: This is the sort of
3 response I'd like to get from GPO.

4 MS. STIERHOLZ: All right, now
5 you've raised our expectations. Any other
6 comments?

7 MR. BROWN: Chris Brown, University
8 of Denver. I have used Z39.50 to bring in
9 maybe items I have missed, or online things.
10 And one of the weaknesses is that they limit
11 to 1,000 records, and I've sent it into
12 askGPO, and they just told me, "Well, that's
13 the limit we have to have."

14 But everybody that goes through CGP
15 are just us, and we're good people. And you
16 know a lot of -- even though OCLC allows
17 Z39.50 for hundreds of thousands of -- I'm not
18 saying one that should be hundreds of
19 thousands, but maybe 10,000, maybe 5,000? And
20 we -- I don't think there's that much strain
21 on the system.

22 And when it's the 1,000 records,
23 Z39.50 protocols are so weak that it's
24 difficult to say, "Well, give me" -- you can't

1 just say, "Give me records 1 to 1,000, and
2 1,001 to 2,000." So for that reason, I would
3 advocate that we need to up the limit in
4 Z39.50 pulls.

5 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. It
6 really was a good session with Lori today,
7 because that exact question came up and that's
8 one of the things that Linda Resler wants
9 feedback on, as to whether or not that 1,000
10 limit is sufficient. Do you need it to be
11 larger?

12 One of the things that she
13 explained was as we brought this up, we're
14 also testing server load, but now we're
15 looking at how or if we need to expand that.
16 So you need to send something else.

17 MR. BROWN: Okay, I'll send it
18 again because I've sent it before. But that
19 was in April. So thank you.

20 MS. STIERHOLZ: Thank you.

21 MS. GIBSON: Hi. My name is Karen
22 Gibson from Ursinus College. We're a small
23 selected library with 19 percent of the
24 collection, and I'm facing a critical junction

1 right now because the last ten years the
2 college president has been querying as to why
3 we're still in the program.

4 So I'm here on a fact-finding
5 mission to make sure that I have all of my
6 priorities and goals in place for my plan to
7 stay because we still want to stay in the
8 program.

9 I have a few questions about the --
10 or comments about the items selections system,
11 if it would ever be revised. I'm faced with
12 selecting item numbers. It's hard for me to
13 tell administration we are collecting
14 currently 10,000 items numbers, but that can
15 translate into hundreds of thousands of
16 titles.

17 So I was wondering if that -- I
18 mean I can see why the item selection system
19 is great for distribution from the various
20 agencies, but I was just wondering if that
21 system would be revised in a way?

22 And then also, the separation of
23 electronic formats from the print formats for
24 the item numbers if that is in progress or in

1 place?

2 MS. STIERHOLZ: Someone from GPO
3 want to take that? Everyone is looking at
4 you, Robin.

5 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Robin Haun, GPO.
6 I answered this question probably 12 years
7 ago, and then ten years ago, and then today.
8 So yes, we know that -- and Yankee Peddler was
9 the one that came up with that about five
10 years ago probably.

11 We know that it's a cumbersome
12 system, and very difficult. And when I first
13 became a documents librarian, I said, "They
14 wanted to do that." The problem is our
15 systems are 1992 systems, which is why FDsys
16 is so important to us in trying to have a
17 complete architecture that is into the 21st
18 Century, instead of 1982 programming.

19 The one system works with another,
20 with another in trying to separate those, kind
21 of like detangling a ball of yarn. It's
22 difficult to do. It is one of the things that
23 we've heard as a need, and we did put forth a
24 paper a couple years ago on item selection

1 number creation options for tangible and for
2 online electronics.

3 I believe that's still on the
4 desktop as a discussion paper. I'm not going
5 to be able to make it okay for you this year,
6 but we do hear you say it. We do know it's a
7 need, and Ric Davis is coming to add something
8 else.

9 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. When I
10 talked in my update speech about budget
11 requests this year, we had a bunch of requests
12 to a quarter million dollars to replace these
13 systems in conjunction with what we're doing
14 on FDsys.

15 I'm interested to receive that
16 feedback too, and I think it's something you
17 might need to talk about at the next council
18 session.

19 We had some breakout sessions a few
20 years back where a number of librarians said,
21 "If you eliminate the items selections
22 system, I'm going to march on Washington." I
23 question too the relevancy as we go forward
24 entering an environment where 97 percent of

1 titles are born digital.

2 So I'd like to have a separate
3 session on that to have that discussion again
4 as we look at what FDsys can do, and also
5 looking at what we can do with modernizing our
6 own systems.

7 MS. STIERHOLZ: Thank you. Thank
8 you all. Okay, our last scenario.

9 MS. DAHLEN: What are the benefits
10 of selecting EL item numbers, selecting
11 catalog or otherwise provide access to online
12 publications that meet the federal government
13 information needs of my community without
14 selecting the FDLP item number?

15 And this is actually a rehash of a
16 July 2003 AdNotes article called,
17 "Consideration in Selecting Online
18 Publications," but we get this question all
19 the time.

20 One of the benefits is you will
21 automatically receive newly created item
22 numbers that are similar to the ones you
23 already select. You will automatically
24 receive tangible publications if an item

1 number changes from an EL to a tangible
2 format.

3 You receive free use of online
4 subscription services that are otherwise fee
5 based. You all know you're supposed to be
6 selecting the stat USA item number and things
7 like that. For libraries that subscribe to
8 cataloging records and/or record updates from
9 vendors like MARCIVE, Auto-graphics, OCLC, it
10 may facilitate receipt of records for online
11 publications.

12 Libraries that don't select those
13 EL item numbers may not receive the cataloging
14 records for those item numbers unless they
15 specifically profile with their vendor to
16 receive them.

17 It assists researchers who are
18 using locator services like the Catalog of US
19 Government Publications, which direct users to
20 libraries that select item numbers. A lot of
21 people ask, "What's the point of directing
22 somebody to a library when they're looking at
23 an online resource," but it helps users
24 establish who has a subject base, and it also

1 helps fellow librarians to determine who has a
2 subject base in their collection.

3 MS. STIERHOLZ: Comments from
4 council? Are there comments from the
5 audience? Should I open up the floor for any
6 other general comments about this? Since we
7 have a few minutes at the end, I wanted to
8 open the floor up for general comments about
9 the whole topic of what we've covered here,
10 which are really just a variety of scenarios
11 of converting the library. Maybe not
12 completely, but making a transition to a more
13 electronic resource. And if people had
14 suggestions, constructive advice to give, I
15 think some of the regional librarians have
16 offered some really good constructive advice.

17 I thought if there were any other
18 pieces of advice or comments you could offer
19 that weren't covered in these scenarios, that
20 would be great.

21 MS. MCANINCH: Sandy McAninch,
22 University of Kentucky. I actually just
23 mentioned this over in the operations forum,
24 but I'll mention it here since you asked.

1 It would be really helpful. I'm a
2 regional, so it's not as big an issue for me,
3 though it's nice to know. But my selectives
4 who want to begin to do this would like to
5 know that what they are substituting for the
6 electronic copy is the GPO archived copy, and
7 not a copy that's out on a website that might
8 disappear and no longer -- and they would be
9 left with nothing.

10 Is there a way that we can find --
11 is there a way you could engineer indicating
12 what's actually in the GPO archive, versus
13 what's on the agency website? Does that make
14 sense?

15 MS. STIERHOLZ: Do you understand?
16 Cindy, are you going to take that?

17 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. I
18 didn't come up here to answer that, but I'll
19 try. Yes, we're looking at that. One of the
20 things that we've done is just developed a
21 policy on persistent identifiers and one of
22 the things that we have in that policy is that
23 we will be pointing to our archived version of
24 monographs.

1 One of the things that we would
2 like to see implemented first before we do
3 that is the replacement of PURLs to Handles.
4 And so a couple years ago, probably you all
5 heard about our proof of concept where we
6 tested Handles and created Handles, and got
7 them to resolve and all that. That's now been
8 turned over to the project management office
9 for implementation in FDsys, and now I can't
10 remember which release that's in.

11 But that's on our radar, and we're
12 looking at that, and it may be that we have to
13 do something before we go to Handles. But we
14 understand that because when you're
15 substituting, one of the things is
16 completeness, authenticity, and permanently
17 being able to guarantee permanent public
18 access, and you can't do that unless you know
19 we've archived it. So that's on our radar.

20 MS. STIERHOLZ: Keep going.

21 MS. ETKIN: Since you just sort of
22 opened it up for everything, and I've been
23 sort of lately wearing my think outside the
24 box hat that you all probably saw back in

1 Kansas City, and I just posed the question to
2 some folks in a meeting one day what we think
3 the depository library program is going to
4 look like in 15 to 20 years, and we were
5 talking about having no tangible distribution,
6 except for those titles that have the legal
7 control and authority.

8 And so with 97 percent of
9 publications being born digital, as you've
10 heard several times here at this meeting, we
11 all need to start preparing some of these
12 kinds of activities whether it's being forced
13 upon you from your administration, or from us.

14 MS. STIERHOLZ: Thank you, Cindy.
15 Tim has got an announcement here for the rest
16 of the meeting, a little information for you.
17 But I wanted to give Ashley a round of
18 applause for all her hard work. Great
19 scenarios. Tim?

20 CHAIR BYRNE: Tim Byrne, Department
21 of Energy. I made this announcement before,
22 but I just want to remind people that we have
23 made some adjustments to the schedule because
24 of the fact that the discussion on the future

1 of the FDLP, the strategic plan, really didn't
2 have enough time to deal with everything we
3 wanted to, and give everyone a chance to have
4 some input.

5 We are switching the council
6 working session that is scheduled from 5:00 to
7 6:00 today in this room to a further
8 discussion of the strategic plan, and we'll
9 also be doing more discussion tomorrow from
10 1:30 to 3:00. So please, anyone with interest
11 in the future of FDLP, stick around for
12 another hour.

13 MR. SHULER: May I make a small
14 announcement as well? The Government
15 Information Online folk that are here, and if
16 you see other folks, we are still meeting at
17 6:00 in this room despite what the council
18 does. And if we have to, we'll meet over in
19 that corner just briefly. That shouldn't take
20 too long. Thanks. That's Government
21 Information Online participants.

22 (Whereupon, the above-entitled
23 matter went off the record at 2:57 p.m., and
24 resumed at 3:34 p.m.)

1 CHAIR BYRNE: This session, we're
2 dealing with juggling the issues, balancing
3 access resources and security concerns in the
4 FDLP. So I'll turn it over to Robin Haun-
5 Mohamed.

6 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Good afternoon.
7 Those of you in the back, I ask you to join
8 us up front. You're a long way back there.

9 We wanted to talk a bit about
10 access and security outside of the public
11 Access Assessment Program that we've discussed
12 so often recently. And it actually has done
13 its initial forays this summer.

14 In your council booklet, there is a
15 PowerPoint, and following the PowerPoint is a
16 small list of key assumptions, and also
17 examples of access problems. And rather than
18 go through all of those together here and now,
19 you know that they're in there, and we'd like
20 you to take a look when you get a chance.

21 For council, on the key assumptions
22 listing, assumptions one through four have
23 essentially already been validated through
24 previous council members. What I would ask

1 you to do is take a look at assumptions 5, 6
2 and 7, and see if there's anything with
3 heartburn or "Whoo hoo, you did a great job,"
4 on putting forth these next three assumptions.

5 We believe it's very important that
6 librarians empower themselves to go ahead and
7 make some of these decisions based on
8 experience and discussion and guidance, such
9 as the handbook. So just briefly -- and my
10 colleague told me not to read out loud, but
11 I'm going to go ahead and read out loud number
12 5.

13 GPO has never been able, and never
14 will be able to publish a one size fits all
15 set of rules that will precisely define every
16 possible access challenge faced by every
17 library in the FDLP. Is there anyone that has
18 something they'd either like to add to that,
19 or say that we're off track, or any comments
20 from council? No? Okay.

21 Number 6: Since professional
22 judgment calls must often be made in access
23 situations that are not precisely defined,
24 different depository library personnel will

1 make different access judgments in similar
2 situations.

3 I think it follows along with the
4 not everything fits everybody rule. And it
5 puts forward the idea of professional
6 judgment. Librarians have very specific
7 training, experience, make decisions every day
8 in all kinds of situations, including access
9 situations.

10 And number 7: While most
11 depositories strive toward access perfection,
12 attainment of the idea of free and equal
13 public access in depository libraries is never
14 100 percent perfect, no matter what the
15 assessment person may think.

16 Okay, well just very briefly on the
17 other side of that assumption page, there is
18 examples of the access problems. And we
19 believe -- my colleagues Suzanne and David and
20 I, discussed the situation. We had some input
21 from other folks at GPO in preparing this
22 section, and we think that most access
23 impediments or potential access problems
24 proceed from these three situations or

1 conditions.

2 DR. GREER: Robin, I'm sorry. Can
3 I interrupt? Chris Greer, National
4 Coordination. It's afternoon, and so I'm
5 catching up. The sense of 5, 6 and 7, but
6 particularly number 5 I certainly agree with
7 that assumption as written. Does this
8 assumption exclude the possibility that on
9 specific instances there may be one size fits
10 all rules? And should that be explicitly
11 indicated here?

12 My concern has to do with issues of
13 inter-operability where you're trying to fuse
14 resources, things like that. In some cases
15 you need to agree on standards for that
16 purpose, and not on a one size fits all rule.

17 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Chris, I can't
18 think of one particular thing that would fit,
19 but I'd be glad to have any input you might
20 have on that.

21 DR. GREER: This goes back to the
22 argument I made earlier about from the user's
23 perspective, how many libraries do I want. I
24 want one. All right? And so if you're going

1 to have all of those resources inter-operable,
2 there may be some technical standards on which
3 everybody is going to have to agree for access
4 purposes.

5 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: There's the
6 basic fundamental pieces a person should be
7 able to access the depository resources in a
8 library. But the exact way that a person
9 accessed those will differ from library to
10 library. Maybe I'm just not understanding
11 your question.

12 DR. GREER: Well, for example
13 adoption of Z39.50 and some particular
14 application, things like that where we either
15 essentially agree amongst yourselves as a
16 community to a standard.

17 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: I understand
18 about the Z39.50, and it's a standard that's
19 used across libraries, but not every library
20 is going to be able to handle the Z39.50
21 component. There are some institutions that
22 will not be able to.

23 Do I require every library to have
24 that? Not at this point. Although one of the

1 things I think Cindy brought forward was the
2 idea that materials be cataloged, all
3 materials in depository libraries be
4 cataloged. But right now, that's not a
5 requirement. The materials must be
6 accessible, but the way that your library
7 makes them available is a local institution
8 decision.

9 DR. GREER: That strikes me as a
10 radical position; that there are no examples
11 of a rule that could be applied to everybody.
12 That strikes me as radical.

13 MS. STIERHOLZ: Could I ask a
14 question? I read these as physical. This is
15 Katrina from the Saint Louis Fed. I read
16 these as physical access issues, as in
17 entrance to a library. And so I read those in
18 -- those assumptions in that light. And when
19 Chris brings up these points, now I'm a little
20 confused. Are these all access issues, or is
21 this really about physical access?

22 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: These are all
23 access issues. Not just physical.

24 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,

1 University of Illinois at Chicago. I think
2 another way to rephrase Chris' concern is to
3 express is there an absolute minimum level
4 measurement for access that would apply to all
5 depository libraries? And I think his point
6 about digital access, there's -- in order to
7 fundamentally provide access to electronic
8 government information, the computers have got
9 to do something at a basic level.

10 They've got to be able to read sw.
11 They've got to be able to read Adobe
12 Photoshop, whatever it is. Acrobat, thank
13 you.

14 If a library cannot or will not do
15 that, doesn't that violate a basic principle
16 of access that there is no getting around your
17 special -- your exception of, "We're not going
18 to apply that to you?"

19 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: John, thank you.
20 You've gotten to where I've tried to get this
21 question for quite some time. And Chris, I'm
22 sorry. I just didn't recognize it. That is
23 what we need from council.

24 MR. SHULER: Well, it's there. I

1 just said it.

2 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Is there --

3 MR. SHULER: Our job is done.

4 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Is there a
5 level? Are there requirements to that degree
6 that have to be in place in order to
7 participate in depository program? And if
8 that is the case, will council be working with
9 GPO to put those forward?

10 Can I ask -- Ken, hold on one
11 minute because David had something to say a
12 couple minutes ago.

13 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,
14 California State Library. I'm actually the
15 one who came up with this language, and I
16 think that the -- one of the problems that
17 we're having right in this moment is that
18 we're stopping the sentence with "one size
19 fits all set of rules, period."

20 The fulcrum of that sentence are
21 the two words precisely defined. Now, I've
22 worked in libraries a long time. I've been in
23 administration, and I've realized that when
24 you set a policy, you can never address in

1 that policy every possible future problem that
2 may come up that would be addressed by that
3 policy.

4 There are always unforeseen things
5 coming up, and the important thing about this
6 sentence is that it says, "Yes, we do have to
7 have a one size fits all set of rules for some
8 things." But, we have to understand that that
9 one size fits all set of rules is not going to
10 precisely define every situation that may come
11 up in the future after we agree as a community
12 to adopt those sets of rules, and that's where
13 professional judgment comes in.

14 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Thank you,
15 David. Ken?

16 MR. SHULER: But I think this --
17 John Shuler, University of Illinois at
18 Chicago. If we look at our basic principles
19 where it says, "Universal access to all
20 citizens through our federal depository
21 libraries," that presumes some minimum
22 requirements that are inviolable and cannot be
23 excused by exceptional circumstances.

24 We make sure that this framework,

1 this structure at each of our individual
2 libraries is there and in place, and if it
3 isn't -- I understand the one size fits all,
4 but I don't think that's what we're talking
5 about here. I think we're all -- we've all
6 been around the block enough times to realize
7 not every situation is going to be
8 anticipated.

9 But I think what we're talking
10 about here is what is the minimum that you
11 have to do in order to stay in the program?
12 And it is to serve the citizens of your
13 community, of the state and so on.

14 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Do you want to
15 rephrase that? Not citizens.

16 MR. SHULER: Okay, excuse me.

17 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Thank you.

18 MR. SHULER: Your community. It's
19 supposed to serve your community as
20 represented by either the representative
21 district, or by the senatorial district. Or
22 if you're a special library, whatever --
23 however you're hitting the club, if you will.

24 I think that has to be the minimum,

1 rather than this kind of, "Yes, well, you know
2 one size doesn't fit all." And to paraphrase
3 Dan from yesterday, we'll know an exception
4 when we see it. I don't know if we're
5 comfortable with that in the sense of what
6 does that mean for this program.

7 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Ken, did you
8 have something further to add?

9 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
10 Connecticut. Actually, I had a different
11 question on this discussion. I'm just
12 assuming that ADA is an implied assumption in
13 that all libraries must meet ADA, and all
14 government information produced electronically
15 must meet ADA requirements, or is there sort
16 of a review standard?

17 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Well, in the
18 Federal Depository Library handbook, there are
19 some concepts and precepts that have been put
20 forward, based on large part upon previous
21 documents, including the superseded guidelines
22 that we used in the past for assessment and
23 onsite visitations.

24 I guess a sneaky way of getting

1 back to this is to say, "John and Chris, I
2 welcome your participation on developing these
3 guidelines and putting them forward." The
4 superseded ones dealt a lot with processing
5 and tangible products, and really didn't
6 address electronic.

7 I think Katrina's assumption of
8 this referring to tangible versus electronic
9 was a natural one, but as Ric Davis has said,
10 and Cindy has said, we're 97 percent
11 electronic born digital material. How do we
12 deal with those changes?

13 So that's why we're having this
14 session because we're having lots of
15 interesting discussions, and access issues
16 dealing with what you just said, John. What
17 does it mean if you're a depository library
18 and you don't open your doors to the public?
19 Are you still a depository library?

20 MS. SEARS: John, I would also like
21 to know are we willing to give GPO some teeth
22 to that? If we say these are these are the
23 minimum standards, are we willing to say, "If
24 you don't meet these standards, you're out?"

1 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
2 University of Illinois Chicago. That's always
3 been implied, even during the times when
4 inspections were active, that there were
5 consequences to how the depository libraries
6 laid their services. And I think what has
7 happened wasn't so much that we are backing
8 away from the standards.

9 We have had maybe ten years of
10 self-enforcement. Let's put it that way.
11 There hasn't been consequences for about a
12 decade and maybe enough generations of
13 librarians that believe this has always been
14 so; that if we can get away with it without
15 attracting the mother ship's attention, we're
16 doing our job. It's alive at the end of the
17 day, so it's a good thing.

18 And maybe you're right. Maybe the
19 council, maybe somebody needs to wake up and
20 say, "It's a different world. We need to come
21 back to this."

22 MS. SEARS: This is Suzanne Sears
23 again, University of North Texas. I assert
24 the way I feel in the ten years that I've been

1 part of the depository community that we sort
2 of have two groups.

3 We have the group that is petrified
4 that GPO is going to come down in the mother
5 ship and blow up the collection if they break
6 one tiny little rule. And then we have the
7 group that really could care less what GPO
8 thinks, and they're going to do their
9 collection the way they want to do their
10 collection.

11 MR. OTTO: Justin Otto, Eastern
12 Washington University. As we're talking about
13 the possibility of should there be absolute
14 rules, I'm reminded of in the FDLP handbook,
15 and I wish I could remember the exact phrase,
16 but we already to a certain extent -- I'm not
17 saying we shouldn't have this discussion, but
18 there is sort of a minimum standard already.

19 What's the phrase? It's reasonably
20 approximate; isn't that the phrase that's in
21 there? If your hours for reference services
22 for documents should be reasonably approximate
23 to your hours for reference and --

24 MS. SEARS: Comparability.

1 MR. OTTO: Comparability, thank
2 you.

3 MS. SEARS: Right.

4 MR. OTTO: Reasonably comparable.
5 So are we talking about sort of doing away
6 with that as a standard, and saying, "You
7 must" -- if you're not open to the public at
8 this hours, you're not a depository library?

9 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: I don't think
10 so, Justin. In fact, that's one of the
11 scenarios we're going to hopefully get to.

12 What I'd like to do is say that
13 number 5 seems to be a bit of a problem, and
14 we need to work on that and go back to council
15 with it. How about 6 and 7 since you've had a
16 little more time to look at it?

17 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National
18 Coordination Office. Having started this
19 volley, I guess I wanted to finish it. And
20 David's explanation I thought was well put,
21 but there's a sentence missing after that that
22 says that in order to meet the mission for
23 anytime access -- sorry, anywhere, anytime
24 access for an informed community, there may be

1 some minimum standards, which are required to
2 meet that mission while maintaining
3 flexibility for libraries.

4 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: I like it. I
5 like it.

6 DR. GREER: So that would be the
7 modification I would suggest. Thank you.

8 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Thank you.
9 Anything else, folks? Okay, we'll try one
10 more time.

11 MR. OTTO: We have someone at the
12 mic.

13 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Oh, I'm sorry.
14 Ann-Marie?

15 MS. SANDERS: Ann Sanders from the
16 Library of Michigan. I have two thoughts on
17 this whole discussion that you all have in
18 here. What the -- and apologies to those of
19 you who've heard me say this before, but what
20 the old inspection guidelines did, and mind
21 you they didn't do it in perhaps the most
22 effective or positive of ways, but what they
23 did was they guaranteed a certain uniformity
24 of service across the country, and across the

1 types of libraries.

2 In other words, someone could come
3 from Oklahoma to Texas and expect a normal
4 commonality standard of service, all right?
5 They may have visited Tulsa and served very
6 well, and went to move to Detroit and might be
7 surprised or pleased by what they find. But
8 there was a certain minimal of consistency and
9 that has been absent for as John says, the
10 last ten years.

11 The other problem is is that you
12 all seem to consistently -- and I'm talking
13 about royal we of the council, not specific
14 individuals, but you all seem to talk about
15 this either as a tangible thing, or as an
16 electronic thing.

17 Over and over again I hear language
18 proposed that either addresses the historical
19 tangible collections, or it addresses the
20 online environment, and it never addresses
21 both halves of the equation.

22 Yes, there are minimal levels of
23 standards for the old paper system, and we
24 still have some of those hanging around, and

1 we can no doubt improve on them, and we can
2 develop some for the electronic. But my
3 challenge would be is there a way for council
4 to knit those together because it's still one
5 program? And we keep trying to split into the
6 before and the future, and it's still one
7 thing.

8 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Robin Haun, GPO.

9 One of the things that Kathy Brazee and
10 Ashley Dahlen have been working on is the
11 Public Access Assessment Program. They
12 reinstated onsite visitations this summer.
13 Because it was such a small set, we didn't
14 want -- and because we've talked about what it
15 will be, what it will be for the past several
16 council sessions, we didn't want to do a
17 presentation.

18 We're hoping to do one in the
19 spring. We found a lot of interesting
20 information from the libraries that were --
21 that did go through the assessment process,
22 and we didn't visit all libraries, and
23 everything wasn't wonderful and perfect, but
24 it also wasn't horribly miserable and ugly.

1 It is, as we all know, in the
2 middle somewhere, and that process was based
3 on a paper, a focus on collection services
4 which is posted from the desktop. There's a
5 checklist associated with it, and soon there
6 will be some regional guidance for assistance
7 on helping their libraries in their area
8 prepare for these to put across, Chris, those
9 basic levels of things that have to be met for
10 service, irregardless of format.

11 So I think we're going to get to
12 that spot that you just spoke about, but
13 meanwhile, we did have a change in
14 administration, change in organization, change
15 in the manual, the instructions, the
16 guidelines. And we do need council to weigh
17 in on some of these really important issues
18 because the program itself has changed pretty
19 dramatically with the online environment.

20 Some of the questions we've been
21 getting, you know, "Does a book equal a file?"

22 "Can we substitute at the is level and this
23 level?" "If a library is not open to the
24 public, but they're still open as a

1 depository, what does that mean as part of the
2 program?"

3 And so those are some of the issues
4 that Cindy Etkin, working with Ric Davis, is
5 rassing with with our general counsel. We
6 don't have all the answers, but this was a way
7 to put the issues forward to council, but
8 hopefully to get good feedback and guidance on
9 direction that will be supportive and clear to
10 the community and to GPO, on the direction
11 council believes GPO should go.

12 And with that, I am going to sit
13 down and let somebody else talk.

14 MR. CISMOWSKI: Okay, what's going
15 to happen here is that my colleague Suzanne is
16 going to go through scenarios, and discuss
17 possible reactions to those scenarios. And
18 then I'm going to moderate discussion here.
19 Before we do that, I'd like to turn your
20 attention to the last page in your agenda
21 handbook for today.

22 "Examples of access problems."
23 We're not going to read all of these, but what
24 we came up with are three groupings into which

1 we think that just about every access problem
2 can fall, and I would be very interested in
3 your response to these groupings.

4 The first is, "Access problems can
5 result from overarching library policies that
6 may conflict with FDLP access requirements."
7 And below that are some examples that you can
8 read.

9 The second are, "Access problems
10 can result from limited resources." And the
11 third, "Access problems can result from
12 security concerns at individual institutions."

13 First of all, council do you have
14 any reaction about the appropriateness of
15 those three categories, or the inclusiveness
16 of those three categories? Do you need time
17 to read? If not, then anybody from the
18 audience?

19 MS. DAVIS: Denise Davis, ALA.
20 Just a comment in item 3D, as in dog. "A
21 library refuses to allow patrons to use USBs."

22 My experience has been that that's mostly a
23 policy restriction. So I'm wondering if that
24 examples is more appropriate in 1, overarching

1 library policies?

2 MR. CISMOWSKI: I think the reason
3 -- we could certainly put it in either, I
4 think, but I think the reason it was put there
5 was because libraries are afraid of virus
6 infection being brought in by portable
7 devices.

8 MS. SEARS: Right. The reason that
9 the policy is in place is because it's a
10 security concern, and do that's why we put it
11 with the security concerns. But it could
12 easily fit either.

13 CHAIR BYRNE: Tim Byrne, Department
14 of Energy. I think the number 1, overarching
15 library policies, it may also be the policies
16 of the founding institution.

17 MR. CISMOWSKI: Yes, and I think
18 you'll see this in a future scenario that
19 we're going to present here, but that's very
20 true. Sometimes the -- it -- the parent
21 institution and the library are -- their --
22 policies of either can conflict.

23 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
24 Connecticut State Library. I guess one other

1 area would just be physical facilities. I
2 mean we talked a lot about lack of space, or
3 sometimes it's just physical access to a
4 building could be an impediment, and it
5 doesn't necessarily fit in these three, but I
6 don't have a lot to add about it. It could be
7 there.

8 MS. SEARS: You could fit it in
9 limited resources, I would think. Because a
10 lot of times the physical facilities are
11 smaller because there are limited resources to
12 rebuild or expand.

13 MR. CISMOWSKI: Maybe putting a
14 specific example addressing that in that
15 second category.

16 MR. WIGGIN: It could be resources.
17 Ken Wiggin again. It could be resources-
18 based, but we've got some libraries that are
19 facing they're a historic building. Nobody
20 wants to touch them. I mean it's not
21 necessarily just a lack of money. So I mean
22 physical facilities is somewhat separate.

23 MS. SEARS: We could certainly add
24 a few.

1 MR. CISMOWSKI: Okay, if there are
2 no more comments either from council or the
3 audience, then we'll plunge into the
4 scenarios. These are not in your booklet, I
5 don't -- are they?

6 MS. SEARS: They're at the top
7 pages before the assumptions.

8 MR. CISMOWSKI: This is one page 2
9 of your booklet.

10 MS. SEARS: Okay, scenario one: A
11 student is dropped off at an FDL to do
12 research for a school project. The library
13 has a policy that prohibits unaccompanied
14 minors from using library resources.

15 This information is posted on
16 library web pages, and at the entrance to the
17 library. The library's FDLP web page states
18 clearly that all government resources are
19 freely available to researchers. No age
20 limitation is mentioned.

21 So these are the questions that we
22 have for council and for the audience. We
23 would certainly invite audience participation
24 because we want to hear your input, as well as

1 perhaps actual examples that you've had to
2 face in this.

3 Is there an access issue in this
4 scenario? Does it make a difference what the
5 age limitation is? What are the service
6 requirements the library must meet under the
7 FDLP for this underage depository patron? If
8 the library has a history of problems with
9 unaccompanied minors, is this policy the best
10 overall solution for potential problem
11 patrons?

12 What other solutions can be found
13 besides referring the underage patron to
14 another FDL that may not have this policy in
15 place?

16 MR. CISMOWSKI: Okay, reactions
17 from council? Ken?

18 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
19 Connecticut State Library. I guess in some
20 cases, like in our state, it's not just a
21 policy issue, it's a state law. Under 12 it
22 is illegal to leave a child unattended in a
23 public facility. So I don't know how state
24 law and federal law in this case bump heads,

1 but just a consideration.

2 MR. CISMOWSKI: Any members of the
3 audience?

4 MS. PARKER: Marian Parker, Wake
5 Forest Law. My selective depository was
6 designated under the 1978 law, specifically
7 allowing law libraries to be depositories. We
8 are a private institution. We do open our
9 library to the public.

10 We have not yet put a written
11 policy in place about children, but it's
12 becoming a problem for us. And our library is
13 primarily for people doing legal research.
14 Not many grade school children are who
15 actually coming to my depository to do legal
16 research.

17 So we need some guidelines, and
18 because we're a depository where anybody for
19 any time for any reason, or our overarching
20 purpose for being, and the law that designates
21 us recognizes us as a specific type of
22 library.

23 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
24 University of Illinois at Chicago. I would

1 make the observation that all of us are of
2 certain types of libraries, whether we be
3 academic, special or public, and that is often
4 cojoined to our depository responsibilities.
5 So we all face equal guided dilemma.

6 In my institution, we focus
7 specifically on our community, i.e., or
8 students, faculty and staff. And so very
9 similar to that, even though the law may not
10 specifically have designated us as an academic
11 library, I think the historical roots of the
12 law consider libraries of all types be public,
13 "institutions" of a kind that was best
14 associated with the delivery of the
15 traditional documents.

16 So in last century, many of the
17 depositories were actually private
18 institutions, rather than public institutions,
19 and I think that is just an historical fact,
20 rather than a destiny, if you will. But the
21 burden of providing the service for government
22 information remains regardless of the
23 institutional affiliation, one could argue.

24 MR. CISMOWSKI: Any other reaction?

1 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,
2 University of North Texas. Ken, just for a
3 point of clarification, since it's a state
4 law, what do you do? I mean do you -- if a
5 12-year-old -- say a 10-year-old comes to your
6 library for anything, depository or not, I
7 mean do you just turn them away, or is that
8 something that's posted?

9 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
10 Connecticut State Library. If they come
11 unaccompanied, the library can call parents.
12 I mean we don't have much of that at the state
13 library, but a lot of public libraries have
14 posted policies and do have an issue with
15 parents who drop kids off.

16 Some of ours are selected
17 depositories, so it can be an issue. I don't
18 know of any particular cases. I'm just
19 bringing up the fact that it's not just a
20 library imposed policy in our state. It's
21 state law.

22 MS. SEARS: Is it posted?

23 MR. WIGGIN: Most all libraries --

24 MS. SEARS: All the public

1 libraries on their website and --

2 MR. CISMOWSKI: Ann Marie?

3 MS. SANDERS: Ann Sanders, Library
4 of Michigan. I'm just kind of surprised by
5 the whole thing. Of course there's an access
6 issue. But I would say what I tell public
7 libraries in my state - we don't have a law,
8 at least not in place of it that meets
9 Connecticut's - but we have internet access
10 laws that affect minors.

11 But in any case, a library's
12 responsibility is to construct a patron
13 behavior policy, and a patron access policy
14 that focuses on the behaviors they wish to
15 prohibit, not on the group of people most
16 likely to exhibit them. And we say that over
17 and over again to public libraries throughout
18 our state on a regular basis.

19 And so if the problem is as
20 indicated in one of the bullet points about
21 having a history of problems, that's really
22 simple. We should simple focus on what's
23 acceptable behavior and what's not. You don't
24 fool with the age group who is most likely to

1 be a problem.

2 It would be the same thing as
3 blaming the homeless or non-citizens or
4 anything else. I mean you wouldn't even have
5 the discussion. And the fact that it might be
6 a child doesn't, to me, make the situation any
7 different.

8 MS. TROTTA: David, I have a
9 comment.

10 MR. CISMOWSKI: Yes?

11 MS. TROTTA: Victoria Trotta,
12 Arizona State University Law School. One
13 aspect that hasn't been mentioned at all is
14 the personal safety of minors, and one of the
15 reasons there are these laws is because public
16 libraries are sometimes used as dumping
17 grounds for minors, and they are at risk for
18 -- they're a personal safety risk.

19 And is it the responsibility of
20 librarians to ensure the personal safety of
21 the children? And so it seems to me it's a
22 burden if that's why the law has been put in
23 place, or that's why the policy -- that that
24 needs to be respected. Librarians do not have

1 capability of ensuring the personal safety of
2 minors that come into their public building.

3 MS. SINCLAIR: This is Gwen
4 Sinclair, the University of Hawaii. I was
5 thinking that, the very same thought that Tori
6 just gave voice to; that the reason we have a
7 policy in our library is not because of
8 behavior problems of minors. It's because of
9 behavior problems of people preying on minors.

10 But then I also thought, "Well, we
11 don't even guarantee the safety of people who
12 are not minors, or staff members or anybody.
13 We have problems with all kinds of people who
14 are in our buildings, not just the patrons."

15 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,
16 University of North Texas. I would really
17 like to hear from council and the audience
18 some options to this, because it is
19 definitely, as we can tell from the discussion
20 so for it is definitely a problem.

21 It's something that we're facing,
22 and as Ann Marie said, it is an access issue
23 definitely. And so what are our options?

24 MS. SANDERS: Ann Sanders, Library

1 of Michigan. We've actually had two
2 interesting situations with depository
3 libraries in our state. We've had a
4 depository library who very unfortunately
5 experienced a child being molested in a
6 building. We also experienced a library who
7 used internet sign up sheets because they
8 wanted to protect themselves against the
9 state's internet -- children's access to
10 appropriate internet sites. And a stalker
11 actually used the internet sign up sheets to
12 target and choose a child.

13 Okay, so here they were using these
14 internet sign up sheets to try to keep kids
15 safe, and all they did was enable someone to
16 choose a specific child. We can't, as
17 institutions, as Gwen says, be responsible for
18 the safety of anybody who walks into our
19 buildings, and to limit access to an entire
20 group of people based on their age is just
21 killing a fly with an elephant gun. It's not
22 the approach to take here.

23 MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes, Notre
24 Dame. We don't have the age issue. We have

1 the they are outsiders type thing. Some
2 questions -- well, I'll say the same thing I
3 said back here. When I worked the polls, the
4 democratic person said, "You're not there to
5 be a barrier to people voting."

6 That's how I think this has to be
7 looked at. Okay, you've got this one. Number
8 one, are you carding everyone who walked in,
9 or are you selectively deciding you're under
10 age; I'm going to ask. The next one will not
11 be.

12 And then all right, what are you
13 offering as an alternative? It would appear
14 you're underage. Now, how can we facilitate
15 your use of what you want to do? Do you offer
16 to call the parent and have -- they have to
17 come in and sit there while they use this?
18 Again, I think it's -- we don't establish a
19 rule without going, and here's how we're going
20 to facilitate your use. "You're underage We
21 can't let you in alone."

22 "We check everyone who walks
23 through the door to make sure they're not
24 underage, and yes, we're here to facilitate

1 you. What can we do? How can we do this?"
2 Not simply, "Sorry, you're underage. Bye."
3 It's that comparability again, I think, that
4 we have to always go back to.

5 Do you write something in that
6 says, "You will do this?" Or what
7 alternatives have you already devised that
8 will facilitate this individual using the
9 depository material in your care?

10 MR. CISMOWSKI: Any other comments?
11 Let's go to the second scenario.

12 MS. SEARS: Scenario number 2:
13 Computers in the library and across campus
14 have a security and priority statement posted
15 that clearly states, "Computers are for the
16 use of faculty, students and staff at the
17 educational institution." The depository
18 coordinator has one computer workstation in
19 the government documents area, but it also has
20 this label.

21 Is the library inhibiting access
22 when signage such as this is placed on
23 computers? What signage should be changed, if
24 any? And does the library have support for

1 disparate treatment library changes at the
2 campus administrative level?

3 MR. CISMOWSKI: Council reaction?
4 Justin?

5 MR. OTTO: Justin Otto, Eastern
6 Washington University. I think that it's --
7 if there's a campus policy with regard to
8 computers, let's say most of them are password
9 protected and designated for like faculty and
10 students only, that's fine. But if a library
11 is going to take on being a depository
12 library, they have to have at least a couple
13 of designated machines that do not have any
14 kind of access limitations on them.

15 I mean that just seems to me as --
16 I have no problem with a library having like
17 180 computers, and two or three of them are
18 not locked down. There just needs to be
19 something reasonable that meets the general --
20 I think that meets the general traffic. Like
21 if -- if a library gets a few people a day who
22 are really there to use the library as a
23 depository library, then maybe one terminal or
24 two is appropriate.

1 I think that's sort of a -- it has
2 to be up to the institution to decide, but if
3 you have a lot of traffic, maybe you need
4 more. But I don't think that -- I think that
5 -- I think that -- yes, having some kind of
6 signage that sort of discourages access like
7 that, I don't think that's appropriate.

8 MS. SINCLAIR: Gwen Sinclair,
9 University of Hawaii. We've certainly had
10 this issue come up when we had -- when an
11 inspector visited our library, although we
12 were not being inspected.

13 We had a policy that stated that
14 our computers were for the use of the faculty,
15 students and staff, and all others were
16 limited to one hour per day. So all we had to
17 do is make a little exception in the policy
18 that said, "Except people who are using
19 federal government information under the
20 Federal Depository Library Program."

21 Similarly, on our public computers,
22 we just have a sign that says, "Priority for
23 people who are using federal government
24 information." And I don't even know that the

1 larger institutions' computer people even have
2 to be involved if you make a decision to put a
3 sign on a computer that says, "Priority," or
4 "For the use of Federal Depository Library
5 Program." If you don't tell them, maybe they
6 won't ever find out.

7 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,
8 University of North Texas. There's a policy
9 of, "It's better to ask for forgiveness than
10 permission."

11 MR. CISMOWSKI: Any members of the
12 audience care to weigh in on this? Kathy?

13 MS. BRAZEE: Hi, Kathy Brazee, GPO.
14 Is this on? Can you hear me? I'm a former
15 academic librarian, and I don't want to pick
16 on academic libraries specifically. This case
17 can actually fly to any type of library.

18 There are public libraries. For
19 example, there's one other type of library
20 that has signs up saying, "Computers are for
21 the use of the residents of this city only."
22 So I just wanted to mention this isn't
23 exclusively an academic library problem.

24 MR. CISMOWSKI: I'd like to point

1 out that one of the -- I read a newspaper
2 article just in the last week or two about a
3 public library somewhere that was giving free
4 access to their computers for city residents
5 only, but anybody outside of the city had to
6 pay a fee.

7 Would this -- I mean what -- if
8 this were a blanket policy that applied to the
9 library as a whole and that library was a
10 depository library, would that be -- would the
11 fact of charging a fee violate the access
12 principles of this program?

13 MS. SITTEL: Robbie Sittel, Tulsa
14 City-County Library. We actually charge a \$50
15 non-resident fee for people that want to use
16 our materials. And the only thing that they
17 essentially pay access for are the things that
18 the library pays access for.

19 So they would still -- anybody that
20 entered our library website or our library
21 catalog would have access to our Federal
22 Depository materials anyway, and we also
23 choose to log people in as guests if they want
24 to use our materials.

1 MS. TROTTA: David, Tori Trotta,
2 Arizona State Law. I think that in general,
3 that signs are a barrier, no matter what they
4 say because there are people, if they're kids
5 or minors or just people that don't -- aren't
6 residents or whatever their limitation is
7 according to the sign, about some percentage
8 of those people who ignore the sign do what
9 they want. But it will be a barrier to a
10 large percentage or a percentage, and also
11 some people just don't know to ask.

12 So it's always a barrier. The
13 question is what's a reasonable way to run
14 your library? And as I recall, one of the
15 principles was you had to treat everybody the
16 same. If you had a limitation, it had to be
17 equally applied.

18 So to me, I'm in a university
19 library -- I'm in a university that has 66,000
20 people that go to it, and I have a president
21 who says he doesn't believe the university
22 libraries are public places.

23 Really, I mean there are a lot of
24 barriers that are imposed upon people, and we

1 spend a lot of time just doing what we want
2 because we understand the principle of access.

3 But any kind of sign is a barrier to
4 somebody. It's just a matter of degree. So I
5 lost my thought, so I'll just stop talking.

6 MR. CISMOWSKI: Denise?

7 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Sally Holterhoff,
8 Valparaiso State Law Library. I mean I'm with
9 Denise. When the administration puts up signs
10 then I just have my own little thing I paste
11 on the bottom of that, except for users of
12 Federal Depository information or government
13 information.

14 Usually nobody ever notices, but I
15 put that on there. But I mean I also agree
16 with Tori that the sign in general people just
17 see. "Oh, there's some limitation on this
18 machine." But I can't take down the signs
19 because they would notice that. But I just
20 try to make sure that if they -- anybody that
21 really reads it closely would see it was okay,
22 so.

23 MS. DAVIS: Denise Davis, ALA. In
24 a previous life when I worked in a regional

1 depository that will go nameless, but those of
2 you who know me know exactly what I'm talking
3 about, this was a huge argument in the mid-
4 `90s when there were -- we used to have CD ROM
5 farms in our depository collection, and the
6 balance of very expensive and new databases
7 that were available to the students in
8 limiting access to that campus population, and
9 the argument was always about taxpayer
10 dollars.

11 And at the end of the day, anybody
12 who walked in that building was a taxpayer,
13 and that was always the push back. Everyone
14 who walks in here is a taxpayer. If that
15 child is ten years old, someone in that
16 child's family is a taxpayer. And use that as
17 you will, but at the end of the day everybody
18 pays some kind of tax.

19 MR. CISMOWSKI: Okay, let's go onto
20 the next one.

21 MS. SEARS: Won't be real long.
22 Number 3: Two FDLs are located in the same
23 area. Both have tangible collections and
24 internet access. A patron walks into one

1 library academic institution, and during the
2 reference interview, it is determined the
3 patron does not attend that institution.

4 The patron is then referred to the
5 neighboring public depository library for
6 reference assistance.

7 So we ask for your comments on do
8 both libraries have the responsibility for
9 serving the non-primary library user? Does
10 this procedure uphold the spirit of the FDLP?

11 Is the referral to a neighboring public FDL
12 an appropriate response?

13 What if the material needed is only
14 held at the academic library, and the patron
15 is then referred back to the first
16 institution? And does this referral procedure
17 limit access?

18 MR. CISMOWSKI: Council?

19 MR. SHULER: I think out of the --
20 John Shuler, University of Illinois, Chicago.

21 I think out of the three we've seen so far,
22 this one is the clearest in my mind; that the
23 referring institution clearly violated the
24 requirements and the spirit of the depository

1 library system pure and simple.

2 I don't think -- if there was a
3 court of department library peers, I don't
4 think they would have a leg to stand on.
5 It's simply -- having seen this myself in
6 person, there's no excuse for it quite simply.

7 There's no reason why it should happen, and I
8 can't think of a situation that would excuse
9 it.

10 MS. LAWHUN: Kathy Lawhun, San
11 Francisco Public. Actually, this does happen
12 in the real world, and one of the reasons I
13 know it does happen is the cost of
14 photocopies. Different institutions have
15 different costs for things, and if the public
16 library happens to be cheaper, and the
17 academic library knows that they could refer
18 somebody there to get a cheaper photocopy of
19 something.

20 The other -- and I just want to say
21 also public libraries refer people to
22 academic, like the county law library. We do
23 not have the laws of the other states, or
24 complete sets of US Laws. So we sometimes

1 definitely have to refer people to academic
2 libraries. So they need to also be aware that
3 our -- our collections don't always cover, and
4 we do get some push back. "Why did you send
5 somebody over there for that?"

6 So it's both ways is what I'm
7 saying, and there is some good reasons to
8 refer people back and forth, but the -- trying
9 to help them to get started I think is -- if
10 everybody starts to get somebody going, and
11 then perhaps refers them because there's more
12 room to work someplace else, or there's
13 special study rooms, or there's some physical
14 things.

15 MR. SHULER: The way this question
16 -- John Shuler, University of Illinois at
17 Chicago. The way this question was written,
18 they didn't even get to, "Can I help you?"
19 They were simply determined to be a non-entity
20 and refer to where they believed they belong.

21 So there was no issue of photocopying.

22 So as stated, I think this is as
23 clear cut as you can get.

24 MR. CISMOWSKI: Katrina, did you

1 have a comment?

2 MS. STIERHOLZ: I was just going to
3 answer. Yes, no, no.

4 MR. CISMOWSKI: Go ahead and
5 finish.

6 MS. STIERHOLZ: Angry patron and
7 an angry librarian at the public library who
8 has to then refer them back to the academic,
9 and is then getting yelled at by the angry
10 patron.

11 MS. LINDEN: Julie Linden, Yale
12 University. Can you go two slides back to the
13 scenario, please?

14 MS. SEARS: I'll try.

15 MS. LINDEN: Okay, so the question
16 I have is there's nothing in this scenario
17 that says that during the reference interview
18 it is determined that what the patron needs to
19 fulfill their research needs is government
20 information, or government documents.

21 So this is written really broadly.

22 So is this saying that FDL's are responsible
23 for handling any reference query that comes
24 through the door whether or not it involves

1 government information?

2 MR. CISMOWSKI: I think that the
3 people who wrote this question interpreted it
4 exactly as John interpreted it, which means
5 that the reference interview never even really
6 took place. What happened was that the
7 librarian or whoever referred this person to
8 the public library simply found out that this
9 person did not attend that institution, end of
10 interview.

11 MS. LINDEN: I guess I don't read
12 it as clear cut as that. It does say, "During
13 the reference interview." I would suggest
14 that maybe it could be word smithed a little
15 to make it clearer when government information
16 is involved. Thanks.

17 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears from the
18 University of North Texas. The purpose of
19 the scenarios is to generate this kind of
20 discussion to see exactly what are your
21 issues. Is this an issue that needs to be
22 addressed about what -- how much are you
23 responsible for and this is exactly what we
24 were hoping to get back out of these

1 scenarios.

2 David and I certainly did not write
3 these saying, "Yes, this is an access issue."

4 We wrote them to kind of spur you to get up
5 and talk about what it is that you're facing.

6 So I do think that this is an issue. I
7 personally would like to hear comments from
8 counsel and the audience on -- and I'm sorry,
9 I used your name, but we -- this is an issue
10 that does happen, especially in the law
11 libraries.

12 And as Marian said earlier about
13 she's a legal reference, so if somebody comes
14 in and asks for some other kind of reference,
15 what is her responsibility? And if they come
16 into the depository desk, and they're asking
17 for something that's not government
18 information, where is -- where is that line
19 drawn? I would like to hear discussion on
20 that.

21 MS. SINCLAIR: Gwen Sinclair,
22 University of Hawaii. Two things occurred to
23 me when I -- when we were discussing this.
24 One is does this library ask people their

1 affiliation when they call on the telephone?
2 Does it ascertain their affiliation when they
3 email from a gmail account? Are they only
4 doing this to people who don't look like
5 they're at the university? You know, they
6 don't have the right appearance.

7 And I had another thought, but it
8 escaped me, so I'll think about it.

9 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Sally Holterhoff,
10 Valparaiso University Law Library. Our
11 experience in our library in a small town is
12 that we're always the last -- we're at the end
13 of a referral. People don't come into our
14 library looking for other stuff. They come
15 because they've already been to five other
16 places. And I feel so sorry for them because
17 nobody has called to see if we have the stuff,
18 whether it's government information or some
19 form they think exists in Indiana.

20 We always bend over backwards to
21 try to make sure that they don't go away that
22 day. I mean people don't come to libraries
23 that much. Some people, this is like a once
24 in a lifetime thing for them, and if they have

1 a really horrible experience, it takes -- they
2 have to get themselves up and ready and calm.

3 You know, I always feel like I want
4 to give them something. And I would call
5 other places if I were sending them, and
6 nobody seems to call us. But when they come
7 and want to do some ridiculous legal thing
8 that they can't do, we at least try to take
9 them seriously and give them something. "Here
10 is a nice brochure," whatever.

11 But -- so I know it's different in
12 different places, and maybe in your library,
13 Marian, you're getting the opposite. You're
14 in a bigger school and everything. But it is
15 a -- it is a problem.

16 MS. SEARS: He would like you to go
17 to the mic.

18 MS. SINCLAIR: This is Gwen
19 Sinclair, University of Hawaii. I finally
20 remembered what I was going to say, which is
21 you don't always know that the person needs
22 government information until you get will into
23 the process of -- you know you can do an
24 initial reference interview, and sometimes

1 patrons are not always that forthcoming in
2 telling you exactly what they want. They are
3 kind of vague sometimes, aren't they?

4 So I think if you are hoping that
5 in talking to them for two minutes to
6 determine whether or not they need government
7 information, you're expecting too much out of
8 the initial reference interview.

9 MR. CISMOWSKI: Steve?

10 MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes, Notre
11 Dame. I love these answers, these questions.

12 If the purpose of the reference interview is
13 to find a reason not to serve you, and because
14 if you're not a foundation, it's not a legal
15 research question or it's not something that
16 an academic, "I could do public library
17 stuff," it's not right.

18 I mean as Susan and I are back
19 here, we walk into the law library and they
20 say, "I want genealogy." And you say, "Well,
21 let me look at the government information and
22 see what I have that might help you with
23 genealogy. Oh, nothing. Maybe Notre Dame
24 Library will have something more for you."

1 Come to me, and it's like, "Oh,
2 I've looked. No, nothing. The public library
3 probably has something a little bit better, or
4 else I would help you now. Genealogy is kind
5 of limited in government. Here's what I could
6 recommend." And do the referral that says,
7 "There are some better sources out there. Let
8 me call and see if someone knows. Here's a
9 pamphlet that says -- you know, here's some
10 others that might do this."

11 But again, if the sole purpose of
12 the interview is to figure out how I can not
13 serve you, that's not the spirit of the
14 Depository Library Program, let along
15 librarianship.

16 MS. FITZPATRICK: Jacqueline
17 Fitzpatrick from Wellesley College, and I'd
18 just like to back up my colleague from Notre
19 Dame. We get asked questions, questions by
20 phone, and public libraries refer patrons in
21 the Metro West area to us, and we answer and
22 help any of them, whether it be reference
23 questions or government documents questions.

24 MS. SAURS: Laura Saur, New York

1 Public Library in New Jersey. I think in the
2 scenario that we had there both of the
3 libraries are sort of -- even if you assume
4 that the person came specifically for
5 government information, both of the libraries
6 are falling down on the job a bit because they
7 should be cooperating with each other, and
8 each know what the other one has so that they
9 can make appropriate referrals.

10 The public library should also be
11 cooperating with the academic library and know
12 what they have, and vice versa.

13 MR. CISMOWSKI: Spoken like a true
14 regional libraries.

15 MS. SAURS: If they're not
16 cooperating, I believe there is something in
17 the old instructions about that; that you're
18 supposed to cooperate.

19 MR. SHULER: It's also in the new
20 instructions.

21 MR. CISMOWSKI: Anymore comments?
22 Let's go to number 4 then.

23 MS. SEARS: Number 4: A problem
24 patron returns to a library. The patron has

1 been acting in a manner in which staff are
2 concerned for the safety of the library users,
3 and the materials in the collection. The
4 library staff asked the patron to leave, and
5 the patron complies. However, the patron then
6 alleges a complaint with GPO against the
7 library, claiming the library is not
8 fulfilling its obligations to provide free
9 public access.

10 Has the patron been denied access?

11 Does the library have an access policy? Does
12 the library have a user behavior or patron
13 conduct policy? If not, is one needed? What
14 steps do you think the library and GPO should
15 take under these circumstances?

16 MR. CISMOWSKI: Council? John?

17 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
18 University of Illinois at Chicago. I think
19 the two middle points about policy are central
20 to this, and if we go back to the idea of
21 being fair, then even handed in their
22 applications, and I don't think bad or
23 criminal behavior is excused under GPO rules.

24 And I believe that it is in the

1 interest of the institution to ensure the
2 safety of its individuals that work and use
3 the institution. And unless folks from GPO
4 want to correct me, I don't think the
5 depository library provides an umbrella of
6 protection for that kind of behavior unless
7 I'm wrong.

8 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin from
9 Connecticut. I agree with John. I mean we're
10 running into more and more situations where
11 there are people that are actually legally
12 barred from some libraries for having a --
13 well, we have a situation now where
14 individuals who are on sex offender lists are
15 banned in some of our communities from going
16 to public libraries, and you can argue that
17 back and forth.

18 But if that's the current policy,
19 I'd hate to think they could start going to
20 GPO and saying, "I'm being denied access to
21 that library. And then I need to get in there
22 so I can see government documents." I can
23 just see it as becoming a noose to get around
24 legitimate cases of people being denied access

1 to a library, and I would hope that GPO would
2 defer to the situation in that particular
3 library that they know the situation.

4 MR. CISMOWSKI: Robin, go ahead,
5 please.

6 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Robin Haun-
7 Mohamed, GPO. Exactly, Ken, that is the case.
8 We do take the complaints seriously. We
9 investigate. We talk with the depository
10 coordinator. We talk with the director if
11 available. Believe it or not, we Google them.
12 You'd be surprised how many of these folks
13 you can find out there.

14 At that point, we've got a
15 discussion going from the complainant. We've
16 talked with coordinator. If necessary, it
17 goes up to our general counsel and it's out of
18 our hands. The letter goes back to the person
19 that's making the complaint. "We thank you
20 for your comment. We do not find that the
21 library is denying you access. There are
22 other opportunities here. They've taken the
23 steps necessary."

24 It's all put very nicely and

1 documented in the library's file. We never
2 take a complaint and just assume that it's
3 valid, but we do investigate every complaint,
4 and you'll know about it when it happens.

5 MR. CISMOWSKI: Tori?

6 MS. TROTTA: Tori Trotta, Arizona
7 State Law. I think it is probably a best
8 practice to have a behavior policy and to be
9 sure that you do keep a file if you have any
10 kind of problem patrons for this eventuality
11 so that they're -- well, while everybody
12 remembers the circumstances, that's a matter
13 of training in our place that if they do have
14 a run in with a patron, or we do have to call
15 the police or whatever the circumstance is,
16 then voluntarily we do have an incident report
17 that we file so that we can remember if we do
18 get a call later on from somebody.

19 Sometimes the patron will be
20 wearing several guns, for example, and we'll
21 ask him to leave. DPS came, and then he did
22 call the president's office to complain. So
23 fortunately, we had a file that we could refer
24 to to explain what the circumstances were, and

1 there was a police report.

2 So I think it's a best practice to
3 have some kind of behavior policy available
4 for people so that you can have a process for
5 that circumstance.

6 MR. CISMOWSKI: John?

7 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
8 University of Illinois at Chicago. I think
9 this speaks to the complexity of our current
10 library life, and when we talk about the other
11 aspects of managing our collections as
12 separate institutions within our institutions
13 are merged, it is no longer as easy to
14 separate out a depository life from other
15 existences in the building, or the management
16 of the building. And I think it's -- again,
17 it supports the idea that the more council and
18 GPO can support depositories to integrate the
19 depository system's responsibilities into
20 these kinds of general overall policies the
21 better off we're going to be in looking at
22 these situations, and the less change being a
23 depository can be used as an excuse for
24 something other than giving information to the

1 people, which these next two points bring up.

2 And I think again it's just one
3 more reminder we need to start to integrate as
4 quickly as possible.

5 CHAIR BYRNE: Tim Byrne, Department
6 of Energy. The previous institution, a number
7 of years ago, I had a case where a law student
8 was banned from the law library for stalking
9 another student, and he then came to my
10 library to use depository material to research
11 Title 44 to see what the public access law
12 was. And even though I tried to explain to
13 him that it really didn't apply in his case,
14 he seemed to think he was going to take this
15 into court.

16 And I then called the law library
17 and told him to expect this, which gave him
18 the opportunity to contact GPO and the general
19 counsel to then work with him to supply the
20 documentation to take into court that said
21 that in this case it was permissible to bar
22 him from the library.

23 So despite all that, he still won
24 his case, and they had to -- the university

1 had to pay his tuition to any law school in
2 the country that he wanted to go to.

3 MR. CISMOWSKI: Any members of the
4 audience real quickly? We do need to move on,
5 but if somebody has a burning point that they
6 want to make on this -- okay, let's go to the
7 next.

8 MS. SEARS: Let's go to the next
9 because it's very similar to 4, and we only
10 have 15 minutes left. So number 6: A library
11 is open seven days a week with extended hours
12 of Saturday and Sunday evenings for students.

13 The library has posted hours that do include
14 late night hours, which are for students,
15 faculty and staff only.

16 Are non-primary patrons being
17 denied access because they cannot use the
18 library during the late night hours? If a
19 library is only open Monday through Friday
20 8:00 to 5:00, what are the options for a
21 patron that cannot visit the library during
22 those hours?

23 MR. CISMOWSKI: Before asking for
24 comments, I want to point out that this

1 particular problem appears on GovDoc-L has a
2 question probably every six months like
3 clockwork. This is a real life problem.
4 Council? Ken?

5 MR. WIGGIN: I was just going to
6 say I would like to hear from academic
7 libraries where I know we have more and more
8 now that you have to have keycard access to
9 get into the library after certain hours, and
10 how are they dealing with that?

11 MR. CISMOWSKI: Ann Marie?

12 MS. SANDERS: Ann Sanders, Library
13 of Michigan. I would say that I would -- my
14 library is only open limited hours because
15 we're a state institution with a rapidly
16 dwindling budget. I would try to serve this
17 patron the same way I would try to serve
18 somebody who had been banned, by mail if
19 possible.

20 I would look for a work around. I
21 would first want to know what it was they
22 wanted. And if it was inappropriate, I would
23 try to serve them in another way. It's not
24 like we don't do that anyway with email

1 references as it is. So that would be my
2 first option, and outside of that, I would
3 probably offer to make a loan to them of
4 something that could be loaned to their public
5 library for use in their public library if I
6 possibly could.

7 I think the number of circumstances
8 in which you absolutely can't help somebody in
9 some way are pretty small.

10 MR. CISMOWSKI: Anybody else?

11 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,
12 University of North Texas. I would just like
13 to say like Ann Marie did if your institution
14 is Monday through Friday 8:00 to 5:00, well,
15 then that's -- you are offering those hours to
16 everybody equitably that they -- that -- the
17 concern is a library is only going to serve
18 the general public from 8:00 to 5:00 Monday
19 through Friday, but they are allowing access
20 to the rest of their collection after hours
21 for people who are their primary users.

22 MS. SANDERS: There's a concept
23 called an appointment. I mean there really
24 aren't that many situations in which a work

1 around can't be found.

2 MR. CISMOWSKI: Ken?

3 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
4 Connecticut State Library. I guess I'm of a
5 couple minds on this. I'm still open for
6 thoughts on it, but I've always felt that if
7 you discriminate but discriminate equally,
8 it's okay. I mean ALA has a lot of policies
9 that allow you to deny as long as you do it to
10 everyone. And if in fact -- and I can
11 understand this.

12 I have kids in college. I mean the
13 security issue is real. I think work arounds
14 are a nice idea and we ought to think about
15 that, but getting into an academic library at
16 1:00 in the morning, and you're not letting
17 any member of the public that doesn't have
18 keycard access in; is that really denying that
19 person access? I'm open to thoughts on this.

20 MR. CISMOWSKI: Steve?

21 MR. HAYES: Two points. Depository
22 status doesn't mean you have to give up common
23 sense. Everyone has -- a significant number
24 of people have a key to the library. Does

1 that mean I have to hand out a key to someone
2 else who is not? And then a certain person
3 sitting in the front in the white scarf always
4 told me, "It has to be comparable. It doesn't
5 have to be identical." Comparable.

6 And then I agree with -- with the
7 State Library of Michigan. I have an
8 executive MBA program who are not on campus.
9 I try and feel how I can accommodate their
10 needs. I may or may not be successful at
11 doing such, but I attempt to accommodate their
12 needs.

13 If 8:00 to 5:00 doesn't work, maybe
14 I can try and accommodate you or some other
15 work around that does that, but again, number
16 one, no. I mean it's not identical. We'll do
17 the best we can if you've got a real good
18 reason to be at the late night hours. Again,
19 I'll try and accommodate you. Second one, in
20 terms of, "I'll try to accommodate you again."

21 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,
22 University of North Texas. Just a point of
23 clarification here. I think the way I was
24 looking at the question is an example of a

1 library in the State of Texas. They're a
2 private university. They are open 24/7 for
3 their students, but for the public, they are
4 open until like 8:00 or 9:00 at night Monday
5 through Friday, a couple hours on Saturday, a
6 couple hours on Sunday.

7 So they are offering access to the
8 public other than just 8:00 to 5:00, but
9 they're not compromising the security of their
10 students, or having to have the public in
11 24/7.

12 MR. CISMOWSKI: Please.

13 MS. BOSMAN: Renee Bosman, Virginia
14 Commonwealth University. My point that I
15 wanted to make was very similar: that I think
16 a lot of academic institutions that do have
17 card access; that it does start much later
18 than 5:00. Ours starts at 10:00 p.m. So that
19 certainly gives the public many hours after
20 business hours where they could come after
21 work and receive help before we shut down to
22 affiliates only.

23 And I do think that many libraries
24 that have that start at 9:00, 10:00 or

1 midnight, and it's much later than 5:00.

2 MR. CISMOWSKI: Thank you. Denise?

3 MS. DAVIS: Denise Davis, ALA.
4 Point of clarification for the people in the
5 audience who have 24 hour availability in
6 their library, are -- how many of you work at
7 3:00 in the morning? One, one person. I mean
8 I interpreted this as late night study. I did
9 not interpret this as access to the collection
10 and the staff to provide service.

11 MS. ORTH-ALFIE: Carmen Orth-Alfie,
12 University of Kansas. I think maybe one of
13 the considerations is that in some campuses,
14 the extended hours are paid by tuition fees;
15 that the students voted to add enhancements.
16 And so I -- their money isn't going to help
17 the general public. It's to help them have
18 access to the library, not necessarily the
19 staff with reference, but to the facility for
20 study hours. And so I personally don't have a
21 problem with the general public not coming in
22 in the middle of the night.

23 MR. CISMOWSKI: Okay, and let's go
24 to the next scenario.

1 MS. SEARS: The last scenario is
2 scenario 7: Publications are generally shelved
3 in closed stacks or non-browseable compact
4 shelving, including depository resources. The
5 library has cataloged some older depository
6 publications. The government documents' shelf
7 list is not available in a public area.

8 Essentially, many depository
9 materials are invisible to staff and to the
10 public because of their shelving situation.
11 Is access denied when material is not
12 cataloged, and physical volumes are located in
13 shelving that is not conducive to browsing?
14 What other resources can staff use to assist
15 patrons in identifying federal material to
16 meet the patrons information needs?

17 What is the responsible balance
18 between protecting the collection via closed
19 stacks and providing access? What is the
20 responsible balance between space limitation
21 and providing access?

22 MR. CISMOWSKI: Council?

23 MS. SEARS: No. As for a
24 comparability issue when all publications and

1 closed stacks or remote storage are cataloged
2 except for depository publications, yet it
3 access affected if a card catalog or shelf
4 list in the depository publications are all
5 housed in a non-public area so that library
6 users are not able to access both the finding
7 tool and the collection. What are the
8 expectations of the public today to gain
9 access to library resources?

10 MR. CISMOWSKI: Now, council?
11 John?

12 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
13 University of Illinois at Chicago. Is this a
14 trick question? It seems to me that there is
15 resounding failure all the way around under
16 current guidelines in managing and providing
17 access to the depository library collections,
18 but from any excuse that might lead one to
19 believe that they're doing this for
20 responsible reasons.

21 So if I understand what a systemic
22 failure for a depository library would be, it
23 would be unorganized, uncataloged,
24 unaccessible collections. I don't see where

1 that fits any kind of definition of being an
2 adequate depository, regardless of the excuses
3 that they might give for that being so.

4 MR. CISMOWSKI: Anymore reaction
5 from council? The audience?

6 MS. SOLOMON: Judith Solomon,
7 Seattle Public Library. Question for Robin.
8 Robin, 20 years ago, would you have put this
9 question up there? Because that's exactly
10 what we had, I believe.

11 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Judy, you know I
12 love seeing you. To some degree, I don't
13 think it would've hit this area because not
14 all of it would've been as invisible. The
15 shelf list 20 years ago was still a viable and
16 active product used by librarians, but also by
17 the public to some degree.

18 This is a real situation, and not
19 in just one library and not in yours, okay?
20 Let me make that clear. I wasn't picking on
21 you with this one, Judy. But it is a real
22 situation in a couple institutions that we
23 visited, and it does seem to have been
24 magnified because of the shelf list problem,

1 or the book catalog problem that the materials
2 were putting into book catalogs, and those
3 have since found their ways under and to the
4 bottom of whatever dark room there seems to
5 be.

6 And the folks that knew the
7 collections years ago have retired, so
8 essentially you have a collection of
9 uncataloged materials that no one can get to;
10 no one knows about, and yet when you visit,
11 you say, "Well, how does someone find this
12 material?"

13 The response is, well, if we can
14 bring them back here, we can escort them back
15 here and they can walk through -- if we can
16 find a staff member who remembers that --
17 well, and fill in the blanks there.

18 So 20 years ago, I don't think we
19 would've seen it to this extent. To some
20 degree, but not to this extent. The shelf
21 list or the book catalog or something, or
22 someone's older memory would still be
23 available, and there are some places today
24 where that is not happening.

1 MR. CISMOWSKI: And I personally
2 can speak to the experience of a couple of my
3 selectives who I visited them, and their
4 collections were in closed stacks, and they
5 had varying degrees of access to them by a
6 shelf list or whatever means, and both of them
7 said to me, "Isn't it an obligation to keep
8 this material safe; to keep this away from
9 people who might steal it because it's US
10 Government property?"

11 I don't know who was first. Ann
12 Marie?

13 MS. SANDERS: Ann Sanders, Library
14 of Michigan. I'll share with you a similar
15 sort of story. I have para-selective
16 libraries who were in a situation where they
17 had a joint catalog, and one of which was a
18 major metropolitan library. This is in the
19 past.

20 One was a major metropolitan
21 library, had a large collection that was in
22 closed stacks in the basement. The other
23 library that was also sharing the catalog was
24 a much smaller institution, but they had an

1 old and rich collection. They had a project
2 in which they cataloged everything they could
3 possibly get their hands on to catalog, and it
4 was very successful.

5 The end result was that the patrons
6 of the major metropolitan library would stand
7 at the catalog and request from the small
8 public library 50 miles away that which was
9 underneath their feet in the basement.

10 Now, that situation has since been
11 resolved, but that's a -- that's a classic
12 example of the same problem. Now, does the
13 Library of Michigan have 100 percent of its
14 depository holdings cataloged? No, we don't,
15 but we do work on it. We work on it steadily.

16 We work on it as a concentrated
17 effort, and I think there's a sliding scale
18 here of, "Are you admitting that you have this
19 problem and you're willing to work on it, or
20 are you just going to keep the door closed on
21 closes stacks and see how long you can ride it
22 out?"

23 MS. TULIS: Susan Tulis, Southern
24 Illinois University Carbondale. Robin, I'm

1 glad you clarified the fact that all of their
2 book catalogs were not accessible because as I
3 was reading this, I thought, "I don't see the
4 problem because if their -- their book
5 catalogs are still available, it doesn't
6 matter whether the patron can get to the shelf
7 list or not."

8 Now that you've explained that, my
9 question to you is why is that library still
10 in the program?

11 MR. CISMOWSKI: I take it Robin is
12 not going to go there.

13 MR. WOODS: I just wanted to say a
14 couple of things about -- Steve Woods, Penn
15 State. About -- I just want to play sort of
16 the devil's advocate about the positive
17 elements of closed stacks.

18 I'd say that for me as a reference
19 librarian, probably the hardest questions that
20 I'm getting related to government publications
21 are those pre-`76 documents. And let's just
22 face it: we spent a lot of time with a system
23 of cataloging -- cataloging, not like our
24 online catalogs, but we did the best that we

1 could.

2 A lot of my research in assisting
3 a patron is finding those things, discovering
4 those things, and it's part of what makes me a
5 GovDocs librarian. It's part of what the --
6 part of the expertise that I bring to my
7 profession and my job.

8 So I would say that in terms of
9 losing the history, I spent -- when I come
10 into a new institution, I spend that time
11 learning that history, and that's part of my
12 job as a documents librarian to understand
13 where my collections are, whether it's in a
14 storage area, whether it's in the basement, or
15 where my collection is. Because the fact of
16 the matter is your government documents
17 collection is always in a different place.
18 Just because it has a different classification
19 system, it's organized in a different way.

20 So I guess I would say the
21 advantage of the closed stacks is you don't
22 have patrons going in there and misshelving
23 things, and you can retrieve them much
24 quicker, okay? Not saying you do want your

1 patrons to go back into the stacks, but I'm
2 just saying if you're thinking that you're
3 going to completely get away from the hunt,
4 because we do that as docs librarians. We
5 hunt down those elusive documents.

6 Somebody comes up -- I mean we're
7 sitting back here early in the morning, and
8 somebody had given us a citation for a series,
9 and we're just doing our homework. We're
10 thinking about how to look for that. And I
11 can tell you a patron going back and walking
12 through the GovDocs stacks; they're not going
13 to find it. Let's be realistic.

14 MR. CISMOWSKI: Thank you very
15 much. It's 5:00, and I want to thank -- on
16 behalf of Suzanne and Robin, I want to thank
17 you all, council too, for your insightful
18 comments on this. I think it's been a very
19 productive session. Thank you.

20 MS. SEARS: Tim has an announcement
21 if you wait just one moment.

22 CHAIR BYRNE: We do plan to, in the
23 next session 5:00 to 6:00, discuss the FDLP --
24 future of the FDLP strategic plan. I think we

1 want to go ahead and take about a five-minute
2 break now, and then we'll come back and get
3 started.

4 (Whereupon, the above-entitled
5 matter went off the record at 5:02 p.m., and
6 resumed at 5:17 p.m.)

7 CHAIR BYRNE: Okay, we're getting
8 ready to go now. We are continuing the
9 discussion of the presentation yesterday on
10 the future of the FDLP and the strategic plan.

11 So I think we'll first start off with Cindy,
12 and let her come up and give some background
13 again.

14 MS. ETKIN: Welcome to dinner.
15 Cindy Etkin, Government Printing Office.
16 Actually, I'm very delighted that we had this
17 session tonight because we did get into some
18 very good discussions yesterday and I'm glad
19 that council is engaged in this, and sees the
20 value of the publication, the strategic plan
21 that we're trying to put together, and to have
22 additional discussions since we didn't get
23 through everything that we had hoped to
24 yesterday.

1 So thank you all who are here to
2 participate again in some discussion, though
3 unscheduled. I appreciate that very much.
4 Okay, what did you want me to do?

5 This all began in the fall of 2007
6 council meeting when there was a
7 recommendation that in the spring meeting of
8 the Depository Library Council that we will
9 have -- that GPO will have worked with council
10 to start the strategic planning process, and I
11 was working with at the time two council
12 liaisons, Tim and Denise Stephens. And now
13 I'm working with Gwen Sinclair and Sally
14 Holterhoff with this new council.

15 But what we did in Kansas City was
16 to come up with some assumptions. Some of
17 them were new. Some of them had been in
18 previous documents that GPO had put out.
19 Actually, I think we looked at documents as
20 far back as the green 1996 study.

21 Some of you in the audience still
22 remember that. It was the one where Congress
23 asked us to identify the necessary
24 requirements to move to a primarily electronic

1 Federal Depository Library Program in
2 accordance with house appropriations
3 something, something, something.

4 We call it the green study, and a
5 number of folks in the depository community
6 and depository library council were very
7 involved in putting that report together, and
8 there were some assumptions in there.

9 Some of those we reviewed, found to
10 be still valid today. So they were included.

11 That's where the principles of government
12 information came from. Although there have
13 been many organizations that have had similar
14 principles, conceptually the same -- the exact
15 text may be different.

16 American Library Association,
17 National Commission on Library Information
18 Science, AALL has their government relations
19 policy which covers some of the same things.
20 So that's where the principles of government
21 information came from. Some of the
22 assumptions came from there. Some of the
23 assumptions came from a strategic plan that
24 was done shortly after the green study, and

1 some of them were new from the brainstorming
2 that Tim and Denise and I had done over
3 telephone calls, as well as some of the
4 discussions that we had been hearing at
5 depository library council meetings.

6 So we've been keeping our ears open
7 and listening to comments, and -- and bringing
8 in information from a lot of different
9 sources, a lot of different people, a lot of
10 different documentation that's already out
11 there.

12 There have been a lot of papers
13 written over the years about restructuring for
14 the online environment. Some of those ideas
15 that were put forth 15 years or so ago.

16 Some of them are still good ideas
17 today and still valid, but we have of course
18 emerging technologies since then, new and
19 innovative ways to do things so we're looking
20 forward to some more recent things as well.

21 So at the spring meeting, we looked
22 a vision mission, the assumptions and we began
23 the SWOT analysis, the Strengths, Weaknesses,
24 Opportunities and Threats of the Federal

1 Depository Library Program.

2 I've also been doing a lot of
3 reading, which will go into part of an
4 environmental scan. I don't think I mentioned
5 that yesterday, but that's being done as well.

6 We put up a strategic planning page
7 on the FDLP desktop, put some things together
8 for people to look at including the
9 transcripts from the Kansas City meeting, and
10 links to some related documentation, including
11 the more recent strategic vision of -- for the
12 Government Printing Office: Strategic Vision
13 for the 21st Century, which was issued by GPO
14 in December of 2004, and depository library
15 council document knowledge will forever
16 govern, which came out a couple years later.
17 September 8? No, six. Time is flying.
18 September 2006.

19 So we've looked at those most
20 recent documents as well, and getting the
21 direction and guidance primarily from those
22 more recent documents, and from comments that
23 we heard in Kansas City.

24 We've also had Ric Davis send out a

1 letter to depository library directors, where
2 he asked for input on what they perceived the
3 value of depository library designation to
4 them locally, and I'm not exactly sure how
5 many responses Ric got, but there were quite a
6 number.

7 Nancy Faget is keeping a notebook
8 full, and it's a pretty good size. So we've
9 perused through those, gotten ideas from that.

10 One of the places where we took the values
11 from we have yet to write the value
12 proposition. That'll be part of this as well.
13 So we've done that.

14 In conjunction with the regional
15 report that we had to do for the Joint
16 Committee on Printing, we looked at biannual
17 survey data. We looked at a survey that was
18 done, a very quick survey, to find some
19 information that was not available in the
20 biannual survey. Excuse me.

21 So we got some statistical data
22 back on some issues about conditions and the
23 future of regionals, and many, many directors
24 made comments. And the comments proved to be

1 very, very valuable as well as the data that
2 we got from the actual survey tool.

3 So those comments have been taken
4 into consideration as well in this whole
5 strategic planning process, even though it was
6 done for that other report. We got a good
7 feel for how regional directors are looking at
8 things, and the conditions and the future
9 prospects of what's going on in regional
10 libraries.

11 And so we put together this slide
12 deck for yesterday, and the goals -- the -- I
13 don't want to say one, two, three, four. The
14 bullets, the four bullets as the main goals.

15 There were also different
16 strategies later in the deck that we didn't
17 totally finish going through, which in
18 retrospect perhaps we should've looked at in
19 conjunction with the goal because that
20 would've probably answered some questions that
21 came up about interpretation or what have you.

22 And so tonight, we are going to
23 talk about the goals again, or what -- okay.
24 So what do we want up on the screen? Do we

1 want the goals, or?

2 MS. SINCLAIR: I think what we left
3 off yesterday was in the -- in the session was
4 that people thought that the last bullet point
5 was the one and only goal and that the other
6 three were actually strategies. But I -- just
7 before we sat down this evening, I was just
8 looking at the vision and mission once again,
9 and this slide right here, "Mission is
10 achieved through." If you look at that,
11 that's where those four bullet point goals
12 came from.

13 And then in our discussion between
14 5:00 and 6:00 last night, we were kind of
15 going in all sorts of different directions.
16 So I was hoping that we could kind of go back
17 to this, or back to the vision and mission,
18 and once again remind ourselves of where those
19 four bullet point goals were actually derived,
20 and move on from there.

21 Because we just seem -- last night
22 in our discussion, we just seemed to be
23 questioning the whole thing, and I'm not sure
24 that's what we really want to do.

1 We already went through a process
2 in Kansas City to move to the point where
3 we've reached now, and I don't know if we want
4 to start over again and -- but in some ways,
5 it sounded like some people really did want to
6 start over again. So I guess I'd like to know
7 from council whether -- whether we can move
8 forward from what's already been formulated by
9 GPO, or are we going to throw it all away and
10 start over again? I don't think that's a very
11 efficient way to operate, but I don't know
12 what other people think.

13 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. This
14 was put forward as a discussion draft. So
15 none of this is set in concrete and the
16 purpose here was to have discussions. So --
17 and to find out if these were the goals, if
18 there were other goals that needed to be
19 added, and if we were heading in the correct
20 strategic direction.

21 And so if we've identified
22 something incorrectly now is the time to have
23 those discussions, and -- and so we can start
24 work on Thursday.

1 MS. TROTTA: Who is running this?
2 Are you running this Cindy? Are you going to
3 call on us?

4 MS. ETKIN: Go ahead.

5 MS. TROTTA: Tori Trotta, Arizona
6 State. I have a couple of general comments.
7 Although I don't want to start over, I think
8 that what I heard last night was that we
9 needed to get -- give our colleagues more
10 opportunity to speak to what's here, first of
11 all, from the audience.

12 And secondly, it seems to me that I
13 am confused about the scope of the plan to
14 begin with and I think that whatever the scope
15 is determines where our conversation should
16 go.

17 For example, the document that is
18 sort of circulating here has a five-year
19 window. That's a different world than if we
20 are envisioning a strategic plan for 15 or 20
21 years. So I'm confused about that because I
22 think that's a different kind of discussion.

23 So those are my two thoughts.

24 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Sally Holterhoff,

1 Valpo Law. Could you go back to the visions
2 slide? Could we start back even before the
3 mission, the vision? I mean did we talk about
4 the visions per se yesterday? I mean is that
5 the vision that we still have? Is that the
6 right vision?

7 I guess I'm interested in what
8 everybody thinks. It's like Gwen said,
9 yesterday it seemed like we were questioning
10 all of this between 5:00 and 6:00 yesterday.

11 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, Government
12 Printing Office. In Kansas City, there was a
13 different vision that was put forward. Lots
14 of comments were made.

15 Based on the comments and looking
16 at the transcripts, it was rewritten to be
17 this, what you see on the screen. "Federal
18 Depository Library Program will provide
19 government information when and where it is
20 needed in order to create an informed
21 citizenry and an improved quality of life."

22 MS. STIERHOLZ: This is Katrina
23 Stierholz from the Saint Louis Fed. I was one
24 of the ones who was questioning sort of the

1 fundamental aspects of the whole program, and
2 wondering whether or not we wanted to continue
3 down the path that we have that exists right
4 now, which involves libraries following rules
5 and regulations and being part of this
6 program. Or if we wanted to change the
7 structure of the program significantly,
8 perhaps to the extent that we almost abandon
9 the program and move to a more open model,
10 where government information is provided by
11 GPO and libraries provide access to that as it
12 fits the needs of their community.

13 DR. GREER: Chris Greer from the
14 National Coordination Office. I guess my
15 sense of the discussion last night matches
16 similarly to what Katrina had to say. The
17 vision and mission weren't at issue. I think
18 that those are supported from a discussion
19 that I heard.

20 It's the implementation. The
21 vision and the mission don't predict an
22 implementation mechanism. They describe an
23 end goal of access at an informed community.
24 So that wasn't at issue in the discussion.

1 It's how do you achieve that. And so this
2 gets at the SWOT analysis, the threat in
3 particular. The really big threat is that
4 eGov phrase, the transition from a paper-based
5 to a digital world, in which the previous
6 model of a depository library is the public
7 contact point for an interaction with
8 tangibles on a local level is broken.

9 So it has not yet been replaced by
10 a new model, and this strategic plan must play
11 out in the time when either the program itself
12 goes away for lack of functional model, an
13 economic and business value proposition model,
14 that works, or you replace it with a model
15 that does work.

16 And so it's not the vision and
17 mission. It's the implementation. It's
18 absolutely critical that the sealant group
19 plan get this right in this time frame and
20 that's what was missing. So I think it gets
21 right down to the goals and mechanisms.

22 And as Katrina said, there are a
23 spectrum of possibilities from abandoning the
24 whole model and using sort of GPO as a digital

1 access point, and everybody builds their
2 services on top of that, or alternatively
3 embracing the depository libraries as full
4 partners in a new business model that gives
5 everybody a reason to exist, a function in the
6 landscape.

7 So I think I heard an inkling of
8 that remodel from what Ric said, this business
9 of partnerships. What I'm not seeing is that
10 playing out anywhere in the strategic plan or
11 in the actual activities of the GPO right now.

12 For example, the FDLP desktop is
13 pretty much all about GPO. It ought to be all
14 about FDLP. Should be the libraries right up
15 front, and about the partnership between the
16 libraries, and GPO.

17 We need some novel concepts in
18 which GPO digital services are providing the
19 foundation on which the expert libraries deal
20 with expert services that match up the
21 government information with their local
22 collections, their community's activities and
23 needs, and provide a service that no one else
24 can provide and that serves their communities

1 in ways that they are capable of doing.

2 A trivial example that probably
3 doesn't work at all, but a very trivial
4 example is what about the wikipedia kind of
5 model in which you have a resource that is put
6 up collectively by the depository libraries in
7 which the articles perhaps are written by
8 document experts and government document
9 librarians.

10 And the references at the end of
11 each article are government documents to which
12 that refers, or maybe even the articles are
13 written by people in the community and
14 moderated and edited by the experts so that it
15 scales.

16 Now, what would it take to set up
17 something like that? Well FDSys has a concept
18 that could do that, but you kind of have to
19 change the basic approach to that. You've got
20 to bring the libraries right into the
21 application development and content
22 development process right away.

23 And so what I thought was missing
24 was if that's -- if we're not going to abandon

1 the thing and just make it GPO, and we're
2 going to try to give the libraries a business
3 model, then we better agree on what that
4 business model is and we better write it into
5 the strategic plan, and we've got to build it
6 into those activities. That's what I'm
7 looking for that I thought was missing.

8 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,
9 University of North Texas. Chris, just a
10 point of clarification for me, please. I'm
11 not sure what you're seeing that is broken
12 with the FDLP.

13 I'm helping the public with my
14 collection. There are a lot of libraries out
15 there that are helping the public. I'm trying
16 to get a grasp of what it is you're trying to
17 say that's broken.

18 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National
19 Coordination Office. I'd like to hear a
20 little bit about the response to Ric's
21 question from the directives.

22 You don't need to take it from me.
23 I think you should take it from the folks who
24 are -- who are making decisions about whether

1 their libraries should continue as a
2 depository library, as a regional or what have
3 you, and why they're making those decisions.

4 I guess that's not an answer to
5 your question. I thought maybe I would get
6 Cindy to --

7 MS. ETKIN: I'm writing down what
8 you said first.

9 DR. GREER: -- respond to that --
10 that qualification problem. My argument is as
11 government goes to more and more digital
12 products, online access is much more
13 convenient than traveling to your library. As
14 a faculty member at a university, I long ago
15 stopped going to the library and accessed
16 everything I needed from my office. Not
17 because I didn't need the library but because
18 it was much more convenient to do it that way.

19 It's a very powerful model. If you
20 don't provide it, these libraries don't
21 provide it. That will create a vacuum that
22 will be filled by other entities: commercial
23 organizations, what have you, who are going to
24 offer up services or note services that

1 anybody can get over the internet that will
2 provide that expert capability that they're
3 working for.

4 So you either fill that vacuum, or
5 somebody is going to fill it for you. That's
6 what I mean by the model being broken. It's
7 possible for other people to provide the
8 services you do now. They're going to unless
9 you do.

10 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
11 University of Illinois at Chicago. One
12 example of what I think Chris is referring to
13 as a competing entity for our ecosystem - is
14 how I put it - is OSTI.gov, actually back
15 there in one of the tables. We invited them
16 into our meeting. How is that possible?

17 What they offer is exactly a
18 version of a competing interest that Chris
19 describes. A system and array of services
20 that deliver scientific government information
21 or citations to the citizens.

22 There is nothing on this piece of
23 paper that suggests a library need be
24 involved, and I think that is the essential

1 threat that Chris is describing. And as a
2 depository library, I'm actually living that
3 threat right now in my institution in that the
4 structures of a depository library system have
5 been removed from my environment.

6 I exist only as a coordinator but
7 coordinate nothing in a sense that I can't
8 tell people what to do. I got to get them to
9 go along with coordinating the repository
10 responsibilities by convincing them its in the
11 best interests of their departments to work
12 with me.

13 I have no department to throw
14 behind my convincing, and so I have to
15 convince them that government information of
16 interest to them for the following reasons.
17 And not that I'm a subject, but as
18 bibliographer, I have another role to play in
19 this in that I go out to the faculty and I
20 say, "We have some other government
21 information sources that are of interest to
22 you as a public administration, as an urban
23 planner, as a social worker. Don't worry too
24 much how we get the information, but I'm here

1 to help you get that information."

2 That kind of world does not survive
3 in a traditional depository situation is -- no
4 longer exists in our institution. It might
5 survive. I can see how it continues to
6 survive if one has a documents department.
7 But since I don't have that anymore, I've got
8 to recreate those mechanisms through other
9 means, and I think this is another
10 institutional threat that Chris is referring
11 to.

12 Now, in defense of GPO in its
13 initiatives, I think there have been some
14 substantial steps towards this new environment
15 that Chris is speaking to, and I think in some
16 aspects of FDsys, if we look on the community
17 desktop that GPO described yesterday, and with
18 all due humble both for myself and those that
19 are participating in the project, I think the
20 government information online project
21 represents a national collaboration clearly
22 supported by GPO and the community in a direct
23 and significant partnership.

24 That to me is one of the shining

1 lights on that hill that we see in the
2 distance that we're supposed to be getting to.

3 So I think the elements that Chris is
4 describing, the -- we could get there if we
5 could figure out how to live outside of the
6 traditional structures where our primary
7 purpose of not collections. It's service and
8 access. I think that is the fundamental
9 challenge of this strategic plan.

10 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,
11 California State Library. John, as you were
12 talking about having to go out to faculty
13 members and departments to market your
14 services, it struck me that that's no
15 different than other library in academia.

16 MR. SHULER: That's exactly my
17 point.

18 MR. CISMOWSKI: It's no different
19 from any other library anywhere these days.
20 One of the points of this strategic plan is
21 that this program is facing the same
22 challenges and the same potential rewards in
23 answer to those challenges is librarians and
24 libraries everywhere are facing.

1 MR. SHULER: Exactly. Exactly my
2 point.

3 MS. STIERHOLZ: This is Katrina
4 from the Saint Louis Fed. David, I was going
5 to say the same thing except that -- and sort
6 of adding on to what you said, this is no
7 different. Ninety-seven percent of what comes
8 into the program now is electronic. And so --
9 and all librarians have to go out and find --
10 and reach out to people and let them know
11 their expertise.

12 And so the program as this like
13 club, everybody can get into the club. There
14 is no library that can't access this
15 government information, and that's a great
16 thing. So this is where I get hung up on the
17 value proposition. Go ahead.

18 MR. SHULER: The thing that we add
19 as values, and here I'll speak in defense as a
20 government documents librarian, is there's a
21 certain Tassic knowledge that the GPO
22 structure in its traditional way supported and
23 encouraged, and it's not so much a knowledge
24 of collections, but it's a knowledge of

1 government and how it works, and the
2 byproducts that are created by that
3 government.

4 Now it just so happens that the
5 structure at GPO encouraged that kind of
6 thinking, and I would argue that our
7 collections were bibliographic models of how
8 the government work, and we would use those
9 collections in that fashion.

10 So yes, any librarian could find
11 information about government information, but
12 I would challenge whether or not that -- that
13 government -- that librarian could make that
14 information relevant to their user without the
15 expertise that his traditionally being in the
16 club of government information librarians.

17 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, Nationally
18 Coordination Office. So I would say that
19 expertise gives you an advantage, but not an
20 overwhelming advantage by any means. For
21 example, using a correlation of network
22 analysis, you can build a language translation
23 device that simply uses webpages and their use
24 to translate German into French. You don't

1 have to know any German, any French, never
2 spoken a word of it, and you can translate it
3 accurately.

4 I don't remember who said it, but
5 it's just as easy for a machine using that
6 approach to translate Klingon into Farsi as
7 French into German. You don't need to know
8 anything about that language.

9 Given the corpus of government
10 documents, and an open use environment, I
11 could easily build an expert reference device,
12 a machine, that would probably be able to give
13 as much semantic information about the use of
14 these things as you can generate from your
15 experience, and do it a lot faster and a lot
16 cheaper as well.

17 So there is a technology threat out
18 there to the expert model. I think the expert
19 always wins if you're given the resources to
20 get that expertise where it's needed, when
21 it's needed in a model that's competitive that
22 is convenience to the user.

23 I go back to this: How many
24 libraries do you need? Usually it's one, and

1 they want one expert to answer their question.

2 So the FDsys approach and GPO holds the
3 capability for you to compete very effectively
4 here, but only if it's done actively and with
5 that business model in mind. Otherwise, I
6 don't think you can compete.

7 MS. ETKIN: Anybody else?

8 DR. GREER: I'll follow up on my
9 own comments. Chris Greer, National
10 Coordination Office. If that's the model, if
11 it's to -- GPO providing the resources that
12 allow you to provide your services
13 competitively, then job number one in FDsys is
14 the API. That's how you build those services.

15 None of this other stuff really
16 matters except at the very fundamental level.

17 None of those interfaces are going to do
18 anything for you to help you compete. They're
19 going to help everybody else to compete.

20 If I'm a small business, I download
21 the entire FDsys database every week, and I
22 build my service on top of that, and I can out
23 compete you that way.

24 MS. DAVIS: Denise Davis, ALA. I'm

1 listening to this conversation and several
2 things are flying through my head. One is --
3 and I apologize for throwing data at you, but
4 that's my job.

5 Only about 65 percent of the
6 American public uses their library in a year,
7 and those are individuals who acknowledge that
8 they have a borrower's card for their public
9 library.

10 So when you start looking at those
11 demographics, what you discover is that
12 there's a very controlled group of people who
13 are strong library users for a very selective
14 period of time, and then they drift away. And
15 when I think about that population, and I
16 think about this fairly elite group of people
17 who are experts in their field, I have to ask
18 myself a question of whether that 60-odd
19 percent of individuals in American households
20 really even know you exist.

21 And they probably don't. A very
22 small percentage of them probably do because
23 they've had some need for government
24 information. They may not have known that

1 they needed government information but
2 government information answered a question
3 that they had.

4 Their experience is direct with an
5 agency. They renew their motor vehicle
6 registration online. They pay their taxes
7 online. They don't engage through a library
8 to handle local, state or federal government
9 activities very much anymore.

10 The Social Security Administration
11 tells you you can get the forms online, and
12 they don't even help you anymore in that
13 office. So the interaction at the household
14 level with government is through a computer.
15 It is not through a person in a library who is
16 helping them access a computer necessarily.

17 The other reality is that we have
18 people -- we have a society that is largely
19 about CNN. That's how they get their
20 information, and they're about -- what is the
21 -- I don't watch cable, so I have to
22 apologize, but like real TV. You know, real
23 TV in somebody's house? Reality television.

24 So how can GPO make the depository

1 program reality TV for the American Public?

2 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,
3 University of North Texas. I'm sorry to do
4 this, but I have to respectfully disagree with
5 you that the public does not use the
6 depository libraries for interaction with the
7 government.

8 They do. I experience it on a
9 daily basis. When I was at the Tulsa Public
10 Library, I experienced it by the hundreds on a
11 daily basis. Working with the Denton Public
12 Library, they experience it. There are an
13 enormous amount of people out there who either
14 do not own a computer.

15 Some of them don't even have
16 phones. They have to use their public library
17 for that interaction, and that's something
18 that even with eGovernment services, they're
19 still coming to us to get that interaction and
20 they're asking for our help.

21 So I do see that is still
22 occurring. We can't just say that just
23 because there are those out there who are the
24 haves, and who do understand technology and

1 who do have computers that we're going to
2 forget about all of those other people out
3 there that are still trying to catch up.

4 I mean that was the whole purpose
5 of libraries I thought was to help the
6 underprivileged to get some equity of access
7 to information.

8 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
9 Connecticut State Library. Well, to follow up
10 on that, the -- if you look at this more from
11 the user perspective, and we look at the fact
12 that since more and more government
13 information is available online, and we've
14 broken away from the wrapper of pages between
15 covers, then we should be striving to make
16 more of those libraries access points, or
17 effective access points.

18 And we've been doing a lot of
19 outreaches regional to our public libraries as
20 well as to give more information about
21 government information. I mean they're
22 choosing to not be selective depositories. On
23 the other hand, they're asked to answer
24 questions.

1 So how do we move beyond the bounds
2 of our depository concept to enhancing public
3 access, whether it be at a public library, and
4 academic library or a special library, and how
5 do we move more in that direction, recognizing
6 that we're going to have fewer print
7 publications? But we also at the same time
8 need to be concerned as libraries, I think,
9 about the preservation of that which has been
10 created before and is being created
11 electronically now.

12 I mean part of where we move, at
13 least over the short-term of the strategic
14 plan is to deal with both the legacy
15 collection and moving forward as people do
16 move to a more online environment, whether
17 they're accessing it from their public library
18 or from home, or out here in the hallway in
19 the lobby of this hotel or wherever you can
20 get access be it a coffee shop or wherever.

21 So how do we make that a valuable
22 experience? We get a lot of users who are
23 frustrated because they can't find it on the
24 internet. Well, my wife and I always have our

1 family in awe because we found the answer and
2 they didn't because we know how to maybe get a
3 search structured better. But there's a lot
4 of role here, but always I think with more of
5 a view toward the user, and some of what's in
6 this plan goes back and forth.

7 We talk about the user, and then
8 we're talking about the needs of the library.

9 And I think we need to balance that out
10 better.

11 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National
12 Coordination Office. See, they -- a notion of
13 bridging the digital divide and making sure
14 that everybody, regardless of geography,
15 culture, economic status, what have you, has
16 access, is a critical mission of all of us.

17 But I don't see in this strategic
18 plan that that's the only mission. If you
19 want to argue, that's it. We're going to
20 focus on providing access to those who would
21 otherwise not have access. That's a different
22 business model than what's here, and that's
23 providing for an informed citizenry, which
24 would include the haves, the have nots,

1 everybody in between without distinction,
2 everybody.

3 All right, and so if that ladder is
4 the business model, then 97 percent of the
5 documents are arriving in digital form
6 predicts a need to get those digital objects
7 to citizens in ways they can use and
8 understand them for those who have a computer,
9 for those who don't have a computer.

10 MS. DAVIS: Denise Davis, ALA.
11 Point of clarification. I do know a lot about
12 public access internet study because it's
13 managed by my office, and I've been involved
14 with the project since 1996, and it's an
15 annual survey. So just I know a lot about
16 this.

17 The reality, however, is that when
18 you ask public library directors and their
19 staff about the kinds of services that they
20 provide, eGovernment does not make it even
21 into the top ten list. So they may be
22 providing educational support to the public,
23 but they do not perceive it as eGovernment.

24 So we have a messaging issue. We

1 have a marketing issue, and we have an
2 advocacy issue for this program. And 99
3 percent of public libraries have access to the
4 internet available to the public.

5 Very few of them have the level of
6 access T1 or higher to ride the kind of access
7 that's required to manage these collections,
8 and we simply have to accept that. It is our
9 reality.

10 When we talk about providing access
11 to the haves and the have nots, the question
12 becomes what is basic level of service? What
13 are we expecting public libraries and academic
14 libraries to provide to the public? What's a
15 minimum level of service that we're
16 anticipating?

17 And to talk about being flexible,
18 to talk about being even inspiration is fine,
19 but the reality is, and I'm harkening back to
20 a decision by the Joint Committee on Printing
21 about regional libraries, when we have
22 somebody at the federal level who prevents GPO
23 from moving a spontaneous way, and a
24 collaborative way, I think we have a big

1 problem.

2 There are barriers at the national
3 level that prevent GPO from modifying their
4 program. And if what this group is saying is
5 that they want more flexibility, they want
6 more partnerships, then we need to do
7 something about that barrier.

8 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
9 University of Illinois, Chicago. We've got
10 three minutes before 6:00. We did have a
11 constraint on the amount of time that we were
12 going to use here.

13 People do need to eat. This is
14 obviously a very important subject. What do
15 we do? Do we simply say we pick it up
16 tomorrow afternoon and continue on until we
17 faint from hunger?

18 MS. LYONS: I have to drive home
19 tonight, so if I can ask a question before you
20 adjourn? Sue Lyons at Rutgers Law Library in
21 Newark. There are two parts of the program
22 that are really valuable. One is the content,
23 whether it's in tangible or evaluation format,
24 but the other is this amazing network of

1 government experts, who are largely not on the
2 federal payroll, distributed all around the
3 country who are ready and able to service the
4 needs of their community when they come in
5 looking for the Internal Revenue Bulletin, or
6 figure out how to open up the daycare, or find
7 out the medicare guidelines for mom.

8 It's true you can get a lot of
9 information on the internet, and I'm happy
10 that people are looking at the Code of Federal
11 Regulations in their pajamas, but there are so
12 many difficult aspects of trying to navigate
13 through government information. People who
14 I'm sure don't want to trek down to the
15 library make that trek because there's no one
16 else who is going to guide them through it.

17 If you want to open up a daycare,
18 is it state regulation? Is it federal
19 regulation? Are there municipal ordinances
20 that you have to consider?

21 I can walk somebody through that,
22 and the program brings us all together. I
23 mean hundreds of people have traveled from all
24 around the country to be at this meeting as

1 they do every year. That is one of the most
2 valuable parts of the program. And we can
3 certainly be flexible in inviting other people
4 to interact with GPO, or be partnerships, but
5 being part of the program as a depository,
6 whether it's largely electronic or we're still
7 getting a lot of tangible materials; I think
8 that GPO the government should be wooing us,
9 not saying, "Oh, we can get rid of the
10 guidelines."

11 So my question is how does council
12 see us preserving the tremendous resources,
13 1,200 plus libraries around the country, and
14 keeping us committed to the program?

15 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National
16 Coordination Office. I guess my proposal is
17 to enable you to provide that expertise in a
18 digital environment.

19 MR. OTTO: Justin Otto, Eastern
20 Washington University. I think that the -- as
21 we call it the club; I think the club, no
22 matter what, needs to continue in some form.
23 I mean maybe it won't be too long before the
24 way we think of the depository program just

1 doesn't need to exist anymore because
2 basically nothing is distributed in a paper
3 format anymore.

4 But I still think that there is
5 definitely a value to having an organization
6 of -- and like you -- maybe like you put it, a
7 network of people who interact and are
8 connected across the country who are experts
9 in this kind of information.

10 Maybe the future is we're no longer
11 designated federal depositories as places that
12 hold these materials, but we're designated as
13 government information centers with someone
14 who is -- one or more people who are
15 considered to be experts in information, and
16 it becomes more of a, "This is a library where
17 there is someone who" -- you know, "We've got
18 this logo. There is someone who knows about
19 how to navigate this sea of government
20 information."

21 But I still think in some form
22 that's where a lot of the value is. And if --
23 and it's going to be -- it's going to be like
24 a completely service based thing because it's

1 no longer -- we're no longer going to be the
2 keepers of the GovDocs because they're just
3 everywhere.

4 So I think that -- and my -- here
5 comes my educational background in economics.

6 I always think, "What are people's
7 motivations for doing something?" And
8 partially, the reason that there is this
9 network of experts in government information
10 is because there needs to be someone, or some
11 people who know a lot about this stuff when
12 you have a lot of this stuff. And "stuff" is
13 a technical term by the way. You know, this
14 stuff in one location

15 So if you keep this network flowing
16 in some fashion, some kind of like GPO
17 sanctioned network of information experts,
18 that solves the problem of if there's just no
19 FDLDP and there's this GovDocs out there.
20 Well, maybe some libraries there will be
21 someone who cares a lot about it and will pay
22 a lot of attention to it, and know about it,
23 but in other institutions they just won't be
24 anybody because there's no mandate, there's no

1 requirement.

2 So I think that's -- I don't know
3 of that's what's going to end up being what
4 happens, but I think that finding a way to
5 maintain, no matter what else happens in terms
6 of how people access these things, finding a
7 way to maintain this network of expertise,
8 possibly with GPO's help and guidance, might
9 be an important way to maintain it.

10 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Sally Holterhoff,
11 Valpo. I'm just going along with what Justin
12 said. I think we really need to find a way to
13 kind of reinvent the program. But within the
14 law that we have, I truly don't think that we
15 dare open up Title 44 right now until we have
16 a champion or two that will help us do that.

17 So it's going to be kind of a fine
18 trick. I mean in a way, it's a very flawed
19 system. We know all the flaws. We're up
20 close to it. But on the other hand, there's a
21 lot of good coming out of it and I just -- I
22 really worry that we're forgetting about the
23 value that there is: the things you mentioned
24 and the that Sue mentioned, and we ought to be

1 able to figure out some way to like reinvent
2 it below the radar.

3 It's changed to something
4 different, but do we -- once we start like
5 examining the whole thing in the broad light
6 of day, we may lose the whole thing and that's
7 what I worry about.

8 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
9 Connecticut. To follow up on John and all of
10 you, I guess, maybe our next step is to step
11 back and say, "What are we trying to achieve
12 with the strategic plan?" It may be that we
13 want a one-year strategic plan to answer some
14 of these big questions.

15 We can't do this by naming four
16 goals. We sort of have a goal that we want to
17 improve government -- access to government
18 information, but maybe we need to spend a year
19 -- our strategy should be to spend a year and
20 figure out how to approach answering some of
21 these big questions.

22 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, Government
23 Printing Office. Let me just follow up on
24 something that you just said, Ken. One of the

1 things that's been going through my mind a
2 little bit -- well, a lot actually. One of
3 the recommendations that we made in the
4 regional report - I keep going back to that
5 report - is that we needed to look at the
6 Federal Depository Library Program as a whole,
7 and not just the regionals, and that we needed
8 to continue the dialog that we started with
9 the regional report, and then we might better
10 understand our real problems, our real
11 strength, and where we want to go after doing
12 a much broader study than what we did for the
13 regionals.

14 So I'm just thinking that maybe we
15 need to step back and do that study, and then
16 come back. And let me just throw that out as
17 an option.

18 So I know we're running out of
19 time. We're going to I guess continue this
20 discussion at 1:30 tomorrow afternoon in this
21 room. Is there anybody out there that can't
22 be here at that time and would like to
23 comment? Because we do want to hear your
24 comments if you've got something to share with

1 us.

2 MS. HARTMAN: Yes, I can't be here
3 tomorrow. I'm Kathy Hartman, University of
4 North Texas. I guess one of the things that
5 I'm not hearing addressed is who is going to
6 be responsible for all of this digital
7 information, the bits on the disk? Who is
8 going to keep it?

9 Are we trusting the government to
10 do that for us, and should we trust the
11 government to do that for us? Should we be
12 stepping up to the plate to actually keep
13 copies of this information as well to keep it
14 available to the public?

15 I think the service that is
16 provided is important, but I think this is
17 also an important issue. We do keep a lot of
18 government information on our servers, and we
19 regularly have requests to take that
20 information down because someone is unhappy
21 that it's there. And we feel that pressure
22 much less than a government agency who has a
23 congressman after them because one of their
24 constituents wants that document removed from

1 the government website.

2 So I think this is something that
3 you don't need to -- you need to not forget
4 about. Keep this in mind as you plan the
5 future of the depository program.

6 MS. ETKIN: Thank you, Kathy.
7 Cindy Etkin, GPO. Anybody else that would
8 like to comment that can't be here tomorrow?
9 Please.

10 MS. GIBSON: Kerry Gibson from
11 Ursinus College. I came here because I really
12 need to figure out the values of why my
13 library program is going to remain in the
14 Federal Depository Program. So I'm really
15 glad that you're starting to open up more of
16 the dialog of reinventing the FDLP as -- how
17 do I put it that way? I mean as far as the
18 benefits of why I'm going to remain -- remain
19 a Federal Depository member, or whether I'm
20 going to just be able to refer my patrons.

21 I'll still have the same expertise
22 as long as I remain in the library, or
23 whatever library I work in, but I'd be able to
24 share the government document knowledge and

1 expertise that I have gained from programs
2 such as these.

3 So I guess it's a way of thinking
4 about opening the FDLP to the broader
5 community of this country. Thank you.

6 MS. ETKIN: Thank you. Anyone
7 else? Let me also say, if you didn't hear me
8 say it yesterday, this stuff will go up on the
9 desktop and we'll put comment forms up, and
10 perhaps council might come up with a list of
11 questions that you would like people to
12 specifically address.

13 It might be one option to help spur
14 on the discussion as we take off and go back
15 home and give those an opportunity who could
16 not make it here to this meeting. Okay, Tim.

17 Thank you all.

18 CHAIR BYRNE: Well, thank you all
19 for staying this long and we'll see you
20 tomorrow.

21 (Whereupon, the above-entitled
22 matter went off the record at 6:12 p.m.)

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARY CONFERENCE
AND FALL DEPOSITORY LIBRARY COUNCIL MEETING

+ + + + +

WEDNESDAY,
OCTOBER 22, 2008

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The Council convened at 8:30 a.m. in Salons A and B of the Crystal Ballroom of the Doubletree Hotel Crystal City, 300 Army-Navy Drive, Arlington, Virginia, Tim Byrne, Chair, presiding.

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

TIM BYRNE, Chair
CHRISTOPHER GREER
KATHRYN S. LAWHUN
JOHN A. SHULER
GWEN SINCLAIR
KATRINA STIERHOLZ
VICTORIA K. TROTTA
KENDALL F. WIGGIN
DAVID CISMOWSKI
SARAH G. HOLTERHOFF
JUSTIN OTTO
SUZANNE SEARS

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Adjourn

P R O C E E D I N G S

(8:36 a.m.)

CHAIR BYRNE: Good morning. This is Tim Byrne from the Department of Energy. I'd like to welcome you to our final day here.

I do have some breakdown on the registration. We had 488 people who registered and, as of this morning, we had 443 who actually were in attendance. And in the breakdown there were 215 academic, 42 law, 26 public, 48 special, three others and 134 with nothing selected.

But they're leaning towards Obama.

(Laughter.)

CHAIR BYRNE: There 52 from regionals, 50 speakers, 108 first-timers, 14 Council, and only 45 no-shows. So, I think at this point we're ready to move on into our presentation on the guidelines.

So, Tory, are you --

MS. TROTTA: I think that John is going to take the lead on that.

CHAIR BYRNE: All right.

1 MS. TROTTA: Thank you.

2 MR. SHULER: Yes. Good morning,
3 everyone. I've got to tell you, when I got up
4 this morning and I realized that I'm going to
5 be talking about guidelines in about two
6 hours, I was excited.

7 Nothing energizes a documents
8 librarian, a depository documents librarian
9 more than talking about documents
10 librarianship. Right?

11 Talking about those guidelines and
12 energize our lives right? Can I have a
13 Hallelujah, please. Hallelujah.

14 So, Tory and I have been talking,
15 Tory Trotta over here, and we figured, could
16 we last another 90 minutes talking about the
17 guidelines in the way that we always talk
18 about the guidelines.

19 And, frankly, we decided no, we
20 can't. So, we want to offer you the
21 guidelines from an entirely new perspective.
22 Not as limitations, but as enablers to empower
23 you as depository librarians.

1 And the fact that we can do this is
2 because of the good work that the GPO folk
3 have done, that you have done over the years
4 to actually embed the guidelines in the
5 handbook, so we don't have to show you the
6 guidelines. They're already there. They're
7 highlighted in the handbook and we don't have
8 to go over it again.

9 So we're going to talk about them
10 in a new way. So here we go.

11 (Off-mic comments.)

12 MR. SHULER: So, the Legacy. What
13 we are leaving behind. What is in the rear-
14 view mirror or as the old country song goes,
15 "How can you miss you if you won't go away?"

16 The 1996 perspective is largely
17 tangible, is largely based on a particular
18 structure that, over the last two or three
19 days, we've noticed is beginning to shift out
20 of existence.

21 It assumes -- I dare to, hate to
22 say this early in the morning, one size fits
23 all. It assumes -- looks like minimum

1 standards are back, anyway. And I love this
2 part, "Dense process centered handbook." What
3 else is documents librarianship but about
4 dense, complicated handbooks.

5 And finally, all of that has been
6 remaindered, if you will, with the new
7 handbook. Tah-dah! New and improved! It
8 articulates the FDLP responsibilities and
9 requirements in a much more effective way.

10 The new chapters talk about the
11 obligations and the purposes in our new
12 environment in a much more effective way, the
13 reason, the whole reason why Tory and I were
14 invited to the stage is to talk about whether
15 or not the guidelines are necessary in the old
16 1990's kind of fashion.

17 And we would argue, no. Why?
18 Because, it is a Council document, and the
19 Council can do whatever the hell it wants to.

20 But, more importantly, we get a
21 sense from you that you don't want to be
22 talked to in this fashion by Council. You
23 want to be more active. You want to be more

1 enabled, and not talked down to or told what
2 or not to do.

3 So, with this spirit in mind, Tory
4 and I have a suggestion of power slides on how
5 you could think about these guidelines in a
6 new light. And it is something that we want
7 to encourage discussion around, so we're going
8 to go through them, talk about them briefly,
9 but what we're really looking for, and I know
10 it's early in the morning, but this
11 relationship is important to us, so we want to
12 be able to expect that you can contribute, and
13 we want you to talk back to us. Seriously.

14 We'll see how this works. I'm
15 getting a sense that this isn't going right.

16 MS. TROTTA: It will work.

17 MR. SHULER: It will work. Okay.

18 MS. TROTTA: Trust the process.

19 MR. SHULER: I love them so much.

20 Do they show the love back? No, they don't.

21 Wither the guidelines.

22 MS. TROTTA: Or wither.

23 MR. SHULER: Or wither. Or

1 whether.

2 We want to shift the discussion
3 from a point of process. We have these
4 guidelines and we're going to use these as a
5 checkpoint and then punish you endlessly.

6 And we want to shift them to the
7 idea of principles. We want you to embody
8 these guidelines in your document souls as
9 guiding principles so that you become
10 internalized.

11 And then we want you to acknowledge
12 the profound challenges -- I think you already
13 get this -- that we are facing as a result of
14 the changes in our institutions, changes in
15 how government information is distributed, and
16 even with the mother ship changing. I'm not
17 going to leave that alone.

18 And finally, we want you to
19 understand that these guidelines are a point
20 of opportunity to think about being depository
21 librarians in interesting and new ways.

22 MS. TROTTA: Can I add something?

23 MR. SHULER: You sure can.

1 MS. TROTTA: The other important
2 question is to who the guidelines are
3 directed. Are they directed to the depository
4 community, are they directed to the directors.

5 And, as I recall from my limited
6 experience, that the guidelines were supposed
7 to be sort of a helpmate for directors who
8 didn't want to plough through the huge guide
9 books or the handbooks.

10 So, that's one question: Is it
11 still -- who's it for? Is it for the
12 community or is it for directors or some other
13 bodies.

14 MR. SHULER: So, we're placing a
15 bet that the directors care about us in
16 different ways, but they really don't care
17 about us through the handbook.

18 So, we're placing the bet that it
19 is us who cares about the handbook and the
20 guidelines, and that's how we want you to
21 think about it.

22 But, then, you could tell us
23 differently.

1 So, here are the three ways, the
2 three options that we're going to talk about
3 the guidelines. The guidelines as a purely
4 marketing device, as a way to talk to people
5 amongst yourselves about what the program
6 does, both through its obligations and its
7 opportunities.

8 The guidelines is a vision
9 document. Now, there's a scary thought.
10 They're actually -- if you read the guidelines
11 in their separateness from the rest of the
12 handbook, they are actually quite visionary
13 statements, if you think about it deeply.

14 And finally, how to use the
15 guidelines in order to encourage the
16 discussion of strategic planning that's been
17 going on at least for the last two days if not
18 for the last two years concerning the system,
19 because the guidelines do embody the basic
20 obligations we have as depository librarians.

21 Option number one. Or, rather --
22 one extra step. Whichever focus is selected,
23 Tory and I argue that we do not need to

1 reinvent the wheel. The good work that the
2 ancient government document librarians did,
3 lo! those many decades ago still stands as a
4 worthy progress. And also, that the
5 guidelines are fully invested and appear in
6 other documents that the depository system
7 uses.

8 So, though we began this journey a
9 year ago with the idea we were going to
10 reinvent the guidelines, we've decided if it
11 ain't fixed it, don't broke it. No. If it --
12 no, what is it?

13 MS. TROTTA: If it ain't broke,
14 don't fix it.

15 MR. SHULER: Absolutely.

16 MS. TROTTA: But, John, we're
17 arguing that they are broke.

18 MR. SHULER: Oh, really?

19 MS. TROTTA: And we are going to
20 fix it.

21 MR. SHULER: Oh, is that right?

22 MS. TROTTA: Yes.

23 MR. SHULER: I didn't get that

1 memo.

2 MS. TROTТА: And we don't want to
3 reinvent the wheel. There are plenty of
4 documents that reflect the new realities of
5 the depository program, and what I remember
6 from the last Council meeting is they directed
7 the guidelines to be short.

8 MR. SHULER: And embedded in the
9 big document they are short.

10 As we move into that new century of
11 ours, here are the points that we wish to
12 consider about the guidelines.

13 At this point, anybody on Council
14 want to comment on these points?

15 MS. HOLTERHOFF: John.

16 MR. SHULER: Yes.

17 MS. HOLTERHOFF: I'm Sally
18 Holterhoff, Valpo Law. I just have a
19 question, maybe GPO people can answer.

20 Weren't -- I mean, back in the
21 rustic days of long ago, weren't the
22 guidelines what inspectors used to rate the
23 libraries? Wasn't there some reference to

1 these, like, you know, you were not in
2 compliance with the 8.2 or whatever?

3 Is that correct, Robin?

4 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Robin Haun, GPO.

5 There was a piece that -- not the 1996, but
6 before that, that gave teeth to the inspection
7 process and in the revision of the -- done
8 along the way, including the '96, allowed the
9 electronic world requirements brought the
10 depository so long, so in a lot of ways the
11 guidelines have been that future vision in a
12 succinct spot, it allowed people to know what
13 -- what was expected.

14 So, the inspection report, after
15 '96 did move on, but they were based in a
16 large organizational part of those guidelines.

17 MS. HOLTERHOFF: My question was
18 just do we -- are we getting rid of something
19 we need, but I guess we don't need them for
20 that purpose anymore, because there's another
21 assessment tools, whatever.

22 MS. TROTТА: Well, that is one of
23 the questions: Do we need it, and who the

1 audience is. So, do we?

2 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,
3 University of North Texas. From a public
4 library perspective, I think that the
5 guidelines are important and when you go talk
6 to your director, just as the inspections were
7 always important, because it does help.

8 You know, maybe the focus isn't --
9 the directors' not going to read them on their
10 own, but when you go to the director say, you
11 know, "I'm supposed to be providing free
12 service," or "I'm supposed to be putting a
13 sticker on my door that says I'm a
14 depository," if you have something.

15 And it may be that it's already in
16 the handbook and we can get that from there,
17 but there do need to be some set standards
18 that you can take as a depository librarian to
19 your director and say, "We're a part of this
20 program and these are the things we have to
21 do."

22 MR. SHULER: Anybody else on
23 Council?

1 MR. BARKLEY: Let the gentlemen
2 from the government speak first.

3 MR. SHULER: The gentlemen from the
4 government.

5 MR. DAVIS: Gentleman from the
6 Government, Ric Davis, GPO. I was at an ARL
7 director's meeting last week, and I asked the
8 directors if they knew that the handbook was
9 and I got a lot of blank stares.

10 So, I would encourage something
11 like this written at a level that they would
12 be able to read and take with them.

13 MR. BARKLEY: Dan Barkley,
14 University of New Mexico. Without trying to
15 reveal my age, I was the one, along with
16 Ridley Kessler that developed these guidelines
17 back in '96.

18 And so let me dispel one myth.
19 These things were not aimed at directors.
20 They were aimed at the depository community,
21 trying to deal with the variety of electronic
22 information that was being disseminated at the
23 time.

1 If you recall, we still had CD
2 ROMS, diskettes, what, five and a quarter,
3 three and a half, or three and a half and five
4 and a quarter, whatever those things were.
5 And it was -- it also dealt with, believe it
6 or not, issues of access.

7 We were trying to figure out how to
8 provide the public access to this electronic
9 information that many of us were, at the time,
10 didn't quite understand or how to deal with.

11 So, we developed these guidelines
12 as a set of suggestions that depository
13 librarians, along with their directors, could
14 use to try to figure out we were going to deal
15 with this new source of information.

16 So, I realize that these things
17 sorely need revised, and I'm sure that some of
18 them are antiquated, much like I am. But,
19 let's keep in mind that even though we have a
20 lot more electronic information, we're still
21 dealing with issues of access.

22 We're still dealing with issues of
23 capturing and all the other things that we

1 talked about throughout the course of the last
2 five Council meetings.

3 So, I hope that kind of clarifies
4 the myth that this wasn't developed just for
5 directors. Thanks.

6 MR. SHULER: You're welcome.

7 MS. TROTTA: As a follow-up, Dan,
8 or anybody, does the new handbook with its
9 clearly-delineated chapters that cover these
10 help at all in terms of having the handbook be
11 easier to use or easier to access that kind of
12 information? Does it need to be repeated in
13 the guidelines?

14 MR. SHULER: Because, what we'll be
15 talking about is separating out the guidelines
16 from the handbook again. The guidelines are
17 clearly embedded in a contextualized way in
18 the handbook.

19 MR. BARKLEY: Dan Barkley,
20 University of New Mexico. I can't speak for
21 everyone in this room. And, looking around,
22 I'm sure most of them don't want me to.

23 I would suggest -- I would like to

1 follow up with what the gentleman from the
2 government just proposed. I understand that
3 they need to be in the handbook, but as Ric
4 mentioned a moment ago, many of the ARL
5 directors don't know about the handbook, and
6 that's probably more our fault than it is
7 theirs. You know, we should be pointing it
8 out.

9 I think if you're going to do this,
10 a good place to keep it is in the handbook, I
11 agree, but I also think that these need to be
12 at least promoted individually, by whatever
13 means you think are necessary to do so.

14 Now, having worked on the handbook
15 as well, I've read it and I look at it
16 occasionally because I still have to do
17 process and all that, wonderful things. I
18 don't think there are a lot of people that are
19 fully-aware or may only focus on one aspect of
20 the handbook.

21 So I think it's a twofold
22 operational issue that, yes, you revise these
23 and put them in the handbook, but I also think

1 you promote them enough so that everybody in
2 the community can hug the bear in this issue,
3 including the library directors.

4 That's me. I don't know how
5 anybody else feels.

6 MS. TROTTA: Thanks, Dan. When I
7 went through all these documents, I mean,
8 there's an appendix for library directors in
9 the handbook. So, again, you know, we were
10 thinking of it more as a targeted piece at a
11 little bit of a -- more of a marketing or
12 vision level.

13 But, what I'm hearing is that there
14 needs to be maybe some of that targeted
15 information that's in the appendix, entitled
16 for library directors out into the guidelines.

17 Is that what I'm hearing? So, it
18 would be duplication.

19 MR. SHULER: I don't know exactly
20 what we're hearing. From the reaction I see
21 stares. I don't know if it's stares of
22 agreement or stares of "What the hell are they
23 talking about?"

1 MS. TULIS: Okay. I'll bite.

2 MR. SHULER: Okay.

3 MS. TULIS: Susan Tulis -- where am
4 I from? -- Southern Illinois University,
5 Carbondale.

6 Speaking as an associate dean who
7 no longer is actively involved in this, I do
8 think it would be to your benefit to have
9 either an appendix, a separate chapter, I
10 don't care what, something that can be pulled
11 out by your documents librarian and given to
12 the director and say, "Okay. This is what you
13 need to read, and if you have additional
14 questions, come talk to me."

15 Does that answer your question?

16 MR. SHULER: Yes. Thank you,
17 Susan.

18 So, other than those tools that are
19 designed to be pulled out that are aimed
20 directly at the director to talk about the
21 importance of the depositories in the library
22 system, I'm hearing somewhat a notion you want
23 something else. Is that right?

1 MS. TROTTA: Why don't we --

2 MR. SHULER: Move on?

3 MS. TROTTA: -- talk about the
4 three options.

5 MR. SHULER: Oh, okay.

6 MS. TROTTA: Maybe that will --
7 they'll have some things --

8 MR. SHULER: Okay. Three options
9 of how one could talk about the guidelines as
10 they are presently embedded in the handbook.

11 The Joshua version of the marketing
12 focus, as you can tell -- and I actually wrote
13 these bullet points with the idea that this is
14 the documents librarian talking to his or her
15 community on the importance of the -- what it
16 means to be a depository, and using the
17 guidelines to back up these statements.

18 I'll give you a moment to digest.
19 Any thoughts of Council?

20 MS. LAWHUN: Kathy Lawhun, San
21 Francisco Public. This is recreating to me
22 the -- what exists. You're just putting it in
23 a different format to make it a little more

1 pizzazzy.

2 MR. SHULER: Yes.

3 MS. LAWHUN: It's still too long.
4 I mean, I thought a lot of our discussions
5 last spring were on trying to make it, you
6 know, quick, bullet points that somebody could
7 digest very fast, but get the essence of the
8 program.

9 MR. SHULER: Well, I think
10 actually, rather than thinking of these as the
11 guidelines themselves, this is a way of
12 explaining how the guidelines can be used to
13 talk about them and whether -- and certainly
14 your own guidelines could be much shorter and
15 briefer than this.

16 MS. LAWHUN: Okay

17 MR. SHULER: Another perspective?

18 MS. TROTTA: The short one. My
19 view on the marketing idea would be directed
20 towards directors and it would focus on why
21 it's a good thing to be a depository.

22 It would speak to that kind of --
23 the values, a little bit about the -- the

1 basic responsibilities, but how being a
2 depository library can be used and be
3 responsive to the pressures that libraries are
4 facing, both in terms of resource allocation
5 and space and as an answer to why, you know,
6 if everything's electronic, why we need to
7 have this function in the library.

8 I think you could do that, but
9 that's a different kind of document than
10 pulling out -- my basic philosophy is, we have
11 a really good handbook.

12 There are discreet pieces that can
13 be pulled out and discussed with your director
14 and that my view would be we might not
15 reinvent the wheel. We might take a chance
16 and talk at a little higher order about the
17 values that would be good.

18 And so, that's the conversation the
19 two of us have had and what we'd like to get
20 some comment on which way we should go. And
21 we're starting to get that, I think. So,
22 thank you.

23 MR. SHULER: Anybody from the

1 audience?

2 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Sally Holterhoff,
3 Valpo Law. I like Tory's approach, just I
4 don't know that you want to call it guidelines
5 anymore, but I think that the guidelines from
6 '96, looking at them, I mean, that was focused
7 on everything that you had to do was a lot of,
8 you know, just the requirements which is
9 already in the handbook.

10 I think now what Tory's talking
11 about of why, even though it isn't the, you
12 know, get a bunch of paper stuff, free program
13 anymore, why it's still important and
14 valuable, but it seems like we need a
15 different name than guidelines.

16 I don't know what, but I mean, I
17 think what Tory's talking about is a document
18 or a thing that would be really good to have
19 for those directors that might be wavering or
20 might be talking among themselves and thinking
21 why don't we just all drop this, what's the
22 point of it.

23 I think it might be good, but a

1 different name. And I don't have an idea, but
2 --

3 MR. SHULER: Okay.

4 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
5 Connecticut. First, in response to Sally,
6 maybe we won't have a checklist, and those are
7 simple when you're managing a program that you
8 don't know a lot about, here are the things
9 that I need to do.

10 But maybe we should totally change
11 the focus. I mean, you asked earlier who's
12 this for, and I was thinking yesterday as
13 well, we were trying to be more customer-
14 focused and user-focused, and maybe we need
15 more of a customer bill of rights.

16 I mean, what -- what should people
17 expect when they go to a depository library,
18 and if you approach it that way, the other
19 things fit in.

20 I mean, should they find -- what
21 should they find and what should their
22 expectation be when they get there. We are
23 arguing a lot about justifying your program to

1 your director, and that's a very important, we
2 need to do some FAQ sheets on that.

3 But, it doesn't really get to -- so
4 when the person walks in the door -- and can
5 they walk in the door, what should they be
6 getting for service.

7 MS. SINCLAIR: Gwen Sinclair,
8 University of Hawaii at Manoa Library.

9 At breakfast we were talking about
10 how maybe we should be having library
11 directors sign off on a document that includes
12 the FDLP mission, but this could be something
13 else that they sign off on.

14 It's a set of expectations as Ken
15 was saying, so that they actually know what's
16 expected of a depository library because I
17 think many of them don't know, and it also
18 would force them to really think about what it
19 is that they have to do in order to be a
20 depository and can they actually commit to it,
21 and it would also stretch that commitment
22 beyond the tenure of a particular director.

23 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,

1 California State Library.

2 Ken, I think you're really on to
3 something there. If it was part of the
4 purpose of this is to inform directors of -- I
5 don't know, the basic responsibilities of the
6 program, approaching it from a bottom-up point
7 of view instead of the top down, that that is
8 the customer is driving these expectations,
9 not GPO or the federal government.

10 I think that could be a very
11 effective way of weathering whatever
12 guidelines we come up with because, you know,
13 at every level a director's basically
14 concerned about the customer.

15 MS. TROTTA: Thanks, David, and
16 that's also Option 2. That's the focus of
17 Option 2. Why don't you put that up.

18 MR. SHULER: Okay. Any comments
19 from the audience?

20 MS. TULIS: Susan Tulis, Southern
21 Illinois University at Carbondale. I'm a
22 little confused by the discussion that's going
23 on. It's unclear to me whether these

1 guidelines that you're talking about are for
2 the directors, the practicing librarian,
3 documents librarian or for the public.

4 And I think until you figure that
5 out, it's going to continue to be muddled.

6 MS. TROTTA: What I'm getting from
7 the conversation is that it needs to be a
8 document that is targeted towards directors
9 whether or not the depository librarian is the
10 one using it as a tool for them, but also that
11 we could craft it so that it emphasizes the
12 customer, because that is also, to me, could
13 be persuasive in terms of couching these
14 requirements or these responsibilities.

15 So, I agree there's still a little
16 confusion, but it doesn't seem as confusing to
17 me.

18 MR. BARKLEY: Dan Barkley,
19 University of New Mexico. Just as a follow-up
20 with Susan, I kind of wondered what is your
21 goal here. I'm not trying to -- I'm not
22 trying to be sarcastic here.

23 MS. TROTTA: I understand. The

1 goal -- when we were trying to do this, we got
2 this assignment, it was clear that there were
3 -- it needed -- we needed to decide whether we
4 needed a guidelines in light of the new
5 handbook, which is basically how this came up.

6 And then we said, okay, do we need
7 -- that's a threshold question. In light of
8 the new handbook in its approach, its
9 flexibility, able to be easily determined and
10 communicated, do we need a guideline.

11 Secondly, who is the audience for
12 the guidelines, and thirdly, is there a way to
13 couch the discussion that's slightly different
14 than what came before, because we do go on the
15 premise that the information in the guidelines
16 is out of date and most of it is in the
17 handbook.

18 So, do we need to repeat ourselves?

19 That's our focus.

20 MR. SHULER: And I think I should
21 point out, we're actually talking about two
22 versions of the guidelines. There's a 1996
23 version, okay, which in a sense is out of --

1 out of commission now.

2 It was superseded in a lot of ways
3 by the new handbook, and many of the old ways
4 of looking at the technology were updated and
5 integrated into the new handbook.

6 So, the original job of the
7 guidelines to address those technological
8 shifts in the mid-1990's have been integrated
9 and updated in the handbook.

10 So, the purpose of the old 1996,
11 that job is done. So, the question before us
12 is: Do we revivify the approach that the 1996
13 handbook guidelines took, or do we just simply
14 say the game was won, the guidelines exist
15 within the handbook and if we want a separate
16 document, what do we want that document to be.

17 That's what began as this dialogue
18 -- and if you ask for a goal, it is seeking
19 guidance from your esteemed wisdoms of where
20 you want us to go.

21 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sanders,
22 University of North Texas.

23 John, from what I'm hearing, I

1 think, you know, the guidelines were huge, and
2 the reason we did the handbook was to combine
3 that stuff so the depository librarian had one
4 place to go.

5 So, I think for the depository
6 librarian, the handbook is very good and I
7 don't know that we need something for the
8 depository librarian more than that.

9 But what I would like to see, I
10 mean, what Ken was saying is a really good
11 idea. I mean, you need FAQ sheets for people
12 who are not depository librarians who don't
13 want to go through the whole handbook.

14 A library director wants a one-page
15 summary of what they need to do. The customer
16 bill of rights is just a fantastic idea. I
17 would love to see that, and maybe even, in a
18 poster or laminated for us to hang in our
19 depositories.

20 MR. SHULER: Over here.

21 MS. SANDERS: Ann Sanders, Library
22 of Michigan. I think the short answer to your
23 question do you still need guidelines, is no.

1 Do you need -- could we use something else,
2 is a very good starting point for discussion,
3 and I think Ken and David have started
4 something here.

5 I just want to share that in
6 Michigan we have a state plan. All library
7 directors in our state sign off on each
8 edition of the state plan and in signing off
9 they are agreeing that even if they don't meet
10 all of the criteria that are laid out in the
11 state plan, they can at least agree that they
12 are standards to which we can all aspire.
13 Okay.

14 And so that's what their signature
15 means. And it is proven to be useful in
16 situations where a selective library has
17 wanted -- as their larger governmental entity
18 has wanted to pull out of the program, and
19 that's allowed the state library to send them
20 a letter with a copy of ballot and that says
21 your institution agreed to this and we
22 consider it a contractual obligation that
23 you'll follow the standards in this plan,

1 whether you want to stay in the program or
2 leave it.

3 And it's been very useful. So,
4 when you're talking about something that might
5 be geared towards directors, that directors
6 might sign off on, you may be into something
7 that's already proven useful for us.

8 MR. SHULER: Okay. Thank you.

9 MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes, University
10 of Notre Dame. I'm a business librarian. I
11 don't do documents anymore, either. In the
12 business school we talk elevator pitches.

13 Directors are busy people. They
14 all want to know in great detail everything
15 about everything, you know. You need to craft
16 short informational messages that get your
17 point across succinctly.

18 Yes, you're giving them very well
19 their responsibilities. That's not a
20 motivational one, but benefit is what you need
21 to be delivering to your director in a short
22 sound bite.

23 Susan only has an attention span of

1 X amount of time because -- because directors
2 have a lot of things to do. You want to have
3 that short elevator message as to why it's
4 important to them from their customers.

5 We're not their customers. We're
6 just their minions. You know that, you know,
7 there's real faculty and real citizen opinion,
8 and then there's the staff's opinion.

9 And who carries the biggest weight,
10 we're on that. Team faculty carries the
11 biggest weight. I'm just another one of her
12 minions that is trying to make her and the
13 faculty happy.

14 Short sound bites, positive
15 benefits, and then deliver, and here's the
16 responsibilities you have to get those
17 benefits.

18 MS. BAEZ ORTEGA: I'm Gilda Baez
19 Ortega, Western New Mexico University, and I
20 am a library director. I was just struck by
21 the -- a lot of what I know about government
22 documents -- by the way, I'm here because I
23 have a vacancy in government documents.

1 This is the first time I realized
2 there was even something in the handbook
3 directed at library directors, and I think
4 that just speaks a lot of a lack of
5 communication.

6 I think direct communication to the
7 library carries a lot of weight, otherwise
8 we're dependant on our government documents
9 telling us what we need to know.

10 I've been fortunate that I've had
11 passionate library document lovers under me
12 that have been communicative, but I didn't
13 realize these documents were already
14 available, so please direct them to library
15 directors as well as to the government
16 documents.

17 MR. SHULER: Thank you, and welcome
18 to our tribal meeting.

19 MS. FEBO: Betty Febo, Wellesley
20 College. And I may have a slightly different
21 perspective. The letter to library directors
22 that was recently in the boxes of mail that
23 came out that's been referred to a few times

1 this session, and it came to me, and I
2 dutifully gave it to my library director and
3 then I got an email.

4 And it said, "Betty, let's talk
5 about what is the value of us being a
6 depository library. I'd like you to convene a
7 group that talks about the value of us being a
8 depository."

9 And after my heart calmed down a
10 little bit I truly am not looking at this as a
11 threat. I really do not think that we are in
12 danger at all.

13 In fact, you all now know before my
14 regional library because I haven't even told
15 her because I don't look at it as a threat. I
16 look at it more as an academic exercise.

17 So, I've been thinking about how
18 I'm going to craft a response and what I'm
19 going to say and what I'm going to focus on
20 and I feel like what she wants from me is not
21 a bulleted list of the value.

22 She's been our library director for
23 as long as I've been at the library which is

1 over 20 years. I feel like she -- she knows
2 the main purpose and mission of the depository
3 library.

4 What she wants to know from me is
5 what is the value of Wellesley College being a
6 depository. Looking at our situation and what
7 our staffing, our financing, our
8 responsibility to the public, who uses our
9 library.

10 So, I feel like she's looking for
11 me to take -- to look at these main points and
12 cull out points that are germane to us. So, I
13 guess I wonder at trying to craft another
14 document that just sort of pulls out the main
15 points that I feel like she knows.

16 I feel like it's my responsibility
17 as documents librarian to -- to look at those
18 main points and then to make them relevant for
19 our situation at Wellesley, knowing the
20 collection we have and the direction we want
21 to go.

22 I do -- when Ken talked about the
23 document from the point of the user, I think

1 that has some possibilities, because I think
2 that's where maybe some of the concern of
3 being a depository is, who does that mean we
4 have to let in and what does -- what is our
5 responsibility for the user, the public user,
6 and can we meet that responsibility.

7 MR. SHULER: Thank you.

8 MR. WOODS: Steve Woods, Penn
9 State. I do like the idea -- and I'm not
10 surprised that this conversation is going so
11 far and wide into various concepts and ideas,
12 but the concept of having a director sign a
13 contract, I have some cautions about that.

14 I would -- if you guys craft
15 something like that, I would really -- our --
16 our administration takes seriously contracts
17 that they sign, obviously. And the kinds of
18 things that you just might up and sort of
19 flippantly write into a contract, you might
20 end up finding that they're going to react
21 back to you, because they're going to send it
22 to their lawyers and send it back to you and
23 say, "We can't" -- "You can't say it this

1 way."

2 I just think you should have
3 somebody that's involved in those kinds of
4 discussions. That said, there are many
5 programs -- the Library of Michigan gave an
6 example, but we're a state -- we're a state
7 data center affiliate, and every five years my
8 director is -- has to sign off a contract with
9 the state data affiliation program.

10 And so they get a contract, but it
11 does -- I think it's really valuable, because
12 it does bring up this is the value you're
13 getting, but likewise, I think in terms of
14 being able to step out as a federal
15 depository, I think they don't really
16 understand the ramifications of what they're
17 going to lose by stepping out of the program,
18 and how much work that's going to be in terms
19 of stepping out of the program.

20 And so, being able to communicate
21 these kinds of things somehow in a positive
22 fashion could be really effective, but I would
23 caution, if you guys are going to go down that

1 road, bring some people in who understand
2 contract writing.

3 MR. SHULER: Thank you.

4 MR. BARKLEY: Dan Barkley,
5 University of New Mexico. I think, having
6 listened to the gist of this conversation here
7 if, indeed, Council's thoughts are to try to
8 use this as a marketing tool or a marketing
9 focus then, yes, like Steve said, you need to
10 make short bullet points to the library
11 directors, and use it as such as a marketing
12 tool to remain in the program.

13 If Council's idea is to develop
14 these guidelines -- or reinvent these
15 guidelines -- I'm sorry, realign these
16 guidelines to today's environment and you're
17 using it as sort of a document for those of us
18 still practicing, then orient it towards us so
19 we know how to provide access, how to provide
20 service, and along the same lines, talk to our
21 library directors.

22 If you're just doing this for a
23 pedagogical exercise, then I think you should

1 stop and we should all go have coffee right
2 now.

3 So, my point being that figure out
4 what you want to do and then orient this
5 document to the audience you want to orient it
6 towards, whether it's directors, us, people
7 who use our depositories, because in some ways
8 I'm smelling some fear in this room, like all
9 of a sudden we're all afraid that things are
10 going to slip away from us, and we've got to
11 develop this one tidy document that everybody
12 can go by and promote ourselves.

13 And I'm a little concerned with
14 that kind of approach. Thanks.

15 MR. SHULER: All those in favor of
16 going out and getting some coffee. I thought
17 it was coffee I was smelling, not fear.

18 Well, actually, Dan, we are pushing
19 back because I think what we heard in the
20 comments, if I could have an editorial moment
21 here, is we're getting pushed two different
22 directions.

23 Talk to the directors, market the

1 program. Totally two different purposes from
2 the original guidelines, if you understand the
3 drift, so it is a conversation we need to have
4 even if it doesn't seem to have an overarching
5 direct goal at the end of it.

6 So the pedagogy is actually the
7 conversation, if you will, that needs to take
8 place to figure out what Council, one, needs
9 to do on you all's behalf, if you will.

10 Okay. I mean, Council could come
11 up with a document, yes, but if it's a
12 document that doesn't listen to what you guys
13 have to say, then what's the purpose?

14 Any other thoughts, comments?

15 (No response.)

16 MR. SHULER: The next set of slides
17 is going to be much in the same vein, and from
18 the next one is a vision focus.

19 The document talks about the
20 program in this way: Again, it has an idea
21 that it speaks of the higher purposes of the
22 program, and certainly can be incorporated as
23 a marketing device, or a letter to the

1 director or a letter to ourselves of why we're
2 doing this. Not specifically these phrases,
3 but speaking to the ideas that could be
4 included in that particular document.

5 Any responses from the Council?

6 (No response.)

7 MR. SHULER: From the audience?

8 I see Dan went out and got coffee,
9 but he's back.

10 MS. TROTTA: There are some aspects
11 of what -- the conversation we just had, I
12 think, embedded in this particular option, so
13 there may not be anything else to say about
14 it, except that it is a slightly -- it has a
15 slightly more -- in my view it has slightly
16 more substantive bent than the marketing
17 approach.

18 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
19 Connecticut State Library.

20 I guess, you know, sitting here as
21 Council Member, but also as a director of a
22 library that has a depository and other
23 federal programs, it's kind of like, you know,

1 do we need guidelines, yes or no; what do you
2 want; and who's the audience.

3 But, it seems to me there's a whole
4 bunch of communication issues that we're
5 trying to address. I mean, you all go home
6 from here and what are you going to hand your
7 director to tell him about what's happening
8 here.

9 I mean, you know, you're hopefully
10 not hand them this book, because they aren't
11 going to make it through it. I'm going to
12 hand mine back to my documents librarians and
13 say, "Here."

14 But, it's like, you know, how do
15 they know -- how does a library director know
16 where the discussion is going about the future
17 of the program. You know, I'm often asked,
18 you know, "So, why do we need all the paper?
19 You know, what are you doing about electronic
20 access?"

21 We have a lot of conversation here.

22 In a totally different hat, I'm often asked
23 by school superintendents: Why do I need a

1 school library? Everything is on the
2 internet."

3 Well, you could ask the same
4 question about, you know, the depository
5 program, lots of things. So, what's your
6 response?

7 So, I guess I'm back to maybe a
8 series of FAQ sheets that are updated
9 periodically that address different audiences,
10 may be more useful and a better summation of
11 the current thinking or direction.

12 Without getting too technical, I
13 don't have a lot of time to digest all of
14 this, but I do need to know what the
15 expectations are of me to provide a service.

16 MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes, Notre
17 Dame. Would you bounce back one slide?

18 MR. SHULER: Sure, if I could
19 figure that out.

20 MR. HAYES: Page up.

21 MR. SHULER: I know. Just be
22 patient.

23 MR. HAYES: You slept through that?

1 MR. SHULER: Yes, I know.

2 MR. HAYES: Library PowerPoint 101,
3 didn't you?

4 MR. SHULER: Yes, I did.

5 MR. HAYES: Right. When you read
6 these, again, you notice that there's no
7 balance in here. Okay. Start A, B, C, D, E,
8 F --

9 MR. SHULER: Yes, I know. All
10 right, already.

11 MR. HAYES: Oh, I missed it. All
12 right.

13 MR. SHULER: As Jay Leno would say,
14 "Shut up. Shut up."

15 MR. HAYES: There's no balance, I
16 understand. He'll get to it.

17 MR. SHULER: Oh, is that right?
18 Okay. Brilliant. So there.

19 MS. TROTTA: Thank you, Lance.

20 MR. HAYES: Thank you, John.

21 MR. SHULER: Thank you, Mother
22 Ship.

23 MR. HAYES: Now you know why he's a

1 department head and not doing documents
2 anymore.

3 Notice that, again, the -- it
4 appears to be one-sided. You are doing
5 expectations and obligations. And the vision
6 that you're focusing on is Councils and GPO's.

7 You need to plug in the vision of the
8 director.

9 This is not our vision, you know,
10 you ask whether you're contributing to our
11 vision and where the program's going, and our
12 vision can contribute to your vision in these
13 particular ways.

14 Here are the obligations and
15 expectations that derive these benefits for
16 you and for your population that you serve and
17 all the altruistic you do.

18 It's a good start, but you still
19 need to add the other half of the coin in
20 there in terms of whose vision are you
21 supporting. You know, my director is going
22 great, Steve, you do that vision all you want
23 so long as you do my vision, too. But the

1 benefit.

2 So, it's a good start, but you
3 still need another half to put in there, and
4 now I'm going to get some coffee.

5 MS. SINCLAIR: John, this is Gwen
6 Sinclair, University of Hawaii.

7 Following up on what Steve just
8 said, I wonder if the could incorporate in the
9 material that Cindy collected in, you know,
10 all the comments from the directors that were
11 solicited and compiled, and I don't believe
12 we've actually seen, but I'm wondering if that
13 could be used to perform the function that
14 Steve is talking about.

15 MS. DeDECKER: Sherry DeDecker,
16 University of California, Santa Barbara.

17 This is made for tall people.
18 Okay. To speak to what Kenneth was saying,
19 what do you going to take back from this
20 conference -- oh, that's so much better.
21 Thank you.

22 Okay. What I've heard all through
23 the conference, I've seen programs on how to

1 collaborate. I've heard space issues. I've
2 heard "We're being asked to reduce our
3 collections."

4 You know, that's not a bad thing.
5 I'm a documents librarian and I'm also an
6 associate director for public services, and
7 I'm looking at my document space. There will
8 be renovation coming. I need to reduce it.

9 Is that bad? No. Should we
10 collaborate? Yes. I think it's time for us
11 to look at our collections and see what is it
12 in tangible form that we need to keep and then
13 look around, who's close to us who has
14 something else, and how can we collaborate.

15 And I think that should also be in
16 anything speaking to anything towards the
17 director, in short.

18 MR. SHULER: Thank you. Anything?
19 Anything else?

20 (No response.)

21 MR. SHULER: We will go on to the
22 next one now that I have learned my new
23 techniques.

1 This point incorporates the
2 guidelines, principles into a strategic
3 planning focus.

4 MS. TROTTA: This one we talked
5 about -- since, as a director, what I'm trying
6 to figure -- if I don't have endless time to
7 focus on this, I don't have anyone that can
8 feed me information, I would like to know more
9 -- you know, where can I get, what's going on
10 with the program really quickly.

11 I think this sort of harkens back
12 to what Ken was just saying, that this
13 approach would actually incorporate sort of a
14 status report on the strategic planning and
15 where the program is trying to get.

16 As, again, the audience is
17 basically directors, people that are wanting
18 to know. They are under the impression that
19 everything is online and therefore, why do we
20 need to have a depository, that if something
21 could be more strategically crafted on an
22 ongoing basis, this approach would take more
23 interaction of Council to update it.

1 Would this be useful as an
2 approach, and that's what we were thinking of
3 when we crafted this option.

4 MR. SHULER: Council.

5 CHAIR BYRNE: Tim Byrne, Department
6 of Energy.

7 You know, I like all three of the
8 options you're talking about here. I think
9 are all things that we might want to consider
10 doing, but I don't think any of them are
11 really -- have anything to do with the
12 guidelines.

13 The guidelines were originally
14 created during a time when there were a lot of
15 new libraries that joined the program after
16 the '73 law. Now that there are limited
17 opportunities to get into the depository
18 program, it was very prestigious to be a
19 depository.

20 When they opened things up, a lot
21 of libraries jumped at the opportunity to get
22 that prestige, but they didn't want to invest
23 what they needed to to run a depository.

1 So, the guidelines were established
2 to tell libraries how many staff they really
3 should have, because they weren't investing
4 that staff, how many hours should they be --
5 giving them a real guideline of what to do to
6 be a depository.

7 And I think at that time it was
8 really needed very much. Whether it's needed
9 today, I don't know, but those guidelines, the
10 instructions to depository libraries and the
11 federal depository libraries, manuals have all
12 have been incorporated into a handbook.

13 And so, it is all there, but the
14 question that we have is how easy is it to
15 draw out the bottom line. And that, you know,
16 when we talking about what the director wants
17 to know, what's the bottom line, what do they
18 really have to do.

19 And I think a lot of librarians,
20 depository librarians looked at the handbook
21 and that was the thing that they saw, too,
22 that there wasn't an easy way to draw out that
23 bottom line.

1 So, your three options here, as I
2 said, are good things. We should probably do
3 them, but I'm not sure it's even known that
4 that was brought by the depository librarians
5 for being able to find the bottom line easily.

6 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,
7 California State Library.

8 I totally agree with Tim that as
9 good as the handbook is, its primary audience,
10 I think, is the depository coordinator, and
11 not the director. Even though there's a
12 section at the end of each chapter that is
13 directed toward the director, it's -- the
14 stuff is spread out over the handbook, and
15 given the yellow highlighted portions are
16 primarily aimed at the depository coordinator.

17 And the directors, let's face it,
18 are not concerned about where the depository
19 stamp is placed on each tangible item. And
20 so, something needs to be crafted that his
21 short, -- that is -- that, as Duke says,
22 emphasizes the benefits of being in the
23 program as well as the responsibilities, and

1 that we are doing this for our customers.

2 CHAIR BYRNE: Anybody from the
3 audience?

4 MS. McANINCH: Sandy McAninch, UK.
5 I'll date myself. And I was involved in the
6 very first edition, not the 1996 version. And
7 if you go back and see that old edition, it
8 really was an attempt to show what all of the
9 partners were responsible for doing, not only
10 libraries, but GPO. There is a section about
11 what GPO will do for us as well.

12 And I agree with David and Tim,
13 that the handbook is very dense, and if you
14 want to communicate any of that information to
15 a director, I think it would be -- and Steve,
16 too -- to have a succinct document that says,
17 here are the benefits and what GPO will do for
18 you if you will do this for GPO and the
19 citizens of the United States.

20 Sorry. The communities around your
21 libraries, which I'm -- but it has to be
22 short. And I guess, from the last spring's
23 meeting, I -- and last fall, that we -- I

1 thought that's kind of where you were going,
2 let's create a new version that reflects our
3 new environment that can be used to educate
4 people.

5 CHAIR BYRNE: Any other thoughts?

6 MR. BARKLEY: I don't want Lance
7 coming to help me out here, so -- Dan Barkley,
8 University of New Mexico.

9 I agree with Sandy and the comments
10 made by Tim and David, as well, and I think
11 one of the things -- let's eliminate some of
12 the confusion. Let's drop the word
13 "guidelines."

14 Okay. Because everyone -- or I
15 shouldn't say "everyone," but when I hear
16 "guidelines," all of a sudden it's kind of
17 rules and regulations that I must follow.

18 You know, I have guidelines when I
19 officiate a basketball game that I've got to
20 follow, blow the whistle, things like that.

21 If we're going to have a discussion
22 document -- and we all understand that the
23 handbook is an organic document and it will be

1 revised when it's necessary, but in the
2 ensuing periods things happen.

3 So, if you're going to direct this
4 again to directors as reasons for staying in
5 the program or enlarging or decreasing your
6 participation in the program, point it to
7 them, half a dozen bullet items, telling them
8 why it's great to be here, the "Gee Whiz" that
9 you've developed -- I like that.

10 And if you want guidelines, then
11 let's work on guidelines down the road for
12 electronics or digitization or the retention
13 of tangible products and things like that.
14 Let's not try to create any more confusion
15 than what we have right now.

16 MS. RHODES: I'm Sarah Rhodes, the
17 Georgetown Law Library.

18 I'm -- this is my first Council
19 meeting. My previous career was in marketing
20 and public relations. And it does sound to me
21 like what we need, instead of guidelines is a
22 communications plan, and I think that there's
23 some tools that have already been established

1 that we can use to build it.

2 We have these comments from
3 directors. I saw on Monday during the future
4 of the FDLP session an elegant SWOT analysis.

5 I think maybe that can be revisited from the
6 approach of our audience being law library
7 directors, deans, stakeholders, decisionmakers
8 at our libraries.

9 And like everyone was saying, I'd
10 just like to echo, it seems like everyone has
11 these ideas already kind of solidly thought-
12 out.

13 I think that what we need is
14 probably a one-page FAQ sheet that's based on
15 kind of this analysis that has to be done
16 first in terms of defining the audience,
17 defining, you know, strengths, weaknesses,
18 opportunity sets, you know, creating some --
19 an ethics Q sheet and then creating a list of
20 -- in marketing and PR you call them key
21 messages.

22 And I think we all know what they
23 are. You know, we've heard, you know, Barack

1 Obama is untested. John McCain voted with
2 George Bush 90 percent of the time.

3 These are messages that are short,
4 succinct and that you drive home at every
5 opportunity and repeat over and over again in
6 dealing with your director and dealing with
7 other people in your library.

8 And I thought there were some great
9 ideas in terms of having a poster or a FAQ
10 sheet, something that maybe you post in your
11 break room or your meeting room at your
12 library that has kind of these things laid out
13 very succinctly, very briefly.

14 I know that GPO has created an
15 elegant marketing plan, really aimed at users,
16 I think, and patrons. And so, I think it's
17 really an idea for us to maybe, you know,
18 since we've got this wonderful resource in the
19 handbook, to keep that for us, but in terms of
20 communicating with directors and stakeholders
21 to have kind of a separate document and a
22 separate strategy and kind of take the
23 responsibility on ourselves, since we work

1 directly with our directors to identify what
2 those messages should be.

3 Thank you.

4 MR. SHULER: Thank you.

5 MS. FEBO: Betty Febo, Wellesley
6 College. As I was sitting here listening, it
7 almost feels like we're back to sort of
8 thinking about one size fits all, and I wonder
9 if we're talking about developing some kind of
10 a FAQ sheet for library directors.

11 If we could have a few bullet
12 points that talk about the program for
13 everyone, and then we have a few points that
14 could perhaps be targeted to public library
15 directors or academic library directors or law
16 library directors, because sometimes their
17 needs and their concerns and their mission and
18 their philosophy even are a little bit
19 different as -- you know, as we think about
20 our users.

21 So, to have a few points targeted
22 to each one of those, perhaps could make them
23 sit up and take notice a little more.

1 MS. RHODES: I'd like to say I
2 think this is something that should definitely
3 be considered. We should consider like
4 defining our audience groups.

5 You know, lay out a plan for the
6 various types of libraries that are involved
7 in the program and communications strategies
8 aimed at each of them.

9 And I also wanted to go back to
10 Option 2, the vision focus. You know, one
11 thing when I worked in public relations and
12 marketing, often for a client, the vision is
13 one of the big selling points for a product or
14 a company.

15 And, in terms of, you know, me
16 being new -- new FDLP from my library, I can
17 say that I've been very inspired by this kind
18 of greater vision of the FDLP as a mechanism
19 for providing government information to the
20 people.

21 It's wonderful and it's inspiring,
22 and I think that we can take kind of these
23 various options that we've explored and

1 integrate them into key messages without
2 listing them too long, but still tapping into
3 the library's function in terms of providing
4 information.

5 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, Government
6 Printing Office. I really like the approach
7 that you just mentioned as well, about --
8 about segmenting the message a little bit in
9 terms of bulleted points.

10 That's kind of the approach that we
11 took when we sent the value letter out to
12 directors. And, granted, it was a starting
13 point. It was only a couple of pages, but we
14 took the approaching of talking about, you
15 know, the difference about how the FDLP of the
16 future might look to a public library versus a
17 law library versus an academic.

18 One of the things that we're going
19 to do is we are going to share the comments
20 from directors. We were thinking through our
21 community, .FDLP.gov, but also through other
22 means.

23 A lot of good comments came back

1 and a couple of the comments that I found
2 really interesting from the directors were,
3 you know, I'm an academic. I didn't know how
4 this would apply to public libraries.

5 So, I think that the path that you
6 guys are talking about is the right thing. I
7 think it needs to be targeted so it's specific
8 in a communications piece to the library and
9 the type of library they are, but there's also
10 a cross-educational aspect where it helps them
11 understand how this applies to other types of
12 libraries as well.

13 MR. SHULER: So, I think we've been
14 actually wrestling with these questions for
15 the last hour or so. This is how Tory and I
16 imagined it would be before we met you all. I
17 don't think we were far off.

18 MS. TROTTA: No, No.

19 MR. SHULER: Any thoughts from the
20 Council?

21 From sitting up here, or standing
22 up here, rather, listening to this, I get the
23 sense maybe we can come to some consensus on a

1 couple of points.

2 One, the 1996 guidelines are done.

3 You don't have to worry about them anymore.

4 Stop it, Dan. Just stop it.

5 They did their job. They were
6 uplifted into the new handbook. They live
7 properly where they live now, and the handbook
8 is a happy document for us as practitioners.

9 Would that be about right? Okay.

10 So, any future Council discussions about the
11 guidelines in that fashion don't have to
12 happen, correct?

13 All right. Now, second point. The
14 handbook is invested with a lot of information
15 of about the program that is, quote, unquote,
16 "varied," right?

17 And what the community desires are
18 tools or techniques to unbury that measure --
19 to unbury those communications to be delivered
20 to particular audiences, correct? Is that
21 about right?

22 So, instead of Council working on
23 new guidelines, quote, unquote, to update the

1 1996 guidelines, Council should invest its
2 energy in sharpening this, what's been
3 referred to, new marketing messages. Is that
4 right? Did I get that right? Council, about
5 right?

6 (Off-mic comment.)

7 MR. SHULER: Okay. I think that
8 pretty much delivers what we wanted to do
9 here. I think there might be other
10 opportunities.

11 Dan. Speak.

12 MR. BARKLEY: Dan Barkley,
13 University of New Mexico. Yes, I think you
14 guys are on the right track, and I certainly
15 appreciate the discussion we've had and for
16 allowing all this input into this.

17 Let me suggest that as you develop
18 these guidelines, Council used to form working
19 groups that were comprised of Council Members
20 as well as those from the community.

21 Let me suggest that you pull that
22 wisdom from the community from all aspects,
23 library directors, regionals, selectives, law

1 librarians, you know, the whole gamut that we
2 run of institutions in this program.

3 I don't -- I'm not suggestion you
4 form a committee of twelve or anything like
5 that, and have food and all that stuff, but
6 you know, at least solicit some wisdom from
7 the community so that, as you develop these
8 guiding document, make sure you cover all your
9 bases again so that we don't have to have this
10 discussion again in another year or two, or a
11 decade, for that matter.

12 MR. SHULER: The sense I get, it
13 may be a document and it may be several
14 documents. So -- and I don't think they're
15 going to be guidelines. I think we're pretty
16 much over that. I hope.

17 Okay. Does -- anything else, then,
18 that we need to bring to bear on this?

19 I hate to think of the idea that we
20 would have actually 20 extra minutes. It's
21 such a waste.

22 Well, hell, we did good. Let's go
23 get some coffee. I'm sorry. Sorry, Jim.

1 MS. TROTTA: Thank you, everybody.

2 (Whereupon the above-entitled
3 matter went off the record from 9:43 and
4 resumed at 10:33 a.m.)

5 MR. PRIEBE: Okay. I think we're
6 going to go ahead and get started. My name is
7 Ted Priebe, the director of library planning
8 and development.

9 We've got a good session on
10 authentication for you today and I just wanted
11 to give you a little background on what our
12 objectives are in this session.

13 Lisa Russell, who is the manager of
14 our library -- excuse me -- content management
15 unit, is going to give you an overview, and
16 that's going to consist of talking about where
17 we started, some background in terms of
18 authentication for those of you that haven't
19 had a lot of exposure to it, and then we're
20 going to close out with some assumptions and
21 questions that we're going to start off with
22 Council to get perspectives on, and then open
23 it up to the audience.

1 So, we should have a member from
2 our PMO to talk about FDsys if you've got
3 questions in that regard, as well as one of
4 our technical security folks in terms of how
5 we implemented the PKI technology.

6 So, with that, I'm going to turn it
7 over to Lisa. Thanks, everybody.

8 MS. RUSSELL: Thanks, everybody,
9 for coming this morning.

10 I should start by apologizing. I'm
11 a little congested today, so if anybody asks a
12 question and I have to then sort of take a
13 deep breath in and let it out slowly before I
14 answer. Please don't take that as an
15 editorial remark on your question.

16 GPO is engaged in the major
17 authentication initiative designed to assure
18 users that information made available by GPO
19 is official and authentic and that trust
20 relationships exist between all participants
21 in the electronic transaction.

22 This initiative which employs PKI
23 or Public Key infrastructure technology will

1 allow users to determine that the files are
2 unchanged since GPO authenticated them.

3 For almost 150 years GPO has been
4 the official disseminator of the government
5 publications and has assured their
6 authenticity.

7 In the 21st Century the increasing
8 use of electronic documents poses special
9 challenges in verifying authenticity because
10 digital technology makes such documents easy
11 to alter or copy, leading to multiple
12 nonidentical versions that can be used in
13 unauthorized or illegitimate ways.

14 You can think of this -- if you
15 heard the story of -- you know, in the print
16 world you used to get something in an envelope
17 that you would open and it came from GPO. You
18 could verify that it was authentic and that it
19 hadn't been changed because it has a fixity on
20 the page. It hasn't been altered.

21 GPO's charge is to meet the
22 challenge of the digital age. GPO has begun
23 applying digital signatures to certain

1 electronic documents on GPO access that not
2 only established GPO as the trusted
3 information disseminator, but also provide the
4 assurance that an electronic document has not
5 been altered since GPO has disseminated it.

6 The visible digital signatures on
7 online PDF documents serve the same purpose as
8 a handwritten signature or a traditional wax
9 seal on printed documents.

10 A digital signature with at GPO
11 seal of authenticity verifies document
12 integrity and authenticity on GPO online
13 federal documents at no cost to the user. And
14 here we see a shot of the actual seal.

15 So, how does it all work? GPO uses
16 a digital certificate to apply a digital
17 signature to PDF documents. The digital
18 certificate is issued by a certificate
19 authority or CA upon receiving proof of
20 identity.

21 A certificate path, certification
22 path between the certificate and the CA must
23 be established to validate the signature. You

1 can think of this as sort of a driver's
2 license. You have to prove your identity to
3 get a driver's license, and the same thing
4 happens with the certificate.

5 So, to continue that -- that
6 comparison, John Doe lives in the State of
7 Iowa, he goes to the Iowa Department of
8 Transportation to get his driver's license,
9 and the State of Iowa grants the Department of
10 Transportation the authority to grant a
11 driver's license.

12 In the same way, the Superintendent
13 of Documents gets our certificate from the
14 GeoTrust CA who gets their authority to grant
15 that certificate from Adobe Root CA.

16 Next, I'm going to take you through
17 a few slides that tell you a little bit about
18 the validation process in Adobe Reader Acrobat
19 or Reader Acrobat 7.0.

20 When you open a digitally-signed
21 file in an Adobe Acrobat or Reader 7.0, you'll
22 see this dialogue box. The blue ribbon will
23 let you know that the digital document has not

1 been modified since it was certified, and if
2 the digital signature is valid.

3 You can see that the blue ribbon up
4 on the top of the document at the background.

5 You can also see it in the window that shows
6 the status.

7 If you click on signature
8 properties to see more about the signature.
9 This tells you that the document certification
10 is valid.

11 You probably can't read it very
12 well from where you're sitting, but do you see
13 the blue ribbon up at the top, that tells you
14 it was signed by the Superintendent of
15 Documents, that -- the reason is that GPO
16 attests this document has not been altered
17 since it was disseminated by GPO.

18 It also gives the validity summary
19 that says the document has not been modified
20 since it was certified. The identity is valid
21 and that it's time-stamped.

22 If you'll click on the document
23 tab, that will tell you a little bit more

1 about the certification on the document.

2 Here again, you see the blue
3 ribbon. You see that this is document version
4 1 of 1, some additional versioning
5 information, and it tells you that it has not
6 been modified.

7 If you click on the signer tab to
8 find out more about the signer, here it tells
9 you the identity is valid, signed by the
10 Superintendent of Documents. There's
11 additional information. A lot of the same
12 kind of stuff that you've seen in the previous
13 windows.

14 If you click the show certificate
15 button, it will actually show you the
16 certificate that was used to sign the
17 document.

18 This dialogue box allows you to
19 view the details of the certificate and it
20 also shows you the chain, like we showed in
21 that comparison to a driver's license that
22 shows you it was signed by the Superintendent
23 of Documents who got the certificate from

1 GeoTrust who got their authority from the
2 Adobe Root CA.

3 If you click on okay, it will close
4 all the dialogue boxes. Here you just see the
5 document with a signature on it, see what it
6 looks like.

7 If you right-click on validate
8 signature, you can actually validate the
9 signature to find out if the signature is
10 valid. You can think of this sort of as, you
11 know, if you give someone your driver's
12 license to get into a building to prove your
13 identity, they'll look at it and say, "Okay.
14 It looks good. We'll let you in."

15 If, on the other hand you get
16 stopped by the police, they might take it and
17 run it to find out, you know, if you have any
18 outstanding warrants or anything. That's a
19 little bit extra validation checking on that.

20 So, if you right-click you'll get
21 this box that says the document certification
22 is valid and it was signed by the
23 Superintendent of Documents and has not been

1 modified since it was certified.

2 And the blue ribbon, again, that
3 lets you know that the document has not been
4 modified since it was certified.

5 If you click on the right, the
6 signature tab on the left-hand side you'll see
7 a little bit more about the signature. Again,
8 it shows you that it was signed by the author.

9 It shows you the blue ribbon signed by the
10 Superintendent of Documents, and so forth, and
11 you see the document itself in the right-hand
12 side.

13 And then, again, we're back to just
14 seeing the document itself.

15 I'm not going to go through the
16 whole process with Adobe Acrobat 8.0 because
17 it's pretty much the same process, but it
18 looks a little bit different, so I'm just
19 going to show you the first screen so you can
20 see how it looks different.

21 When you open a digitally-signed
22 file in Adobe Acrobat or Reader 8.0, you'll
23 see this pink box across the top instead of

1 the blue box. And again, you see the blue
2 ribbon and it tells you that it was certified
3 by the Superintendent of Documents and that
4 the signature is valid.

5 So here you can see all of the
6 different validation icons that you can get.
7 Obviously we want you to see the blue ribbon.

8 If you see anything else, that could mean
9 that there's something wrong with the file.

10 One thing you may run into is that
11 if you have a file and you're opening it with
12 -- with Adobe Acrobat 7.0, since -- if you
13 don't have an internet connection it actually
14 checks -- goes over the internet to check your
15 validation in that case.

16 And so, in 7.0 if you don't have an
17 internet connection you'll get this question
18 mark that tells you that the validity is
19 unknown because it hasn't been able to make
20 that validation check.

21 The check mark below it is what
22 you'll see if something has been signed, but
23 not certified. When we certify a document,

1 we're actually locking it down so that no
2 changes can be made.

3 And when we put stuff up on GPO
4 access, we're signing and certifying, but if
5 you had something that was just signed, but
6 not certified and it was valid, you would get
7 this icon.

8 The question mark in the top right-
9 hand column indicates that the signature could
10 not be verified. This is what you'll get
11 again similar to the person with the question
12 mark. If there's no internet connection and
13 you can't validate the signature you'll get
14 that icon.

15 The warning sign below it is where
16 -- is what you'll get if the document has been
17 changed, and then the red icon below that
18 indicates that the certification is not valid
19 and obviously you don't want that.

20 So, that's kind of how it works,
21 and now I'm going to go into some of the --
22 some of the issues and how -- that we've run
23 into than when we're implementing.

1 GPO access currently uses WAIS
2 search technology. The resources on GPO
3 access have a number of different scenarios.
4 Some of them are text only. Some of them are
5 PDF only. Some of them are both, PDF and
6 text.

7 Additionally, some of them have
8 search features. Some of them have browse
9 features. Some are both. And there are also
10 some differences in the data structure.

11 The GPO access resources basically
12 have two sort of major scenarios that affect
13 the search and retrieval. In one situation
14 there's a one-to-one relationship between the
15 file residing on the server and the file
16 that's retrieved by a user.

17 An example of this scenario is the
18 public and private laws application. Each law
19 is stored as a separate file and the whole
20 file is retrieved when the user requests it.

21 The other scenario, the content is
22 stored in large files, and a section of the
23 file is pulled out when the user requests it.

1 An example of this is the Federal Register.

2 Each issue is stored on GPO servers
3 as three to five large files. If a user
4 requests a proposed rule, the pages for that
5 rule will be extracted from the large file and
6 a temporary file is created and retrieved for
7 the user.

8 When content is stored as a large
9 file and the requested content is extracted
10 for retrieval, this extraction breaks the
11 signature. So, if you think about it, you're
12 really changing the file by taking a piece out
13 and making a new file out of it. So, that
14 breaks the signature, so we can't effectively
15 sign those.

16 Some of the resources that are
17 structured in this way in WAIS are also
18 available through a browse table that
19 retrieves the whole files and do not have --
20 do not break the signatures during retrieval.

21 So, in those cases we could sign
22 the files that are available through browse,
23 but not the files that are available through

1 search.

2 Providing digitally-signed content
3 through the browse function and unsigned
4 content through the search function of the
5 same resource could confuse users.

6 In addition, the staff time
7 required to manually break down large files
8 into small files that could be retrieved whole
9 is prohibitive.

10 GPO currently does not have the
11 processes in place to automate that process.
12 So, how have we dealt with these issues? GPO
13 has adopted the approach of implementing
14 authentication first on the applications that
15 are already structured with a one-to-one
16 relationship, because we are able to do those
17 without having to change what's in the
18 database at all.

19 GPO is also talking to content
20 originating agencies to get permission to
21 authenticate their content on GPO access.

22 GPO initially approached Congress
23 and the Office of the Federal Register or OFR

1 about authenticating their content on GPO
2 access.

3 Discussions with OFR originally
4 centered on the Federal Register until the
5 data structure issues caused us to consider
6 the public and private laws to be a better
7 first application to sign.

8 In May 2007, GPO launched a beta
9 110th Congress Authenticated Public and
10 Private Laws Application. And here we've got
11 a screen shot of it. You can see where you
12 can go in and search, and if you scroll down
13 you'd see a browse function, and there's also
14 a big box in the left-hand column that says
15 provide feedback so that people could go take
16 the survey and tell us what they thought about
17 it.

18 The beta Application included
19 unsigned text files and digitally-signed PDF
20 files of public and private laws passed during
21 the 110th Congress.

22 This was a WAIS application with
23 the same look and feel as the previously-

1 existing public and private laws application.

2 The existing public and private laws
3 application contains the text files and the
4 unsigned PDF files and will continue to be
5 available covering the 104th through the 110th
6 Congresses and it was still available on GPO
7 access.

8 In order to enable the beta site,
9 GPO staff manually signed the PDF files before
10 they were ingested into the application. No
11 additional applications or Congresses were to
12 be authenticated until digital signing could
13 be automated by a system that was under
14 development, and you'll hear a little bit more
15 about that in a minute.

16 This approach allowed for testing
17 of the technology and analysis of user
18 feedback before full release. There was a
19 link from the application web page to a survey
20 to collect feedback. That was that big button
21 that we saw down on the left-hand corner.

22 After successful automation of
23 digital signing and a production site for the

1 110th Congress Authenticated Public & Private
2 Laws, GPO would begin signing and
3 implementation of an additional Congresses and
4 applications.

5 GPO plans to sign from the 110th
6 Congress forward or from 2007 forward for all
7 GPO applications with PDF files, and this is
8 just to give a consistent starting date
9 because the 2007 is the first year of the
10 110th Congress.

11 So, now we're up to the automated -
12 - automation of the process. And GPO applied
13 an automated PDF signing system in January of
14 2008.

15 The APS system allows GPO to
16 automate the digital signing of PDF files so
17 that PDF files can be efficiently signed and
18 posted on GPO access.

19 The first application of this
20 system was to digitally sign the PDF files for
21 the FY 2009 E-Budget on GPO access, which was
22 released in February 2008. And for that we
23 signed 389 files with the APS within a matter

1 of minutes.

2 This is a slide that we like to
3 show, you know, the handshake between GPO and
4 OMB on the signing of the budget. You can see
5 Public Printer and the head of OMB shaking
6 hands in front of the cover of the budget.
7 You know, everybody's happy, so we like that.

8 GPO deployed the automated
9 signings. Okay. So, this just shows a screen
10 shot of the budget as it is now. We've got
11 mostly the same text as we had before.

12 We added a paragraph that says, you
13 know, starting with 2008, we're
14 authenticating. If you scroll down you'd see
15 that the 2009 is available there and the 2008
16 foreword is also available, but not -- not
17 authenticated.

18 GPO's second use of the APS system
19 was to integrate it into the workflow for the
20 beta release of the authenticated public and
21 private laws for the 110th Congress on GPO
22 access.

23 Once that was up and running

1 successfully, and we had all of the --
2 everything worked out with that, that database
3 was integrated into the existing application.

4 And here you just see a screen shot
5 of the public and private laws. And again,
6 you see that little paragraph that says,
7 "Starting with the 110th Congress, we're
8 authenticating the files here."

9 So, what are the next steps? We're
10 working through the resources with the one-to-
11 one data structure first. We're also planning
12 to sign for the 110th Congress or from 2007
13 forward for all GPO access applications with
14 PDF files.

15 GPO is -- this is a little bit
16 outdated. It was -- it was true when we
17 signed it, but we've got an update on it.
18 GPO's in discussions with the House and Senate
19 regarding signing of the bills and if you
20 heard Ric speak earlier, we have an agreement
21 with them to go ahead and sign the bills
22 starting -- yes.

23 And we're going to do a soft launch

1 probably in November where we're going to set
2 up a beta. We're going to do it a little bit
3 different than what we did with the public and
4 private laws because of the number of files
5 that are available.

6 With the public and private laws we
7 were able to do the beta so that we're
8 automatically updating as new laws came in.
9 But the bills have a much larger number of
10 files out there, so that doesn't work as
11 effectively.

12 As of -- just to give you an idea,
13 as of six o'clock last night, there were 329
14 public and private laws from the 110th
15 Congress, as opposed to 19,502 bills. So,
16 that would be double work on our productions
17 staff, so we decided not to take quite the
18 same approach.

19 What we're going to do, instead, is
20 to have a test database that has roughly 100
21 to 250 sample files out there that will be
22 representative of all the different versions
23 of the bills that people can use and take a

1 look at and give us some feedback on it. And,
2 again, we'll have a link to a survey with
3 that.

4 And then the plan is to have a hard
5 launch in January with the beginning of the
6 new Congress, and at that time, in order to be
7 consistent, we'll also put out signed versions
8 of the 110th Congress and then work forward in
9 the 111th Congress.

10 So, this slide just shows that
11 we've got an authenticated webpage, gives you
12 the URL, it's www.gpoaccess.gov/
13 [authentication/](#).

14 That has links to the E-Budget and
15 the public and private laws. When we get the
16 bills signed, that will also be out of there.

17 It also has slide presentations describing
18 the validation process and Adobe Acrobat
19 Reader Version 7.0 and 8.0. A lot of that is
20 the stuff that I covered earlier.

21 And there's also some general
22 information on authentication, including
23 definitions and many terms.

1 And with that, I'll turn it over
2 for the assumptions.

3 MR. PRIEBE: And -- this is Ted
4 Priebe, GPO. Before I introduce Dr. Chris
5 Greer who, from Council, will be running those
6 assumptions and questions for Council and the
7 audience.

8 I just wanted to take a brief
9 break. We've covered a lot of ground there,
10 but we wanted to be a little more pragmatic in
11 showing you just some examples of what we did,
12 where we started and where we're at now and
13 then where we're going.

14 So, before we jump into those
15 assumptions or questions I wanted to give at
16 least Council and then the audience an
17 opportunity if you wanted to clarify or have
18 any confirmations from GPO on a lot of what we
19 showed there.

20 David.

21 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,
22 California State Library.

23 Lisa, I believe that you said that

1 if you don't have an internet connection and
2 you attempt to display an authenticated
3 document, that the icon will change. Now,
4 does this also apply to documents that have
5 been saved, say, to one's hard drive, if you
6 open that document again, will --

7 MS. RUSSELL: It depends on what
8 version of Adobe Acrobat that you're using.
9 If you're using 7.0 and it's been saved on
10 your hard drive, if you have a live internet
11 connection, when you open it up, you're going
12 to get the blue ribbon.

13 If you don't have the live internet
14 connection, you're going to get that person
15 with the question mark.

16 MR. CISMOWSKI: And if you have a
17 later version, what --

18 MS. RUSSELL: If you have Adobe 8.0
19 or later, you don't need the internet
20 connection. Actually, when we were testing
21 this, at one point I unplugged my laptop from
22 the wall and was running around the office
23 going, "See, it works. It works."

1 So, I can verify that you can --
2 you actually can validate without an internet
3 connection in 8.0.

4 MR. PRIEBE: Katrina.

5 MS. STIERHOLZ: Two quick
6 questions. One, how far -- so if you have
7 something, an older version of Adobe before
8 7.0, will this appear, like 5.5?

9 MS. RUSSELL: You can -- it works
10 in 6.0. 5.0, I'm not sure about. The problem
11 with 6.0 is that we'd recommend 7.0 or 8.0
12 because there are some additional steps in 6.0
13 that you have to take to go in and say, yes, I
14 trust the certificate, which we thought would
15 confuse users.

16 So, if you use 7.0 or 8.0 you won't
17 have to go through those additional steps.

18 MS. STIERHOLZ: But the files do
19 open and they --

20 MS. RUSSELL: Yes.

21 MS. STIERHOLZ: -- do function.
22 The second question, just remembering the old
23 days when we would get these little sheets of

1 errata. When you have to make a change in a
2 document, do you make the change in the
3 document and note that there's been a change,
4 or do you issue an errata?

5 You know, your thing said it had
6 never been changed. I just thought a --

7 MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO.
8 Depending on a specific example that you might
9 have, that's really dependent on the
10 publishing agency and how they choose to
11 disseminate that update.

12 For GPO, if it's an application
13 that we're posting, whether it's that entire
14 document that's updated, it's really not our
15 choice on how an agency would update their
16 content.

17 So, it could be, I think, a couple
18 different scenarios.

19 MS. RUSSELL: Yes. I think a
20 couple of examples of that are there are --
21 Congress has star prints which let you know
22 that it's been modified. I know there are
23 some cases with some Department of Justice

1 publications where they've got PDF files where
2 they've put a little post-it stickie note on
3 there that says, you know, we've changed --
4 we've done some recalculation and figured out
5 that this -- the year isn't quite right, and
6 this is the new figure or whatever.

7 So, different agencies will do it a
8 little bit differently.

9 MR. PRIEBE: Lisa.

10 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
11 University of Illinois at Chicago. Maybe this
12 is better approached under the assumptions,
13 but I'm going to throw it out anyway.

14 Is authentication through the GPO
15 system, both present and future, an option for
16 the user?

17 Because, as a practicing librarian,
18 I understand the importance of authentication
19 in certain moments of our interactions with
20 our public, but the ad hoc nature that you
21 just described with Adobe Acrobat and
22 everything else, downloading and opening, a
23 lot of our users are going to be very

1 confounded by that.

2 And if all the documents that are
3 going to be embedded in the GPO system are
4 going to be infested with that kind of
5 opportunity, let's say, I see it as a step
6 backwards, embracing fully the idea of
7 authentication and trust and validation.

8 But, given the -- the somewhat
9 still we're making -- we're forming this as we
10 go along, I can see that there is going to be
11 a point of conflict between what our users
12 want.

13 And I may point out, in light of
14 our conversation this morning, another level
15 of authentication, as indicated by Denise
16 yesterday, is using a government documents
17 librarian in a depository, and sometimes that
18 form of authentication is enough for 80
19 percent of our traffic.

20 So, I want to just raise that as an
21 issue.

22 MS. RUSSELL: I think Ric wanted to
23 say something on this.

1 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. Yes,
2 the goal in this process is to think of it in
3 terms of the Good Housekeeping Seal of
4 Approval, you know, when you get something and
5 you see the Good Housekeeping Seal, it's
6 there, but you want it to sort of fade into
7 the background.

8 The trick in this is to make sure
9 that for persons who need to cite this
10 information for legal purposes or historical
11 reference purposes, particularly, you want to
12 make sure that it's there and the integrity
13 mark is available, but at the same time, you
14 don't want it to be in any way obtrusive.

15 You have the ability right now,
16 when you first encounter this to click a check
17 box and check off so it's not as obtrusive
18 when you open it in the future.

19 So, I think that's -- we're kind of
20 doing a delicate balancing act there. I also
21 want to make a point that Lisa made this sound
22 pretty dog-gone easy but, you know, as you've
23 heard about waste, and we all know and love it

1 so well, we've essentially taken a 21st
2 Century technology and applied it to an 18th
3 Century -- maybe 19th Century search engine.

4 And I think it's going to be a lot
5 easier when we do launch under FDSys and you
6 have the fast capability. I think we'll have
7 more options to make it less obtrusive for
8 those who don't want to be bothered with it in
9 the future.

10 MS. TROTTA: Tory Trotta, Arizona
11 State University. I'd like to go back to the
12 nomenclature of who the author is. Am I
13 understanding that the author in this
14 application is GPO, which is really the
15 publisher.

16 But what I'm getting at is, the
17 author in the case of the bills and the public
18 laws would be the Legislature, the Congress.
19 So, at what point do they weigh in and say
20 "This is the document that is the true
21 manifestation of the information in the
22 document we want to transmit"?

23 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. What

1 we did as part of this first effort is to
2 authenticate the information as coming from
3 the Government Printing Office as being
4 authentic.

5 We're basically saying from the
6 time it left the Government Printing Office,
7 the Superintendent of Documents is certifying
8 the fact that you can trust the information.

9 When Mary Alice stood up and talked
10 about some of the things during the opening
11 session about what our long-term strategy is
12 and what we're going to do under FDSys, we're
13 going to establish full chain of custody full
14 provenance, so what we want to do is reflect
15 essentially in the equivalent of the metadata
16 of the PKI signature, that full chain of
17 custody, a recognition that the content is
18 digitally signed and certified from the point
19 that it's created by the content originator,
20 passed to GPO, GPO is validating it from the
21 point it left GPO to you as the end user.

22 We didn't really publicize this
23 that much, but that entire chain of custody

1 and provenance actually happened with the
2 budget this year. OMB digitally took our PKI
3 and digitally signed the files, submitted them
4 to us in a secure fashion over a network, and
5 then revalidated them.

6 So, we've had, in addition to our
7 authentication effort, our first full chain of
8 custody effort with the budget.

9 MS. TROTTA: And, Ric, Tory again.

10 And is that the model for the future?

11 MR. DAVIS: Absolutely. When Lisa
12 LaPlant gave the presentation yesterday on
13 FDsys and she talked about digital deposit and
14 being able to digitally sign a document when
15 it's ingested into FDsys, associated it with
16 the unique ID. That's the plan for the
17 future. We want that full chain of custody
18 throughout the information lifecycle.

19 DR. GREER: Ric, while -- Chris
20 Greer, National Coordination Office. As many
21 of the agencies began doing their own
22 authentication process and had their own PKI
23 structures, is it the intention as you cite

1 that they would continue when things are
2 coded, for GPO to use your PKI authority or
3 their own?

4 MR. DAVIS: With PKI you have --
5 Ric Davis, GPO. With PKI you have a lot of
6 options. You don't necessarily have to use
7 our PKI that we have physically in place at
8 GPO.

9 As a certification authority we
10 offer the capability to provide digital
11 certificates to other agencies, but we're part
12 of the federal bridge, which I know you know
13 about, Chris, as part of the PKI effort, so
14 we're collaborating with other partners.

15 So, if you choose to use, you know,
16 the PKI incidents program through GSA or
17 something through a private sector vendor like
18 MicroSoft, we have cross functionality with
19 our PKI.

20 MS. SINCLAIR: This is Gwen
21 Sinclair, University of Hawaii. I'm not sure,
22 maybe I misunderstood what John was saying,
23 but I don't think I agree that this is in any

1 way obtrusive or confusing to users.

2 I think -- I agree with what Ric
3 said, that it's unobtrusive, it's just a
4 little blue ribbon, and I'll wager that most
5 people who are not looking for a certificate
6 of authenticity wouldn't even notice it.

7 MR. SHULER: I meant -- John
8 Shuler, University of Illinois, Chicago. I
9 meant the description, the discussion over the
10 Adobe Acrobat versions as an introduction to
11 problems with formatting that I have -- as a
12 librarian practicing for 25 years, it's a very
13 difficult moment with the user when they can't
14 open up the format, for any number of reasons,
15 but if this process is still in formation and
16 it introduces another complexity in the format
17 issues, I would want it not as an option at
18 this point until they've worked out those
19 issues.

20 I'm not saying it's a bad idea, in
21 general, for authentication or that
22 authentication gets in the way, I'm talking
23 about the mechanism that was just described to

1 us as being a problem, and that's what I was
2 asking for, an option out if that is still an
3 issue, technologically, until we work it out.

4 That's what my point was.

5 MR. PRIEBE: Is the audience --
6 nothing more from Council --

7 MS. PARKER: Marian Parker, Wake
8 Forest Law. I've got two or three small
9 questions. And the first one is really
10 simple. Why did you go from a blue ribbon in
11 Adobe 7 to a pink ribbon?

12 I mean, if you're branding it as
13 the blue ribbon, you know, certification --
14 are you going to change colors every time we
15 have new version of Adobe?

16 MS. RUSSELL: That's actually part
17 of the Adobe software, so it's not anything we
18 had any input.

19 MS. PARKER: I'm sorry.

20 MS. RUSSELL: The ribbon itself
21 actually isn't changing color, it's just the
22 box that tells you about the -- about it.

23 MS. PARKER: Well, yes. It's just

1 not --

2 MS. RUSSELL: And you can -- as Ric
3 said, there's an option when you go into it
4 that you can click a box that says "I don't
5 want to see this pop-up box anymore."

6 MS. PARKER: Okay. And following
7 up on Katrina's question: And you're not two
8 things yet, that are like this, but we -- I
9 think what we need to understand is: If you
10 have a document -- and we'll use a Supreme
11 Court case as an example.

12 In print, the first issuance was a
13 slip opinion. Then they pulled those together
14 into a pamphlet and they might have made some
15 changes. But the real final official version
16 wasn't till it was in the bound volume.

17 Well, if you went to a library you
18 could put your hands on each one of those
19 pieces and see if there had been any changes,
20 but you knew that that bound volume was what
21 you got to rely on.

22 Now, if you have a document that's
23 going to be ingested into the system, and it

1 starts, and then they make a change and they
2 send you, you know, the second version of that
3 document, then they send you that third
4 version.

5 Many legal researchers and
6 historical researchers are going to want to
7 see all those three. And I understand, if an
8 agency says you have to match them all
9 together, don't leave any of the old pieces
10 out there, you have to do that.

11 But if you're allowed to leave
12 version one, version two, version three,
13 number one, are you going to identify those in
14 some way and, two, are you going to then tie
15 them together so that somebody who, you know,
16 today goes and picks up a document and what
17 they got was piece one and what they needed
18 was piece three, that they're not just hanging
19 out there.

20 MS. RUSSELL: I believe -- I don't
21 know if Lisa LaPlant wants to address this,
22 but there are requirements in FDsys to sort of
23 link those --

1 MS. PARKER: Okay.

2 MS. RUSSELL: -- different
3 documents together. There's also in Adobe
4 Acrobat, if you do have all three of those
5 versions, you can pull them up and see what
6 the differences are.

7 MS. PARKER: Okay. Okay. Because
8 that will be really critical. And that's what
9 you were trying to get to, more or less? Yes.
10 Okay. Thanks.

11 MS. LaPLANT: Hi, Lisa LaPlant,
12 GPO.

13 The intention is to -- that all of
14 those documents would be ingested into FDsys
15 and they're all separate packages so, you
16 know, as the slip opinion comes out, all the
17 way up to when it becomes in the bound record,
18 that those would be made available if that's
19 the policy decision that GPO chooses to go
20 with.

21 Technologywise, we could make all
22 of those available and we can have the
23 document relationships between them to say,

1 "This one became this one, became this one."

2 MR. STEVENSON: John Stevenson,
3 University of Delaware.

4 Recognizing that GPO access, as
5 currently standing, contains, I think, many
6 versions of Adobe files. Many different Adobe
7 versions, I mean, that have been in use over
8 the years.

9 And I remember some years ago the
10 implicit promise was these will be migrated
11 forward as need, you know, arises. You know,
12 we're now on Acrobat 8. I think there's some
13 people that may have a beta version of nine.
14 I'm not sure.

15 But, as we move forward, some
16 things are less readable, and at some point
17 you all will probably have to migrate some of
18 your earlier files forward, and I would like
19 to know if you will somehow have to
20 revalidate, since if you migrated forward, it
21 strikes me that this will have to warn you
22 that the file's been changed, and I wondered
23 if you could discuss that a little bit.

1 MR. PRIEBE: We have, actually --
2 Ted Priebe, GPO. We have certainly had that
3 discussion internally, particularly with older
4 PDF files and our current APS signing system
5 in terms of version X, Y, Z or older that we
6 would need to bring that up into a common
7 level before it would be digitally signed and
8 authenticated.

9 So, in terms of that transition of
10 -- sorry. Okay. I got thrown off there.

11 So, is your question more in terms
12 of when we make that migration before
13 digitally signing? Is that associated in the
14 metadata so that there is a mechanism to
15 record that that action occurred, if I'm
16 understanding your question correctly?

17 MR. STEVENSON: Well, it actually
18 is two different things. You know, the ones
19 that weren't digitally signed I imagine that
20 you'll want to say this is a legacy file, but
21 we say it's authentic.

22 But, I guess my biggest concern is
23 that something that you create now with this

1 Congress and it's valid today and everybody
2 can see the blue seal of approval, if you
3 migrate that one forward at some point, Adobe
4 will probably want to warn people that this
5 has been altered since it was originally
6 signed, and I wondered if you have any
7 thoughts as to you will double-sign it?
8 You'll have one thing that says it's been
9 altered and then another signature that says,
10 but it's okay, it was done by us.

11 MR. PRIEBE: Got you. Do you want
12 me to take it or --

13 MR. DAVIS: Let me try. Okay. All
14 right. That's a good question. Ric Davis,
15 GPO.

16 Let me back up for just a second.
17 One of the things that we are going to do
18 going forward as well, recognizing that
19 technology changes and the Adobe of today may
20 also be the something else of 20 years from
21 now, is we are also going to keep in our
22 archived collection an unaltered, unsigned
23 version.

1 You know, our plan is, as
2 technology changes over time, and digital
3 signature technology becomes replaced by
4 something else, we're going to need to be able
5 to migrate that forward as well.

6 I think one of the things that we
7 need to do as well is, we've got -- we do have
8 a lot of older, you know, PDF files on GPO
9 access that we're looking at as part of this
10 migration to FDsys.

11 A lot of files were created that
12 you and I have talked about, John, as press
13 optimized or print optimized files, not screen
14 optimized files, so we need to look at those
15 as well.

16 But I think that is our game plan
17 for the future. We want to keep an unsigned
18 copy that we'll be able to migrate into the
19 future if technology changes and causes us
20 problems in migrating the already signed
21 version.

22 I think the one thing we don't want
23 to do, though, is we're not going to have

1 multiple screen displays and multiple types of
2 signatures over time.

3 I think what we can do to get at
4 your second point is, is as technology changes
5 reflect those changes in the metadata
6 associated with the file, but the key to the
7 future is going to be the seal of
8 authentication and we want the technology to
9 fade behind the scenes as we take care of
10 migration and refresh.

11 Does that help?

12 MR. STEVENSON: Yes. Thank you
13 very much.

14 MS. PARKER: Marian Parker. One
15 more from your earliest example. You said
16 that you'd put off doing something like the
17 Federal Register because it's a lot of files,
18 instead of one.

19 But I would like to understand
20 where we're headed with that because, as I
21 heard what you said, you can authenticate the
22 entire day's Federal Register, but if all I
23 need is the one regulation that's relevant to

1 what I'm dealing with out of that, I can't
2 print it off and have it show that it's
3 authentic.

4 I'd have to print off the entire
5 day's issue to be able to take it in to court
6 and say, "I've got an authentic version of
7 this regulation."

8 And, clearly, that's not what we
9 want to do in the long run. So, am I correct
10 in assuming that that's the problem you're
11 having to work with, how you can digitally
12 sign a piece that's been pulled out of a
13 larger file?

14 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. The
15 challenge that we have right now is we're able
16 to authenticate at the full document level.
17 So, you take an issue of the Federal Register
18 or an 800-page congressional hearing, you have
19 that authentication for the full document.

20 MS. PARKER: Right.

21 MR. DAVIS: But, as you mentioned,
22 the key is being able to take a piece or a
23 part out and that's what -- when Lisa was

1 giving her presentation yesterday, she talked
2 about granular authentication that we're
3 looking to enable through FDSys.

4 We want to be able in the future to
5 not have to take the entire document, but to
6 take down to a paragraph, a sentence level, a
7 section level, to take that, have the
8 authentication come out and carry forward, and
9 that is our plan for the future.

10 MS. PARKER: Okay. And that's just
11 further down the road. Okay.

12 MS. RUSSELL: Just to add to that -
13 - Lisa Russell, Government Printing Office.

14 To add to that a little bit, we --
15 actually for the -- for the budget is set up
16 where we can pull out smaller files in the
17 earlier versions.

18 This year, in order to make the
19 authentication work, my staff and I went
20 through and manually separated out the files.

21 It took the three of us two and a half days
22 to do that. So, it's not feasible to do it on
23 a day-by-day basis.

1 MS. LaPLANT: This is Lisa LaPlant
2 from GPO. And actually going forward, one of
3 the things that we're planning in the
4 workflows for the first public release is
5 taking those files and actually physically
6 breaking up of the granule file so you'll
7 actually have the individual Federal Register
8 notice in PDF and also in text in preparation
9 to be able to put those digital signatures on
10 it.

11 And, actually, breaking up those
12 files is something that's part of the
13 automated process within the workflow so we
14 won't have somebody having to sit and chop up
15 the files for X number of hours.

16 DR. GREER: Lisa, before you go,
17 Chris Greer, National Coordination Office.

18 That granularity you proposed for
19 DFsys is the article level, not the sentence
20 or paragraph levels. Do you intend, with the
21 initial FDsys implementation to provide finer
22 granularity authentication?

23 MS. LaPLANT: That is -- it's not

1 the intention with the first release. With
2 the first release we have the requirements to
3 provide at more of that article or document
4 type level.

5 And, really, the enabling
6 technology to be able to get down to a lower
7 level of granularity, both for the
8 authentication and also for access is really
9 making sure that we can have the documents in
10 a format like XML where we can pull out at
11 that lower level of granularity.

12 So, we do have those requirements
13 in later FDsys releases, but for this one,
14 we're sticking with the same level of
15 granularity that's available on GPO access
16 today.

17 MS. McANINCH: Sandy McAninch, UK.

18 Ric's comment about the archive having an
19 unsigned copy reminded me that I've not heard
20 much about a back-up site for GPO's archive.

21 Is there a second copy somewhere?
22 I think that's an authentication issue as
23 well, if you've only got the one, corruption

1 and disaster can occur.

2 MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO. In
3 current state for GPO access, there is
4 redundancy on multiple fronts. In terms of
5 FDSys, when we get into that structure and
6 disaster recovery, you know, I can't speak to
7 that.

8 There are requirements for all of
9 those things, so to answer your question, yes,
10 today and as we move forward, redundancy is a
11 key for us as well from the public access.
12 It's not a one-stop archive, if you will.

13 MS. McANINCH: On different
14 machines in different places, geographically
15 speaking?

16 MR. PRIEBE: Yes.

17 MS. McANINCH: Okay.

18 MR. PRIEBE: Okay. Without any
19 other questions, I'd like to introduce Dr.
20 Chris Greer to go over some assumptions and
21 questions that we've got.

22 DR. GREER: Okay. Thank you, Ted.

23 This process, as you've seen, is

1 challenging. So, GPO is to be commended for
2 taking this on. It's a tough workflow and
3 data management challenge. There's a lot to
4 it, and so they're showing real leadership at
5 the government level, and I appreciate all
6 that your team is doing to make this possible.

7 In the process of implementing this
8 kind of capability, there are many, many
9 choices that have to be made. There are lots
10 of options, lots of ways in which this can be
11 done. And so they're sort of working their
12 way through this trying to figure what works,
13 what's appropriate.

14 And so, this session is really
15 important for them to make some fundamental
16 decisions about how to proceed in this very
17 early phase.

18 So, these assumptions or the
19 assumptions that they have made so far that
20 they need some feedback from you on, and so
21 we'll go through them and get some input from
22 Council and from the audience about how they
23 work.

1 So, this first one is a very basic
2 assumption that the authentication mark should
3 be visible in the printable image area of the
4 document on the very first page.

5 So, can we get some input from
6 Council on this basic assumption? I would
7 point out that this isn't a simple -- it seems
8 like a no-brainer, but it actually isn't quite
9 that simple.

10 For example, the -- what's being
11 authenticated is the digital file. All right.

12 So, if you print out a copy, a hard copy of
13 that file and it has this little blue mark on
14 the top, that hard copy is not authenticated.

15 It can be altered in lots of different ways.

16 So, I think a concern is avoiding
17 the impression that when I print this out and
18 it has this little blue seal on it that that
19 is authenticating the hard copy that somebody
20 is holding.

21 And so, I would be concerned that
22 that seal provide an indication that this is
23 an authentication of the digital object.

1 MR. OTTO: Justin Otto, Eastern
2 Washington University. So, I was thinking
3 just now, well, why not, you know, put the
4 seal on every page so that if someone was to,
5 you know, what they really wanted to do is
6 show someone page three of ten in a, you know,
7 a 10-page PDF, that they could still have that
8 seal.

9 But I suppose -- maybe that doesn't
10 -- maybe that's not the issue after all, if
11 what we are talking about is what's really
12 being authenticated that, you know, the actual
13 digital document, in which case, you know,
14 you're not -- not going to be pulling pages
15 out of that -- you know, extracting pages from
16 that document.

17 So, as long as it -- the intention
18 is, you know, that it's that one thing is
19 what's being authenticated, then page one is
20 there with the authentication seal and
21 everything. It shouldn't be an issue, right?

22 DR. GREER: Yes. It's important to
23 remember that what's being authenticated is

1 the whole file, and not a page-by-page or
2 item-by-item.

3 MS. STIERHOLZ: Chris, I just think
4 this may not be the perfect answer, but it
5 seems like a reasonable assumption.

6 DR. GREER: As a starting place to
7 -- for them to make this choice. I think,
8 from my perspective, if that object on the
9 printable page indicates that this is an
10 authentication of the digital file, then I
11 don't have concerns about that.

12 An alternative, of course, is to
13 have it appear on the -- on the screen image
14 and not on the hard copy when you print it
15 out. Is that something that is worth thinking
16 about?

17 MS. RUSSELL: Lisa Russell, GPO. I
18 want clarification on that. When you print
19 the file, it will print the GPO seal with the
20 eagle and all of that, but it actually does
21 not print the blue ribbon?

22 DR. GREER: I don't remember the
23 text that goes with the GOP seal -- says what?

1 MS. RUSSELL: The text in the --
2 this message appeared. The text was actually
3 part of the seal says "Authenticated, U.S.
4 Government Information."

5 But if you open up the information
6 on it there's a statement on there that says
7 "This file has not been altered since it was
8 signed by GPO" or words to that effect.

9 DR. GREER: So I guess my question
10 is whether this text that appears on the seal
11 "Authenticated U.S. Government Information,"
12 should that text be altered to indicate "U.S.
13 Government Digital Information" or something
14 of that sort?

15 MS. SINCLAIR: This is Gwen
16 Sinclair from the University of Hawaii. I'm
17 thinking of this in terms of what we do for
18 printed documents, and I don't know what
19 others do, but in our library we have a
20 certification that this is a copy of a
21 document that was distributed by the Federal
22 Depository Library Program.

23 So, we don't make any guarantees

1 about, you know, whether it was altered
2 between the time GPO shipped it to us and the
3 time it ended up on our shelf, but we're
4 simply saying this is out -- the best of our
5 knowledge, this is the provenance of this
6 document, and maybe that's what's needed in
7 the -- whatever prints out on the document is
8 here is the provenance of it, but this is the
9 source that you need to go to to verify
10 authenticity.

11 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. One of
12 the things that I would encourage us to kind
13 of shy away from is doing any wordsmithing on
14 the logo or the language that appears directly
15 on the logo.

16 It took about six months and 50
17 versions to get approval on that and we've
18 actually trademarked it, so we got it out
19 there and we've used that.

20 What I do think we can do
21 wordsmithing, though, is we have a lot room on
22 that underlying metadata that I talk about
23 associated with the digital signature, and

1 that's a space that we can play with.

2 DR. GREER: Ken.

3 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
4 Connecticut State Library. I guess I go back
5 to, you know, who's this for. I mean, the
6 basic user wants a copy of something to walk
7 away with.

8 If they're concerned about, you
9 know, submitting it in court, I mean, there's
10 some different levels there.

11 As the depository you may need to
12 certify something, then you need to know --
13 you need to see that certification and
14 understand it.

15 Walking out with something printed,
16 I mean, somebody's going to figure out how to
17 do that, you know, make a copy of that little
18 logo as well.

19 So, the logo doesn't mean much on
20 the printed page necessarily, but I think as a
21 depository librarian, being able to say, yes,
22 that is a legitimate document is more --
23 because we don't have it on the shelf, we have

1 it, and how do we know -- what are we
2 certifying to, because we certify a lot of
3 documents.

4 So, I think it's like who's this
5 intended for. The person walking out, they've
6 got a little logo on the page, fine, but --

7 MR. SHULER: I think -- Jim Shuler
8 from the University of Illinois at Chicago.
9 That speaks a little bit to my earlier concern
10 about these levels of authority that we're
11 talking about here.

12 One could imagine a creeping
13 legalality in throughout all our interactions
14 with our public, and already we see this in
15 this first assumption that we seem fairly
16 comfortable with a digital signature assigned
17 to a digital document, but what happens to
18 that document as it migrates through its
19 format environment.

20 Where does our authority
21 authentication responsibility begin and end?
22 I would imagine in a very pragmatic way my
23 responsibilities would end with the digital

1 version saying there it is, what you do with
2 it is up to you.

3 And with the person that walks out
4 of the library with it, it's on its own. I
5 can't control it anymore at many levels.

6 My other question is: Just as
7 we're raising the digital concerns over the
8 authority of the digital documents, what are
9 we doing to raise the bar on the printed
10 documents coming out of GPO? Are they going
11 to have a comparable seal of approval?

12 I know historically we have markers
13 that indicate that it's official publication,
14 but it seems to me that if you raise the bar
15 in one format, you're going to have to raise
16 the bar in all the formats.

17 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. I
18 think when Lisa gave her presentation
19 yesterday, she talked about a Phase 4 where
20 FDsys could enable time travel, and somewhere
21 this fits in between at release three and time
22 travel.

23 It's a good point. We've been

1 having discussions with a number of private
2 sector companies about what a digital
3 signature means on a printed document coming
4 from the government in terms of
5 authentication, and we copying and making
6 changes.

7 It's a technology that's still a
8 bit in its infancy as well, but a copy of this
9 seal on a printed document, to me right now
10 doesn't mean the same as what we're making
11 available through a digital copy, but it is
12 something we've got to look at in between
13 release three and time travel to enable the
14 capability so that when you're receiving a
15 copy from the government you can't just go out
16 and, you know, pull up a laser jet with the
17 latest software and manipulate it and make
18 that change as well.

19 It has to have some type of
20 validity going forward.

21 MR. SHULER: I'm just -- I just
22 want to keep coming back to the point that the
23 business of government documents librarians is

1 a very pragmatic one, and if our mission is to
2 get government information to the people,
3 that's what we should do.

4 If authenticity gets in the way of
5 that traffic, then, yes, authenticity is an
6 issue, at least with this practicing documents
7 librarian.

8 And I think we need to keep that in
9 mind as we talk about this.

10 DR. GREER: Ted.

11 MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO. I
12 had one brief add to that. One of the
13 benefits that we have at our disposal in
14 applications that we authenticate via GPO
15 access, FDSys, is we have an about
16 authentication link, and one of the things
17 that we can do is perhaps provide even a bit
18 more detail to further strengthen the topics
19 that you've put forward is the GPO is, you
20 know, digitally signing the digital version
21 and, you know, even add in some additional
22 clarity on this -- on this front.

23 But clearly, the challenge was you

1 pull something down from any internet site,
2 how do you know that it wasn't altered, and
3 this was what we saw as one of GPO's core
4 missions as we move forward, is to be able to
5 give that trust relationship with the
6 government agency to say it has not been
7 altered, but it's only related to that
8 electronic file as Ric has described.

9 So, I think we can really revisit
10 what we have on that authentication page, and
11 maybe add even additional clarity based on
12 what you put forward. So, thank you for that.

13 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National
14 Coordination Office. I think this point is
15 critical, and that is that in a distributed
16 information area where I can get files from
17 lots of sources, being able to check myself
18 whether a file has some authority and some
19 validity, empowers me significantly.

20 So, it's -- the individual user who
21 also benefits from this, not just the
22 librarian.

23 David.

1 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,
2 California State Library. Going back to what
3 Gwen said about printing out one of these
4 authenticated documents and maybe handing it
5 to somebody, it strikes me that this process
6 is similar to those warnings on band-aids that
7 say "Sterile until opened."

8 That, once you open a band-aid and
9 put it on a kid, you know, it's sterile at
10 that moment. But when the kid goes outside
11 and plays in the dirt for while, it's no
12 longer sterile.

13 And I think that the transitory
14 nature of authentication is important to
15 remember here that, you know, at certain
16 moments the document is authenticated, it's on
17 paper or whether it's fixed in a digital file
18 on somebody's hard drive, but after it's taken
19 off of the internet, you know, maybe it's no
20 longer authentic after a certain period of
21 time, depending on how it's handled, and who
22 wants to alter it.

23 DR. GREER: Tim.

1 CHAIR BYRNE: I think in this
2 assumption where it's asking whether the
3 printable or the authentication should be on
4 the first page of the document, I think if
5 you're going to put it on the first page, it
6 should go on every page.

7 It's kind of meaningless if just
8 it's on the first page of the document whether
9 the document itself is an authentic document,
10 it's authentic from what it was printed from
11 and you should see it on every page.

12 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National
13 Coordination Office. I guess I have the
14 question, then, in the current paper realm, is
15 the seal on every page of every document?

16 CHAIR BYRNE: No.

17 DR. GREER: No.

18 CHAIR BYRNE: Basically it's no.

19 DR. GREER: So that would be --

20 MR. WIGGIN: Tim Wiggin from
21 Connecticut again. I mean, in a way this is
22 misleading because I don't think the mark
23 means anything. Really. I mean, it's -- the

1 authentication is in the certificate. That's
2 what I want to see.

3 I mean, I want to -- as Chris said,
4 you want to look and see where it came from.
5 You could get the same document from four
6 different places. Only one may actually have
7 that certificate.

8 Putting something on a piece of
9 paper -- I wouldn't want the user to walk away
10 thinking, "Ah, I have an authentic document."

11 Because, if you slap something on a copy
12 machine out of our print collection, you get
13 the page. You don't get anything else on top
14 of it.

15 So, I mean, this is kind of an
16 interesting feature, but it's not really an
17 authentication mark.

18 DR. GREER: No, it's not.

19 MR. PRIEBE: One last thing, I take
20 responsibility for this discussion because
21 part of this language in terms of what we
22 drafted, our initial intent -- Ted Priebe, GPO
23 -- was where to validate with Council and the

1 community, when we use the term in the printed
2 image area, when you think of on your monitor
3 and a full page screen image if you will, that
4 you would see that logo.

5 Really didn't intend to drive it on
6 that tangible angle of, hey, this is an
7 authentic -- authenticated tangible output, it
8 was more for the community to know when they
9 go to GPO access and FDsys, they're going to
10 pull up that image and they will see it on the
11 image area of the page.

12 I guess the printed was an
13 unintended consequence, although I think it
14 brought forth some good issues that are
15 helping us as well. So, I just wanted to
16 clarify that was at least our intent, and I
17 take responsibility for throwing this one all
18 the way out.

19 DR. GREER: But I think this
20 discussion's been valuable.

21 MR. PRIEBE: Yes. Anything else
22 from Council?

23 MS. TROTTA: Well, I guess -- Tory

1 Trotta, Arizona State University, while the
2 file is what's being authenticated, if there's
3 going to be a mark it should be on the first
4 page, but as the migration is to parts or
5 whatever the discreet parts within a document
6 are, then I would hope that authentication
7 would be available for those parts also within
8 the file.

9 MR. PRIEBE: Yes. Ted Priebe, GPO.

10 Next, that's the plan, is as those granular
11 pieces are made available they'd be on that
12 first page.

13 MR. OTTO: Justin Otto, Eastern
14 Washington University. Now that I think about
15 it and, you know, the more we have this
16 discussion, maybe -- maybe the logo should
17 appear on every page so that if for nothing
18 else, you know, let's -- you know, if someone
19 does print -- you know, print the document and
20 take it with them, at least what they have,
21 then, is an indicator that there is an
22 authenticate -- you know, on every page, you
23 know, so even if you just -- all you've got in

1 your hand is page three of ten of this
2 document, at least there is a -- there's a
3 notation on that page that there is an
4 authenticated digital version of this that,
5 you know, that people can go and verify.

6 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National
7 Coordination Office. My concern is that it
8 implies that what you're holding in your hand
9 is authenticated. Avoiding that implication
10 is what my concern is, and I don't know the
11 answer. I don't.

12 MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes, Notre
13 Dame. And my question goes to the same thing.
14 What are you trying to do here? Are you
15 trying -- what are you trying to imply by
16 having that image appear on a piece of paper.

17 And I think, one is, you will
18 define that. What it means to me is it was
19 printed -- assumption being, unaltered from
20 the time you pressed the print button till it
21 actually came out from an authenticated
22 source.

23 That's all. Now, if a user asked

1 me what does that mean, I spout back again,
2 "It was printed from an authenticated source."

3 "Well, does that mean it's accurate
4 and everything else?"

5 "It was printed from an
6 authenticated source." That's all you can do.

7 If you go to the paper environment,
8 you know, how did you know it was authentic?
9 Well, it hadn't been taken apart and rebound.

10 You know, the GPO on the very back officially
11 printed what the GPO -- dah, dah, dah, dah,
12 dah.

13 So, what are you trying to imply or
14 communicate to your user when they see this on
15 a paper image? I think once you do that, put
16 it some place because of us will interpret it
17 for anybody anyways.

18 MS. DAVIS: Denise Davis, ALA.
19 This is a question for GPO. Does the PDF file
20 name appear at the bottom of each page? The
21 URL for the PDF file, does it appear at the
22 bottom of the page?

23 MR. PRIEBE: I don't believe -- Ted

1 Priebe, GPO. I don't believe so. Off of GPO
2 access, if you launch a browseable PDF -- no.

3 It does not.

4 MS. DAVIS: Denise Davis ALA. The
5 reason I'm asking this is, if what we're
6 trying to understand is where this document
7 originated, the only way we know that is by
8 having the URL to the file, once it's been
9 printed.

10 So, having a brand at the top is
11 lovely, but it's really about the source
12 filename.

13 MR. PRIEBE: Let me take that back
14 with me with the suggestion -- Ted Priebe GPO
15 -- was potentially could GPO consider that as
16 providing the filename or URL for the actual
17 document. Okay.

18 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National
19 Coordination Office. I would second that. I
20 think Denise's idea is an effort to try to tie
21 the physical artifact to the digital one, that
22 the physical artifact is a representation of a
23 digital object, and by putting that URL at the

1 bottom, it allows the user to fall back to the
2 source.

3 MS. SEARS: Chris. Suzanne Sears,
4 University of North Texas. I'm sorry, but
5 every single -- you know, I want to tie back
6 into what David said and what Steve said.

7 In the current environment and what
8 we've been living in for over a hundred years
9 with the statutes at large and the US Code,
10 there is a bound volume, and on one page
11 there's an authentication, and that's it.

12 And when somebody makes a print
13 copy, it's certified that they made that print
14 copy from a certified source right then, and
15 we cannot guarantee that it's sterile past
16 that.

17 And it doesn't say -- you know, it
18 might say on it -- Denise with the URL, it
19 might say on it "Statutes at large." I mean,
20 it does give you -- say that you know that
21 that's where it came from.

22 But, you know, putting an
23 authentication on every single page, I really

1 just think that we're creating a lot of work.

2 It's never been there before, so why is it
3 now necessary?

4 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National
5 Coordination Office. I guess I agree with you
6 in the terms of complexity, but I don't want
7 to add complexity where it's not adding value.

8 On the other hand, this
9 authentication approach adds value in the
10 sense that it allows a user anywhere, anytime
11 to authenticate the digital object. And
12 that's part of the vision of the strategic
13 plan.

14 It's not to provide access
15 anywhere, anytime to the community. This is a
16 new kind of access where you can -- it's as if
17 you could call up Ric Davis and say, you know,
18 I'm a user, I have a copy here. Can you tell
19 me if this is the original? You can do that
20 in a digital sense here.

21 Ric.

22 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. I
23 think it's a good discussion. I don't know if

1 we have consensus on it yet. I think it's a
2 good discussion to continue. I will tell you
3 that in conversations we've had with our
4 federal agency partners, keeping in mind that
5 GPO here is the publisher, we kind of operate
6 on this a bit, too, at the wishes of the
7 federal agencies serving as the content
8 originator.

9 They've been a bit reticent thus
10 far about having it appear on every single
11 page. They've been very comfortable -- this
12 is Executive and Legislative Branch
13 conversations thus far, comfortable with it
14 appearing on that first page in terms of the
15 entire document.

16 I'm interested in our collaboration
17 on this as we go forward and it's points I can
18 take back to our federal agency partner for
19 further discussion.

20 DR. GREER: Thank you, Ric.

21 Let's go on -- one more comment?

22 Go on to the second assumption.

23 This has to do with a focus initially on PDF,

1 given the capable of Adobe certification
2 system, however, there are lots of files that
3 have utility in form -- when they are in forms
4 other than PDF, and so this says that,
5 initially, those would be provided but, as I
6 understand it, not for authentication, for
7 certification. Is that correct?

8 MS. RUSSELL: Lisa Russell, GPO.
9 Just to give you one idea of where this is
10 coming from, with the budget, they have --
11 most of their -- most of their files are
12 available with a PDF in a table format, and
13 then there's also a spreadsheet that you can
14 download and manipulate for your own use.

15 But they also had -- I think there
16 were three files in there that were basically
17 data dumps from databases that they had. And
18 when they converted those spreadsheets to PDF
19 in order to sign them and authenticate them,
20 we ended up with something like 60 rows across
21 and 300 rows down, and you end up with your
22 headers across the top and your headers are
23 down the side, but then if you want this page

1 here, you just get a bunch of numbers that
2 don't mean anything because you don't have the
3 headers.

4 So that -- even though, yes, that
5 was authenticated, it wasn't really very
6 useable. That was provided more so that
7 people could use the spreadsheet and, maybe,
8 benefit from that use.

9 DR. GREER: From Council?

10 MS. STIERHOLZ: I hadn't even
11 thought. This is Katrina from the St. Louis
12 Fed. So, the only kinds of files, really, you
13 can authenticate, are text? PDF text
14 documents. And are there no other digital
15 signature vendors out there for other kinds of
16 files?

17 MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO.
18 Certainly they are working on that, but our
19 assumption was really the validation that
20 today, based on technology and where it
21 stands, it's the PDF files that we can sign,
22 but by no means are we going to constrain
23 FDsys or the ability to sign documents as we

1 move forward as the technology matures.

2 MS. STIERHOLZ: I mean, I would
3 just encourage you to seek out other kinds of
4 certification, because that will be helpful.

5 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. I
6 think Ted covered this very well. The
7 capability technologically exists right now to
8 digitally sign PDF files and to take other
9 file types and convert them to PDF.

10 It's called encapsulating the
11 native file with a PDF wrapper and digitally
12 signing that PDF format.

13 We've been working with the Program
14 Management Office and others at GPO, and
15 others in government to look for potential
16 technology partners to be able to digitally
17 sign other file formats.

18 I would say it's in its infancy
19 right now, and we haven't found anyone that
20 has stepped up to the plate, but we're
21 continuing to talk to technology companies.

22 I think one way we might want to
23 address it going forward is, you know, putting

1 out an RFI, request for information from the
2 government through Federal Business
3 Opportunities sometimes gets a response, but
4 we've been talking to the National Institute
5 of Standards, companies like Adobe, IBM,
6 MicroSoft and others that sort of play in the
7 space, and it hasn't been on their radar.

8 I think they see it now as being
9 something that should be on their radar.

10 MR. HANNAN: This is John Hannan
11 from GPO. I just want to amplify on what Ric
12 said. The issue really isn't that there
13 aren't techniques, it's that there are too
14 many, and there's not a standardized way.

15 That's really the challenge for us
16 at GPO. I work with Ric and others at GPO on
17 this. So, that's really the issue, is there
18 are too many to choose from right now, but I
19 think we'll see some coalescence and consensus
20 probably over time.

21 We're certainly helpful and looking
22 to exploit that as we can so that it's
23 effective for the community. So, we look

1 forward to continue to do that. I hope that
2 helped amplify it a little bit.

3 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National
4 Coordination Office. I guess I would second
5 that. There are lots of custom solutions to
6 this that businesses used out in the
7 commercial realm, and so on, but not a
8 standard reader that would be available to
9 just anybody out there, to your libraries or
10 your patrons as well.

11 And it would be valuable for the
12 Federal Government as a whole to explore the
13 issue of standardized approaches.

14 Ric.

15 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. One
16 final comment on that. That was one of the
17 dilemmas that we faced in terms of being able
18 to deal with PDF files. We did not want to
19 put out any type of plug-in that you needed to
20 use external to your browser.

21 We've been putting out stuff in PDF
22 format and Adobe and other types of readers
23 work with PDF files for years, but it's a

1 challenge that we don't want, you know,
2 allowing the people at your libraries or our
3 phones to light up the GPO about having to
4 have some customized proprietary technology
5 that may be here today, gone tomorrow.

6 So, looking at this in terms of
7 dealing with other file formats and having
8 standardization is critical.

9 DR. GREER: Okay. So I think we
10 hear that the PDF approach now is one that is
11 practical and is accessible. There are a lot
12 of questions about how to do this in the
13 future so that Council is going to have to
14 stay engaged on this topic, particularly as
15 FDsys moves forward.

16 The third assumption based on the
17 GPO authentication process, documents will be
18 -- will successfully authenticate using the
19 free Adobe Reader.

20 This is a huge assumption, although
21 I can understand why -- why you made it.

22 Council.

23 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National

1 Coordination Office. I guess the issue of
2 versioning and forward migration we kind of
3 touched on, I'm anxious to see over time GPO
4 develop a systematic approach to forward
5 migration of these technologies, so I think
6 that this is something that, again, has to
7 stay on the Council's radar.

8 John.

9 MR. SHULER: No. No.

10 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
11 Connecticut State Library.

12 I guess I have a concern, though,
13 specifically to this, but the whole migration
14 issue. If an individual or a library
15 downloads a file, and then continues to use
16 that, and let's say they can do it offline
17 with the new version 8, there's no need to go
18 back and to check to see if there's a newer
19 version necessarily.

20 So, how are depositories
21 particularly going know that the copy they
22 have -- unless they've continually checked.
23 So, I think there's some potential issues with

1 downloading these files locally and assuming
2 that, well, it says it's got a certificate,
3 it's okay. It may be four versions old by
4 then.

5 MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO. I
6 guess I'll take a shot. It's not a
7 professional librarian, but I think the
8 dilemma is comparable to what we have in the
9 tangible world when you have a document, it
10 was current at the time that you got it,
11 perhaps from GPO or whatever method, but
12 without referencing that bibliographic
13 information to validate if there's a more
14 recent version, the authentication solution
15 that we have is really only providing you that
16 assurance and it hasn't been altered since GPO
17 authenticated, but it does not, in today's
18 realm, provide that mechanism of a validation
19 that it is also the most current.

20 So, it really is a part of the
21 whole package of what's the value of a
22 depository and having that mechanism with the
23 bibliographic, I think, is still the critical

1 component of is it the most recent, as well.

2 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
3 Connecticut State Library.

4 Then you may want to disable that
5 feature. I mean, to be a pain in the neck of
6 the local library, but if you can't go on line
7 to validate it, you can't validate that
8 version.

9 DR. GREER: Anything from the
10 audience on this assumption? You're the ones
11 who will get the questions when it doesn't
12 successfully authenticate.

13 I look of resignation out there
14 saying, "Yes, that's right."

15 Okay. Fourth assumption. When
16 each new collection is authenticated, the
17 library services and content management folks
18 will review cataloguing and classification
19 practice with that collection, and look into
20 how to adapt to that.

21 And this is the issue, I think,
22 that Ric brought up, and it relates to his
23 focus on PDF files, different kinds of

1 collections will be more or less suitable to
2 that approach, and it's going to have to be
3 something that is solved over time as the
4 technology migrates, would be my sense.

5 So, comments on this from Council?

6 I think this is related to the same
7 issue we had -- we talked about before with
8 respect to the choice of PDF as the way to go
9 here.

10 Here's Microsoft Windows,
11 interrupting, as it often does. Anything from
12 the audience on this?

13 (No response.)

14 DR. GREER: So, some questions
15 here. First, this business of appropriate
16 level of granularity, and this has to do with
17 how the certification process actually works
18 now.

19 It's a file-to-file, object-to-
20 object comparison for authentication and
21 certification, and then in the future, that
22 technology may change, allowing dynamic
23 certification of content that's being

1 exported.

2 The choice at the moment is on the
3 PDF file level, but I think that's technology-
4 driven. Am I mistaken about that?

5 MR. PRIEBE: Ted Priebe, GPO. I
6 would agree right now it's at the document
7 level and it's technology-driven, and that's
8 probably a good assessment of the current
9 state.

10 And then as we look to the future,
11 this is really the opportunity for additional
12 discussion of where, you know, Council sees
13 how far that should go. What is the
14 appropriate level as the technology enables
15 it.

16 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
17 Connecticut State Library. I'll plead my
18 ignorance of this whole technology, but one
19 would almost think, sort of from a naive
20 standpoint that you could certify things on
21 the fly if they came from a certified
22 repository.

23 So that if you put documents that

1 had been authenticated into a repository and
2 then you're serving those up that the
3 authentication would be based on where they
4 are coming, you know, the URL or whatever
5 they're coming from, so it could be on the fly
6 authentication instead of this certifying each
7 piece and part.

8 So, if I pull up a page, it came
9 from an authenticated version. I mean, that's
10 all I need to know.

11 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
12 University of Illinois, Chicago.

13 That's what I would call contextual
14 authentication, and it's really what
15 depository librarians have been doing for a
16 century, over a century.

17 The relationship with the GPO means
18 they got stuff from GPO, they housed the stuff
19 in GPO, designated it as stuff from GPO, so
20 that was a web of authentication. It wasn't
21 legal authentication, but it was
22 authentication that was good enough for, as I
23 said, 80, 90 percent of the traffic.

1 And as we just talked about the
2 legal authentication material, that has
3 profound implications on the day-to-day
4 practice of our business, and I embrace legal
5 authentication when it is appropriate.

6 But I made the observation that not
7 every single interaction with our public is a
8 legally-bound interaction, and we've got to be
9 able to have the flexibility to decide
10 professionally when we have a legal
11 relationship and when we just have simply a
12 librarian relationship.

13 And I don't want the technology
14 determining that for me. I want the option to
15 choose.

16 DR. GREER: Chris Greer, National
17 Coordination Office. In my mind, this
18 potentially, as the technology matures, the
19 potential for on-the-fly certification is an
20 important thing to keep in mind for FDSys.

21 I think that that's a powerful
22 enough capability that could be deployed in a
23 lot of applications such that a significant

1 amount of the band width and the storage
2 capacity of FDsys in the long run might well
3 be devoted to certification authentication
4 kinds of -- because it's so unique to GPO.

5 You know, it can't be provided any
6 other way. That makes you the focus point if
7 that capability expands and companies want to
8 build a business model around validation of
9 information.

10 MS. LaPLANT: Hi. Lisa LaPlant,
11 GPO. I would encourage Council also to, as
12 we, you know, from the technology standpoint,
13 GPO will definitely continue to look and
14 continue to investigate new technologies, but
15 I would encourage counsel to take a look when
16 you say "certification," what exactly, you
17 know, what do you mean when you say
18 "certification."

19 Are you meaning digital signatures,
20 are you meaning information in metadata, is it
21 some sort of secure transfer? So, just
22 kind of be thinking about, you know, what that
23 certification means and what your needs are

1 and your patrons' needs are for that type of
2 certification going forward. Thanks.

3 DR. GREER: Yes. Thank you, Lisa.

4 Chris Greer again, National
5 Coordination Office. I think, for the
6 purposes of this discussion, we're focused
7 literally on, is the information you have
8 identical to the information that was
9 disseminated, as opposed to security and other
10 issues at this point.

11 But, you're right. Down the road
12 that question expands.

13 From the audience on this question?

14 MS. SINCLAIR: Geoff Swindells,
15 Northwestern University. From the user's
16 perspective, and going to the question of the
17 appropriate level of granularity, I want you
18 to go as low as you can go, because as a large
19 research university, or a medium-sized
20 research university, I can see creating
21 digital products that incorporate materials at
22 Northwestern, materials from our Africana
23 Library and legislation around U.S. foreign

1 policy with Africa.

2 And I want to create new products.

3 And the granule level is great, but in some
4 cases, those granules are too big. So, I'd
5 like to go as small as you can go.

6 Three is an issue of context there,
7 and the user may lose the context, but I think
8 that when we're saying "authentic," we don't
9 mean that you're getting the full context, we
10 mean you're getting the words.

11 And so, if you can get down to the
12 sentence, excellent.

13 MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes, Notre
14 Dame, and I have concerns in the same way.
15 John touched upon it. The library world has
16 always had to spill over between the
17 assumption that my users have that this is an
18 authentic to this is an accurate.

19 And we all know from transcripts as
20 to -- not within Congress, they're always
21 highly-accurate. But what was said in the
22 hearing, not necessarily is what came out in
23 the printed word. What is the official text,

1 et cetera.

2 So, I have some concerns about --
3 about the implied -- again, I'm back to what
4 are you trying to do here? I mean, if you're
5 trying to get it that, indeed, t-h-e between a
6 space and a space in this document is
7 accurate, authentic because that same space-t-
8 h-e-space came from the document, the source
9 document.

10 Okay. It's going to be meaningless
11 to my user. So, I think granularity has to
12 stop some place because it is implied
13 authenticity, also implies accuracy, and I
14 don't think you can -- you're going to split
15 hairs, but lawyers will split hairs.

16 So, I think you do have to draw a
17 certain amount, I mean, in terms of where you
18 want to imply this is an accurate rendition of
19 the letters and spaces and punctuation.

20 Do you go down to three words? You
21 know, do you stop at a capital ending in a
22 period, meaning a sentence? You know, how do
23 you do it?

1 I think you're going to have to
2 fish or cut bait going -- we're not going to
3 go too much further than it's a whole, and
4 that's your problem to decide a whole what,
5 document as defined by blah, blah, blah.

6 MS. PARKER: Marian Parker, Wake
7 Forest Law, and I will speak for the people
8 who actually have to have this stuff in as
9 pristine a condition as it's possible for the
10 government to provide it to us, because it's
11 the primary source of the law that governs the
12 actions of the people.

13 And the lawyers have to have it.
14 We've had it on paper for the whole time that
15 we've been a country. If the only official --
16 big O official, authentic version is going to
17 be digital, unless everybody starts reading
18 everything digitally in the courts, then we're
19 going to be able to -- we're going to need to
20 be able to take in an accurate representation
21 of what that digital document is.

22 And as a general principle,
23 whatever percentage of us are law libraries

1 who are providing this to lawyers to use for
2 legal reasons, you know, we're a small
3 percentage, but it is the coin of the realm in
4 which we work.

5 And we must have it. We have no
6 choice. And we're all working hard with
7 everybody to say, yes, you can actually
8 provide us a digital document, because GPO's
9 figured out how to authenticate it, and make
10 it available to us.

11 Otherwise, we are going to tie part
12 of the documents to be imprinted in paper
13 until the end of the time.

14 DR. GREER: Okay. So you've heard
15 fairly clearly how important that is.

16 I think this is the last question.
17 What does Council expect from GPO upon launch
18 of FDsys related to Legacy documents? Do all
19 Legacy documents for the 110th Congress also
20 need to be authenticated.

21 And I think that last comment goes
22 to this issue.

23 Council.

1 I hear a resounding "Yes" from
2 across the Council.

3 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
4 Connecticut State Library. I mean,
5 particularly, if we get into scanning or
6 digitization projects we're going to have to
7 have a means to know that those were from --
8 first of all, from an original document.

9 So, there is going to be a need, as
10 things go up that we know they're as good as
11 the paper one.

12 DR. GREER: Got a clear message on
13 this question from the audience? I think
14 probably the same message. Okay. Let me turn
15 it back to Tim.

16 CHAIR BYRNE: I love it when they
17 turn it back to me and I have nothing to say
18 other than I think we can go to lunch.

19 I do remind everyone that we will
20 be meeting here at 1:30 and continuing a
21 discussion of the future of the FDLP and
22 strategic planning.

23 (Whereupon, the above-entitled

1 matter went off the record at 12:05 p.m. and
2 resumed at 1:34 p.m.)

3 CHAIR BYRNE: This session, on the
4 agenda, says it's for the Council to make
5 recommendations, but we really have changed
6 the intent of this one.

7 At our working session on Monday,
8 we got into an extensive discussion on the
9 future of the FDLP and strategic plan, and
10 really felt that there needed to be a lot more
11 discussion of that, so we devoted our working
12 session to it last night and so we really
13 don't have any recommendations. We want to
14 continue that discussion.

15 So, I'm going to turn it over to
16 Gwen to start it off.

17 MS. SINCLAIR: I am Gwen Sinclair
18 with the University of Hawaii and I'm thrilled
19 that there are so many people here for this
20 session, because we were predicting that there
21 would be about four.

22 So, I am expecting you all to
23 participate and not just sit there, because

1 that's what we're here for. Counsel really
2 wants to hear from the community about your
3 thoughts on the strategic plan.

4 Just to bring people back who may
5 not have attended the session last night, we
6 continued our discussion from Monday and I
7 think I could fairly characterize last night's
8 session as inconclusive, in that we don't
9 really have anything more that we could point
10 to you that we got consensus on than we had
11 ended up with on Monday.

12 But what I hope that we can do at
13 the end of this session is at least agree on
14 some goals, because it's really important for
15 the Government Printing Office folks to have
16 some goals that they can use to build a
17 strategic plan.

18 Whether that plan is for one year,
19 two years or five years, they need to have
20 something so that when they are going to the
21 JCP, they can point to what the FDLP is all
22 about and what we consider its priorities to
23 be.

1 So, I hope that -- first of all, I
2 guess I'd like to ask Council, is that
3 something we think we can achieve today, or at
4 least try, can we try to agree on some goals.

5 Okay. So, in talking with several
6 of my fellow Council members, we keep going
7 back to the vision and mission of the FDLP
8 from whence the goals that were drafted that
9 are in our packets came, and in case anybody
10 needs to remember what those goals are, here
11 they are.

12 So, when we had talked about them
13 the other day on Monday, we did some -- well,
14 people had things to say about the way these
15 are worded. So, I'm hoping that what we can
16 do is to get some consensus about what we do
17 need to say in our goals, and how many goals
18 are needed.

19 So, with that, I'd like to go back
20 to our vision and mission and then the mission
21 is achieved through and find out if we can at
22 least agree on these, because these are the
23 points out of which those four goals came.

1 So, at first I'd like to ask
2 counsel: Is this something that -- that needs
3 to be tweaked? Or, is it perfect in every
4 way? Ken.

5 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
6 Connecticut. Well, without wordsmithing, I
7 mean, yes, I think some things need to be
8 tweaked, because we've separated -- we're
9 still talking of some old concepts.

10 I mean, collections of publications
11 -- there should be collections, and it could
12 be -- you know, and we talk about online
13 information below, but it could necessarily be
14 part of the whole piece.

15 I mean, just to throw it out, I was
16 looking at three basic goals based on the
17 pyramid that appears somewhere in what we
18 received. And as developed new service
19 models, developed new collection models and
20 developed new communication programs, three
21 kind of big picture things we need to do.

22 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
23 University of Illinois at Chicago. Are you

1 saying, Ken, that we shouldn't focus on these,
2 that you want to jump immediately to
3 discussing those three goals you just stated?

4 MR. WIGGIN: Well, to me, missions
5 are achieved by meeting goals, and if you're
6 going to say these are goals, then we need to
7 look at them. If we want to -- I'd say kind
8 of ignore this -- the mission is achieved
9 through.

10 MR. SHULER: Okay.

11 MR. WIGGIN: Because I think that
12 presupposes we, you know -- and it puts them
13 in place of goals.

14 MR. SHULER: So, we're in agreement
15 -- John Shuler, University of Illinois at
16 Chicago -- we're in agreement, then, that the
17 four stated goals that were in the power
18 points for taking those off the table for a
19 moment and we're starting fresh. I just want
20 to make -- give an idea where we're going
21 here.

22 MR. WIGGIN: I was throwing that
23 out. Ken Wiggin, Connecticut. I was throwing

1 that out. You can throw that out as well.

2 MR. SHULER: I'm confused as who's
3 throwing who, but -- if we can agree as a
4 Council that we're starting with a clean slate
5 and that Ken has put new words on the slate,
6 at least that is a start.

7 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,
8 University of Texas. The triangle that Ken's
9 talking about is on slide ten, Gwen, and it
10 does say at the top, new shape for the FDLP,
11 so I do think those are words that they are
12 looking at. If that's what they're looking
13 at, then maybe our goals should be based on
14 that.

15 MS. SINCLAIR: Other thoughts from
16 Council about going back to the pyramid?
17 Pyramid Power. You can tell I had too much
18 tea at lunch. Gwen.

19 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Sally Holterhoff
20 Valpo Law. I would just say that at the
21 bottom of the pyramid it says access to
22 depository materials and I wonder if we don't
23 want to say government information there. I'm

1 not too big on "materials." And then I don't
2 -- I mean, it seems like that would broaden
3 it.

4 MS. SINCLAIR: Yes, I see what
5 you're saying, but I think there's a
6 deliberate method to putting those particular
7 words there because what depositories are
8 about is depository material. It's not
9 government information.

10 You know, depository materials, to
11 me, is a specific set of materials, and as we
12 discussed the other day, there are certain
13 government information products that are
14 outside the scope of the depository program,
15 maybe the word "materials" is what's bothering
16 people, that it implies physical collections,
17 but I don't think of it that way.

18 MS. STIERHOLZ: Gwen, this is
19 Katrina from the St. Louis Fed. That's where
20 I kind of get hung up, is that whole
21 depository concept, because we're not
22 depositing anything anymore.

23 There are no depository materials.

1 There are --

2 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Yes, that's right.

3 MS. STIERHOLZ: There are
4 government access -- I mean, but everybody has
5 access to it, so it's not like only depository
6 libraries have access.

7 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Sally Holterhoff,
8 Valpo Law. That's not true. We get a box
9 almost every day at our library. I mean, we
10 are still depositing things. Things

11 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,
12 University of Texas. And even in a digital
13 world, we have been discussing depositing
14 digital materials and possibly having digital
15 regionals that are going to archive those
16 materials and keep them and be a depository
17 for the electronic collection as well.

18 So, I don't think the word
19 "depository" is necessary archaic.

20 MS. SINCLAIR: Yes. Katrina, I
21 think I understand what you're getting at, but
22 I'm not sure that we can make that decision
23 today. I think, today, we're going to have to

1 go ahead and live with the word "depository."

2 So, I'm -- but I'm not sure if
3 redrawing the pyramid is what we really want
4 to do here. You know, I think -- you know,
5 Ken has put some goals forward, and we should
6 be discussing those.

7 Can you restate them, Ken?

8 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
9 Connecticut State Libraries. Develop new
10 service models to address the service fees,
11 develop new collection models to develop
12 collections, and development of communication
13 programs.

14 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. Should we
15 take those one at a time and start off with
16 the developing new service models? You know,
17 there's that word "model" again.

18 So, Council, what -- what about
19 that? David.

20 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,
21 California State Library. I guess I
22 personally don't have a problem with the word
23 "model" because it presupposes that there's no

1 one set way that things are to be done.

2 It's a pattern, and it's up to
3 individual depositories or libraries or
4 whatever you want to call the new thing that
5 we are going to be, to follow that model to
6 develop programs that are locally applicable.

7 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Sally Holterhoff,
8 Valpo Law. I think that Ken's got it as
9 plural, and I feel better about that because
10 what was in the goal before was a model for
11 the FDLP which, you know, sounds like one way
12 you have to do it.

13 But he's just taking the three
14 things on the pyramid now and sort of brought,
15 you know, said them a little bit differently,
16 and making the models plural, which would
17 allow for what you just said, David, of, you
18 know, possible alternate models that still fit
19 in the scope of the thing.

20 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
21 University of Chicago. To follow through on
22 Ken's suggestion, but also to look at the idea
23 of the blur that Cindy introduced in her

1 conversation, I think we need to move beyond
2 the fact, if these -- or we're trying to come
3 up with goals.

4 If we leave it at the model stage,
5 then we are saying the goal of the depository
6 is to build models. I think we're moving
7 beyond that. I think we need to move up.

8 The goal of the FDLIP is to sustain
9 services, sustain collections, and to sustain
10 communications that are innovative, and I
11 think we need to move into a much more
12 proactive, rather than a theoretical kind of
13 "We're going to build a model that we can use
14 to energize the rest of the discussion."

15 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
16 Connecticut State Library. I guess, I mean,
17 it's all semantics, and I think models can
18 also be actual -- I mean, when I build a model
19 car, I've actually got something at the end of
20 it. It's not just hypothetical.

21 And I think what I was trying to
22 get at is, however you want to call them, but
23 there should be some different -- I don't have

1 my thesaurus here, so I'm not sure what else
2 to call it, but you know, there could be one
3 way to do a regional -- there could be a
4 different way to do selectives, if that's what
5 we still want to call them.

6 I mean, I think they're sort of the
7 how we're going to deliver services, and I
8 still think "model" can work either way,
9 whether it's hypothetical or this is the model
10 you are going to follow, or the method.

11 And we can wordsmith it, but I was
12 trying to get at, yes, we should, at the end
13 of the day, say this is where we're moving,
14 and "model" had been used in the other
15 documents, so I kind of just stuck with them.

16 MS. SINCLAIR: Well, let me ask
17 this: Council, can you live with that goal as
18 it's stated with that word "models" in it?

19 COUNCIL MEMBER: Yes.

20 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. Now, we need
21 to get some comments from our community about
22 that goal. Community, what do you think?
23 We're doing them one at a time.

1 Community, can you live with that
2 goal?

3 COUNCIL MEMBER: Somebody's not
4 going to live.

5 COUNCIL MEMBER: Restate it again.

6 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. Ken, can you
7 restate it one more time.

8 MR. WIGGIN: Develop new service
9 models.

10 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. Yes.

11 MR. O'MAHONY: Hi. I'm Dan
12 O'Mahony from Brown University, Providence,
13 Rhode Island.

14 Whether it's around that kind of a
15 structure in terms of services, collections,
16 or communications or some other way, I guess I
17 think that the preeminent goal that ties all
18 of those things together, and then some, that
19 the program is about, is about permanent
20 public access to government information
21 content.

22 That's sort of what it's always
23 been about, the geographically dispersed 1250

1 libraries across the country, that's the model
2 that has worked in a tangible world.

3 I think that the biggest challenge
4 for all of us is to figure out how that works
5 in an electronic world.

6 So, whatever goals and whatever
7 structure that we come up with, the ultimate
8 goal I think is to develop models that make
9 that happen, permanent public access to
10 government information content in the digital
11 era.

12 MS. SINCLAIR: Well, I think you're
13 pointing out what our mission is, you know.

14 MR. O'MAHONY: Well, that's not
15 exactly what I'm pointing out. I think the
16 goals -- the mission and vision, I think, are
17 rock solid. But over the next five-year
18 period, which is what I understand the
19 strategic plan to be trying to accomplish, I
20 think specifically steps to move us closer to
21 an era where we're -- an environment in which
22 we are permanently preserving and making
23 accessible electronic government information

1 is what these goals should be focused on.

2 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
3 University of Illinois Chicago.

4 So, what the sentence could read in
5 order to address that, Dan, is a -- whatever
6 Ken said about models of service aimed at
7 achieving the mission of the Federal
8 Depository Library.

9 Would that cover the marker?

10 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
11 Connecticut State Library.

12 I guess when I do goals I've
13 already got a mission, and so I'm assuming
14 that my goals refer back to the mission -- try
15 to keep them short, and I thought -- well,
16 words was pretty good.

17 But -- and if we need to, but I
18 think then after that the strategies will
19 address some of those very specific points
20 about permanence and whatever, but the goals
21 should -- I expect that the goals refer back
22 to the mission.

23 MS. SINCLAIR: Yes. Ken, I would -

1 - that was what I was thinking as well, is
2 that your mission is sort of assumed when you
3 develop goals and you don't really have to
4 restate it as part of the goal.

5 Any other comments from the
6 community?

7 (No response.)

8 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. We have one
9 goal down. Yes.

10 Okay. Our second -- maybe I should
11 go back to the pyramid. Okay. The second
12 goal was, if I'm not mistaken, to develop new
13 collection models. Is that correct?

14 MR. SHULER: Yes.

15 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. Council.
16 Tory.

17 MS. TROTTA: Tory Trotta, Arizona
18 State. To me, this is the cornerstone of the
19 whole strategic plan. It's the whole purpose,
20 is to position ourselves for a digital
21 environment, so to me this is an important
22 part.

23 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,

1 University of Illinois Chicago.

2 I am not a champion of including
3 the notion of collections within any of the
4 goals of the program. However, as a useful
5 tool, the bridge between, and sustain some
6 kind of ongoing relationship between our
7 legacy collections and our future collections,
8 I can see where collections can serve a
9 purpose if we don't freeze the idea of
10 collections into a particular format, but
11 still respect that we're going to be
12 responsible for both the Legacy formats, the
13 present formats and the future formats.
14 Whatever that is.

15 MR. CISMOWSKI: Gwen.

16 MS. SINCLAIR: Yes.

17 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,
18 California State Library.

19 When I hear that particular goal, I
20 don't just assume tangible collections inside
21 of depositories. What I hear are the entire
22 gamut of collection possibilities, not just
23 what we have now, but what we may have in the

1 future.

2 So, it would encompass the tangible
3 collections that are in depositories. It
4 would encompass the content of the future --
5 of the federal -- excuse me, Federal Digital
6 system, and it would encompass possibly
7 deposit of digital content and depositories.

8 It would be the whole package.

9 MS. SINCLAIR: I guess the thought
10 that went through my mind just now is, if you
11 give this to somebody outside of our group
12 would they understand what was meant by that,
13 develop new collection models.

14 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggins,
15 Connecticut State Library. I guess it would
16 be informed by adding additional action items
17 underneath that.

18 I think what David has said is what
19 I meant, is that we don't want to define it
20 too carefully here, because we don't know what
21 it's all going to be. It should be as
22 inclusive as possible.

23 But I think we, as libraries deal

1 with collections. They may be virtual. They
2 may be tangible, they may be whatever, but I
3 think the concept of libraries and collections
4 still goes together.

5 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,
6 California State Library. I'm certainly no
7 glowing expert in the strategic planning
8 process, but my understanding of vision,
9 mission and goals is that they should be short
10 and somewhat ambiguous.

11 What is not ambiguous are the
12 strategies that inform -- that proceed from
13 those goals and even if the goal is ambiguous,
14 when you read the strategies that follow that
15 goal, it becomes clear what that goal means
16 and now, because strategic plans cover a
17 follow-up period of time.

18 So, for five years, these are our
19 strategies to meet this goal. After five
20 years the goal may really be talking about
21 some different set of reality, realities, and
22 then you develop new strategies, maybe keeping
23 the goal the same.

1 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Sally Holterhoff,
2 Valpo Law. Actually, we have -- if we use the
3 new model that Ken's suggesting and accept all
4 three of these, we have strategies. The are
5 under the four things that we have in here.
6 We can just move them onto -- I mean, they
7 would fit really well, so yes.

8 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. Counsel, any
9 further comments about that goal, or are we --
10 do we like it the way it is?

11 Okay. Any comments from the
12 audience? You're all so sleepy after lunch
13 that you're just struggling to stay awake?

14 Let's hear from Sandy first.

15 Go ahead, Sandy.

16 MS. McANINCH: Sandy McAninch,
17 University of Kentucky.

18 I guess it's more a question than a
19 comment. I -- as you were talking, I kept
20 thinking maybe the words "collaborative,
21 collaboration" or "flexibility" ought to be
22 put in front of services or collections, in
23 particular.

1 I wasn't sure where you were going
2 to factor in those two phrases, but those are
3 critical to our moving forward effectively.
4 That's in my opinion, the crux of the issue
5 right now.

6 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
7 Connecticut State Library.

8 I would say that those should be
9 paramount assumptions in everything that we do
10 at all -- you know, do we want that
11 collaboration and that flexibility, and that's
12 why I started -- it's kind of like -- I like
13 the peer amendment and I think it works well,
14 but I think we should have that in our
15 assumptions very clearly.

16 MS. SINCLAIR: Cindy.

17 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, Government
18 Printing Office.

19 I just -- oh, man, here we go
20 again. I just want to point out that once the
21 plan is completed, it's not just going to sit
22 on the shelf.

23 It will be reviewed, and extended,

1 revised, however, as new things come up, so
2 that there would be a 2010 to 2015 or some
3 kind of addendum with -- refreshing when new
4 things happen.

5 And it's more -- perhaps as more
6 functionality comes with FDsys, and we may
7 want to change, so there is an opportunity for
8 that, but we need something to get started.

9 MS. SINCLAIR: Other comments from
10 the audience or Council?

11 (No response.)

12 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. Then we have
13 two goals. One more to go.

14 The third one was developed, New
15 Communication Programs, is that right? Okay.

16 MR. SHULER: What happened to
17 "models"?

18 MS. SINCLAIR: Programs. Okay.

19 MR. SHULER: We deviated.

20 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin. I guess I
21 was seeing as not so much as models of
22 communication, but actual developing some
23 programs, as we move forward with the plan, we

1 need to have at various levels some
2 communication plan or -- it could be
3 communication plans, too, I guess, but -- or
4 tools, but it wasn't just really "model."

5 "Model" fit the other two nicer.

6 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Sally Holterhoff,
7 Valpo Law. And that's for maybe the FAQ
8 sheets that Ken thought up this morning, and
9 people seemed to like which fit under
10 communication, tools and programs or whatever,
11 as an example.

12 MS. SINCLAIR: Other comments from
13 Council?

14 (No response.)

15 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. Audience.

16 MS. SOLOMON: Judy Solomon, Seattle
17 Public Library.

18 I just wanted to clarify. We're
19 talking about developing these models. I'm
20 assuming a little bit down the line we'll also
21 talk about implementing them.

22 MS. SINCLAIR: Right. These are
23 just overarching goals, and then strategies

1 follow under them.

2 MS. SOLOMON: Right.

3 MS. SINCLAIR: Steve.

4 MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes, Notre
5 Dame. I think that that's a little too fuzzy.

6 I mean, communications is one of those things
7 we like to beat to death that's always, it's
8 never enough, it's never right, it's not
9 always its fault.

10 It may need a little bit more.
11 Communication towards what? I mean, towards
12 end user, internally, between GPO and, you
13 know, I think I would like a more, you know,
14 to what end.

15 It's one of those mom and apple pie
16 ones. It is just so general that anything
17 fits into new models of communication. You
18 know, I'd rather use email. There's a new
19 model.

20 You know, so it's a little too
21 fuzzy. And I may -- I don't know, I have no
22 recommendation how to tighten it up.

23 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. Yes, I --

1 when I think about it I think there are kind
2 of two pieces. One is education and one is
3 promotion, so I'm not sure how to weave those
4 two concepts into the goal.

5 Sally.

6 MS. HOLTERHOFF: If you have to
7 have one word to put on the side of the
8 pyramid, though, Steve, can you think of a
9 word that has the same number of letters? I
10 mean, really.

11 I think we probably need to just
12 explain that in the strategies, because I
13 think what you just said, going about the two
14 aspects, education and promotion, they're
15 good, but we can put that in the strategies.

16 But, I mean, it is fuzzy. I agree,
17 but what's going to fit on the side of that
18 pyramid.

19 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,
20 University of North Texas. I mean, if we
21 can't live without those two words in the
22 sentence, couldn't we just, in the goal we
23 could say "Develop new communication programs

1 for education and outreach."

2 MS. SINCLAIR: Steve, would that -
3 - would that work? Any other thoughts from
4 Council about that edition?

5 MR. SHULER: I'm not sure what --
6 John Shuler, University of Illinois Chicago.

7 I'm not sure what we did. Somebody
8 -- are we keeping communications?

9 MS. SINCLAIR: Yes.

10 Suzanne, can you restate what you
11 just said.

12 MS. SEARS: I didn't write it down.
13 Develop new communication program for
14 education and outreach.

15 MR. SHULER: I would object in the
16 sense that that would be too specific, because
17 communications includes more than just
18 education and outreach. I would be just as
19 happy keeping it wonderfully vague and then
20 being more specific in the strategies as was
21 suggested earlier.

22 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,
23 University of North Texas. I agree, John. I

1 mean, I like keeping them short and broad,
2 trying to make sure that everybody buys in.

3 Perhaps if we had objectives
4 underneath the goal, and the objectives as
5 communications or education communications for
6 outreach.

7 MR. SHULER: That would work.

8 MS. SINCLAIR: Stephanie.

9 MS. BRAUNSTEIN: Stephanie
10 Braunstein, Louisiana State University.

11 Just put my two cent's worth, since
12 the prior to goals have that broad over-
13 arching concept, I think it's more appropriate
14 to stay with that and keep it, quote, unquote,
15 "a little fuzzy."

16 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. So it sounds
17 pretty much like we have consensus, that we
18 want the goal to simply be develop new
19 communication programs, period.

20 Okay. We have three goals. Is
21 that enough?

22 MR. SHULER: It's enough for the
23 pyramid.

1 MS. SINCLAIR: Well,
2 congratulations. It seemed like we were not
3 going to get here. So, now that we have our
4 three goals, shall we move onto the
5 strategies?

6 MR. HAYES: Are you going to ask
7 the audience if that's enough? Steve Hayes,
8 Notre Dame.

9 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. Is that
10 enough?

11 MR. HAYES: No. Steve Hayes, Notre
12 Dame.

13 A goal you need to put in front of
14 that right now, in my opinion, and I've
15 expressed to some is: You need to reestablish
16 the balance and the cost benefit of being
17 within the program.

18 I think that's the overriding issue
19 that we have right now before you can even go
20 to the models of service, the models
21 communication, the models of collections.

22 You have to solve the disconnect
23 that I'm hearing from directors, et cetera, as

1 to -- it used to be obvious, you know, we got
2 tangibles, therefore, I'm willing to do the
3 service.

4 Half the balance is now -- does not
5 appear to be readily available to or obvious
6 to and we're still searching for that and
7 we're trying to justify maintaining the
8 program by doing these new models to keep us
9 going.

10 I think there's your first goal, is
11 to really need to think about how do we
12 reestablish and communicate and, you know,
13 identify those that keep the balance so that
14 we no longer have the major issue of "Is there
15 going to be anybody in the program to begin
16 with to do collection or to do service, or
17 even to do communication?"

18 P.P. Ballinger -- our leadership
19 says, "You're out of here. I don't care what
20 wonderful model you have, it's not within the
21 program. I can do that within my library, to
22 have those exact same collections or services
23 to meet, keeping American informed and for

1 permanent public access, but I can do that
2 independent of a program. I can do that goal
3 that Dan, articulated for us."

4 So, there's your first goal, in my
5 opinion.

6 MS. SINCLAIR: Yes.

7 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
8 Connecticut State Library.

9 Several of my colleagues over the
10 last few days have kept talking about the New
11 Deal, and so maybe we want one that says to
12 articulate the new deal. I mean, what is the
13 deal? How do you sell to whoever that you
14 should be or want to be or want to say a
15 depository.

16 So, I agree that there's probably
17 that. We kind of made an assumption, and
18 maybe we do need to actually articulate that
19 for folks.

20 MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes, Notre
21 Dame, and you can put it in your pattern, you
22 know, develop new models or develop the New
23 Deal Models.

1 MS. TROTTA: Tory Trotta, Arizona
2 State. That might be a major strategy under
3 the develop new communication programs. It
4 speaks to that.

5 I short of hate to elevate that
6 cluster of concepts to a major five-year goal
7 because I'm not sure -- I know that there are
8 pressures throughout the program, but do they
9 rise to the level of it being a strategic goal
10 in and of itself.

11 MS. SINCLAIR: I think one way of
12 looking at it is to look at the top of the
13 pyramid and collaboration is the word that's
14 at the top. If you ignore the word
15 "flexibility" which we don't like, you know, I
16 think what Steve is talking about is
17 strengthening the collaboration between the
18 FDLP and the depositories.

19 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
20 University of Illinois Chicago.

21 I would argue that what Steve is
22 seeking is going to depend on how well we
23 craft the strategies to support services,

1 collections and communications.

2 So, what you are seeking will
3 depend on how well we craft the strategies to
4 achieve those three goals. And to be explicit
5 about it, I don't see necessarily brings any
6 singular strength to our efforts.

7 MS. SINCLAIR: Ric.

8 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. In
9 talking to library directors about this, I see
10 the point where they're approaching it from a
11 business perspective and not just a service
12 perspective.

13 I think we've been looking at it at
14 GPO in terms of incorporating this piece that
15 Steve's talking about as an overall value
16 proposition, you know, not just focused on
17 services, but looking at it from a business
18 standpoint where there is a true cost-benefit
19 analysis as part of creating the New Deal
20 model.

21 MS. SINCLAIR: Steve. Oh, go
22 ahead.

23 MS. REHKOP: Oh, please let Steve -

1 - Steve first.

2 MR. HAYES: Steve Hayes, Notre
3 Dame, business librarian.

4 When I look at the graph of
5 participation of individuals within the
6 program to develop the new models, to treat
7 them, to perfect them and everything else, the
8 graph is in a downward trajectory.

9 I do not see it now, and I would
10 have to look at -- to GPO for more data is the
11 downward trajectory leveling off in terms of
12 how we lost the motion and now we're in a
13 steady state of an even line.

14 The data for me is, you know, until
15 I can stop this downward trend, I don't have
16 sufficient resources and individuals and
17 everything else, to truly work on the
18 innovative services, collections and
19 communications that are there.

20 So -- and I don't know, it may very
21 well be where do you put it, and maybe if I'm
22 hearing Ric correctly, the strategic plan
23 automatically, before we can even proceed on a

1 strategic plan, we've got to solve that.

2 That's our first goal of which the
3 strategic plan is contributing to. I don't
4 know, but I'm still concerned in the, you
5 know, the wonderful ideas. I like the goals
6 and everything else, but if you can't stop the
7 hemorrhaging, you know, you've got no patient
8 to do services or anything else.

9 So, I don't know where you want to
10 put it, and it will be interesting for counsel
11 to try and place it in the context, and give
12 it the priority that I think it deserves.
13 That's the first priority I think your actions
14 really have to take towards, is rebalancing.

15 If you don't work for -- you want
16 five years, good idea, but who's left in the
17 program to even implement it.

18 MS. REHKOP: Barbara Rehkop,
19 Washington University in St. Louis. I'm so
20 glad that Steve speaks up and speaks so
21 articulately for me.

22 I say that the thing you need to
23 worry about for the next five years is very

1 much the thing that he said a few moments ago
2 about the FDLP program and where we want to be
3 in five years and how we balance -- I believe
4 your word was "balance," all of these other
5 things.

6 This chart is lovely and beautiful
7 and wonderful, but I could take it back to my
8 librarian and it would mean the same thing. I
9 could take it to my church and it would mean -
10 - you know, it would work there, too.

11 So, we're talking mom and apple
12 pie, as once again, I borrow from Steve, with
13 the sorts of things that we are discussing
14 here, wherein we, in fact, have quite a
15 serious problem with, say, survival.

16 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,
17 University of North Texas. If we go back and
18 look at the assumptions, some of what is being
19 said here or there and you could even make --
20 you know, we put the assumptions that we feel
21 are the most important at the top of something
22 like that, but we have collaboration and
23 cooperation are essential in the assumptions.

1 We have partnerships between the
2 government and the private sector will
3 continue to develop and increase, and we have
4 GPO must promote the depositories and their
5 resources outside the FDLP.

6 So, we could even maybe put in
7 another assumption if we feel we need to
8 about, you know, promoting the value of the
9 FDLP or, you know, staying -- why stay in the
10 program.

11 But I do think that some of those
12 assumptions address some of the issues.

13 MS. SINCLAIR: John.

14 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
15 University of Illinois at Chicago.

16 I think what the last two speakers
17 are speaking to is not necessarily a strategy
18 but a tactical issue. Yes, we are bleeding.
19 Yes, our departments are being depopulated,
20 our collections being abandoned.

21 However, if we don't have, quote,
22 unquote, the New Deal, to come back into our
23 organizations and say, "Here is something

1 better. Here is something to stop the
2 bleeding or at least deliver what I thought
3 would be assumptions and the mission and the
4 values of the program we're supposed to be in
5 this new environment, instead of tactical
6 decisions to stop the bleeding, we have a much
7 greater systemic failure of purpose than just
8 what is happening in each of our individual
9 institutions.

10 And I thought the purpose of
11 developing these goals was to reanimate the
12 mission and the values of the program that can
13 then lead into specific strategies to survive
14 and work against the challenges that exist at
15 each of our institutions.

16 I may be wrong about thinking of
17 strategy and tactics in that way, but it's not
18 to say that those tactics and the threat is
19 not very real. It is very real, and I said it
20 before and I'll say it again.

21 I'm living it. I'm living that
22 nightmare right now. No question. I want
23 this as badly as anybody, but I know what's

1 going to turn the trick with my director is
2 not going to be a new band-aid. It's going to
3 be a new form of life, and I think that's what
4 we're shaping here.

5 And for what it's worth, she ain't
6 going to turn her head unless I offer her a
7 totally new deal, and that deal's got to be
8 based on a foundation.

9 I think that Ken is beginning to
10 speak to some basic goals that are common
11 throughout all our institutions.

12 MS. SINCLAIR: Denise.

13 MS. DAVIS: Denise Davis, ALA.
14 Because I'm having a philosophical battle in
15 my brain around this, and we're entering a
16 long and protracted economic decline in this
17 country.

18 And having a fairly strong
19 collection development background myself, I
20 struggle with something that's fairly obvious
21 from a cost value proposition for libraries,
22 and that is that you get free content and lots
23 of it, and what the library hones up is

1 expertise, and not even space anymore.
2 Terabytes is all they have to give now.

3 So, if I were a library
4 administrator I could argue much more
5 effectively for supporting a collection that's
6 paid for taxpayer dollars, than argue for a
7 collection that I have to pay for in real
8 tangible ways.

9 And I guess I want to hear from
10 people about just that basic philosophy of the
11 program, that it's a quid pro quo, if you
12 will, and I don't understand how a director
13 would -- could argue effectively for spending
14 twice for something, rather than simply making
15 resource, labor and terabytes available to
16 sustain this access.

17 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
18 Connecticut State Library.

19 I guess, in moving forward with the
20 strategic plan, though, we have to recognize
21 that it's the strategic plan for GPO, but we
22 need to inform it by saying, whatever they do
23 has to present a value statement or a business

1 model that -- that will help libraries, I
2 guess, buy into whatever program we come out
3 there with.

4 So, I mean, we are seeing a loss of
5 some libraries, and I don't know what the
6 percentage is, we still have 1200 or so
7 depositories, but this is not a strategic plan
8 for those institutions.

9 It's a strategic plan -- no, I'm
10 sorry. I'm saying I think all of these
11 comments should greatly inform us and we
12 should make sure the assumptions have that in
13 there, that there are these pressures at
14 libraries.

15 But whatever we do, we've got to
16 make this so that people really are going to
17 want to again be a depository.

18 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Sears,
19 University of North Texas.

20 I just want to ask Robin for a
21 point of clarification. I know it's not in
22 the same numbers. I know that we are losing
23 depositories, I'm not denying that situation,

1 but we are gaining some, too.

2 There are libraries that are coming
3 forward and becoming new depositories. I know
4 for a fact in Oklahoma they just added one
5 last year, so, you know, there are some
6 libraries out there that do see the value.

7 So I don't want to have this idea
8 that everybody is dropping and nobody's, you
9 know, staying, or being added.

10 MS. SINCLAIR: Robin.

11 MS. HAUN-MOHAMED: Robin Haun-
12 Mohamed, GPO.

13 You're right, Suzanne, we have
14 picked up a couple, and we have one or two
15 that are on a waiting list to move from this
16 designation to this designation, which will
17 open up a congressional designation so that
18 there is still some of that going on, and
19 that's attribute to the folks in the regions,
20 and the regionals that are working to promote
21 the idea of public access and taxpayer
22 expense.

23 On the other hand, we are talking

1 with lots of folks about why I should stay in
2 the program so that cost-benefit analysis or
3 the value of the FDLP at that point,
4 colleagues are lining up behind me to talk
5 about, is so important.

6 We are at -- I think it's actually
7 here, 12:47, so we're down a couple, but we do
8 have a couple waiting in line, too.

9 MS. SINCLAIR: Yes. We have a
10 comment from the audience that I'd like to
11 take next.

12 MS. SMITH: I hesitate to comment
13 in front of them, though, but I'll do it
14 anyway.

15 Lori Smith, Southeastern Louisiana
16 University. Just a sample of what a goal, it
17 sounds like we're talking about, would be to
18 envision and redefine the responsibilities and
19 rewards of all stakeholders in the Federal
20 Depository Library Program.

21 Because, I think we did know the
22 old deal, GPO got something out this, the
23 libraries got something out of this, the

1 public got something out of this.

2 And I think that's what we need to
3 figure out is, who's getting what out of the
4 deal now and, you know, how do we balance out
5 that everybody gets some benefit, everybody
6 has responsibilities, so that it still works
7 for everybody, because I think it is out of
8 balance because we are, you know, having
9 complaints and problems from library
10 directors.

11 And so, I suggest that as the goal.

12 And I think, going ahead to redefine it, I
13 think what we get is this: We get training.

14 The library gets a local expert who
15 can come to Washington and get access to GPO
16 and ask questions, and who knows how to find
17 this stuff that's on line because, yes, it's
18 on line, and people can find it theoretically
19 for themselves, but in actuality, they need
20 help. They need us.

21 So, I think we're the new GPO
22 collection. We need the training and the
23 expertise to send back, and that's what the

1 library gets. They get us.

2 MS. SINCLAIR: Can you repeat your
3 -- could you please repeat your goal that you
4 stated.

5 MS. SMITH: Envision and redefine
6 the responsibilities and rewards of all
7 stakeholders in the FDLP.

8 MS. SINCLAIR: Sally, I think you
9 were waiting to say something.

10 MS. HOLTERHOFF: I was just going
11 to say that I'm not -- I'm still thinking
12 about what Denise said before, but I really --
13 and I don't know quite everything that would
14 back up what she said, but I liked the way you
15 said that, Denise, about -- it's like were you
16 looking at, you know, in these bad economic
17 times, this is the, you know, the government
18 program that works, that does things for
19 libraries, so if we can find a way to make
20 that true, what you said, or to defend it with
21 details, I really like that.

22 I mean, I think that would be a new
23 deal, you know.

1 MS. SINCLAIR: Cindy.

2 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. I
3 just wanted to give you some specific numbers,
4 since that was asked.

5 Since we were mandated to move the
6 transition to an online environment, we're
7 down 119 libraries from fiscal year '97, but
8 also during that same time period, we've added
9 30 libraries, 11 of which have been in the
10 last two years.

11 MS. SINCLAIR: Ric.

12 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. Cindy
13 and I have been working together too long, so
14 she said what I was going to say.

15 But, you know, going back to the
16 1996 study report that we did, I think the
17 concern at that time was when Congress
18 requested that we look to migrate this program
19 to a predominantly electronic or more
20 electronic-based program.

21 Our concern at the time was that,
22 you know, we may even drop to 500 libraries by
23 now, but we are adding libraries. We added

1 seven tribals. Kent State came on board, Elon
2 College of Law just came on board a week ago,
3 so additional libraries are being added.

4 I think the point that was made
5 over there a second ago about defining the
6 definitional framework about what it means,
7 what is the value of communicating that is the
8 key.

9 There's also been a paradigm shift
10 at the Government Printing Office, you know,
11 sort of an unfunded mandate for us is that
12 permanent access, according to the law says
13 permanent access is for the regionals.

14 Since 1993 we've got this
15 electronic collection and when Congress passed
16 the GPO access legislation they didn't really
17 provide additional money with that collection,
18 so I think part of it is define the framework
19 and continue to communicate roles and
20 responsibilities.

21 In talking with directors, a lot of
22 them are looking at Title 44 and they are
23 still thinking that is not only the here and

1 now with print collections, but the future.
2 And I think we do need these communication
3 pieces to get out there and help define the
4 future for them.

5 MS. SINCLAIR: James.

6 MR. JACOBS: Hi. James Jacobs,
7 Stanford University.

8 In hearing all of these comments,
9 it makes me think that rather than us shifting
10 from a collections-based to a services-based
11 model or concept in our minds, that instead
12 what we should be doing is stressing digital
13 collections, digital infrastructures, because
14 that's where the value is to library
15 administrators.

16 We're the canary in the coal mine
17 in terms of library content. Lots of library
18 content besides government documents is
19 starting to move into the digital realm.

20 So if we provide the prototypes,
21 the pilots for building digital collections,
22 digital infrastructures, that's where library
23 administrators are going to say, "Wow, it's

1 really a great value to be in the FDLP because
2 those infrastructures can be used for other
3 parts of the library."

4 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. So we have a
5 couple of different proposals for another
6 goal. Ken.

7 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
8 Connecticut State Library.

9 I guess I would just argue that a
10 lot of what's been suggested is important for
11 us to hear, and articulate somewhere in our
12 documents, but I even think that under simple
13 four words about coming up with new models,
14 service, that we would try to envision and
15 redefine the responsibilities and rewards.

16 I mean, that should be part of
17 whatever these models have to have all of that
18 in them. They have to be able to articulate,
19 you know, okay, here's the model, but here's
20 the benefit to the library, here's the benefit
21 to the public.

22 So, I think those are all
23 important. I'm not sure if we start creating

1 too many additional goal statements. We're
2 going to -- we may get into that overlap issue
3 again where, well, that kind of fits that.

4 I would argue against having too
5 many more.

6 MS. SINCLAIR: Other thoughts from
7 Council?

8 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
9 University of Illinois Chicago.

10 I would agree with Ken for
11 different reasons, but I think, too, keeping
12 the goals simple and bringing life to the
13 goals through specific deliberative clear --
14 clearly-spoke strategies is really what's
15 going to turn the trick in terms of whether or
16 not we're going to pull off the new deal.

17 MS. HOLTERHOFF: And Sally. And
18 I'm not sure how it fits into the
19 communication one, but in the new service
20 models and the new collections models, there
21 need to be responsibilities and rewards.

22 That's the balance. The new model
23 has to have both of those or it's not going to

1 be a new model and it's not going to work.
2 So, maybe that's an assumption or an overall,
3 overarching value.

4 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
5 University of Illinois at Chicago.

6 Let me express to the audience, at
7 least as one Council Member. None of what I
8 am discussing or what I suggest implies that I
9 am -- that what is happening to the depository
10 system is not understood, not easily grasped
11 if not lived every day.

12 And everything that I am suggesting
13 is aiming towards trying to find a way out of
14 that cul-de-sac of trying to fix one
15 institution at a time while the other
16 institutions are collapsing around us.

17 So, I think what the Council, if I
18 could speak on behalf of the Council for a
19 moment, is trying to do is reenergize a vision
20 for the system.

21 And we will -- I think we will
22 confidently say that we can get to the
23 specifics of the situations through the

1 strategies and through the other parts of the
2 strategic documents.

3 If other Members of the Council
4 want to say anything to that, please do, but
5 that -- speaking as one Council Member, I hate
6 to quote a former president, but I feel your
7 pain.

8 It's clearly, I'm experiencing your
9 pain at my institution. It is without a doubt
10 I can match anybody's horror story with my own
11 horror story. I don't like it. It's one
12 reason why I got involved. I want to change
13 it. I'm there with you. It's that simple.

14 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. So my sense
15 is that Council is willing to just stick with
16 the three goals, is that right? Do I
17 understand that correctly? Okay. Now that
18 I've flipped away from that page.

19 MS. SEARS: Gwen, can I say
20 something while you're looking for that?
21 Suzanne Sears, University of North Texas.

22 I'm fine with the three goals. I
23 just really like the statement that she read,

1 and I want to make sure that that is somewhere
2 in our assumptions or that -- you know,
3 because it does fit all three of those goals,
4 and it does fit in communications as well,
5 because what Ken had said in a previous
6 meeting about the rewards being on a FAQ sheet
7 for the directors, so I do think it fits all
8 three and should definitely be part of the
9 document somewhere.

10 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. So the three
11 goals are, develop new service models, develop
12 new collection models and develop new
13 communication programs.

14 Maybe we should all chant them
15 together so that -- okay. Now that we've got
16 our three goals, shall we move on to
17 strategies in our last half-hour? Is that
18 agreeable?

19 Okay. So, we have a bunch of
20 strategies in our notebooks. I can't display
21 them all at one time, but maybe what we could
22 do is start with the first goal and look at
23 which strategies either fit under there or new

1 ones that we want to put under there.

2 So, our first goal is to develop
3 new service models.

4 MS. HOLTERHOFF: There's one slide
5 -- could you go back to the slide before.

6 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. Yes. So,
7 what strategies should go under "Develop new
8 service models"?

9 MS. SEARS: Suzanne Shears,
10 University of North Texas. On the sheet of
11 paper I have they are actually numbered under
12 Goal A, which is the one you have up, six,
13 "Identify new models for user-centric service,
14 delivery and management of shared digital
15 resources."

16 MS. SINCLAIR: Okay. Sally has
17 suggested that the way we approach this is to
18 go through all of the pages of strategies and
19 just get rid of ones that we don't like first,
20 and then we'll have a subset of them to work
21 with and then we can also, you know, tweak
22 them and add them and so on.

23 And people are leaving now. They

1 saw the goals, they left.

2 Does that work for everybody?

3 Okay. So, we're on the first page --

4 MS. ETKIN: Gwen.

5 MS. SINCLAIR: Yes.

6 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. I
7 was just going to suggest a similar approach
8 that Sally suggested, that as we go through
9 these, since we do have our three goals, for
10 those that we decide to keep, we might
11 identify if they go under service collection
12 or communication at the same time.

13 MS. SINCLAIR: Good idea. Thank
14 you.

15 Okay. So, revamp the disposition
16 of materials process. Keep it, and that's a
17 collection.

18 MR. CISMOWSKI: Gwen.

19 MS. SINCLAIR: Yes.

20 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski,
21 California State Library. What does this
22 mean?

23 MS. SINCLAIR: Cindy's going to

1 tell us.

2 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. One
3 of the things that was very clear from a lot
4 of the comments that we've received through
5 the strategic planning comments, as well as
6 the regional report that was undertaken, was
7 that -- and we've known this for a long time,
8 I think. -- nobody likes the disposition
9 process as it is.

10 The regionals don't like it. The
11 selectives don't like it. It's all for
12 different reasons, and so we need to just look
13 at this whole process and try to make it as
14 streamlined as possible, but maintaining the
15 purpose for it, just making this process more
16 efficient and effective for regionals and
17 selectives.

18 MR. CISMOWSKI: David Cismowski, so
19 what you mean is using -- using another quaint
20 term, just the disposal of unwanted materials,
21 is that what "disposition"
22 means there?

23 MS. ETKIN: Yes, basically. Cindy

1 Etkin, GPO. Yes, basically needs and offers.

2 It's referred to as disposition of materials
3 in Title 44.

4 MS. SINCLAIR: So maybe another
5 word would be "streamline" rather than
6 "revamp," although -- yes, whatever.

7 Yes, Ken.

8 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
9 Connecticut State Library. I guess with some
10 of these, to me they're the cart before the
11 horse. I mean, we want to, I think, first
12 begin to look at what are some new models and
13 maybe the -- you know, the region -- there's a
14 lot we don't know yet.

15 I mean, this goes back through what
16 we know, and I'm not sure that we can answer
17 all of that before we really know what we're
18 putting forward as some new models.

19 I may be mistaken, but I just think
20 some of those, like embark on phase two of an
21 FDL handbook, we don't even know that the
22 model's going to be that the handbook is going
23 to address.

1 I think some of these are just too
2 specific, and whether we should spend the time
3 now to cherry-pick these, or think of some
4 like broader strategies to move us from here
5 to spring, or where does GPO want to go with
6 this.

7 MR. SHULER: John Shuler,
8 University of Illinois at Chicago.

9 The Public Printer laid down the
10 charge at the beginning of this conference
11 that he wanted to devote the spring conference
12 to exactly this kind of issue.

13 May I suggest that, instead of
14 spending the last half-hour beginning the
15 cherry-picking or whatever we want to do, that
16 the Council take it upon itself to organize
17 these goals into these other interconnected
18 strategies before the spring conference and
19 prepare ourselves for a much richer discussion
20 fresh, rather than at the tail end of two and
21 a half very long days.

22 Obviously there's a lot of
23 investment in the purpose and the future of

1 what we're going to do here, and I don't think
2 we could do it justice in the last remaining
3 20, 25 minutes.

4 I think we should congratulate
5 ourselves for getting at least some consensus
6 on the three goals, work together as a Council
7 to populate those goals with clear strategies,
8 and interconnect the issues and come back in
9 the spring ready to engage our community much
10 more productively.

11 That would be my two cents.

12 MR. WIGGIN: I would second that.

13 MS. SINCLAIR: Cindy.

14 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. I
15 just also want to mention that this is
16 something, again, that's in Title 44 that
17 nobody likes, and there's -- but it is a
18 process that we need to go through
19 operationally until Title 44 changes, if it
20 does.

21 And so, I think that you all need
22 to think about what we can do operationally at
23 the same time we're building these new models

1 so that there is some near-term relief.

2 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,
3 Connecticut State Library.

4 So, Cindy, what you're saying is
5 that there may be some things in here that
6 need to be addressed no matter what the future
7 brings, and you would like some idea of what
8 those priorities to address are, is that -- or
9 could you just tell us those things that you
10 think have to be changed?

11 MR. SHULER: Yes, save us some
12 time.

13 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. I
14 don't -- I didn't really put these in any kind
15 of order. It was just sort of when I was
16 brainstorming when things popped out.

17 And the disposition of materials
18 has been on, I think, everybody's hit list for
19 a long time, so I think that's one that we
20 could look at operationally and start working
21 on because it would benefit the selectives as
22 well as the regionals.

23 Another one of those is embarking

1 on phase two of the handbook and for those of
2 you who don't know what phase two is, phase
3 one was the merging of the instructions manual
4 into what is now the handbook, and now -- and
5 a couple of new chapters were added, but there
6 were no real changes made.

7 So now we need to look at any gaps
8 for procedures or requirements for libraries
9 that aren't there as well as looking at those
10 that are now outmoded, outdated that need to
11 be removed, and maybe that's part of what
12 these new models are going to be.

13 But I think -- I don't really think
14 there are too many operational kinds of things
15 in there, but those -- those are two that
16 stick out in my mind right now.

17 MS. SINCLAIR: Tory.

18 MS. TROTTA: Tory Trotta, Arizona
19 State. I hate to wait for the spring to do
20 this. It seems to me we have a Council
21 structure that we could go back and maybe the
22 subcommittee could work with this document and
23 pull out the operational strategies, just for

1 conversation's sake, and some objectives, and
2 repackage it and let Council take a look at it
3 and talk about it at a conference call and
4 then push it out to the community for comment,
5 using the FDLP desktop community -- whatever,
6 and go -- and just keep working on it.

7 I just hate for it to wait until
8 the spring --

9 MR. SHULER: No, I didn't mean to
10 imply that we wait till spring. I said we
11 would work between now and the spring on it.

12 MS. SINCLAIR: Yes. I think John
13 was just suggesting that we -- there's not
14 much we can do today.

15 MR. SHULER: In the last 20 minutes
16 of today.

17 MS. SINCLAIR: Yes. So you were
18 suggesting that we just leave early?

19 MR. SHULER: There's a rainbow
20 through every cloud, but I suppose -- but what
21 I'm suggesting that, as Tory said, that the
22 purpose of the Council is to work between
23 meetings.

1 The Public Printer clearly gave us
2 a charge that he wants us to talk about this
3 sometime during the spring meeting. We have a
4 lot of work to do between now and then.

5 We have the community tools to
6 communicate with the community. Let's do it.

7 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Gwen.

8 MS. SINCLAIR: Yes.

9 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Sally Holterhoff,
10 Valpo Law. I would just ask Cindy: Are you
11 looking for a recommendation from Council to
12 revamp the -- to -- we think you should revamp
13 the disposition of materials process and
14 embark on phase two of the handbook, because
15 if you need that -- some okay from us, we
16 could talk about that real quick here and say
17 do it.

18 Some of the other things like allow
19 designation of shared regionals, we can't
20 authorize that today because -- for a variety
21 of reasons, but some -- but those two things
22 are in the others that fit in that category.
23 I guess we could do that.

1 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO.
2 Thanks for asking, Sally. Yes, there's some
3 things on the list that we can't authorize,
4 either, and those are things that we think we
5 need, and we're going to be working towards.

6 And there are some things on here,
7 on these strategies that we already are doing,
8 like building partnerships, so some of the
9 plan draft here for discussion is expanding
10 some of those things.

11 So, some of these things we're
12 already going to be working on and we're going
13 to do, anyway. So, maybe you want to look
14 through these and see if there's something
15 glaringly missing that you think we ought to
16 be looking at in ways of a strategy.

17 In the interest of time, you know,
18 and I can go back and take this list and put
19 them into the three categories of whatever,
20 service, collection, communication, whatever
21 is the best use of your time.

22 MS. SINCLAIR: Well -- Ken.

23 MR. WIGGIN: Ken Wiggin,

1 Connecticut State Library.

2 Cindy, this document that we got at
3 the beginning, is that available somewhere so
4 we could -- I think we should start working
5 with it. Is it a Word document somewhere?

6 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. It
7 is on the FDLP desktop in the document
8 repository, and after this conference I'll be
9 working with the web content unit to put a
10 comment form up on the desktop for others to
11 make comments.

12 You all can use that form. You all
13 can contact me directly. Those in the
14 audience can use the form, and particularly
15 for those who didn't have an opportunity to be
16 here in Washington to be part of these
17 discussions that allows them an opportunity.

18 But we'll be -- the document's
19 already there on the desktop. The comment
20 forms, forthcoming.

21 MS. HOLTERHOFF: But, could Council
22 have it as a Word document, too, so we could
23 work on that, add changes and work on it

1 ourselves?

2 MS. ETKIN: Yes.

3 MS. HOLTERHOFF: Thank you.

4 MS. SINCLAIR: Ric.

5 MR. DAVIS: Ric Davis, GPO. I
6 stepped out for a second, and this might have
7 already been stated, but the revamp of the
8 disposition process is something that came up
9 loud and clear from the results that led to
10 the creation of the regional report.

11 So, things like that, in terms of
12 differing from chaired regional models, we
13 have lot of additional action items that came
14 out of that report that we'd like to take back
15 to GPO and work on with counsel that don't
16 require JCP approval and there are things that
17 we can do right now.

18 MS. SINCLAIR: Thanks.

19 My sense is that we are ready to
20 adjourn, and Tim has his gavel out, so -- Any
21 final? Okay.

22 Oh, Cindy.

23 MS. ETKIN: Cindy Etkin, GPO. I

1 have to make up for not being here this
2 morning. I just want to than Council and
3 everybody in the audience who has participated
4 in this discussion.

5 It's been very, very helpful, and I
6 think that over the last three days we've made
7 lots of progress on this, and lots of things
8 to think about, and look forward to working
9 with Council and receiving comments from the
10 community working on this.

11 MS. SINCLAIR: Thank you all very
12 much.

13 CHAIR BYRNE: I think Council was
14 extremely excited to see the presentation that
15 Karen Sieger did on the FDLP desktop, and
16 especially the FDLP community, and we are very
17 anxious to actually start using the forum for
18 our own discussions and then sharing our
19 thoughts with the whole community.

20 So, that's something we will be
21 going back and starting to work on, and I
22 think that will really help in this whole
23 process of what we're trying to do here.

1 So, it may be a whole new world,
2 come spring. Hopefully.

3 MR. SHULER: At least we'll be in
4 Florida.

5 CHAIR BYRNE: Yes. All right.

6 Anyone have anything else you want
7 to add at this point, last-minute, last
8 chance?

9 I want to thank everyone for
10 sticking it out this long also, and I think
11 it's been really an excellent meeting and
12 we've had a lot of really great discussion.

13 So, I look forward to a lot of
14 interaction on Council between now and spring
15 also. That being said, meeting adjourned.

16 (Whereupon, the meeting was
17 adjourned at 2:46 p.m.)

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